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No. 22

PROFITS AND PRICES FOLLOWING THE WAR.

The Giving up of Abnormal Profits Must be Expected.

There are a great many opinions, and some fears, advanced as to how this country is going to readjust it-self, without serious hardship, to conditions following the war. Dr. conditions following the war. Garland presents an excellent catalogue of these conditions in a lengthy article on page 2 of this issue. It is a formidable list, and before its end is reached there will be many a discussion and much disa-

To our mind, this country in many ways must expect to lose the equivalent of its gain from the war. This means that the individual manufacturer, worker and producer, must expect to give back his abnormal prof-We take the position that the war conferred on nobody a just right to reap a profit from it, other than might legitimately accrue from ren-dering more service-more of some commodity. We must disabuse our minds of the idea that the war was a sort of God-given opportunity for our financial betterment.

Why, for instance, should there be great concern manifested for the welfare of those who left positions at modest pay, for new positions and big pay? In some measure, at least, so doing was optional, and the new job was in the nature of a speculative investment, such as men in business take continuously.

The manufacturer, in many cases, changed his equipment in order to turn out war accessories; in some cases under pressure, and in others voluntarily. In either case, the manufacturer expected gain, and in most cases received it. He can now change back again, and in all probability be none the worse off, if not a great deal better off, after averaging his profits and comparing them with the normal before the war years.

We can not figure that the big business man, or manufacturer, is any worse off, at the close of the war, than the average town storekeeper. The latter, for instance had his lowpriced stock on hand when the war commenced, and sold a large portion of it at greatly advanced profits. If he did not, he was a very foolish business man. This same storekeeper may now find his shelves pretty well filled with stock, at war prices, which he will be compelled to sell, eventually, at a loss, should wholesale, or manufacturing, prices drop too rapidly for him. And suppose he does; he will only be averaging up his profits covering the war period and the post-war period, and should expect to do just that.

The Record Company-and all publishers large or small—has the same problem-how to dispose of warloss, and we do not expect any one to help us with the job. We had our chance to provide for just such a situation and if we did not, ours is the fault. So it is with most of the socalled "problems of reconstruction"

of a financial character. The laborer has had his chance, in increased wages. Suppose he had not gone to a larger city, or munition plant, and had worked where he was at the beginning of the war? He would not now be specially worried about, would he? There are thou-There are thousands, back home who have been suffering, all the time, through the war, and there has been mighty little concern wasted over them. The "profiteer" in wages should have saved his profits; if he has not, why should the

government worry ? Wages and prices will not so easily adjust themselves, in some lines, because as they have been largely raised by force, they will need to be lowered by force, and the same force that raised them, in many instances, be so anxious to reduce them. However, the same principle applies right there. The pleasurableness of the increase, when adulterated with the objectionableness of the decrease, should

produce the normal mixture. The farmer, and the producer of food-stuffs generally must expect, and accept, his share of the reaction. He has no right to his big profits, except as he worked harder and produced more to get them. He can not expect war-time prices, when there is no war to compel them; and if loses, on some things, or has a bad year or two, he must be satisfied with his average profits, covering the period of the war and reconstruction.

We need not, in our judgment, be so fearful of what labor will do-how it will become redistributed againas to how we are going to get back to a fair to all level of prices, as so doing will meet with resistance from all quarters—with whatever force can be employed to continue profiting by the necessities of those who cannot command force.

And from this point we are bound to step from the financial into the political, and it will be quite interesting to note whether reducing wages and prices will be as pleasurable as rais ing them, during a time when all that was necessary to do was to sell bonds to meet the cost of things, without the need of thinking much of the redemption of the bonds. There are lots of great problems, but we can not see that the redistribution of labor is one The re-establishment of a fair level between the price of labor, and the price of the products of labor what we call "the cost of living"-

VERL E. C. SNIDER KILLED.

Another Taneytown Victim of the War's Horrors.

An official telegram was received in Taneytown, on Wednesday morning, announcing that Verl E. C. Snider of the 313th Regiment, 79th Div., was killed in action in France, between Sept. 26 and 30th. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hickman Snider, of this district; a young man of fine character and very promising attainments.

He was in his Junior year at Penn-

sylvania College, Gettysburg, preparing himself for the ministry, when the draft call came; but like so many others was required to enter his country's service at a sacrifice of his fu-ture. He was connected with the Sanitary, or Field Hospital service, and was not supposed to be under arms, as the dispatch seems to indicate; but it is possible that he was a victim of the German bombing of hospitals, an inhuman practice referred to in a letter from Ivin W. LeGore, in this issue.

The whole community is saddened over the news, and fears are again renewed that there are more of our boys who have been called upon to render the same supreme sacrifice.

Why Buy Christmas Things Early?

What is the use to bother about doing our Christmas shopping early? A whole lot of bunk along this line is gotten off, every year, as though people do not know how, nor when, to Everybody can't buy first and get the best choice of things, and suppose eveybody would buy early? then the stores and shops might as well shut up, for they would have no customers for perhaps a whole week before Christmas.

The most people prefer to be in a crowd, and do their buying later; and if a lot get disappointed, why, that is only the regular thing, each year, and is part of the real Christmas. Besides, buying early looks selfish. It is much more friendly and Christmasish to let the others finish up first; and if by being a little too late we can't get what we want-well, Christmas will come again next year, and if we can't get things we will not need to pay for

There are always a few people who want to get the first and best of everything, and think it smart. And then, this early buying advice looks very much as though it was inspired by the storekeepers, for their own benefit. The fact is, the stores will be open every day until Christmas, and if they happen to run out of things, it's their fault—and they lose the profit.

If everybody bought early there

wouldn't be anybody to buy late, and take the left-overs. Late buyers really help the storekeepers out. And if we can't get the things we had in mind, we can just explain to the children and other folks, what we in-tended to get for them, and if they look at it right, that will be almost as good as though they had really received the gifts for it will show that our intentions were good, and that is

the main thing, after all. (Judging from the experience of past years, the above must be something like the trend of thought that | brace the crying need of their brothers prevails about this time, each year.)

The Electric Light Outlook.

Citizens of Taneytown will be interested in the following letter, in answer to an inquiry by the Editor of The Record as to prospects for building the electric line to Taneytown.

Dear Mr. Englar:-Replying to your inquiry of the 19th inst., beg to say that it gives me pleasure to give you some insight

into my plans. In the first place, there is no one any more anxious to extend the line and give your town service than we are. However, you are doubtless fully aware of the restrictions placed on line extensions, either telephone or other transmission purposes. We are also not only limited in the amount of is now either non-existent, or will not be so anxious to reduce them. How-

> Our application for a special per mit to construct this line has been before the proper authorities at Washington, for the past three months, and had hoped to work this through in time to begin construction work yet this fall, before winter set in, yet at this time we have heard nothing of our petition. Now that the war is over, we expect the ban to be removed on this class of construction work as

well as all materials necessary. Trusting that this will give you the information you desire, and assuring you that we shall be pleased to an swer any further inquiries relative to this matter, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours, O. E. SHIFLER, Mgr.

Baltimore Dearest City.

The cost of living is higher in Baltimore than in any other city. This must mean that right here in Carroll County the prices of food products are higher than in the average sec tion of the United States, as Carroll

County helps to supply Baltimore. No explanation is given by the Department of Labor that makes this statement as to Baltimore prices. The figures given are based on price quotations received monthly from more than 2000 retail stores in the U.S.

A million letters from "our boys over there" arrived in New York, last Sunday, which means that thousands of homes were gladdened on Thanks-giving Day. The letters are for every State, and almost every com-

THANKSGIVING

After more than four years of war, in which millions of the best young men of the world have been slain and hundreds of thousands of families have been broken up, there is now in the breasts of all Americans, and of the people of those friendly nations with whom Americans, and of the people of those friendly nations with whom Americans, and of the people of those friendly nations with whom Americans. cans have felt proud to be associated, the swelling sense of gratitude to God. They all know now that the end of the horror is at hand, and that it is come through victory.

We give thanks to God this year for His victory, no less than for

we give thanks to God this year for His victory, no less than for our victory. He has vindicated the principles of right and justice in our universe. We thank Him for uniting the forces for righteousness upon earth and for giving them a leader before whose genius the greatest armed hosts ever gathered together crumbled and fell away. We thank Him for inspiring our armies in the field with the resolute courage that has made them efficient instruments in the hands of the leader. We thank Him for giving to the people at home the full understanding that has made them determined to enforce a page with derstanding that has made them determined to enforce a peace with victory. We thank Him for arousing in the hearts of all the great free peoples of the world a spirit of brotherhood that is the guarantee of lasting peace. For the righting of ancient wrongs and the unfolding of new hopes we give our most humble and hearty thanks this

Yet a day of such thanksgiving can hardly be a day of exuberant rejoicing. It can hardly be such a day as the Thanksgiving Days that we used to know, when kith and kin gathered together and at the table there was no empty chair. There are many empty chairs this year, and many to which no soldier will return. The shadow of the war and many to which ho solder will return. The shadow of the war-lies and must long lie across many hearts. However earnestly we give thanks for the blessings that the victory will confer, we cannot forget that there is today more pain and sorrow in the world than there has ever been before. It must be with saddened hearts that we give thanks, even those of us who, through fortune's chance, have been most untouched by the war. Our thanksgiving this year must be less personal and more truly spiritual than it has been on past Thanksgiving Days.—The Youth's Companion.

Food Must Move To Markets.

Highways transport facilities at the farmer's gate and—at every farmer's gate—must immediately suggest the initial phase of overseas distribution; must make a picture in the to arrive in New Yo farmer's mind of the movement of the of the present week. products of his soil and labor from his own gate through to the distant points of the world; to Europe, to Algiers to Athens, and the Orient.

The highways transport service is

the first in the great system of transportation to the sea and, then on the merchant marine to the far points of

Food must begin to move soon from every hill, through every valley of the great country behind our shores, down to the shipping points before we can start our ships from the ports and fulfill our duty; and with the promise of the war's end before us, the Highways Transport Committee throughout this land could and should render a peace-time service by stimulating highways transport of nourishment and suppiles so badly needed. Routes and channels from shipping points must be opened up and effi-ciently maintained, and our merchant marine must be built up to meet the demands for distribution overseas.

Resistance in any form to the move ment of farm products must be reduced and eliminated, and the most efficient utilization of man-power must be introduced wherever possible

The United States Shipping Board urges that this message be carried through you and your Regional Chairmen to the state organizations and on down through your great body of patriotic men whose visions can well emin other lands for help.

Very truly yours, EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chm. U. S. Shipping Board.

An Accident Near Keysville.

In an effort to pass a heavy team on the road near Keysville, Peter N. Hammaker, of Thurmont, was thrown from his heavy spring wagon to the ground, a front wheel striking a stump at the roadside. Though somewhat stunned, Mr. Hammaker got up and found that the large bone in his left arm was broken. He was offered every assistance by Jesse Weybright, who resides nearby. Mr. Hammaker however proceeded homeward and was met near Loys by Dr. M. A. Birely, who took him to Frederick, where an X-ray picture was made and the disabled arm given proper attention.

A Gift Suggestion.

More people should use printed stationery—paper and envelopes. Farmers should give their farms a name, and advertise their specialty—live stock, market produce, chickens, fruit, or whatever it may be; or just give name of farm, rural route, or location. Almost everybody could make use of printed envelopes and paper. The printing will be made to suit

As a suggestion, we will print 250 good envelopes, or 250 sheets of paper (6x9 ruled) at \$1.25 each, or other quantities may be arranged for, as well as unruled paper for typewriter

No Record Calendars This Year.

The Record will not give out calendars this year, except to regular correspondents, and to a few large advertisers and job printing patrons. There are two reasons for this-

First, the government calls a calendar, a premium, and "premiums" from newspapers are forbidden; and Second, we have had trouble with calendars from a few who did not get them, other years, notwithstanding the fact that we never promised to give every subscriber a calendar, but simply printed up our samples, and them away as long as they

The Pershing Republican League the nomination of Gen. John J. Pershing as the Republican candidate for President in 1920.

Expected to Reach New York Last of This Week.

Washington, Nov. 25 .- First units of the American Expeditionary Forces to return from overseas are expected to arrive in New York about the end

General March, Chief of Staff, an-nounced tonight that 382 officers and 6,614 men of the Air Service and othdetachments training in England now are homeward bound on the Minne-kahda, Lapland and Orca, British liners. The first two ships left Liverpool, Friday, and the Orca sailed on Saturday.

For the next several weeks Mr. Baker expects returning troop ships to be laden entirely with sick and wounded men and those not imme-diately available for military service, such as the men who have been discharged from hospitals in France, but who have not fully recovered their strength. They will be organized for purposes of transportation into provisional companies of from 100 to 150 men, with the requisite number of officers, and will be sent to designated camps to be mustered out. It is assumed that efforts will be made in France to put into each provisional company men from the same general locality in the United States, in or-der to ease the demobilization transportation problem on this side.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Nov. 25, 1918.—Sadie T. Denner, executrix of John C. S. Denner, deceased, returned an inventory paign. of personal property. Ellen G. Hunt, administratrix of

Andrew T. Hunt, deceased, received an order to sell personal property. The last will and testament of Eunice E. Fross, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters of ad-

ministration with the will annexed

were granted unto Geo. L. Stocksdale, who received an order to notify cred-Letters of administration on the estate of Arthur B. Hammond, deceased, were granted unto Solomon A. Hammond, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify cred-

Letters of administration d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of Wm. Galloway, were granted unto Howard B. Gallo-

Clara B. Myers, administratrix of Theo. J. Myers, deceased, settled her

first and final account. Emma R. Arnold, administratrix of Herschel E. Arnold, deceased, set-

tled her first account. Samuel T. Fleming, administrator of Mamie Hardy, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property

and debts and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1918.—Wm W.
Swenk, surviving executor of Wm. Swenk, deceased, returned an inven-

tory of personal property and money. Noah A. Reed and David O. Reed, administrators of Edmund Reed, deceased, reported sale of personal Frank Whitehill, administrator w.

a. of Susie O. Whitehill, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and money and settled his first and final account.

Ernest V. Hood, surviving administrator of Annie E. Hood, deceased, returned an inventory of personal prop-

John T. Tucker, administrator of Geo. Goodman, deceased, received an

order to advertise for the heirs at law of Geo. Goodman, deceased.

Laura V. Wolf, executrix of M.
Christian Wolf, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Adelaide J. Frick, administratrix of Wm. F. Frick, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edna P. Lowman, deceased, were granted unto Truman M. Lowman, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify credi-

Letters of administration on the eshas been formed, in Ohio, to work for the nomination of Gen. John J. Persh-ed, were granted unto Geo. M. Prough who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Universal Membership is the Goal of a Christmas Roll Call.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

The annual membership campaign of the American Red Cross will begin on December 16, and will be known this year as the Christmas Roll Call. Carroll County will be asked to make it unanimous. That is, everybody is asked and expected to join. The annual dues of \$1.00 are so small, and the cause so appealing, that surely there is not one who will refuse. A strong effort will be made to list the entire adult population, and as many children as possible.

It is not a campaign to raise a large sum of money, no one will be asked for more than the stipulated sum, \$1.00 (unless he wishes to pay the dues of others less able than himself, which is of course permissable) but the aim and effort of the drive will be to secure the co-operation and sympathy of the entire people in this greatest of humanitarian efforts, by enrolling them as members of this great organization.

A strong working force is being lined up in all the districts of the county, using in the main the Council of Defense organization, and an attempt will be made to see every indi-

Mr. Robert Sargent Shriver, chairman of the membership campaign last Christmas, and the war fund last Spring, and to whose genius and enthusiasm Carroll owes much of its success, not only in those, but in all subsequent campaigns, because of the very high standard to which he has brought us, has been called to the responsible position of campaign director of the Potomac division of the Red Cross. We shall miss Mr. Shriver, but Carroll does not lack for workers, and the man who has been chosen for the chairman of this Roll Call, is a guarantee of its success. His devotion to the cause, his sound judgment and his intimate knowledge of all affairs concerning the movement, makes him peculiarly fitted for the position. Mr. Shriver has been retained as honorary chairman; Mr. H. Peyton Gorsuch will be the active chairman.

The district chairman and other county workers will be announced next week. The following persons have been selected as an executive committee, and will direct the cam-

Robert Sargent Shriver, Honorary Chairman; H. Peyton Gorsuch, Chairman; Rev. Edgar T. Read, Vice Chairman and in charge of meetings and speakers; Jos. N. Shriver, Chr. Finance Committee; C. Fisher Wantz, Roll Call Cashier; Geo. E. Matthews, Supply Manager; Jos. W. Smith, Chr. Precinct Workers; Geo. Mather, Press Notices and Advertising; Guy W. Steele, Pubicity Features; O. D. Gilbert Transportation.

Cook Dried Fruit Proper Way.

Unless dried food is prepared in a palatable fashion, families will tire of it and it will be wasted. This will these vessels will be lost to the Govreact unfavorably on the gardens for next year and on the drying cam-

The main difference between dried and fresh foods lies in the proportion of water they contain. Therefore the first step in preparation is to put back water about equal in amount to that lost during drying.

One reason why dried foods have been unpopular is that they so often have been undersoaked and overcooked. When the time of soaking is long, and that of cooking short, the flavor will be more like that of fresh

Shape and texture must be considered, the more solid the article the longer the time required for drying, and hence the longer the period of soaking required. After washing, such foods should be put into three or four times their bulk of water and left covered in a cool place from three to forty-eight hours, according to their substance. Should any indication of fermentation appear, they must be scalded at once. Otherwise leave scalded at once. them until they regain their original size or lose most of the wrinkles in the surface; then the time of cooking will be but little longer than that needed by the same fruit or vegetable fresh from the garden.

The water in which fruits have soaked should be used to cook food. In case of high flavored fruits, like the apricot, more water may be used for cooking and that in which it soaked will serve to give flavor to tasteless apples or a gelatine dessert.

Beer Making Ends Saturday Night.

The manufacture of beer is to stop in this country, on Saturday night, under the order of the Food Admin-The brewers generally istration. The brewers generally consider the order as ending the production of beer, for good, and many of them are preparing to go into other business. The beer on hand will be sold, along with other liquors, until

The grand jury for Carroll county, which adjourned last Thursday, after being in session ten days, found 54 indictments. Several of the indictments were for persons violating the dog license law. In the past few months several prisoners, allowed to work on the outside, made their escape when the guard left. Two of the prisoners were never captured. This the grand jury took exception to and reported to the Court.

The Fifth war loan will likely be issued next April. It will probably be smaller than the Fourth loan, and at

THE PEACE CONGRESS THE NEXT GREAT EVENT.

President Wilson Sure to Attend in Spite of Criticism.

The decision of the President to attend the Peace Congress in France has aroused wide-spread criticism and dissent within his own party as well generally. Various have been expressed of a decidedly weighty character, that so doing is practically in violation of the Con-stitution, and may result in serious complications.

While news of a definite character has not been given out, he is expected to appear before Congress when it convenes, next week, and make a statement as to his intentions, and leave soon thereafter for Europe.

Speculation as to the make-up of the envoys from this country is un-certain, as the President has not made his decision known, but it is supposed that there will be from three to five members, and that the President may be one of them.

There are strong rumors that there may be more or less disagreement among the allies, especially as their interests are affected, and largely as ours may conflict with theirs, with reference to freedom on the sea, and perhaps to commercial agreements.

Wooden Ships Claimed A Failure.

It is confidently claimed that the building of wooden ships has been a failure, and a resolution will be presented as soon as Congress convenes, sented as soon as Congress convenes, in December, to cancel all further contracts. The original program called for the building of 800 ships at a cost of \$384,000,000, but up to this time only about 100 have been completed, and it is claimed that these represent practically a dead loss.

A letter from Senator Calder to the Shipping Board is in part as follows:

Shipping Board is in part as follows: I have information that from ninety to 100 wooden ships have been delivered by the builders, and of this number, less than thirty have actually carried cargoes. I am also informed that the first of these vessels sunk in ballast before it could be delivered to the transportation committee to which it was assigned, and the second one, consigned to the same committee, sunk on its first trip out. I also understand that not one of these vessels has gone overseas; that none is fit to go, and that in the neighborhood of 140 wooden ships under contract have not yet been started. It is in reference to these 140 that I write to urge that immediate steps be taken to prevent anything further being done upon

A number of shipping men have been to see me, and they state frank-ly that our whole wooden-ship pro-These facts, of course, will ernment. be brought out in the investigation, and now that the war emergency is over, it seems very proper to me that the building of any further wooden ships should stop.

\$203,179,038 For War Work.

New York, Nov. 25.—Total subscriptions to the United War Work Campaign were \$203,179,038, or \$32,-679,038 in excess of the amount originally asked by the seven war relief organizations for their work during demobilization of the army and navy, according to an official announcement tonight by the National Campaign Committee. This is the largest sum ever raised as an outright gift in the history of the world.

According to the committee, every State in the Union, with the exception of Pennsylvania and Minnesota, exceeded the quota assigned it, and confidence was expressed that these States will be "over the top" when returns from Philadelphia and Minne-apolis are in. Philadelphia, a "war chest" city, has not yet made an appropriation to the fund, while Minneapolis postponed its drive until next

Fourteen States pledged 150% or more of their quotas, Arizona heading the list with 248%. Percentages high States were: Delaware, 230; Texas, 222; Louisiana and New Mexico, each 18; Connecticut, 180; Maryland, 178; Mississippi, 166; Nevada, 164; North Carolina and Alabama, each 160; Kansas, 155; Georgia and Vermont, each 150.

The Armistice.

While Webster defines the word armistice as "a brief suspension of hostilities by agreement," all the world knows that the term is at present being used merely as a camouflage for "unconditional surrender," since Germany, in carrying out the terms of the agreement by disarming her entire military force, surrendering all of her submarines, the greater part of her artillery, navy, transportation facilities, and border strongholds, and also an enormous portion of her territory, makes herself absolutely impotent for any further resistance against the carrying out of whatever peace conditions the allies may care to im-

Frederick and Emmitsburg led all other county centers, last week, in the size of automobile fines imposed. In Frederick, motorists gave of their supply to the extent of \$245; in Emmitsburg, \$36; New Market, \$25, and

THECARROLLRECORD

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th., 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.



the Star-Spangled Banner! Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

the coulo be big.
For o

German-made Goods.

There is, just now, considerable flamboyancy in certain directions over how the people of this country will hereafter refuse to buy goods "made in Germany"—that so buying would practically represent disloyalty, and be, in effect, Pro-German. The thought is played-up, especially, by American manufacturers, with the export to Europe. hope that it will be adopted by Ameris a clear case of "the wish being as it might come through the Food father of the thought."

In our opinion, after a little time, those who buy goods over the counter will not question where they are made, but will look for quality for The average thrifty American will not pay \$2.00 for an American made article, if he can buy a German made one, just as good, for \$1.50. Sentiment, in conflict with business means the defeat of sentiment unless it can compete in price, and we might as well make up our minds to the fact, right now.

We are unqualifieldy in favor of patronizing American manufacturers, and American laborers, against the world. Home industries and home prosperity, come first, always. But, before the people of this country will generally adopt the same slogan, must be equalized, or

The patriotism of the American people is not (?) a purcahasable commodity; but, what constitutes "patriotism" is often thoroughly dissected and argued in such a variety of devious and complex ways, that the issue never reaches the point of being clearly joined to the satisfaction of all. What seems like patriotism to some seems more like economy and individual rights, to others.

The whole catalogue of questions relating to our rights to buy foreignmade goods, has been fully threshed out in the tariff discussions. On the one side we have appeals for "protection of home industries," the building up of home markets, the high American standard of wages and living, etc. On the other, that a "tariff is a tax" on the consumer. that it creates monopolies, and that free-trade with the whole world, barring a certain low "tariff for revenue," is the only proper tariff to levy; and something very near like this is the tariff legislation now in force—but the war has prevented its operation.

Instead of German-made goods being boycotted, on grounds of patriotism, or sentiment, we are the more likely to have demands for the importation of such goods. Not plainly nor by name, but just as surely, in effect. There may be, it is true, an exception made of German goods; that country, for a time, will be so down and out, with few friends, that governments may openly legislate against their manufactures. But, how will Germany pay her indemnities to the allies without money? and how will she get money without producing Greatly Benefitted by Chamberlain's something and selling it? And who will she sell to, in any considerable quantity, if not to the United States?

thing that will prevent our people, great deal from distress after eating, eventually, from buying German goods-if they are cheaper-will be to keep them out of the American markets. No doubt we will be glad time, and since taking two bottles of enough to open our markets quickly them my health has been good," for certain German raw materials, and writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y. even for certain manufactures not

produced here in sufficient quantities | American Reconstruction Problems. shall we retrace our steps, will be a to supply our needs; and as this country will want Germany as a customer to sell to, just as surely we will be required—and willing—to reciprocate. Business does not take much account

of patriotic sentiment. We predict all of this without the least sympathy for Germany, or concern for the future of German business or prosperity. We would like, as nearly as possible, for that country to be down and out as a world power, until there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that what we term the "German people" are sufficiently cleansed and chastened to again be admitted into the circle of honorable people, whether for diplomatic or trade relations; but, what one feels, and what one thinks probable, are two different propositions; and this leads us to predict that Germany will 'come back" in many ways-assum-Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second ing, of course, that they succeed in class Matter. establishing a decent governmentshe is fit to come back.

The Price of Wheat.

It begins to look to us as though this government, instead of requiring the use of flour substitutes, will almost be bound to require our people to eat no kind of bread but that made of wheat, in order to use up the supply as rapidly as possible before the 1919 guaranteed price crop comes in, or otherwise pay out millions of dollars next year in order to get rid of to twenty billions of dollars. This is

For once, it looks as though it is to | had been recorded the financial interest of our government for the wheat crop to be small, next year, for as long as Europe can buy Australian and South American wheat, at low prices, it will not buy ours; and should we have too much for ourselves, the government would need to make good the difference be-South American price, before we can

It appears that our own consumers hope that it will be adopted by American retailers and their patrons. It is a clear case of "the wish being" it appears that our own consumers what measure? Upon whom shall the chief burden rest, and what part is a clear case of "the wish being" is it might come through the Food of the burden shall be placed on cap-Administration, which would of course charge the U.S. guaranteed price for it. Our bread, therefore, for at least another year, is fixed in price by the government's wheat price; and our exports of wheat, or flour, or their manufactures, are practically shut out of the world's markets for the same length of time.

> The probability is that the South American and Australian wheat will command a much higher price than usual, because of this situation in the United States, as they need only to keep reasonably below our fixed price, in order to supply Europe.

The Junk of the War.

Eventually, a tremendous body of war material must be "junked," as there will be no further use for it, for war purposes, and its disposal will help to reduce, in a mall degree, the immense debt of the war. The government will have "sales" of various kinds, in all probability, for several years, of camp and other equipment, as it is inconceivable that this class draft age. Now that peace has come, of property will be stored away, or left go to waste.

It is only a matter for the imagination to deal with, but if it could be accurately estimated just how many thousands of tons of metal are buried in the earth in France and Belgium, one would almost think it sufficient to disturb the normal balance of the earth. Letting the imagination go still further, what a mine of "souvenirs" there will be in these countries, for ages to come; and there may be the possibility of profitably capitalizing this mine. Why not?

Certainly, the wreckage of the war should be turned back into cash to the fullest extent, and without any "jobbery" about it. We should say that even the sight-seeing tours on the part of the "idle rich," which may be expected to break loose at the first opportunity, should be made turn in large revenue to this country, instead of leaving all of the profit go to Europe—the plucking of this class

should not be all one-sided. The United States should have a large share in the junk of the war, which means all sorts of reclamation projects and disposal of remains, and there should not be any false modesty about rounding it up. We have been lavish in our preparations, and have the same right now to be correspondingly saving with the fragments.

Tablets.

"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago, when I We believe, therefore, that the only began taking them I was suffering a and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets our changed national policy from war

-Advertisement to peace time necessity. How far

By D. F. GARLAND, D. D. Director of Pubilc Welfare, Dayton, O.

Peace has come suddenly. The Armistice has been signed, and the soldier is returning home. Through more than four long years, by day and night, the world's worker has been turning the plow share into the sword and the pruning hook into the spear. For more than four bitter, bloody years, the world has been designing, constructing, and wielding instruments of destruction. were not essential up until August 1, 1914, became essential over night. Now these essentials have again become non-essentials, such as cantonments, barracks, munition plants, and instruments of war. The equilibrium of the world was upset in 1914. Shall it be again upset in 1918? should we do our best, we cannot easily and without friction and suffering return to the arts of peace quietly. Many thoughtful men are of the opinion that our problems of peace are more serious than the problems of war were nineteen months These problems are demanding immediate attention and immediate long before many of us may think solution. Their solution will require the best thought that the nation can furnish, wise counsel, careful plan-

These problems of readjustment run in four different and distinct lines-financial, political, industrial, and social.

1. Financial Problems. These effect everyone. The Government has contracted obligations beyond thing dreamed of in the past. Until the Armistice was signed, we were spending fifty millions dollars every day, or thirty-three times our normal expenditures in peace time. Our national debt will amount to at least the country's surplus, should the crop be big.

The country's surplus, should the crop of the entire nation in 1861, after nearly one hundred years of history

the national Congress to meet these obligations. The interest alone will be almost one billion of dollars, or about the total peace time budget of We are now providing the nation. revenues to meet a portion of our obligations through excess profit taxes, war profit taxes, and income taxes. tween our guaranteed price, and the War taxes on munition manufacturers will end with the termination of the war. Shall excess profit and income taxes be continued, and if so, in ital as compared with labor? the tariff laws be readjusted to provide additional revenue ? Our future prosperity as a nation, will certainly depend upon a wise solution of this most serious financial problem. The national government must not bear in its taxation program too heavily upon the state, the county, and the municipal scources of revenues, otherwise these political entities would

> 2. Political Problems. These are various and will be more easily adjusted than the financial and industrial problems However, they are of immediate importance. Until war was declared, we were a nation dom-inated by a policy of individualism. The individual citizen paid his taxes and served on a jury. Beyond this he was free to work out his own personal ambitions with very little interference or direction or supervision from the government. In the short sory service law, and a "work We also established compulsory labor laws. The individual has been placed under restraint. He can no longer exercise the free individual right to work, or not to work. He is not allowed by the government even in certain situations to will we go back to the old individualistic policy of the days of peace, or will we keep a measure of governmental supervision and restriction of personal freedom ?

> In the field of national executive control, we have also changed the ident, by Congressional action, has been given a new power over administrative functions. Congress grant-ed him a hundred millions of dollars one year, and fifty millions of dollars another year to spend as he saw fit, without any specific appropriation by Congress. The President need not give an account of this expenditure in detail to the public. At any time, the President can appoint special agents who will make secret investigation, and report to him without any intermediary.

All these major political changes have been decreed by legislative action. However, in addition to these changes in politics there are others which have effected the political situation in the country, which are the natural out-growth of war activities and war necessities. For example, the President has created, of his own choice, a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and now proposes to create, without legislative action, a Commission on Reconstruction, who shall report direct to him in an advisory capacity with reference to all States. How shall these unusual conreconstruction problems now awaiting solution. The Executive has also invaded the States under the necessity of war, and has advised State officials on subjects supposed to be purely State matters. The regulation of food and other commodities has been at the expense of the indi-State powers and State officials have been limited by the national government in the exercise of their ordinary legitimate function. With reference to the control of liquor and the social evil, the national government has invaded the ters of regulation touching both. The National Guard has been transferred from the authority of the State to the authority of the National Govern-

ment under army direction and con-

trol. Our problem now is to readjust

problem of serious importance at this

3. Industrial Problems. How shall the nation convert industrial activities of peace activities without de-stroying the equilibrium in the in-dustrial and economic field. This

problem has many ramifications. We will first have to consider the question of unemployment incident to a too hasty change from war conditions to peace conditions. It is said that about eight million of workers would be put out of work today if all manufacture of munitions were to cease at once. There would be no market for their labor if this should happen. It will require time to readjust our industries from a war to a peace time basis. In addition, there are four millions of soldiers abroad and at home in the army service. If these were to be immediately demobilized from military service, how how could they be mobilized into industrial service without serious re-

brought into the field of industry, several millions of women workers. Shall these be retained in industry, or will they be compelled to return to other lines of service? The history of the entrance of woman into industries shows that they are tenacious of their new opportunity and will not readily surrender it. We have therefore to face a serious problem of readjust-ment in the field of industry if we are to avoid serious, social and economic conditions.

The Government has taken over as war necessity the railroads, the telegraphs, and the telephone systems of the country. It has increased pas-senger and freight rates, and it has guaranteed a fixed dividend to the stock-holders of these concerns. Will the Government retain control and regulation, and if so, will these high rates be maintained? There is bound to be serious difference of opinion in answer to these questions. If the Government should decide to How shall this debt be paid? No retain these public utilities, upon sinking fund has yet been created by what basis of compensation to the stock-holders would these concerns be taken over by the Government?

The Government has also gone into the business of building a merchant marine, and in a year or two, the national government will own the largest merchant marine in the world. Shall these ships be owned by the Government, and if owned, shall they be operated by the government in the interest of the government; or, shall these ships be sold to private companies, or individuals, or shall the ships be owned by the government and leased to private individuals and companies?

The Government has also entered the field of manufacture. It has established several nitrate plants. Will the Government continue to compete with private business? The Government has also given subsidies and loans to private individuals to en-courage haste in the manufacture of instruments of war. ernment continue to follow this course in times of peace? These are important and fundamental questions of public policy in the fields of industry and manufacture which must come an immediate solution, now that the

war has terminated. The Government has entered into another field—life insurance—and has issued policies covering something like twenty billions of insurance on the lives of our soldiers. More than two millions of policies have been sold covering the insurance of soldiers in the fields. Shall the Government conperiod of twelve months we passed a tinue in this business, or shall the Government transfer these policies to The Governprivate companies? ment has also gone into the field of liability and marine insurance, and also into the field of fire insurance. Shall the government continue to compete with private insurance companies in these fields, and if not, what method of procedure shall be followed to transfer Government interests and holdings to private corporations?

4. Social Conditions. War has always brought its trail of evils. It has brought its trail of evils to the American nation during this period of in-ternational struggle. However, we are to be congratulated that the evils policy of the government. The Pres- | are minimum in their extent and force. The Government has determined a standard of wages on the basis of a standard living, especially in doing war work. The Government has also fixed wages in other related industries. In some intsances, the wage scale has been considerably higher than that of other industries in the same locality. Will we continue, by governmental regulation, to insure this standard of wage? The employers will naturally and under compulsion, no doubt, be tempted to lower wages. Shall the Government protect the laboring element against this effort upon the part of the man-ufacturer? Prices have been fixed upon wheat, and sugar. prices be maintained, and if so, for how long a period following the war?

Housing conditions have become an acute problem in certain cities, where munition manufacturing has been centered during the past two years. Congestion has menace to the health, the morals, the well-being of many families in many communities throughout the United ditions be corrected, and the crowding in one city be overcome by a better distribution of the workers to other cities where there has been no congestion, but rather vacant homes waiting for tenants. Dayton has brought to our factories in the past two years fifteen to twenty-five thousand workers, both men and women, from all parts of the United States. Will the normal industries of our City be able to absorb all these workers when the munition plants finally close their operation and transfer their activities into other lines of industrial manufacture? if the factories are not able to absorb all these workers how shall they without hurt to society, be re distributed where they are needed ? These are serious questions which are now confronting Dayton, as well as hundreds of other cities throughout the United States, and are causing (Continued on Third Page.)

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THANKSGIVING

Liberty Loving America pauses in this war wasted world for a day, to observe the custom inaugurated by our Pilgrim forefathers. It warmy can welcome the promise of peace, because that shall mean right rather than might, kindliness rather than kultur, brotherhood rather than barbarism, democracy rather than autocracy, humanity rather than brutality.

Truly all of us are thankful that a better order of things shall be left a heritage to following generations, and are sincere in that thanks for the opportunity each has been given, to make his personal sacrifice on the high altar of civilization. Inspired by such thoughts, America pledges its power for a permanent peace on this feast day of freedom.

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To See Us

(Continued from Second Page.) serious concern in the minds of social workers.

In conclusion, it must be said that however wisely, and however well the conversion of the nation's industries from a war to a peace status be made, there will yet result inequality, hardship, and much of suffering. There will be temporary periods of unemployment for many thousands of workers. Whatever happens, we must do as England proposes to do; we must see that wages, which have been raised during the war, must in the future be maintained at least at such a standard as will sustain life in full measure, the life of the worker and the life of his children in order that the citizenship of the State shall constantly advance towards maximum

Our school system will need most serious attention. If vocational education is necessary, for the disabled soldier, vocational education is equally necessary for the millions of children who are now passing through our schools in preparation for their life work. Lord George, of England, has said "that the most formidable institutions the allies had to fight were not the arsenals of Krupp, or the yards in which they turned out submarines, but the schools of Germany." An educated man is a better worker and a better citizen, as he has proved to be in war a better fighter than an

uneducated man.

We faced the problems of war with courage and determination. We must face the solution of the problems of peace with equal courage and with equal determination. We must not be fearful of transcending old traditions, old customs, nor of destroying ancient policies. We must not stop in our work of reconstruction because a new plan is proposed which may be destructive to the traditions of the past. The war has taught us the wisdom of breaking down the traditions, forgetting the past, and building upon the accomplishments of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of the past and out of the ruins of the mistaken of th efforts of the past, a new civilization. Nothing in the past has been regarded as impossible for our nation. Nothing in the present should be regarded as beyond the reach of American people, American wisdom, and American resources.

About Croup.

If your children are subject to croup, or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by that disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very successful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully. -Advertisement

Party of Highlanders Repelled German Attack, but at Terrible Cost; They Lost Their "Paritch."

A wounded officer describes the novel way in which a small party of surprised Highlanders met an unexpected enemy attack.

"The Germans got further into the trenches," he writes. "So far, indeed, that they surprised a party of Highlanders in the peaceful occupation of porridge making for a section due for night duty. The porridge makers had no time to seize weapons. Instead they seized their precious pot of porridge and flung it in the face of the advancing foe. There were yells of rage as the scalding porridge fell among the soldiers of the kaiser. One of the funniest sights of the whole war, I am told, was to see a German officer trying to look dignified before his men in a uniform covered with porridge. The method of repelling the attack was novel, but effective. It was more deadly than liquid fire, I fancy, for it put an end to the attack

In that quarter. "When we relieved the Highland porridge makers we found them in a terrible funk, they didn't mind facing the worst attack the enemy could make, but they were quaking at the prospect of explaining to hungry comrades what had happened to the porridge. I tried to console the man with whom this brainy idea originated by telling him he ought to have the V. C. He would have none of my consolaion. 'That may be,' he answered, 'but what aboot Wee Jock ----'s partch? He'll hammer h- out o' me vhen he comes back and finds it's a' wasted on they German devils!"

NO COUNTRY FOR POOR MAN

Brazilians Are Compelled to Pay Extraordinarily High Prices for All the Necessaries of Life.

Rio de Janeiro, the most wonderfuly reconstructed city in the world, was also, until recently, one of the most pleasure loving. Today the president s endeavoring to instill war economy nto the nation before it feels the brunt of war-a by no means easy task. Economy is not easily preached in a country where state lotteries are of laily, and public holidays of all too requent, occurrence. The most popuar of the latter is the carnival, which occupies the four days preceding Ash

Wednesday. Brazilians who complain of the high cost of living will probably wish to see war economy continued in times of peace. It costs about \$7.20 a day to ive at all comfortably in Rio. Some nanufactured articles are now difficult to obtain, and the cost of everything 'owing to the war" and the colossal protective tariffs, is such as to make maccustomed English folks feel faint with terror. A ready-made drill jacket, though cheaper in back streets, will be commonly priced at \$10.80 in shops on the Avenida Rio Branco. A tailormade man's suit will cost about \$50 .-From the United States Naval Institute Promidings.

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows: The entire marketing situation has producer and the insurance of an adeso changed since the September joint quate future supply. conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent., while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent, more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the pack-Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month tion of the producer himself to mainhas been the influenza epidemic; it tain these results. It is a physical has sharply curtailed consumption of impossibility for the capacity of the pork products and temporarily de- packing houses to handle a similar about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October com- in maintaining a stabilization of price pared with about 52,000,000 pounds October a year ago, and the price for their products. export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrastwith the lesser exports of ed by the conference. 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are ed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas continuing, and are in themselves E. Wilson, chairman of the Packproof of the necessity for the large ers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, production for which the Food Admin- president of the Chicago Livestock Existration asked. The increase in exchange; Major Roy of the Food Adport demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central dent that offers by commission men to Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in ad- lished above is not fair, either to the ditional demands for pork products producer or the participating packers. which, on top of the heavy shipments Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf to the Allies, would tend materially of the commission men in the United to increase the American exports, in- States that they will loyally support asmuch as no considerable reservoir of the plan. supplies exists outside of the United inadequate to meet this world demand is possible to interpret this fact, it apstronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm believed that the plan should work out of hog producers as to the effect of close to \$18 average.

peace is unwarranted by the outlook. conference that in substitution of the eting in as normal a way as possible. previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agri- present demands a frank and explicit cultural Advisory Board, together with assurance from the conferees reprethe specially invited swine representa- sented—namely, that every possible tives, should accept the invitation of effort will be made to maintain a live the Food Administration to join with hog price commensurate with swine the Administration and the packers in production costs and reasonable selldetermining the prices at which coning values in execution of the declared trolled export orders are to be placed. policy of the Food Administration This will be regularly done. The in- to use every agency in its control to fluence of these orders will be directed secure justice to the farmer. ject—namely, the stabilization of the for November represent the best efprice of live hogs so as to secure as far forts of the conference, concurred in as it is possible fair returns to the by the Food Administration and the

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the

packers As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers. all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the pack-

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, bears, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throwouts, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all

to be based on Chicago. We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carry-

hogs for a given day. All the above

ing out of the above. The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent. and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operapork products and temporating over-flood of hogs and to find a market over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers and to see that producers receive a fair

> (Signed) THOS. E. WILSON, Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopt-

The Food Administrator has appointministration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evisell hogs below the minimum estab-

It is believed by the conference that States. It seems probable that the this new plan, based as it is upon a present prospective supplies would be positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than averwith the return to peace. So far as it age prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow pears that there should be even a the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is

Swine producers of the country will In the light of these circumstances contribute to their own interest by it is the conclusion of the conference not flooding the market, for it must be that attempts to hold the price of hogs evident that if an excessive over perto the price of corn may work out to centage of hogs is marketed in any the disadvantage of pork producers, one month price stabilization and con-It is the conclusion that any interpre- trol cannot succeed, and it is certain tation of the formula should be a that producers themselves can contribroad gauged policy applied over a bute materially to the efforts of the long period. It is the opinion of the conferences if they will do their mark-

The whole situation as existing at

The stabilization methods adopted

Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task. The members of the Conference

Producers-H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dod-

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G.

H. Powell. Department of Agriculture-Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers-Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex. Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co.; St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Rohe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

Imperfect Shooting Laws.

We have federal laws protecting migratory birds during certain and the government has established many reservations for them. But the laws of our various states are conflicting and confusion often results, to the detriment of the birds.

No better illustration of this can be found than with the robin. In the North it is protected all the year around as a songster. It flies to the North early in the spring and is looked after and cared for until late in the fall. It then goes South, where several of the states allow it to be killed, and it is actually sold in the open markets of a number of Southern cities.

But the general attitude of the people toward birds is changing for the better in all the states, South included. We are coming to understand them-North and South-and with better understanding there comes greater encouragement.—Pennsylvania

Every Sensation.

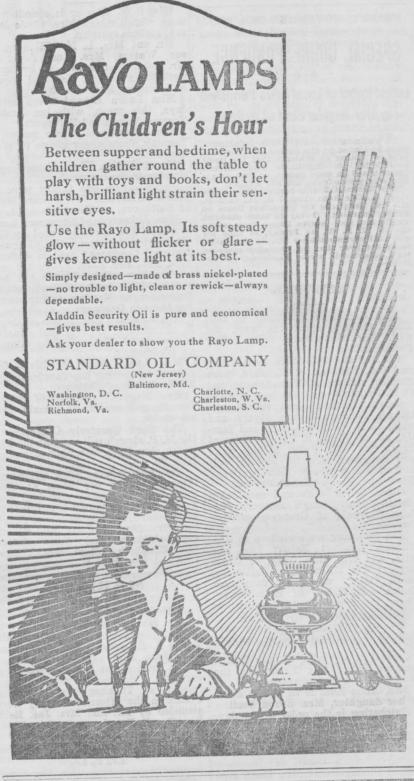
The following is from a letter written by a member of the United States tank forces in France: "I ran the gamut of all sensations from fear to hatred, and the latter was what I carried away. Any nation that fills the bodies of the dead with bombs in order to kill the chaps that come out to bury them, has no consideration from me, and that is what the Germans do, among other things."

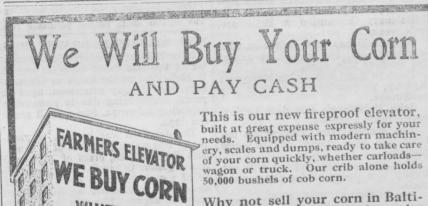
Fire Clay Substitute.

The great resistance to heat of ordinary coal ash has suggested the use of this material for fire bricks in place of fire clay. It is claimed that a suitable binder has been provided in a new process, and several thousand experimental bricks already made are being tested, both as a fireproof building material and as a furnace lining.

Differences in Coast Line.

The line of the Atlantic coast is largely of mud and sand, and has very little elevation. On the other hand, the Pacific coast line of Washington, Oregon and California is almost entirely rocky and precipitous. While the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are dotted with numerous harbors where ships may seek safety in time of storm, very different conditions exist on the Pacific, where there are few harbors, and these at long intervals.





Why not sell your corn in Baltimore? We are ALWAYS in the market and ready to pay the highest market price for white or yellow corn, on cob or shelled. And we pay CASH, you don't have to wait for your money. When ready to sell get in touch,

with us. If you come to town look over our new elevator and the largest corn mill in the East. Make our office your PEARLHOMINY CO. headquarters. BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.

SEABOARD CORN MILLS

BALTIMORE Howard Street Pier

SPRING

GARDEN

DAIRY

OR HOG

FREE To the first 100 farmers who bring or ship us their corn for our new elevator, we will present them free, a 100 pound sack of either our

Got Something You Want to Sell?

WHITE CORN

YELLOW CORN

COB OR SHELLED

THE BALTIMORE

SEABOARD CORN MILLS

器

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

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

WHY NOT SELL THEM?

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

THIS NEWSPAPER?

Ore You Equipped town Success? Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and successions. WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, made to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of suc-

cessful men and women the world over. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 II-lustrations. 12,000 Elographical En-tries. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. GRAND PRIZE, (Highest Award) REGULAR and INDIA-PAPER Editions

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., gfield, Mass., U.S.A.



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.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Katherine McKinney, of Blue Ridge College, spent the week end her room-mate, Miss Mary Baumgardner.

Eli Fox and wife; Mrs. Jennie Fox and son, Paul all of Hanover, were Sunday visitors at Thos. Fox's, and

O. R. Koontz's.

Calvin Valentine and wife entertained, Sunday; Upton Myers and wife; L. R. Valentine, wife and family, all of Pleasant Valley; Edward Shorb and wife, Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian; Robert Valentine wife and son, Carroll; Gregg Mrs. Joh entine, wife and son, Carroll; Gregg Kiser and Frank Alexander.

Chas. Young, wife and son, John, visited Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. John Shryock, of Creagerstown, on

The following were visitors at Geo. Ritter's, Sunday: Robert Fuss and wife, and Mrs. Geo. Gray, of Union Bridge; Mrs. Hiteshew, of Baltimore; Rowe Ohler, wife and daughters, Emma and Helen, of Emmitsburg; Chas Fuss wife and daughter of Chas. Fuss, wife and daughter, of Four Points.

We are very sorry to write that Mrs. O. R. Koontz is still on the sick

Jesse Fox and wife, of near Creagerstown, spent last Friday at the home of Peter Baumgardner.

Mrs. Anne Hess is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Byron Stull. Butchering is the order of the day.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. Pittinger and Mrs. Ibach represented St. James' church at the Missionary Convention, in Baltimore, Rev. Field has been housed in with

a severe cold; but is able to attend his services this week. Howard Bond was at his home, over

Sunday, preparatory to another trip John Delaplane's sale, last Friday, was largely attended.

The concert, last Friday, in the town hall, was enjoyed by the large The war is over and we will eat

turkey this week; as for Germany-The Red Cross worked three days last week, and will be busy several

days this week.

A cablegram from Mac Rouzer, to his mother, Mrs. Lee Myers, last Sunday, stated that he was O. K. This friends. sage filled us all with gladness.

John liked, John will get; and he will not be compelled to ask for the second piece of pie. And late that night she will tiptoe into his room, when all is still, to see if the cover is tucked up to his neck. Then, with a good-night kiss, she will leave his room as she used to do when John was a little man.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Rev. Wm. Stewart, of Crisfield, after attending a Baptist Convention in Baltimore, came on out to Blue Ridge College and spent a few days with us, and with his daughter, Myrtle, who is in school here. He conducted chapel services one morning, recently.

Blue Ridge College raised \$500

towards the War Relief Fund. The first lecture, on Saturday, Nov. 30th. was well attended, and we are sure everyone present enjoyed a delightful evening.

On the evening of Nov. 30, the Montague Light Opera Company will give an entertainment. This is a well known company, and comes very highly recommended. The program will be arranged in a most suitable way, but part two will probably be an operetta-"A Quaker Romance." you have not already done so, buy your season ticket now, and come

and have a good time with us. Geo. McDaniel, whose son, Alton, is in school, stopped in for a short visit over night.

A Thanksgiving program was conducted, Thursday evening, by the Collegian Literary Society, in the gym-

The Volunteer Band gave a program in Union Bridge, last Sunday. We expect many new students, some who have aleady enrolled, to enter at the beginning of next year.

We are glad to see Dr. Holsopple with us again, after a short absence. So much of his time is spent on the field, in the interest of the school.

KEYMAR.

Miss Florence Lowman, of near Libertytown, is spending a few days with relatives.

Mrs. Fannie Sappington and two daughters, and Miss Minnie Geiling, spent Sunday with C. W. Sappington and family, of Unionville.

Mrs. Robert Galt has returned home after spending some time with her

sister, in Baltimore. Miss Cora Sappington is spending

UNIONTOWN.

Miss S. E. Weaver is spending the week with Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Routson, of Buckeystown.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Millbourn and son, Waters; Mrs. Lucy Scott and Mr. Robt. Chamberlain, of Baltimore, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. R. K. Lewis, on Sunday last.

Miss Laura Eckard spent several days, this week, with her brother, Norman Eckard, of Baltimore.

Edw. Beard and family moved, on Tuesday, from Clear Ridge to Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Eckard spent

Monday in Baltimore.

Judge Myers and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Myers of Baltimore, on Tanksgiving day. Wm. Eckenrode, of Evergreen Lawn,

wm. Eckenrode, of Evergreen Lawn, is one of the men appointed by Gov. Harrington to attend the "Farmers' National Congress," held in Jackson-ville, Fla., Dec. 3—7.

Mrs. Mary Eckard, who has been visiting Miss Louisa Eckard, left for Baltimore, on Monday, on her way to her home in Delaware. her home in Delaware

The members and friends of the M. P. church sent their annual donation to the church Home, in Wesmtinster, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Layne Shaw, of Black Oak Spring, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Cover, of Easton Mrs. Mary C. Cookson is visiting

friends, and expects to remain away The third Quarterly Conference of the M. P. church will meet at the Pipe

Creek church, on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. John Bowers, after a lingering illness, died at her home at Clear ter, Mrs. Martha Hann, and several grand-children, and three sisters; Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas Gill and Mrs. Bosley.

MARRIED

SAUERWEIN-HILBERT. Miss Mary E. Hilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hilbert, and Mr. Edgar J. Sauerwein, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sauerwein, were married at the home of the bride, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends, on Thanksgiving Day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Reid. Rev. Guy P. Bready, assisted by Elder Eckert, performed the ceremony.

DIED.

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

MISS MILDRED MARGARET NOLL Miss Mildred Margaret Noll,daughter of the late Sallie Rodgers and P. B. Noll, died at her home in Waynesboro, last Sunday afternoon, aged 19 years, death being due to pneumonia following influenza. She was ill about

The deceased was born in Waynes-boro. She was a graduate of Waynes-boro High School, class of 1917, and was a genius in music, being possess-ed of a rich contralto voice and was an artistic performer on both piano and pipe organ. She was the leading contralto in St. Paul's Reformed choir, as well as assistant organist,

She is survived by her father. When the "boys" come home, mother will surpass all her former successes at dinner-making. Whatever Lohn liked John will set and her surpless the survived by her father. James Rodgers, of near Taneytown, is an uncle. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the presulting the survived by her father. James Rodgers, of near Taneytown, is an uncle. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the presulting the survived by her father. James Rodgers, of near Taneytown, is an uncle. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the presulting the survived by her father. James Rodgers, of near Taneytown, is an uncle. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the presulting the survived by her father. James Rodgers, of near Taneytown, is an uncle. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the presulting the survived by her father. ence of only immediate friends.

Resolutions on the Death of Raymond L. Hesson.

Whereas The sad news was conveyed to the Board of Directors of St. Petersburg, Pa., High School, announcing the death of Raymond L. Hesson, somewhere in France, on Oct. 6, 1918; and

Saymond L. Hesson, somewhere in France, on Oct. 6, 1918; and
Whereas, Raymond L. Hesson was associated with said Board of Directors in the apacity of Principal of our High School luring the 1917-1918 term, and, during the prief time he lived and worked amongst he citizens of our village and the patrons and scholars of our High School, he enleared himself to all by his manly character and his many sterling qualities of aead and heart. It is therefore
Resolved, That we, in this manner give expression to the affectionate regard in which he was held while with us and the appreciation of his work in our school, which was terminated at the call of his Country to aid in her defense in time of war.

Resolved, That while we most deeply de-lore the taking off in his early manhood ne who gave much promise of faithful erformance and future service in his pro-session, yet we humbly bow to the dis-ensations of our Heavenly Father, who oeth all things well, in His divine wis-om.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolu-ions be placed on our school record, and dso that a copy of the same be sent to he grief-stricken parents of deceased. it. Petersburg. Clarion Co., Pa.

Resolutions on the Death of Brother Raymond Hesson.

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to express our deep sorrow that our Brother, Cororal Raymond L. Hesson, of the 313th. Regiment, 79th. Division, U. S. Army, was relied upon to randor the supreme seen.

called upon to render the supreme sacrifice, in France, be it—

Resolved, That we acknowledge the wisdom of God in all things, even in our deepest sorrow, and await the final revelation when all that is mysterious shall be revealed to us.

lation when all that is mysterious shall be revealed to us.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Hesson this Lodge has lost an upright highly esteemed and most worthy Brother, who has so early in life been translated to the Grand Lodge of all earthly hope.

Resolved, That while we recognize the futility of human efforts, we nevertheless offer our sincere condolences to the parents of our Brother, his brothers and sister and commend them in their hour of sorrow to Him who doeth all things well; and further be it—

Resolved, That this Lodge formally display the usual sign of mourning: that these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Lodge, printed in The Carroll Record, and a copy be sent to the family of our departe! Brother.

P. B. ENGLAR.

ROBT, S. McKINNEY,
W. WALLACE REINDOLLAR.

Committee,

Monocacy Lodge No. 203 A. F. & A. M.

Monocacy Lodge No. 203 A. F. & A. M.

her Thanksgiving in Baltimore, and in France, Oct. 31, of wounds received also attending the teachers' meeting.

Letters From "Our Boys." STRUCTURE BUILT OF HAY

or parts of letters, from "our boys, over there," as they are bound to be very interesting to all. We will omit all purely personal references from letters, as these are not intended nor proper for publication. ed, nor proper, for publication.— Ed. Record.

Field Hospital No. 27. Oct. 12, 1918.

Dear Parents:-We have been at this place 10 days and it has rained ever since we the heavy artillery was all around us, but it has advanced and we only hear faint reports of big guns. I was under shell-fire several times, and believe me I wasn't a bit satisfied, either. nor did I feel safe. The first is the one that "got my goat." I was out by myself, without either gas-mask or helmet (two most important things under shell-fire) and believe me I wasn't long going when a shell hit the ground about 20 ft from me. I did not mind the explacion as much did not mind the explosion so much; but Oh, My! that "whiz-bang." It is something terrible when all

the big ones get going and keep it up for five or six hours. One has to get used to them so he can sleep—I can go to sleep any place, now. I have slept 40 ft under ground, and also on top without shelter, and one night when we moved camp I slept along the edge of a wood, near the front line. I did not pitch my shelter tent, but about 3 o'clock it commenced and rained about as hard as I ever saw it, so had to put up my tent at last, but I was pretty completely soaked

I received The Record the other day, and what do you think? My bunkie was looking over it while I shaved, and started to read to me the letter I wrote when I was stationed at Verdelet. I was in Chateau-Thierry the time of the big drive there—one of the big battles of the war. I was lucky to get to go swimming in the Marne after the fight. Since then I have seen some towns hurt worse

We have our hospital within range of the big guns but do not get shelled as much as we did. Last night a as much as we did. Last hight a plane came over and dropped about ten bombs but we didn't have any casualties. The Hospital next to us had five, and I helped to carry their men in. There is a lot to laugh at after an air raid but while it is good. after an air raid, but while it is going on it isn't funny. I have several "Boche" souvenirs which are useful as well as ornamental. All the boys are crazy for souvenirs.

Saw a German tractor the other day. It was a huge machine and looked like an auto truck; it had four cylinders, large bore and stroke mo-tor, solid rubber tires on the fore wheels and rear wheels were iron with cleats. The motor was said to be 90 H. P. and speed about 20 miles per

While eating your Thanksgiving dinner, think of me, and I'll do the

IVIN W. LeGORE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not imagine that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief, that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide

-Advertisement

LINWOOD. Visitors at Linwood Shade, on Sunday last, were Elder A. P. Snader, wife and daughter, Mrs. Monty, wife of Major Monty, of Indiana, and

Herman Snader, wife and daughter. Mrs. Wm. Messler and Ernest Senseney and wife spent Wednesday in Baltimore, with their brother and father, John E. Senseney, who is at the hospital. Mr. S. does not seem to be

Carl Stem and niece, Miss Donaline Stem, of Baltimore, spent last Saturday and Sunday with Wm. Stem. Mrs. Dr. Norris, of New Windsor,

spent last Tuesday at Linwood Shade. Sunday visitors in Linwood were Jesse Englar and family, of Baltimore, and Jos. Langdon and wife. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Olin Gilbert, of Hagerstown, former-

ly of this place, died this Thursday Miss Esther Ibach,of Union Bridge, is spending her Thanksgiving vaca-toin with Grace Englar.

Tells to the World How Tonall Helped Him. Makes a Personal Statement.

"My system was suffering from a general breakdown due to impover-ished blood," says Frank Benner, well old auto tire, bicycle tire, rubber boots, known iron worker, for thirty-two years, living at 125 N. Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa.

"I broke out with an eczema. I could not stop it. It set me nearly crazy. I would scratch mysef so bad-

ly at night until I was raw.
"I heard so much about Tonall that I went to Locher's Drug Store, and began taking Tonall. Now all my blood rushes are gone. I am free of all feeling of itchiness and my whole system is built up.

as it helped me. Tonall is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown.

"I certainly do recommend Tonall,

Card of Thanks.

Our thanks are hereby cordially extended to all for their kindness, during the flaces and death of our aunt, Mrs. Maria Wantz.
MR. and MRS. J. CALVIN DODRER.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to publicly thank our many friends and neighbors, for all they did for us while our family was afflicted with the Flu. Their kindness was much appreci-MR. and MRS. S. A. WEYBRIGHT. one another."

Alfalfa Growers of the Yakima Valley Used Novel Method to Advertise Their Product.

To advertise their agricultural products the folks of the Sunnyside reclamation project, in the state of Washington, built last summer a brand-new kind of structure. They called it a hay palace.

It was built wholly of baled hayalfalfa hay of the best quality, 6,000 tons of it, contributed by the farmers of Yakima valley. Some house! Well, yes. It was 150 feet long, 100 feet wide and 25 feet high, with an exterior effect somewhat resembling that of a medieval fortress.

Inside of it were exhibits of every imaginable kind relating to the field and garden products of the valley. Also an auditorium, with a stage for speakers, music and vaudeville acts. The palace was illuminated by electricity and cooled by electric fans.

But, although the Yakima valley produces wonderful fruits and vegetables, its big money-getting crop is alfalfa. The celebration at the hay palace (which was, incidentally, a sort of carnival) was planned mainly for the purpose of bringing together the grower and consumer of alfalfa hay, with elimination of the much-objurgated middleman.

On the last day of the fair the hay from which the palace was constructed was sold at auction to the highest bidders and the proceeds were distributed pro rata among the farmers who had contributed the material.

SURELY SOME CRAP SHOOTER

Dusky Stevedore in France Was Rapidly Getting Rich at Expense of His Comrades.

They used to shoot some craps in stevedore company No. -, but they don't any more. This as a consequence of a stern company order issued after a prolonged argument with the dice which followed the first payday on this side.

There was a game at every opportunity for about a week, and then came a lull. Simultaneously with the Iull the men began to turn up shy of apparel and equipment. Investigation disclosed that one dusky private with a pair of dice that behaved particularly well had made a sensational clean-up.

He had gathered most of the francs in the company in the first three days and then started on personal effects. At the conclusion of the series he had nearly enough francs to finance a war of his own and more clothes than the supply sergeant, not to speak of 36 identification tags, seven boxes of C.C. pills, a bottle of castor oil, 11 towels, most of the soap in the comoany and a packing case full of other articles. At the suggestion of the captain he returned all of the belongings and most of the francs.

"Ah learned dat game in de old Fenth cavalry," he exclaimed, "and Ah just wanted to show dese new soldiers lat dey didn't know nuffin' about it." -Stars and Stripes.

He Did Not Forget.

More than two years ago, Charlie, an old fire department horse at Greencastle, left the station, his place there having been taken by a new motortruck. Since that time Charlie has peen doing heavy hauling for his present owner.

The other day Charley and his working mate were stopped near the fire department station, and one of the firemen ventured the statement that Charlie would still make a good fire horse if the old equipment should have to be resorted to. To prove his contention the fireman unhitched Charlie, led him to his old stall, adjusted the harness above the old wagon and sounded the alarm. The door opened and just as of old Charlie trotted out and ran under the harness ready to make a run. In two years he had not forgotten his lesson. -Indianapolis News.

Mount Rubber. "Remember Mount Rubber when you come to Newton," urges the Kansan. Mount Rubber is a heap of rubber rubbish on East Broadway, near Main street, which, when it assumes the desired proportions, will be sold to old rubber collectors and the proceeds turned over to the Red Cross. The nation needs the rubber, the Red Cross needs the money and the public of rubber-can be chucked into the pile and it will be a jolt for the kaiser," says the Kansan.

Napoleon's Descendant.

A great-grandson of Napoleon Bonaparte was killed recently in action not far from Reims, where he was at the head of a machine-gun section. His name was Daniel Napoleon Mesnard, and he was the son of a lady whose maiden name was Leon, and who was the daughter of Count Leon, a natural son of the emperor. The dead soldier bore himself bravely in defense of Reims, and was mentioned in dispatches.

Ominous Quiet.

"How do you account for the fact that Crimson Gulch has become so peaceful?"

"It isn't peaceful," replied Broncho Bob. "It only seems so because the boys are saving their ammunition for the Boches instead of wasting it on your puppy love, for I have a dog, you

the Perfection Oil Heater. There'll be plenty of cold snaps when you'll need it upstairs and down to drive away the chill. Sturdy, durable; inexpensive to buy and to use.

Come in and let us show it to you.

Chases Evening Chill

Reliable as grandfather's clock

and as portable as the cat-that's

MADE TIME OF GAY REUNION Beating the Bounds," in Virginia, at Least, Drew Together Neighbors From Far and Near.

Δ

"Beating the bounds" was a specially important duty in the colonies, where land surveys were imperfect, land grants irregular, and the boundaries of each man's farm or plantation at first very uncertain. In Virginia this beating the bounds was called "processioning." Landmarks were renewed that were becoming obliterated; blazes on a tree would be somewhat grown over - they were deeply recut; piles of great stones containing a certain number for designation were sometimes scatteredthe original number would be restored. Special trees would be found fallen or cut down; new marking trees would be planted, usually pear trees, as they were long-lived. Disputed boundaries were decided upon and announced to all the persons present, some of whom at the next "processioning" would even be able to testify as to the correct line. This processioning took place between Easter and Whitsuntide, that lovely season of the year in Virginia; and must have proved a pleasant reunion of neighbors, a May-party. In New England this was called "perambulating the bounds," and the surveyors who took charge were called "perambulators" or "boundsgoers."—Alice Days.

DREADED SNAKE UNDER FALLS

According to Indian Superstition, Reptile's Breaking Loose Ended in Destruction of Villages.

Formerly, according to Indian superstition, there dwelt under Niagara falls a gigantic snake, which now and then would make its way to an Indian village and coil itself around the town. It swallowed the people, and made itself further obnoxious by poisoning the springs and wells with its spittle.

The Hiwassee river, in the southern Allegheny region, is infested by an enormous leech. Occasionally a certain ledge of rock is exposed when the water is low, so that people are tempted to cross over it. Anybody who tries to do so, however, is inevitably seized and sucked down.

Near the head of the Savannah river are the famous Talula falls. It has been well known for centuries that the Thunder Spirit lives beneath these falls, and its roaring may at any time be heard in the noise of the cataract.

One hundred miles to the southeast of Death valley (in California) is Dead mountain, which is the abode of multitudes of ghosts. At all events, the Indians so believe, though when one approaches the mountain one perceives that the spooks are merely broken and precipitous rocks shining white in the sun.

He Hadn't a Bill. Smith was returning from the office one afternoon to do a little planting turn in his war garden when his little five-year-old daughter ran down the

walk to meet him. "Oh, papa," she exclaimed, seizing his hand, "a man was just here to see you, but he couldn't wait."

"Is that so?" smiled the fond father. "Did he have a bill?" "Oh, no. papa," answered the lit-tle girl. "He just had a plain nose."

Love Me, Love My Dog. "I suppose you have loved other girls besides me?" asked the sweet young

thing. "Yes," replied the man; "but that was puppy love." "Well, I hope you haven't lost all

Life of Chilean Girls.

REINDOLLAR BROS.

& CO.

The Chilean girl's reason for being is marriage, and one of her earliest lessons is that woman's place is indeed the home and that man is ordained her master, the World Outlook says. Old maids have a particularly horrid time in Chile and most of them take the veil. There is little else for them to do, for they can't all become schoolteachers and no other career is open for the young woman who does not marry. Women journalists, doctors, lawyers, stenographers and clerks are

practically unknown. Perhaps this somewhat oriental ideal of Chilean womanhood explains why the tinkling of the piano rather than the clicking of typewriter keys is the chief mechanical noise one hears at the Santiago College for Girls, and why the most important exercise is an exhibit of fine needlework and hand-painted china rather than essays on "Why the Woman Needs the Vote."

Famous Writer of Songs.

The songs that George F. Root composed or arranged during the Civil war would almost fill a volume. With George Root music was a profession. He was born in Massachusetts in 1820, and studied music both in this country and abroad. Before, during and for a considerable time after the Civil war, Mr. Root was a music publisher in Chi-

Previous to the war he had written Morse Earle in Child Life in Colonial a number of cantatas and similar comositions, but when the war started he turned all of his attention to composing war songs.

One of the most spirited songs was "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and its composition should entitle him to rank among the makers of living national music.

Next to "Tramp, Tramp," the most popular of Root's war songs was "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

Fishing in Japan.

Japanese fishermen catch their fish in a way very different from our fishermen. The fisherman will sit in his little boat and have with him eight or ten ugly black birds, almost the size of a goose, called cormorants. These birds live altogether on fish. They are trained to obey their owner's voice. He makes them dive into the water after the fish and they are so quick and clever and sharp-eyed that they hardly ever come up out of the water without fish in their beak. A ring is piaced around their throats to prevent them from swallowing their booty, but it is not so tight that it prevents them from breathing. When the man is through fishing he unfastens this ring and lets his birds eat some of the

smaller fish which they have caught. It Didn't Work.

Little Ethel had put her stocking on wrong side out. "Now you must make a wish and it will come true," said her mother. Some time later she came to her

mother. "There's nothing to it, mother."

"Nothing to what?" "Why, you said to make a wish after I had put my stocking on wrong side out. I wished I hadn't done it. But I can't see any difference yet."

Unfavorably.

"What were those lady jurors whispering about?" asked the judge somewhat peevishly of the court bailiff.

"Nothing, sir." "But they were. What was it?" "Well, your honor, they were commenting on the hang of your gown."

Effort That Availed.

"So at last you have made literature profitable." "Yes," replied Mr. Penwiggle.

never sold many compositions. But I kept plugging away copying my own stuff till now I can command firstrate compensation as a typist." .

MIDDLEBURG DISTRICT Subscriptions to the United War Work Campaign.

The following are the individual subscriptions, to Monday, November from Middleburg District, to the United War Work Campaign: \$100.00.

Frederick Mehring.

\$50.00 Frederick Littlefield, Luther Sharetts, Edwin H. Sharetts.

\$35.00 Raymond Angell and family. \$30.00

Wm. E. Ritter.

\$25.00 J. Lewis Reifsnider, P. D. Koons & Son, Earl Lynn, R. H. Alexander, a friend, Mrs. R. W. Walden. \$20.00

C. Putman, W. F. Cover, D. M. Buffington.

\$15.00

Edward Strawsburg, Isaac Eyler, F. J. Shorb, Wm. M. Mehring and wife, Peter Baumgardner and family, Edgar Hahn and family. \$10.00

John Brown, George Humbert Dr. Chas. Diller, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Newcomer, Peter R. Wilhide and wife, Jesse P. Weybright, Roy R. Dern, Geo. G. Cluts and wife, Geo. P. Ritter, Mrs. Geo. P. Ritter, M. R. A. Stonesifer, E. Cash, Lavina Mehring, Miss Maggie Mahring Roht W. Galt and Maggie Mehring, Robt. W. Galt and wife, H. O. Stonesifer and wife, Ross R. Wilhide, Wm. F. Hahn, Geo. E. Deberry and wife, M. J. Wilhide, E. J. Clabaugh, D. Edward Essick, Roland R. Diller, E. Scott Koons and wife, G. H. Winemiller, Eli M. Dutterer, D. R. Reifsnider, Bessie I. Reifsnider, Mrs. Clifton, Thelma Little-

\$8.00

Wm. H. Angell, Wm. K. Clabaugh, L. C. Stouffer.

\$7.00

Percy V. Putman and family, J. H. Shirk and family, John H. Hubbert. \$6.00

Wm. J. Stonesifer.

\$5.00

E. E. Smith, Frank Harbaugh, Al-E. E. Smith, Frank Harbaugh, Albert Stansbury, Geo. Stansbury, Chas. Lescaleet, Jessie Bostion, Chas. Bowers, C W. Repp, Chas. Hyde, O. E. Hyde and family, C. S. Koons, J. S. Delphy, Harry Shank, Elmer Crumbacker, Geo. Delphy, H. C. Mathias, Frank Wilson, Misses Harbaugh, E. L. Eyler, John Otto, Mrs. Mary Six, Mrs. Chas. H. Bowman, Jacob Snare, Samuel Crouse. John Mackley, Ray-Mrs. Chas. H. Bowman, Jacob Share, Samuel Crouse, John Mackley, Ray-mond Johnson, T. C. Reid, Raymond E. Crouse, W. L. Crouse, Mrs. W. L. Crouse, Ruby I. Crouse, Margaret A. Crouse, Russel E. Bohn, Mrs. Joe Frounfelter, W. G. Bohn, Guy J. Simpson, Mrs. A. J. Hahn, Mrs. G. H. Winemiller, C. Mae Winemiller, Anna A. Winemiller, Fannie Dukehart, Jos. T. Whitmore, Albert Mort, Frank Nusbaum, C. R. Wilhide, L. H. Hahn, Janet B. Reifsnider, D. Leonard Reifsnider, Alarian E. Reifsnider, Thos. R. Angell, Upton G. Angell, L. D. Troxell, E. D. Diller, David L. Sharrer, J. T. Mirely, C. E. Baker, Mrs. John Kiser, Robert S. Valentine and wife, Ralph Weybright, Russell Stonesifer, Harvey R. Shryock, Chas. W. Young, John Kiser, Bernice M. Ritter, Olive A. Ritter, Luther W. Ritter, M. A. Stonesifer, Mrs. R. A. Stonesifer, James A. Kiser and wife, Frank Houck and wife, Maurice Hahn and Byron Stul Cluts, Chas. E. Ritter, May Angell, T. M. Jones, Lewis Birely, Lulu V Birely, Mrs. Mary E. Birely, Annie E. Mehring, Newton E. Six, G. W. Dern and wife, Mrs. Ruth Ritter, E. E. Lescalleet, E. L. Warner, S. R. Weybright, Chas. A. Harner, J. T. Myerly, Mrs. J. C. B. Wiley, M. Floyd Wiley Mrs. J. C. B. Wiley, M. Floyd Wiley, Marianna Jones, J. A. Koons and family, Walter T. Hape, Mrs. C. Stover and family, Frank P. Bohn, Annie R. Bohn, Roy E. Baumgardner, Chas. Devilbiss, Mrs. John C. Newman, J. P. Robertson and wife, Chas. Garver and wife, John W. Crabbs, Scott Y. Garner, Wm. G. Crouse, Walter L. Rentzel, Dora E. Devilbiss, Chas. W. Devilbiss, Wm. H. Devil-Chas. W. Devilbiss, Wm. H. Devilbiss, John S. Boyd and wife, Arthur Slick, Theo. R. Bair, Mollie B. Jones, Isaiah Reifsnider, S. F. Crouse.

\$4.25 Jasper C. Garner.

\$3.00

Mrs. Sarah Koons, C. R. Iler, Geo. W. Hape and family, John W. Frock, Jr., Carroll Cover. \$2.50

Edward Shorb, Mrs. Edward Shorb, Gordon Stonesifer, Mary Stonesifer, Thelma Hahn, Ogatha Hahn, George Flohr, Mrs. George Flohr, J. C. Wilson, Raymond Wilson, Horace Bostion, Lewis Biehl.

\$2.00

Omar Stouffer, Albert Rinehart, Guy Lynn, V. S. Eyler and mother, Walter Johnson, John Rentzel, Joe McKinney, Roy Johnson, Chas. Mc-Kinney, J. D. Engel, Wm. Stitely, Kinney, J. D. Engel, Wm. Stitely, Wilbur Delphey, C. E. Deberry, Sam'l Eyler, Caleb N. Wolfe, Irene S. Weybright, Edw. H. Knipple and wife, Edward P. Shorb, Mrs. Ella Bell, Edward P. Shorb, Mrs. Ella Bell, Benedict Knott, Miss Mattie Simpson, Cora Sappington, Mrs. F. Sappington, Carolina M. Sappington, Lillian Sappington, Harry Devilbiss, Dr. George W. Roop, E. Harman, John Grossnickle, John Brewer, Jessie C. Whitmore, J. L. Hartsock and wife, Harry Anders, James G. Schildt.

\$1.50 Hattie E. Lawrence.

\$1.00

Edwin Earnest, Fred. Littlefield, Lizze T. Birely, R. J. Walden, Mrs. R. J. Walden, Edwin Hiteshew, Chas. Bowman, Anna E. Koon, Mrs. Emma Lynn, Minnie F. Tressler, Carl Rit-ter, Carrie Delphey, Frank Kaufman, Thelma Hahn, Mrs. John Glacken, John Airing and wife, A. E. Blume, Jesse Lescalleet and wife, Ida Blume, Wm. E. Six, S. E. Haugh, Wm. H. Otto, Blanche Koons, Mattie Koons, Estella Koons, Mrs. J. Forrest, Mrs. John Strawsburg, Mrs. Lorainne Hollenberger, J. Edwin Dayhoff, Mrs. A.

C. Crabbs, Elsie M. Baumgardner, Bertha A. Roop, Mrs. Margaret Forney, Guy W. Wilhide, Chas. E. Stamney, Guy W. Wilnide, Chas. E. Stambaugh, A. R. Six, J. Newton Coshun, Mrs. M. L. Fogle, Calvin Myers, J. W. Albaugh, Mary R. Weybright, T. C. Hahn, Ivan T. Shew, Jos. A. Coshun, Wm. Hollenbaugh, Morris H. Fox, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox, Irma M. Fox, Loren Austin, Chas. Spielman, Mrs. Kathryn Dresher, Jesse Reisler, Mrs. Luther Hahn, Lizzie Stover, Newton Hahn, Anna J. Dayhoff, Evelyn Dayhoff, Dorothy L. Dayhoff, Laura Belle Dayhoff, C. R. Miller, H. N. Lansinger, Maurice Clabaugh, Elmer Hahn, John Coshun, Geo. E. Myers, Anna Newcomer, Grier Keilholtz, Mrs. Grier Keilholtz, Elizabeth Weybright, Margaret Weybright, Isabelle Frock, Geo.

B Frock, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Chas. F. Kiser, Edward Hahn, Elgie Deberry, Calvin W. Hahn, Margaret Shorb, Helen Plank, Ada Snyder, Geo. Delphey, Wm. D. Schildt, Frank Speepinger Mrs. S. G. Crabbs, Lily M. Sneeringer, Mrs. S G. Crabbs, Lily M. Dayhoff.

50 Cents

Cora L. Black, Clay Hahn, Mrs. Lansinger, Mrs. Chas. Knott, Mrs. Clifford Flohr, Geo. W. Winter, Ernest Myers, Clara Six.

25 Cents

John H. Boyer, Cathryne Six, Mar-lin Six, Chas. Six, Carroll Six, Lillie Six, Carroll L. Troxell, Chas W. Alaugh, Roy Reifsnider.

We have not received the returns of the Victory Boys and Girls, owing to the sickness of Mrs. R. W. Galt's sister, in Baltimore.

DULL AND CHRONIC H_ADACHE

Affliction, Physician Asserts, May Invariably Be Traced to the Presence of Rheumatism.

Rheumatic headache may be acute, but in most cases it is dull and chronic, lasting for weeks, months or years. It is slightly more common in women than in men, and it occurs very rarely below the age of 20, and most commonly above 40 years of age. The pain is real and may be constant, or fairly steady with intermissions, writes Dr. Hugh T. Patrick in the Journal of American Medical Association. It does not occur in instantaneous shoots or brief excruciating paroxysms, Nausea and vomiting are not present with it. There are good days, bad days, but with more or less pain or soreness always present. The headache is worse after exposure to cold or dampness.

This form of headache is really a rheumatic affection, and evidences of past rheumatism are almost always found. Its exact nature is obscure; bacterial infection of the tissues of the aching region is probable. Treatment consists of prolonged, repeated application of heat and the employment of persistent massage of the area of pain, which is most usually at the back of the head on both sides, and may extend down to neck, shoulders and back. It is tender to deep pressure, but not to surface pressure.

Vastness of Mexico.

It cannot be reiterated too often that Mexico is a vast country.

Mexico extends in length over two thousand miles, or is as long as from Iceland to Africa. It measures a thousand miles across the widest area. It is vast, it contains every climate from tropical to northern; it has huge mountains, some of the greatest volcanoes world: and some of the large rivers are to be found in the south, although water is lacking in the north. The north is flat and hideous, the south beautiful and mountainous. Mexico produces every class of ore and every form of agriculture and some of the most picturesque and beautiful old Spanish towns in the world remain from the days when they were built by Cortez in 1519.

One cannot help being struck with the contrast between the two coasts. On the Pacific shore everything is dry; on the Gulf (Atlantic) everything is wet. A depth of eight or ten feet of soil is common.-From "Mexico," by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie.

Arabian Table Customs.

"Whenever I visit San Francisco I dine with an Arab-a business acquaintance-and the members of his family," said Thomas Hartwell of Mexico City, in an interview at New York. "In their eating they still attempt to follow the customs of their country. At their table I tasted for the first time the most popular Arab dish, which is called pilaf. It is made of olive oil and a few nut kernels mixed with rice. My host's wife makes her own bread, which is baked in flat cakes an inch thick and compares very well with the baker's bread which the Americans use. The Arab is a dry eater and does not take his coffee with his repast. I find that my host and his family sip their coffee in small cups and regard it as a luxury. They still hold to the belief, in spite of the fact that they have lived in this country for several years, that those who do not make a noise with their lips in drinking coffee are illbred."

Portugal's Many Holidays. Christmas day is not so generally observed as New Year's day. It has, moreover, only three different dates. The only country whose holidays reveal little of its political, racial or religious origin is Portugal. This is its calendar: January 1, dedicated to universal brotherhood; January 31, dedicated to the memory of all those who fought and died to establish the republic of Portugal; May 3, in memory of the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese; June 19, municipal holiday at Oporto; October 5, the date of the establishment of the Portuguese republic; December 1, Flag day, to commemorate the independence of the country; December 25, Family day.

SEED INDUSTRY

European War Working Wonders in Production, Particularly on Pacific Coast.

WAR GARDENS ADD STIMULUS

Raising of Vegetable Seeds Chiefly Confined to Few Widely Separated Districts-California Is the Largest Producer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

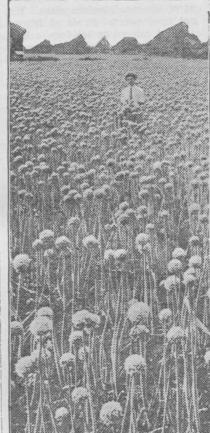
Since the European sources of vegetable seed have been cut off by war conditions, the seed-growing industry in the United States has made rapid developments, particularly in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states, according to a report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture.

An added stimulus to this industry has been the increased number of war 11-8 tf gardens which have been planted in all parts of the country. The commercial production of vegetable seeds to shiefly confined to a few widely sen. is chiefly confined to a few widely separated but well-defined districts, but in exceptional instances the industry has been introduced into new sections through the efforts of contracting seedmen who have sought to expand the production by entering new areas.

The production of onion seed is carried on in many localities. Most of the Western districts where onions are grown for market also raise for their own use and sell the surplus. The largest section of production for onion seed, however, is known as the "river district" of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in the central part of California.

Carrot Seed in California.

California is the largest producer of carrot seed. Sacramento and Yolo counties rank first, with San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties ranking as minor producers. In the production of radish seed the situation is reversed, the coast counties of California producing the bulk of the crop, and the river district being unimportant as a producer. It is also grown in the Pacific North-Beet seed is grown in both the river and coast districts of California, but is probably grown more extensively around Sacramento than in any other portion of the state. Lettuce seed is grown almost exclusively near the coast section of California,



Most of Western Onion Districts Raise Their Seed Supplies and Sell Any Surplus.

particularly in Santa Clara and San Benito counties and also in San Luis Obispo county.

The pea-seed growing districts are widely scattered but are somewhat restricted by the pea weevil. The two largest districts are in eastern Washington and eastern Idaho.

Other Vegetable Seed.

The production of seed of the garden varieties of beans is concentrated in portions of Colorado, California, Washington, and Idaho. The Greeley district of Colorado is the leading district. Lima-bean seed-growing is confined to the coast counties of southern California. Cantaloupe and cucumber seed is produced extensively in Colorado, particularly in the Rocky Ford district or the Arkansas valley. Tomato seed is most extensively produced in Orange county, California, south of Santa Ana. Other seed crops produced in this district are peppers and various vine crops. The principal cabbage-seed growing district is in the Puget sound country, but the growing of cabbage seed is being tried out in other localities and new districts of importance may be developed. This statement also applies to turnip seed.

Spinach seed is produced in California and in the Northwest. During the past season the industry has developed, particularly in Yolo and Sacramento counties of California, but is not confined to that region.

Big 10 Day's Sale Dilli IS INCREASING \$2000 worth of Goods to be sold before Dec. 1,

Consisting of 300 prs. Shoes; 100 pairs of Rubbers and Gum Boots, 100 prs. Overalls, 50 prs. Pants and Blouses, 25 prs. Cord Pants, 25 Horse Blankets, a big lot of Ginghams, Percals, Outings, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings and Toweling, a big lot of Underwear, Boys' and Men's Caps, Gloves and Ribbons, 50 yds. of Congoleum. During this sale the good old Sweet Clover Syrup at 80c per gallon, and a big lot of other goods at Special Bargain Prices.

This sale will begin Nov. 14, the biggest bargains ever offered to the public. A real wartime economy sale. Don't fail to get some of these big bargains. You will save money, to help bring the boys home.

GUY W. HAINES, Mayberry, Md



I will buy all kinds of Horses and Mules at best Market Prices, at any time.

Phone, or drop me a card, and I will come and see you.

BRADLY MCHENRY, 35 W. Green St., Westminster, Md.

Residence Phone 4-6 NO. 5090 EQUITY In the Circuit Court for Carroll County

in Equity: Mary J. Kiser and others, Plaintiffs

Minnie Aberilla Staley. et al, Defendants Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Luther B. Hafer, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of December, 1918; projeded a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, Maryland, for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of December next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1750.00. EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker, New Windsor, Md. & Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 13th, for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.

Houck, Mary J. Angell, Maurice Long, Claudius H. Angell, Harry F. Baker, C. A. Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner, C. F. Leppo, Abs (2 farms) Brower, Vernon S. Moser, Charles Baumgardner, C. F.
Brower, Vernon S. Moser, Charles
Brower, Warren M. Motter, Mrs. Mary L.
Crebs, Maurice A. Null, Jacob D.
Conover, Martin E. Null, Mrs. Francis C.
Clabaugh, Mrs. K. S. Null, Elmer
Reifsnider, LeRoy
Diehl Bros.
Ridinger, Vern H.

Graham, John Halter, Elmer Harner, Edward R. Whimer, Annamary Hess, Norman R. Weant, Mrs. Clara Hess, Norman R. Hess, John E. E.

Clabaugu, Mrs.

Diehl Bros.

Duttera, Maurice C. Ridinger, Vern H.

Devilbiss, John D.

Fox, Norman

Fox, Norman

Foreman, Chas. A.

Reifsnider, Leroy

Renner, Wm. H.

Strawsburg, Jacob

Shoemaker, Carroll Teeter, John S. Wantz, Harry J.

> Waybright, S. A. Successions

Do You If you do you are

a judicious adver-Believe tiser and a good business man. Ju-In Signs dicious advertising Always Pays and especially when you advertise in a

paper that is read by everyhody in its territory.

This newspaper reaches the eye of everybody who might be a possible buyer in this section.

- ACSE 4550



BREEDING OF FANCY FOWLS

Practice Results in More or Less General Improvement of Poultry-Some Suggestions.

(From the United States Department of

There should not be any discouragement of the breeding of what is ordinarily known as fancy poultry. That term is usually applied to the standard breeds as kept by specialists who produce exhibition birds. That practice has always resulted in more or less general improvement of poultry and should continue to perform just that function at this time when the wider keeping of a better grade of poultry stock cannot fail to result in an increased production. The work of the poultry specialist also gives encouragement to the general farmer and the back-yard poultry keeper to take better care of the flocks. The continuance of poultry exhibitions, maintained almost wholly by the poultry specialist, is certainly justified during the present emergency. It has always been the breeders of exhibition fowls who have been the leaders in promoting the welfare of the poultry industry, and these men have been especially willing to give their time and efforts in working for increased production. The poultry shows themselves afford an opportunity for interesting individuals in poultry keeping and have served as effective centers from which to launch and extend the campaign for increasing poultry pro duction.

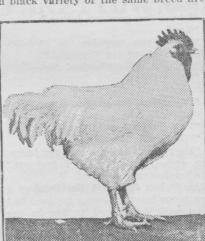
To the specialist in poultry produc tion it is not necessary to say in this connection anything with regard to breeds that should be used, but to the general farmer some suggestions along that line might be of assistance in making the adjustment to changed

conditions.

Standard poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry association. The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume or quality for any product or commodity; i. e., to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of produc tion, the principal points considered are size, shape and color.

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color but identical in every other respect. Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are



White Plymouth Rock Cock, First Prize Winner.

actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not as salable. When a flock of fowls is kept for

production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity in size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he should by all means use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and, with little extra care and no extra cost, can have a pleasing uniformity in color. To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or pasticular conditions.

EXHIBITS ARE MADE LIFELIKE

Mounting of Natural History Objects in Their Native Surroundings Add to Their Interest.

In the development of the modern museum three stages have been recognized-that of the collection of objects for record, that of supplying materials for research and that of applying the collections to public education. The educational idea is now being developed by instructive display arrangement, loan exhibits for public and private schools and special lectures. The most notable feature is the mounting of natural history objects in the midst of their native surroundings, and much attention is being given at large museums-such as the American Museum of Natural History of New York-to grouping animals in their natural environment of shrubs, trees, flowers, rocks and other objects. In the new exhibition halls of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, the case for a large mammal or bird habitat group is 25 feet long, 12 deep and 18 high, with a plate glass front 15 feet long and 10 high. Each of the two hallsone devoted entirely to California mammals and the other to California birds—is 180 feet long by 60 wide and 11 of the large cases have been placed in the mammal hall with six in the bird hall. Skylight illumination gives greater brightness in the cases than outside, preventing troublesome reflection from the glass. As a representative group may be taken that of the San Joaquin valley elk, a species of deer now preserved in a few reservations, and this is shown by several individuals standing or crouching in the grass near tree-bordered water, with low hills in the distance, the painted background seeming a continuation of the real scenery.

ON BASIS OF COMPROMISE

Couple's Religious Differences, Which Caused Trouble Once a Year, Settled in Peculiar Manner.

Compromise where political and religious antagonisms are concerned is evidently possible in Belfast, according to the testimony of a recent visitor to that town. One day she had occasion to call at a house where a woman of the Roman Catholic faith had married a Protestant husband. On one side of the mantelshelf was a bust of the pope, on the other a bust of William of Orange. "I suppose you find it very difficult to agree at times?" inquired the visitor. "No," was the ready reply; "we only differ once a year, on the Boyne anniversary, when my husband comes home drunk and smashes my bust of the pope." "Then I suppose you return the compliment by smashing his William of Orange?" "Not at all-I put it in pawn and buy another bust of the pope with the money," was the unexpected answer .-Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

The Census in Ancient Times.

While the greatest strides in the advance of vital statistics as a science have been made in recent years, their origin may be traced to centuries before Christ. Indeed, Herodotus tells us of a census of Egypt taken about 3050 B. C. for the purpose of making arrangements for the construction of the Pyramids. Elsewhere this same author refers to a second census, taken about 1400 B. C. in Egypt by Rameses II for the purpose of reapportioning all the land of Egypt among his subjects. The Bible tells us that Moses counted the tribes of Israel to determine their fighting strength and that David, about 1018 B. C., took a census for the same purpose. There is a record of a census taken in China about 1200 B. C., when data of the provinces were collected by Uking .- S. W. Wynne, Michigan Bulletin of Vital Statistics.

Waste of Human Material.

Any man who has been in the world forty-five years or more should be a valuable employee. For a man to be shelved at forty-five is wrong, very wrong. For a man to lose confidence in himself because he is forty-five or thereabouts is absurd.

The man who has been in the world forty-five years has had a vast amount of experience and has had the opportunity to observe much that could be turned to good account. The trouble with us is that we do not know where to take our goods to market, or at least we do not know the best market in which to dispose of our goods.

There is a great waste of human material because of its misplacement. We give more attention to the salesmanship problem in relation to goods than to the infinitely more important subject of human material .-New York Mail.

Sleep Should Be Undisturbed.

People are beginning to realize that sound sleep isn't obtainable in a bed that rattles or squeaks or that shocks the nerves into semi-wakefulness by unusual slippings of the springs or unexpected creakings. The advent of the separate bed and the banishing of the double bed into the limbo of warming pans and nightcaps is a distinct advance from the standpoint of hygiene, sanitation and more rational sleeping habits. When separate beds, or, better still, separate sleeping chambers, are in universal use, men and women, especially nervous men and women, and delicate children, will get a good deal more sleep than they do at present; they'll derive more benefit from the sleep they do get. All this will make it easier for them to do with considerably less sleep than they now require.

The Condition

By IMES MACDONALD

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspa-per Syndicate.)

It was just after noon on Saturday, and the only remaining man in the office pushed back from his desk with a sigh that was half a curse, gazing intently out over the irregular top of Manhattan toward the blue-hazed bay.

Collin Bell had just been going over his accounts, and he was twelve hundred and eighty odd dollars shortalmost a year's salary! For a long five minutes he sat there running over the details in his mind. He was already past thirty, and, although almost overwhelmed with the desire to succeed, he had been unable to get beyond his present salary, all of which it took for him to live in what he called decency.

He might go on for several years without having the shortage discovered, or he might "cut and run for it," and have the thing discovered in a day. The impossibility of his ever making up a deficiency out of his salary was apparent, and yet something had to be done! At this moment his ponderings were interrupted. "Pardon me," came a voice, "but

where is my father?" He turned in surprise to face Inez Vrain, the "Old Man's" daughter. He had seen her often enough to know her by sight, and also to know that his whole year's salary wouldn't buy her clothes for six months, and he had



Chattering to Bell.

neither awe nor any particular admiration for her, except, of course, as something pleasant to look at.

"Mr. Vrain has gone to Philadelphia attend an important conference." he explained, "and won't be home till

"Then way didn't someone telephone

me?" she demanded. "I'm sure I don't know," he said

"He promised to take me to luncheon and to give me his whole afternoon," she said, disappointedly, "and

now everything's spoiled." Bell grinned. It wasn't polite of him, but he couldn't help it. Some people's troubles were so trivial!

have to request you to escort me to the Delange for luncheon. I've come all the way into town to be lunched | been said, he turned to her in the with by a man, and as long as father is gone, you'll do as well as the next one, I suppose." Collin Bell was rather taken back

by this unique request, but he had his week's salary in his pocket and trusted that would see him through.

"Very well," he said, "if you insist.

And a few moments later they were seated at a cozy table for two in a Collin Bell. rather crowded dining room, inspecting each other curiously. They both seemed surprised to be getting on so well together, and before she knew it, Inez Vrain was chattering to Collin Bell as if he were a favored friend of her own social world.

But suddenl, Bell's face underwent a change. Coming toward them, preceded by the head waiter, was the "Old Man," followed by a friend. The "Old Man," noticed Bell, and started to bow genially, when he caught the curve of his daughter's cheek and instead of passing on, he stopped.

"Hello, Bell," he said cordially extending his hand, and successfully covering his surprise.

"Why, dad," said Inez, "Mr. Bell said you had gone to Philadelphia to attend a conference!"

Bell drew down the lid of his left eye, and the "Old Man" just caught himselℓ in time.

"To be sure," he said easily, "but a wire came at the last minute and postponed it."

And as he moved away he said in an off-hand manner: "Wish you'd drop into my office the first thing Monday morning, Bell. I want to go into that Philadelphia matter."

And Collin Bell was not sure, but he thought the "Old Man" winked at him On Monday morning the "Old Man" leaned back in his chair and grinned at Collin Bell.

"You've been here five or six years Bell, and I never noticed you particularly before. But you've got tact, do you know that? Of course, I'd forgotten Inez entirely Saturday and your quickness with that Philadelphia story saved me a bad half hour with a certain young woman who has a temper

and a clever tongue."

The "Old Man" drew his private check book toward him and passed over a check to Bell for \$1,500.

"This is coming to you on last year's salary," he said. "From today you are to be my personal representative at five thousand a year.'

Bell took the check with thanks-he was never effusive-and went out of the office. He went straight to the bank and deposited the "Old Man's" check and then drew one of his own back to the "Old Man" for the twelve hundred and eighty odd dollars of his shortage. This he inclosed with an itemized statement, a short explanation and his signature, and sent up to the office by messenger. Then, with a little sigh, he started slowly uptown, walking with a careless feeling of freedom that he had not known for a long time. At last he was squarebut at the sacrifice of the only opportunity that had ever come to him. Well, it was the only way, he felt, and there were other jobs! Then, just in front of him a roadster drew up to the curb and a girl got out. And as she turned to shut the door they were face

"Why, it's Mr. Bell!" she smiled cordially.

Bell shook her hand in a compelling manner that for some reason or other was vastly exciting to Inez Vrain. "Lunching again with father?" he

quizzed, with a twinkle. "Aren't you working today?" she

came back at him. "No," he said shortly. "I quit this

Her eyes grew stormy. "Did he fire you for lunching with me?" she demanded angrily.

"Oh, no," he denied.
"Then why did you quit?"

"Ask your father," he said grimly, and was gone.

Thirty minutes later she burst into her father's private office. "I want to know why Collin Bell quit his job this morning," she demanded.

Judson Vrain studied his daughter a moment and then handed her Bell's note of resignation and statement of "It was a decent thing for him to

do," he said gravely. "I probably never would have found it out, and I had just raised him this morning to five thousand a year." "Five thousand dollars a year? My

goodness! But then, I suppose we could live on it. Many people do," said Inez Vrain demurely.

For a moment Judson stared at his daughter, and then he grinned a little. "Lots of people live on a whole lot less," he said, "but the day you marry Collin Bell I'll give him the Philadelphia branch at ten thousand dollars a year, but," he wagged his finger in his daughter's face, "he's got to make

"Of course!" she said, as she whirled out of the door, "but I haven't got him-yet." And Judson Vrain laughed.

A few moments later Bell was called to the phone by his landlady.

"This is Inez Vrain."

"I have just seen my father."

"Would you consider the Philadelphia branch at ten thousand?"

"He's hardly authorized you-" "Would you?" she demanded impa-

"Of course—but there's a condition, I suppose?"

"Yes, there's a condition."

"What is it?" "Meet me at the Delange for luncheon and—and maybe you'll find out,"

"Just for that," she said primly, "I'll she laughed uneasily. And when they left the Delange a few hours later, although no word had

street and smiled into her eyes. "Let's go and have it over with," he murmured.

"You mean?" Her eyes flew wide with surprise and then drooped shyly. "I mean, let's fulfill the condition right now-this afternoon."

"Is it," she asked, "because of-of Philadelphia, or-or-' "Philadelphia be hanged!" said

Pershing Pays for Pig.

General Pershing's automobile recently killed a growing pig, the most valuable possession of a poor, aged woman. The woman wept, as the pig meant much to her. She knew the car contained the American general, but she was told not to make a claim,

as the pig was to blame. General Pershing later instituted an inquiry and learned the situation. How much the pig meant to the destitute woman was shown when her tears of grief changed to joy when a letter arrived containing a check for \$20, with kind words besides.-New York Herald.

Times Have Changed.

Whatever other platitude may be successfully controverted, there's no use denying that the world does move. Yesterday I saw a Sioux Indian, in feathers, moccasins and paint, boarding a Broadway trolley to go down to the Fifth avenue theater and sell Liberty bonds, and, ten minutes later, I saw a retired brigadier general of the United States army, who received from an Indian runner the first intelligence of the Custer massacre, chattily discussing, over his noonday toddy, in Waldorf Astoria bar, the probable developments on the western cont in Europe.-New York Letter.

DUY WISELY AND

Avoid the Very Cheap Garments for Winter, Is Advice of an Authority.

SOME STYLES THAT REMAIN

Tendency Is Noticed to Eliminate Excess of Trimming Which Was More Popular at the Beginning of the Season.

New York,-Wherever merchants are foregathered, writes a fashion correspondent, there is talk, interesting talk, concerning the prices that women pay for clothes this season.

One expected the level of prices to be higher, because food, fuel, light and rent have increased beyond the knowl edge of man; and there have beer flagrant cases of injustice to the public in the amount of money demanded by some dressmakers for building clothes, but there are cases that mus be settled with the individual, not the



The feature of this black velvet frock is the panels back and front, which are of black and gold gauze and fall below the skirt. The bodice is plain and finished at the neck with fur.

mass; the outstanding fact that interests the sellers of clothes, is that women deliberately ask more often for a high-priced gown than ever before and pay the price with seeming willingness. Why? The act is not explained by the word "extravagance." It is level-headiservation.

It does not take a woman with extraordinary shrewdness to know that cheap materials are not lasting. Nobody ever bought them with the belief that they would carry one with satisfaction throughout the season. They were bought by women who preferred to spread a small income over many cheap costumes; women—and America is filled with them-who like to vary their costume every day or every two months rather than be compelled to wear the same thing throughout the weeks of a settled season. It is their form of getting stimulation.

Wisdom in Buying Gowns. It is, no doubt, an actual hardship for a large mass of American women to deny themselves the pleasure of a constant procession of clothes at small prices, but they must economize in this, as in food. A cooking expert has said that there are no such garbage pails in the world as here: that the kings of Europe did not have such garbage as the factory woman in the tenement districts of this country discards. This, it is true, has stopped; and even when garbage is plentiful, showing a spirit that is not unpatriotic but ignorant of thrift, then the government steps in and gets all sorts of things useful to the war out of the pail that once was nosed by the dogs and

dumped into outer darkness. Why Women Buy With Care. So even though the American woman may not wish to wear one good costume throughout the season, her patriotism commands her to do it. This is the kernel of the entire situation She buys in order that her clothes may last. She does not wish to take the time to constantly mend cheap clothes and renew them at odd mcments. She has gone back to the ways of her great-grandmother, who chose material carefully and in many lights, paid a good price for it, and expected it

to live up to its reputation. A woman who goes into a shop this season to buy an every-day gown, pays \$30 where she once paid \$18 for it. This is as near the average figure as the shops can get. She asks if the material will wear, if it will hold its dye, if the seams and stitchery are good, and when she finds that they are just what they once were, but that they are not up to her modern standard of purchasing, she adds \$10 or \$15 to the price and buys another gown that suits her judgment.

No one is happier over the state of affairs than the shopkeepers. They

prefer to sell fewer gowns at good prices, for, while it is not necessary to renew them in a few months they give greater satisfaction to both par-

Styles That Remain With Us. The continuance of the chemise frock and the sandwich silhouette has given comfort to many women, because it allows them to wear, for a time, the frocks they possess. Whether or not this silhouette will die out as the season strengthens, no prophet can tell us; but there is uneasiness among

those who watch fashions closely. Everywhere one finds a tendency to widen the hips. We are trying to get a peg-top silhouette as opposed to a planked shad silhouette. If this change comes about, the straight chemise frocks or tunics will not have as much value as they have today.

It is not only the Americans, but also the French, who have proposed this silhouette. It is not universal; one sees a continuance of the straight line on the great majority of French and American clothes, but with more tendency toward the peg-top outline in the home-made things than in the foreign ones, except from houses like Callot.

The reason for this innovation is due to the military and it is strange that it did not occur before the fourth year of war. We have admired the silhouette of mannish wide hips and narrow ankles for many months without thought of introducing it in women's clothes. Now it is here and it is carried out in almost the identical manner that the military tailors use with men's trousers.

Simplicity vs. Ornamentation.

Another subtle change that has come across the sky of fashions since the first French styles were shown is a tendency to eliminate much of the trimming with which the season began. There was an overelaboration of rich and massive embroidery, of tassels, of colored facings, of strips of metallic ribbons, and of other strange and capricious gewgaws that the mind can invent when large ideas are lacking. The universality of all this ornamentation, such, for instance as miles of fringe, was its own undoing.

It bordered, dangerously, on the ugliest period of mid-Victorianism. It gave one an unpleasant memory, even if a far-off one, of beribboned milk stools and frying pans in the parlor. It was well done; no fault could be found with its quality, but why do it? This was the question asked by those who are apostles and disciples of sim-

After awhile, as the majority came to the conclusion that everyone was in danger of being over-ornamented, the dressmakers had calls for quieter frocks.

No matter how severe a suit or cloth frock is, the use of good peltry lifts it out of the commonplace class. We do not need several yards of fringe, splashes of colored embroidery, a half dozen tassels, and a few fur pompons to prove to our neighbor that we

know what's what. Getting Down to Essentials.

Possibly there has not been enough cold weather to justify the usage of the several weaves of the hairy and animal-like fabrics new to the season, but there is a noticeable absence of hem in the clothes worn by women who have chosen well among the seasonal offerings. There is beaver, seal, mole a-plenty, but only a few inches of their substitutes which gave the Paris weavers so many anxious and elated moments. They may arrive, and, again, their full development may



Sapphire blue velvet coat with stole and deep cuffs of beaver.

not come until next winter. New things have a way of holding back and consolidating for a swift offensive the second year.

This condition, therefore, leaves women with smaller choice of materials for their winter wardrobe and more puzzlement as to silhouette. The autumn is done. Our last spring clothes have served their second term. A season faces us in which we must be true to one set of costumes for six months. Don't buy cheaply, nor carelessly. Spend your money as if it belonged to the government.

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WATCH FOR DISEASE OF COMMON POTATO

Outbreak in East Indicates Introduction of Ailment.

Trouble May Be Recognized by Irregular, Warty Outgrowth-All Suspicious Cases Should Be Reported to Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gardeners in all parts of the country are asked by the United States department of agriculture to watch for instances of potato wart, a disease that has been discovered in gardens in ten small mining towns in Luzerne county, eastern Pennsylvania, and that it is feared has been carried by European shipments to other districts. The disease may be recognized by irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass.

All suspicious cases should be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the State



Every Gardener Is Urged to Protect Potato Supply Against Disease by Reporting All Cases to United States Department of Agriculture.

College of Agriculture. All diseased potatoes should be burned and the infested ground staked off.

Several well-established cases of the disease have been discovered in gardens in ten small mining towns in Luzerne county, in eastern Pennsylvania. The extent of the infestation has not yet been determined, but an active survey of this and other districts is now under way. In most of these gardens it has been observed by the owners during the last two seasons. In many gardens it has been severe for three years, while in a few instances it has done considerable damage for four

From European Source.

The source of the disease appears to be a shipment of several carloads of European potatoes of inferior quality, distributed in 1912, before the sage of the Plant Quarantine Since that date the importation of potatoes from countries where potato wart is known to exist has been prohibited by the federal horticultural board, but the disease has evidently become established in some localities.

The wart is a disease attacking the tubers and also the stems, causing irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass. The young galls are whitish or greenish, suggesting a cauliflower head. In the present outbreak the disease manifests itself in a very severe form, though in a limited area, practically destroying the whole crop in many of the gardens affected.

There is little danger that the disease will spread rapidly to neighboring states, as the Pennsylvania state authorities, under the leadership of Economic Zoologist J. G. Sanders, are co-operating in the survey and will take the necessary restrictive measures to prevent infective material from moving out of the district.

It is feared that other shipments of European potatoes, made prior to the quarantine, have carried the disease to other districts. It should be sought for, especially in the gardens of industrial and mining villages, which were the principal markets for cheap, foreign potatoes. In such places garbage is thrown into the garden and potatoes are grown continuously, thus favoring the spread of wart diseases.

European experience with wart disease, particularly in England, indicates it to be a very serious trouble. The saving feature is the discovery that certain varieties of potatoes are immune, and only these are now allowed to be planted on infested land.

No American varieties have yet been found resistant. The English sorts will be tried, though experience to date is that European potatoes as a class do not give good results in this country.

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When Soil Is Put Into Shape for Next Season's Crops Numerous Bugs Are Destroyed.

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THE GREAT

was not held this year. This has left on our hands an immense stock of Fine Pianos and Players which we had ordered for our exhibit at Frederick and Hagerstown. We bought this lot of Pianos at a Special Low Figure and as the Fairs were cut out, we have decided to have a "SPECIAL ADVERTISING SALE." All instruments will be sold at SPECIAL LOW FAIR PRICES.

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

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1

THE STORY OF JOSEPH.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 37:18-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—Hatred stirreth up
strifes, but love covereth up all transgressions.—Proverbs 10:12.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 4. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 37: 1-17.

I. Joseph the Well-Beloved Son

Joseph was Jacob's favorite son. This was due partly to the fact that he was the son of the wife of his first love and the son of his old age, but mainly because of the superior qualities which Joseph possessed. This favoritism expressed itself in a superior position and more respectable clothes. That Jacob should feel partial toward Joseph, perhaps, was unavoidable, but that he should manifest it was extremely unwise. Serious trouble will always result from partiality being shown toward children. His brethren's intense hatred burst forth upon him. This feeling was intensified by his pure life and by his testimony among them because of their evil deeds. Josiah is a type of Christ. He was living in fellowship with father at Hebron (37:14); Christ was with the Father before coming into the world (John 16:28); Joseph was the beloved son (Genesis 37:3); Christ was the beloved Son of God (Matthew 3:17); Joseph was hated by his brethren (Genesis 37:4); Christ was hated by his brethren (John 15:24); Joseph was envied by his brethren (Genesis 37:11); Christ was delivered up through envy

(Mark 15:10). II. Joseph's Dreams (37:5-11).

1. His brothers' sheaves bowing in obeisance to his.

This was rightly interpreted by them to mean their humble obedience to him. This intensified their hatred.

2. The sun, moon and eleven stars rendering obeisance to him. tion. The eleven stars are identical with the eleven sheaves. The sun and moon, as rightly interpreted by his fa-

ther, represented his father and mother as rendering obeisance to him. III. Joseph Sent by His Father on a Mission of Mercy to His Brethren (vv.

about fifty miles distant from Hebron, where was abundance of pasture for their flocks. Jacob became anxious as to their welfare, and sent Joseph, a young man now seventeen years old, to find out their condition. Undeterred by the envious hatred of his brethren, he willingly responded, "Here I am." No doubt he realized that his mission was fraught with great dangers—the exposure to highway robbers, wild beasts, and the murderous hatred of his brethren. Notwithstandndered willing obedience. Christ was sent by the Father on a mission of mercy to his brethren (1 John 4:14; John 1:11; Phil. 2:7, 8). Though he knew that the envious hatred of his brethren would result in his suffering and death on the cross, he went forth delighting to do his Fa-

IV. Joseph's Reception by His Brethren (vv. 18-28).

1. Their murderous plot (vv. 18-22). They said "Behold this dreamer cometh, let us slay him." This is what Christ's brethren said about him (Matt. 21: 38). They thought they would prevent these dreams coming true by destroying the dreamer. Reuben dissuaded them from this act by proposing to cast him into a pit, intending afterward to rescue him and restore him to his father.

2. They strip him of his coat of many colors and cast him into the pit (vv. 23, 24). In spite of his earnest entreaty against this act they perpetrated this heartless cruelty (Genesis 42:21).

3. Their feasting (v. 25).

Their heartless cruelty is manifest in that they could enjoy the festivities of a meal, perhaps, within the sight and hearing of Joseph's cries.

4. Sold him to the Ishmaelites (vv. 25-28).

Judah proposed that they sell him, as no gain could accrue from letting him die in the pit. One Judas, later, sold the Lord for money. Having done this infamous deed, they sought to cover it up by deceit and lying. They took his coat of many colors and dipped it in the blood of a kid and sent it to his father, allowing him to draw his own conclusions as to the matter. Jacob is now reaping what he had sown. Many years before this he had deceived his father by trickery and pious lying.

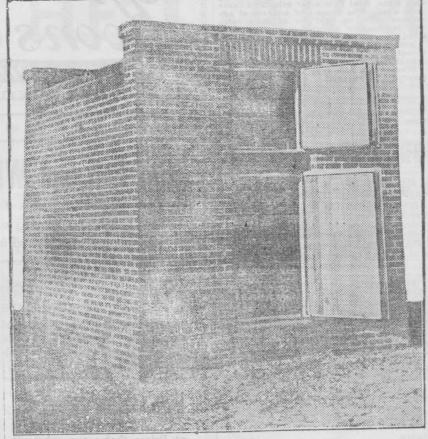
Others.

The late General Booth was asked upon one occasion to send a message to the various stations of the Salvation Army throughout the world, and to condense into one word. After some reflection he chose the word "Others!" There was a whole sermon in it—the call to sacrifice.

The Key to Knowledge.

"If any man do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." Obedience, then, is the key of knowledge.—Christina G. Rossetti.

VARIOUS METHODS OUTLINED FOR CURING PORK AND PRINCIPAL PRESERVATIVES USED



Meat Curing and Smoke House-Built in Georgia After Plans by United States Department of Agriculture.

ment of Agriculture.)

The first essential in curing pork is to make sure it is thoroughly cooled. Meat should never be frozen either prior to or during the period of curing.

The proper time to begin curing is when the meat is cooled and still fresh. Twenty-four to 36 hours after killing is the opportune time.

Vessels for Curing.

A clean hardwood molasses or sirup barrel is a suitable vessel in which to cure pork. The barrel should be clean six weeks, string and hang in the and tight so as to prevent leakage. A arge stone or metal jar is the best pieces of meat, after they are cured, container in which to cure meat, but should be eaten first. The hams are the initial cost is high. Stone or metal containers are very easily kept clean. If a barrel is used repeatedly for curing pork it is necessary to scald it out This dream is wider in its applica- thoroughly before fresh pork is packed

Curing Agents.

Salt, saltpeter, sugar, and molasses are the principal preservatives used in curing pork. Borax, boric acid, for tion is executed correctly. Following malin, salicylic acid, and other chemicals are sometimes used, but their use is prohibited in connection with meats His brethren had gone to Shechem, and products to which the federal in-

spection law is applicable. Salt when applied alone to meat makes it very hard and dry, because its action draws out the meat juices and hardens the muscle fibers. Saltpeter is used to preserve the natural color of the meat. It is more astringent than salt and should be used sparingly. Sugar and molasses act differently than sait. They soften the muscle fibers and improve the flavor of the meat, hence the combination of salt and sugar make a good cure.

Brine Curing and Dry Curing. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the merits of the two ways of cur-

ing-brining and dry curing. It is less trouble to pack meat in a arrel and pour on brine than to rub heat three or four times with salt. The brine keeps away insects and vermin. If directions are followed closely and pure water is used in making the brine, it will not spoil and should keep for a reasonable length of time. If the brine becomes "ropy," it should be poured off and boiled or a new brine made. A cool cellar is the most | the meat. This is done to make the desirable place for both brine and dry curing, though more moisture is required for dry curing.

Brine-Cured Pork.

There are many different formulas for curing pork by the brine method, but the recipe given below if followed closely will give very good results: For each 100 pounds of meat use-

8 pounds salt. 2½ pounds sugar or sirup. nces saltpeter. 4 gallons of water.

In warm weather nine or ten

pounds of salt are preferable. Allow four days' cure for each pound of ham and shoulder and three days lows: for bacon and small pieces. For example, a 15-pound ham will take 60 of fine Liverpool salt, then the flesh days; a piece of bacon weighing ten surface is sprinkled with finely ground pounds, 30 days.

The brine should be made the day before it is used, so that it will be ate frost-or, say, use three to four cool. All the ingredients are poured into the water and boiled until thor- the thousand pounds of green hams. oughly mixed. Place ham on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, mediately with the Liverpool fine salt, bacon sides and smaller cuts on top. covering well the entire surface. Now Pour in the brine, and be sure it cov- pack the hams in bulk, but not in piles ers the meat thoroughly. In five days more than three feet high. In ordinary pour off the brine and change the weather the hams should remain thus meat, placing the top meat on the bot- for three days. tom and the bottom meat on top, then Then break bulk and resalt with the pour back the brine. Repeat this op- fine salt. The hams thus salted and eration again on the tenth and eight- resulted should now remain in salt in eenth days. If the pickle becomes bulk one day for each and every pound ropy, take out all the meat and wash each ham weighs-that is, a ten-pound it off thoroughly, also the container, ham should remain ten days, and in Boil the ropy pickie; or, better, make like proportion of time for larger and new pickle. When each piece of meat smaller sizes. has received the proper cure, take it Next wash with tepid water until out of the pickle and wash in luke the hams are thoroughly cleaned, and, warm water, string, and hang in the after partially drying, rub the entire smokehouse. The temperature of the surface with finely ground black pepsmokehouse should not exceel 125 de- per.

a good chestnut color. is preserved in brine, is formed from should be done very gradually and

(Prepared by the United States Depart- | the meat by the application of the following ingredients:

For each 100 pounds of meat use-8½ pounds salt. 2 pounds melted sugar or warm sirup.

2 ounces saltpeter 2 ounces red pepper. All the ingredients should be mixed

thoroughly. Rub each piece of meat with the mixture. Pack the meat in a container, hams on the bottom, shoulders next, and bacon sides on top, Enough liquid will be formed to cover the hams. Allow the meat to cure for smokehouse. The bacon and smaller better after they have aged.

Dry-Cured Pork.

Dry-cured pork requires more work than brine-cured, though it is sometimes less expensive. Danger from rats and other vermin is less in the case of brine-cured pork. Both methods of curing are very successful if care is taken to see that each operais the method of dry curing:

For each 100 pounds of meat usepounds salt.

21/2 pounds sugar.

2 ounces saltpeter. Mix all ingredients thoroughly, then rub one-third of the quantity of this mixture over the meat and pack it away in a box or on a table. The third day break bulk and rub on half of the remaining mixture over the meat and again pack the meat. Break bulk the seventh day and rub the remainder of the mixture over the meat and pack the meat to cure. Allow one day and a half cure for each pound of meat. After the meat has cured, wash each piece with lukewarm water and

hang in the smokehouse. Another dry cure is as follows: For each 100 pounds of meat use-

3 pounds warm sirup. 2 ounces saltpeter. 3 ounces black pepper.

2 ounces red pepper. All the above ingredients should be mixed together thoroughly. Rub each piece of meat thoroughly with this mixture and pack the meat in bulk on a clean floor or table or in a container. In ten days break bulk and repack

souring. Allow the meat to cure five or six weeks. Pickled Pork.

cure more uniform and to prevent

Fatbacks cut into suitable pieces for curing are generally treated in the following manner: The pieces of meat are packed in a container and a pickle made of the following ingrements is poured over the meat: To four gallons of water add ten pounds of salt and two ounces of saltpeter for each 100 pounds of meat.

Smithfield Ham.

Smithfield hams are cured as fol-

The hams are placed in a large tray crude saltpeter until the hams are as white as though covered by a moderpounds of the powdered saltpeter to

After applying the saltpeter, salt im-

grees F. Smoke the meat until it has Now the hams should be hung in the smokehouse and the important opera-An excellent cure, in which the meat tion of smoking begun. The smoking the mixture of juices brought out of slowly, lasting 30 to 40 days.



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Do not delay. Go to your druggist and insist on bis supplying you with GAD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Take three or four every day until you are entirely free from main.

This well-known properation has been one of the national resides of Holland for centuries. In 1985 the government of the Netherlands granted a special charter authorizing its prepara-

Chrysanthemum in Japan. Back in the sixteenth year of the

reign of Emperor Kwammu was the first poem written to the chrysanthemum, or kiku, but away back in Japanese mythology the flower was reverenced above all others. Originally it was called the kuku, presided over by the goddess Kuku Hima. The great feast was first kept by Emperor Murakami in 1611. And still the guests follow the empress through her gardens on the ninth day of the ninth month, lunarically speaking, and reverently watch the crimson crowns poised on slender stems beneath their silken coverings.

The cardinal archbishop of West minster, who has initiated the Guild of St. Michael for Airmen, invites all Roman Catholic airmen "to place themselves under the protection of St. Michael by joining the guild." No

Birdmen's Patren Saint.

one could desire a doughtier champion, remarks a London paper, but the choice of the Russian airmen, who in the early days of the war decided on Elijah as their patron saint, is perhaps even more plausible. It is, at all events, plain that these days have given an entirely new meaning to the phrase, "prince of the powers of the

FANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

was so critically ill, a week ago, is notwithstanding the forbidding now slowly improving.

Harry B. Miller is reported to have been operated on successfully, and to be getting along very well.

L. D. Frock and his crew have done good work, this week making new crossing approaches at the railroad.

Our C E. column must be omitted, this week, the comments not yet having arrived, but we hope to have the feature by another week.

Howard V. Brown, of United States Naval Air Station, is home on a ten days' leave, after being successfully operated on for appendicitis.

Butchering is in fashion, these clear wintry days and many a fine porker is going the way to the tub, where all good porkers eventually go.

Paul T. Fair, stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., was commissioned Sergeant of Co. B., 213th Engineers, on Nov. 1. Good for Paul: he received his promotion before it was too late.

News was received here, this week, that Reuben Fringer, of Seattle, Wash., a brother of Calvin T. Fring. er, has been completely paralyzed in one side. He left here for the west about 35 years ago.

E. M. Dutterer, near Middleburg, brought to this office a turnip weighing nearly 6 pounds. Such turnips may "get in the papers," but the smalled sizes are more apt to get where they do more good

The following pupils of Clear View had perfect attendance during November: Harry Clingan, Robert Smith, Earl Frock, Madge Frock, Elsie Foreman, Ellen Wagner, Gladys Cutsail, Grace and Mary Weishaar.

Edgar H. Brown, near Kump, had the champion pumpkin vine of the season, so far as heard from. On one monster vine there grew 344 lbs of pumpkins, the largest one weighing 83 lbs. "Some pumpkins."

The total amount reported to the credit of the Victory Boys and Girls, of this district, toward the War Work Campaign, is \$341.00. This is a splendid showing on the part of the youngsters, and it is probable that further amounts may yet be reported.

Eli M. Dutterer recently received a lot of small black bass, from the government, which were placed in Bear Branch, and at two places in Pipe Creek. He would like to know whether fish have been placed in streams by anybody else. There is no good reason why all of our streams should not be fully stocked with fish.

Announcements are out of the marriage of Mr. J. Whitfield Buffington, son of John E. Buffington, to Miss Grace L. Grossnickle, of Union Bridge, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, in Baltimore. They will be at home after Dec. 15, at 710 Fifteenth Street, S. E., Washington. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Buffington wish them an abundance of happiness and success.

Among our mail order patrons is one in Sparrows Point, Md., who sends us considerable work, usually leaving its "get up" to us. Last week. after making a shipment of this kind, we received the following-"Have received the work and I am more than delighted with the same, and also your prompt delivery. I shall always remember you to all others who might inquire about work in your line."

(For The Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gardner entertained Mrs. Gardner's people at a Thanksgiving dinner, at their home, "Hickory Inn," Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cover, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll W. Cover and daughters, Madge and Lu Ellen; Mrs. Nellie Cover Hively, Mrs. J. Price Robertson and Kenneth E. Smith, all of Keymar, and W. Cover Smith, of Baltimore. At 8 o'clock, Thanksgiving Day, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll W. Cover entertained the same guests at supper.

The final remittance has just been sent in for the Red Cross Drive of last May. The total amount forwarded by the Treasurer, Mr. D. J. Hesson, was \$2,445.20. The following names were omitted from the printed list, two by error, and the others coming in too late for that list: Harney Lutheran Sunday School, \$25; Middle Conference of the Lutheran Synod, \$10; Chas. B. Kephart, \$5; Flora Spangler, \$2; Russell Kephart, and Samuel Hill, each \$1.00. A contribution of \$1.00 by Mrs. M. L. Buffington was credited by error to T. M. Buffington.

Mrs. Maurice Duttera and daughter are visiting at Rocky Ridge.

All members of the K. of P. are requested to attend the election of officers, next Tuesday night.

The Thanksgiving service in the Mrs. Harry L. Baumgardner, who Reformed church was well attended,

Says Marshall Must Be President.

Former Attorney-General of the U. S., George W. Wickersham, has given it as his opinion that if President Wilson leaves the United States, it devolves upon Vice-President Marshall to assume the office of Presi-

The former Attorney-General quoted Section 1 of Artice II of the United States Constitution which, he said, prescribed the mode of procedure in event of the President's "removal from office; his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of said office." He maintained that absence of the President from the seat of government and the country "continues on inchility to discharge the stitutes an inability to discharge the

powers and duties of his office," with-in the meaning of the law.

The ten days provided by the law wherein the President must return a bill or it automatically becomes law, according to Mr. Wickersham, "was intended to give citizens interested in the bill an opportunity of communicating their views to him." Thus the President, he contended, is expected always to be in a position to "feel the pulse of public sentiment," and "if he is not within the country he cannot fitly discharge these duties.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

The union Thanksgiving service that vas to have been held in Harney, on Thanksgiving evening, has been post-poned until Monday evening, at 7:30 in the Lutheran church.

U. B. Church.—Taneytown: Bible school, 9:30, and preaching, 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Commonplace Life Glorified."

Harney: Bible school, 9:30 A. M., and preaching, 7 P. M., followed by evangelistic services.

Union Bridge Lutheran charge.-Keysville, 10 A. M., preaching, theme "My Church." Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. Annual sermon to the Jr. Mechanics. All welcome.

Reformed Church, Union Bridge Charge, Silver Run—10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; Preparatory Service Saturday afternoon. St. Paul's, Ladiesburg-2:30 P. M.,

Divine Worship.
St. Paul's Union Bridge, 7:30 P.
M., Evening Woship.

The usual service-schedule in town and Piney Creek Presbyterian churches. "Preaching," Piney Creek, 10:30 A. M.; town, 7:30 P. M.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday, the pastor will preach two sermons bearing on personal piety and its results. The morning topic will be "Believers, Purified and Quickened." The evening topic, "The Church, Wholly Renewed."

Reformed Church. - Taneytown: Service at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:15 A. M. C. E.

Belgium Asserts Rights.

In a recent official statement the Belgium legation at Washington announces that it will no longer be satisfied with a "Guaranteed neutrality" but desires "complete independence." This little country, which has suffered so terribly from the war and to which the world owes so much be cause of its gallant and successful efforts to delay the Hun hosts in their first mad westward rush for the conquest of the world, is fully justified in feeling that it is entitled to complete political, economic and military independence without any sort of neutralization such as fettered its freedom before the war. Such status would entirely free Belgium from any foreign control and would afford her the right to make what ever arrangements for defense

might be deemed necessary. Surely adequate provision will be made in the final peace settlement lant Belgian people.

Sleep and Rest.

One of the most common causes of insomnia and restlessness is indiges-Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and see if you do not rest better and sleep better. They only cost a quarter.
--Advertisement

Mr. McAdoo Resigns From Cabinet.

Wm. G. McAdoo, son-in-law of the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads has resigned from the Cabinet, and the President has accepted the resignation, to take effect January 1. reasons given are, need of rest from the arduous duties, and an opportunity to retire to private business and

make more money for his family.
Many think Mr. McAdoo should have seen the remainder of his job through, and awaited another two years for the money-making proposition, while politicians suspect that there are other reasons, not given, largely of a political nature, the development of which may come later. Mr. McAdoo is generally considerd as being a very competent Secretary, during a difficult period, though it must be acknowledged that his value to the Nation must depend, in part, on the future

Australia offers to sell 1,000,000 tons of wheat at \$1.18 a bushel, provided that country is permitted to compete in the world market, and is able to reserve the rest of the wheat able able to reserve the rest of the wheat | gist.

outcome of some of his policies.

How Wilhelm Held Out!

Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—"How Wilhelm Held Out," is the title of an article in the Frankfort Volks Stimme, by Wilhelm Carle, a Socialist, who discovered the hoards of provisions which the former Emperor had in his Ber-

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations. In large white tiled rooms was everything, literally everything one can imagine in food-stuffs. It is inconceivable that after four years of war such huge quantities could be hoarded. There was meat and game in cold storage, salted provisions in large cases, white meal in sacks piled to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes filled with tea, coffee, chocolate, lard, jelly and jam; hundreds of sugar loaves and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

"These hoarded foodstuffs can not be better used than to be preserved as a lasting memorial to our posterity which should see how, while millions in Germany starved, those elected by the grace of God held out."

SANTA FE'S PROUD POSITION

Boast Is That One Must Go to New Mexico to Find the Real American Art.

The new museum of Santa Fe claims that "one must go to New Mexico to find an American architecture and an American art." The terraced houses of the Pueblos, the Franciscan missions, are ingenious, for they have been produced by the environment, the native building material, and the climate. In Santa Fe, through the efports of the School of American Research, there has been fostered a renaissance of this ancient American architecture, one of the fairest results being the Museum building, or Temple of St. Francis and the Martyrs.

Six of the ancient Franciscan mission churches, 300 years old, are reproduced in the facade, without destroying the unity of its appearance; they are Acoma, San Felipe, Cochti, Laguna, Santa Ana and Pecos. The outlines are hard, stiff plumb lines or levels. There are no exact repetitions or parallelisms, such as mark the California mission style. The massive doors of Santa Clara have been reproduced. There are cloisters and, of course, a patio. The new museum is an art gallery, part of the Museum of New Mexico, whose priceless archeological and historical collections are housed in the Palace of the Governors Here are Taos and Santa Fe art colonies, numbering about 40 artists of international note.

WAS USED TO QUICK ACTION

Moving Picture Scenario Writer Accustomed to Taking Things "on the Fly," as It Were.

He had never seen her before, but he fell in love with her as she stepped from the surface car. "Come," he said, grabbing her by the arm "We will take a taxi to the nearest clergyman and be married."

While waiting for the minister to put on a clean collar, wash his hands and otherwise prepare for the ceremony, the young man telephoned to the nearest furniture store. "Hello! Is this the general manager? Well, I want you to furnish a three-room apartment for me. There is one advertised in this morning's Planet, No. 42 West One Hundred and 'Steenth street. Yes, it is not very far from you. Have the furniture there in ten minutes, please'.'

Eleven minutes later a taxi raced through One Hundred and 'Steenth street, and the bride and groom entered their new home.

"Doesn't this seem—er—a little bit sudden to you?" asked the bride, as she sat down to get her breath.

"N-no, not exactly," replied the groom. "In fact, it seems the most natural thing in the world. You see, for the last five years I've done nothing but write moving-picture scenarios."-Film Fun.

Historic Old Lusitania.

Among the historical mementoes in old Lusitania, which is an ancient name of the western part of Hispania, including a part of modern Portugal, is an ancient church ruin which stands off the Rue De San Roque. It is the former Carmo Cathedral, a conspicuous object high above the Baixo. The outer walls and piers and arches of the naves still remain. The chancel and chapels retain their roofs, and in the precincts an archeological museum has been established. Here many relics from ruined ecclesiastical buildings have found a refuge, among others two stone fountains in the Arabic style; one from the extinct monastery of Penha Longa, on the serra of Cintra. The other was brought from Barbary after the conquest, in 1462, and given to Prince Henry the Navigator, who presented it to the Faro church as a holy water receptacle. There it had been lying neglected for years in the ceme-

WHAT TO USE TO

PREVENT APPENDICITIS Taneytown people should know simple buckthorn bark,glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely that appendicitis is prevented. ONE SPOONFUL of Adler-i-ka relieves ANY CASE of sour stomach, gas or

-Advertisement

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. **Specialty**, 50c for delivery of

SIX SHOATS, weigh about 40 lbs.; and 4 Pigs,5 weeks old, for sale by Edgar H. Brown, near Kump.

FOR SALE. -Seven fine Shoats. - Wm.

PUBLIC SALE. - March 10, at 11 a. m. Stock and Farming Implements.-VERNON

BROOMS MADE, by F. P. PALMER, Taneytown, R. F. D. 3. Phone 48-F6.

FOR SALE.—My Property # mile from Taneytown, on the Gettysburg road. Possession April 1, 1919.—WALTER S.

A GOOD FARM for sale or rent. Apply to Chas. G. Ecker, Uniontown, Md.

LOW-PRICED FARM WANTED .- I m looking for a Farm, costing between \$1000 and \$2500. Do not object to going some distance from town.—Address, Bargain P. O. Box 216, Westminster, Md. I1-29-4t

ONE DRESSED HOG will weigh close to 400, Tuesday next week.—Apply to WM. KISER.

LOST DOG, black in color, carrying license No. 1623. Please notify Chas.

RAW FURS of all kinds wanted by JOHN H. MYERS, Mayberry. Highest

WOOD FOR SALE \$2.00 a cerd on ground, on Trimmer farm.—Geo. W. Hape, Phone 51-F4.

Will charge \$1.50 for 2 hogs, \$2.00 for 4 hogs—less for a larger number—will dever and take awar scalder and Does not take half as much wood or labor as kettles. Apply to

\$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

Heavy Draft Colts



I will receive another carload of Virginia Colts, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30th., as good as ever came to this country, ages from 1 to 4 yrs. Farmers should buy Heavy Draft Colts the kind that always sell and bring

Leroy A. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE

On Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918,

Boards 6, 8 and 12 inches wide; 12, 14 and 16 feet long. M. D. PORMAN.

paper stops.

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

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

Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—GEO. W. MOTTER.

H. HALTER, near Mayberry.

MYERS, on the road leading from Black's School-house to Hahn's Mill.

DRESSED PORK WANTED from 80 to 200 lbs. - H. C. Brendle, Taneytown.

I AM NOW prepared to clean Cess-pools.—Burrier Hill, Taneytown.

E. Buffington, near Mt. Union.

OLD IRON AND JUNK. Will pay highest cash prices. Old Sacks, Rags, Rubber, Copper and junk of all kinds wanted—Chas. Sommer, Taneytown.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. has re reived its Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. Subscribers please come and get them.

WOOD FOR SALE.—Wood for Summer use, such as Maple, Water Birch, Elm, at \$2.00 per cord on stump. Also Cak at \$4.00 on stump.—H. C. VALENTINE, along Monocacy, between Detour and Rocky Ridge.

HOG SCALDER for use in butchering. me for dates. - G. A. SHOEMAKER, 43-F2, Taneytown.

holding them.

at 1 o'clock, P, M., at the Gettysburg Water Company's Mill.

Come in-

and pay that overdue subscription account.

Don't wait until the

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

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

New Fall and Winter Merchandise

At Prices that will Surprise You. Every Dollar's Worth is New, Fresh and Worthy of Your Inspection. There's money to be saved in Every Department.

Extraordinary Sale of

WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS

in all the Leading Styles and Colors, in Straight Line and Belted Coats, with Shawl Collars and without.

UNDERWEAR Men's, Women's and Children's Reliable Underwear

at Prices that mean substantial

SHOES SHOES Women's, Misses' and Children's Dressy and Seviceable Shoes

in correct Autumn and Winter

Weights.

MEN'S and BOYS' SHOES in Fine and Heavy, especially designed for comfort and service.

CLOTHING MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS

at Attractive Prices, while our assortment lasts. Men's Corduroy Coats and

HOSIERY Do your buying early, and

BED SPREADS and BLANKETS in all Sizes and Colors.

AUTOMOBILE ROBES Something that makes an ideal gift.

WINDOW SHADES and LACE CURTAINS ROOM-SIZE RUGS and LINOLEUMS

in many attractive patterns. Just received a Full Line of RUBBER SHOES and ARCTICS

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE PHONE

J. F. WEANT & SON PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS 1004-6 HILLEN STREET

BALTIMORE, MD. LIVE CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS. GUINEAS, PIGEONS. POTATOES, ONIONS, APPLES. LARD, CALVES.

DRESSED POULTRY IN SEASON.

Season is here now.

WE HAVE THE TRADE

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

and REAL ESTATE in Middleburg District, Carroll Coun-

ty Maryland. The undersigned Administratrix of Charles E. Black late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll Co., Md., dated Nov, 18, 1918, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises of said deceased, in Middleburg District, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918, at 11 o'clock, A. M., sharp, on the public road leading from Taneytown to Union Bridge, near Hape's Mill, the following property:

6 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 colt, 4 head of Cattle, 3 brood sows, 12 pigs, 27 shoats,

FORD AUTOMOBILE. 40 barrels of corn, grain drill, binder, 5 corn plows, 1 corn drag, corn planter, mower, buggy spread, rubber-tire buggy, gasoline engine, hay carriage, harness of all kinds, breechbands, lead harness, lines, etc., double and single trees, 2 horse narrow tread western wagon and bed, new, lot of sawed lumber, saws, hoes, shovels, chains, milk cans, lot of fodder by the bundle, and many other articles too numerous to menton.

TERMS OF SALE, All sums under

erous to menton.

TERMS OF SALE. All sums under \$5-00, cash. All sums of \$5.00 and up, a credit of 6 months will be given, purchasers to give their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be moved until settled for.

CORA L. BLACK,
Administratrix.
Geo. L. Stocksdale, Attorney.
J. N. O. Smith, Auctioneer.

The undersigned, owner, will sell at public sale, all that valuable Farm, on same day—December 4th, at 1 o'clock. P. M., containing

so acres of Land, more or less, improved by a Log and Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling House, containing 10 rooms, Switzer barn, wagon and carriage house combined, corn house, hog house, and all other usual buildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, considerable timber, well of water at house, and stream running through the property. Fruit of all kinds. Possession at once, Now growing 18 acres of Wheat, 5 acres of Rye, 2 acres of Barley. One-half of the Wheat, Rye, Rye Straw, and Barley to gowith the sale of the Farm. Purchaser to cut, thresh and deliver one-half of Wheat, Rye Rye Straw and Barley to market, and pay the money over to the undersigned. Also, Large Double Heater Coal Stove, and 2 Beds. Terms cash. 22-2t TERMS OF SALE.—A certified check 80 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, TERMS OF SALE.—A certified chec will be required from purchaser of \$500, balance to be paid when possession given

CORA L. BLACK, Owner. Geo. L. Stocksdale, Attorney J. N. O. Smitht, Autioneer. Subscribe for the RECORD Rye Oats.

PRIVATE SALE - OF A Desirable Double Dwelling IN TANEYTOWN, MD.

The undersigned intending to move to Philadelphia, will sell at Private Sale, her property, situate on George St., improved with a WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE,

11 rooms, with basement, alley lot, barn with shed, hog pen, chicken house, and all other necessary outbuildings; also an extra good garden. If property not sold, will be for rent; possession April 1, 1919.

For further information apply to-

MRS. HELEN ENGELBRECHT.

Farm for Sale.

In Uniontown district, near Tyrone and the State Road,

FARM OF 113 ACRES,

more or less, the land being in high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a good Frame Dwelling, 9 rooms, wall cup-board and wardrobe built in, all in fine condition; large Bank Barn and outbuildings, all nearly new.

in the Dwelling, Summer House, Barn and Hog House. If not sold by Dec. 1, the farm will be for rent. Possession given at once.

ELIAS KEEFER. NOTICE OF Stockholders' Meeting

In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors of Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said body cor-porate will be held at their office, on Middle Street, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, at 2 P. M., on Monday, December 9th., 1918, for the purpose of electing seven Directors of said body corporate.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary. 29-2t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

F. A. WEYBRIGHT, President.