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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 42

TAX AUTHORITIES SERIOUSLY DISAGREE.

Frederick County will not Accept Property Sale Valuation.

Between 300 and 400 persons, perhaps more, who received notices recently to appear before the county commissioners to show cause why the assessment on property recently purchased by them should not be increased to the last purchase price will receive a letter today not to appear. This means that the commissioners intend to ignore the instructions of the State Tax Commission to jack up taxes on real estate. Most of the notices not to appear were mailed last night and the matter of increasing assessments is now turned back to the State Commission from whence it originated.

Just what action the State Tax Department will now take remains to be seen. It is understood that under the law the tax commission may take the matter in their own hands, increase assessments and instruct the county commissioner to place the new assessments on the tax books. It is well-known that the county commissioners are not in favor of increasing assessments, particularly to the extent of recent selling prices, and a clash between the two bodies is imminent unless the matter is dropped. About a year ago the commissioners received notice from the tax commission to assess properties at their actual sales value, but the commissioners refused to obey these instructions and the matter was dropped.

This time, however, the commissioners started out to obey the mandate of the tax department and after mailing notices to persons in three or four districts, changed their minds and sent them another letter not to appear.—Frederick News.

Medical Fees Compared.

By request, we give below a partial schedule of charges for medical service, as adopted by the Carroll and Frederick County Medical Societies. We give the items in the same order, for each county as nearly as possible, in order that comparison may be made.

CARROLL.

Visit, minimum fee, \$1.00.
Office visit, minimum fee, 50c.
Mileage charge 25 cents per mile one way, plus \$1.00 for visit.
Obstetrics, minimum fee \$10.00.
Obstetrics, operative, minimum additional fee, \$5.00.
Anesthetic mileage and minimum fee of \$5.00.
Consultation, mileage and minimum fee of \$5.00.
Patient to Hospital, mileage if in car and fee of \$10.00.
Extra Charge if 2 or more are sick in family, 50c.
Night Call, minimum extra charge, 50c.
Fractures long bones, minimum fee \$10.00.
Fractures minor, minimum fee, \$5.
Call when stopped while passing, \$1.00.
Telephone consultation, 50c.

FREDERICK.

Visit to patient's house in town, \$1.50.
Advice at office (according to importance) 50c to \$1.00.
Country visits to be town rates plus 50 cents a mile one way.
Cases of Natural labor with one additional visit \$10.00 and mileage.
Pretreatment labor \$15.00 to \$20.00 in addition to above charges.
Consultation with other physicians \$5.00 to \$10.00 and mileage.
Adjusting Fractures of Long Bones \$10.00 to \$30.00.
Reductions of Dislocations \$10.00 to \$50.00.
Reduction of Hernia, \$5.00 to \$20.
Dressing Recent Wounds, Opening Abscesses \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Freedom District to Erect Memorial.

According to the Sykesville Herald, Freedom District has decided to erect a granite and bronze memorial to its soldier boys, and Senator Warfield has headed the subscription list with \$100.00, and will also donate the ground. There were about 125 men called from the district. The most desirable site for the memorial is said to be the triangle near the gale to Springfield Hospital, or opposite the present public school. The Sykesville Herald has subscribed \$25 and will publish the names of all subscribers. The amount desired is \$1000.00, at least.

The "Borrowing" of Papers.

The average publisher realizes that his subscription list would be much larger were it not for the practice of a considerable portion of his community of borrowing from their neighbors who take his paper regularly. Publishers know, too, that the "borrower" is usually the one who kicks the hardest and makes the most noise about something he finds or does not find in the paper he has borrowed.

A western paper has tried the experiment of soliciting subscribers to hand in the names of persistent borrowers, in order that they might be published, and says the plan has "worked fine." The Record would not like to go so far, but would at least like to save our paying subscribers from the annoyance of lending their papers, even if we do not profit any further.

FLAG RAISING AT CLEAR VIEW.

Specially Interesting Exercises Attending the Event.

At 2 P. M., on April 11, 1919, with every pupil of the school present, the following program was rendered at Clear View School, near Taneytown: Song, "America"; Quotations, 2nd grade; song, "Maryland, My Maryland"; essay, "The Colonization of Maryland," Elsie Foreman; Quotations, 1st grade; "Oh Starry Flag of Union, Hail," Neva Brower; "Song for Flag Day," P. Shorb, A. Welty, C. Clingan; "The Night has a Thousand Eyes," E. Stonesifer; song, "One Flag we Follow Still"; essay, "The History of Our Flag," Edna Smith; "The Best That I Can," Elise Foreman; "The Blue and the Gray," Ella Wagoner; song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "How Betsy Made the Flag," Edna Smith; "Flag Drill," 12 pupils; "Somebody's Darling," Ellen Wagoner; "The Star-Spangled Banner," pantomimed, 6 girls; song "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Rev. L. B. Hafer, as a representative of the P. O. S. of A., addressed the assembly. The exercises of the afternoon recalled previous experiences in his own life, when he attended a rural school. He emphasized the necessity of a regular attendance at school. He tried to show in figures the value of a day at school. By reckoning 7 years as the average length of a child's school life, and \$10,000 as the least value of an education, he demonstrated that every day in school was worth \$8.00. Do you know of a better investment in this community?

Mr. Hafer laid great stress upon the necessity of team work to develop the best interests of the school, the church, the state and the nation. He remarked that the American flag is one of the oldest flags, although we are practically a young nation. The countries of the Old World have changed their original flag frequently.

It was the purpose of the designers of our flag to add a stripe and a star as each new state was added to the original thirteen. After the first two States—Vermont and Kentucky—were admitted to the Union, two stars and two extra stripes were placed in our flag. Finally, it was concluded that an extra stripe for each State would make our flag too large. Hence, we have 48 stars to represent our States and 13 stripes in our flag, today.

The flag is a beautiful flag and the school wishes to publicly express its appreciation to the P. O. S. of A., for this gift. On every fair day the prophecy of Francis Scott Key shall be fulfilled—
"The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

One of our oversea heroes, Merwyn C. Fuss, graced the occasion with his presence. He related in a very interesting manner a few of his experiences in France. He told about the vast number of children now orphans on account of the war. Their fathers, and some times their mothers, have been killed by the Huns. Their homes are masses of ruin. The American soldiers have gone through long tedious drills, marches, slept without enough blankets to keep them warm, to make that flag the emblem of liberty and justice for all.

He related how insignificant a person feels when a powerful explosive is bursting in air. Those bombs often make a hollow in the ground 4 or 5 feet deep. He told that he was one of 11 men in one shell hole. Sometimes the soldiers became so thirsty that they drank the water in the shell hole, which was poisoned. This caused their death. He concluded by saying that the soldiers realize from their experience that there is no country like the U. S. A.

The 50-ft flag pole, recently erected on the grounds, was donated by Geo. I. Harman. The pole was planted by the trustees, assisted by the men of the community. Messrs. Merwyn C. Fuss and Paul Fair raised "Old Glory" to the top of the pole. The school repeated the pledge from Wm. Tyler Page's national creed:—"We pledge allegiance to our Flag and to the Country for which it stands; one Nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

An Internal Revenue Officer to Visit Carroll County.

An Internal Revenue Officer will visit Carroll County for the purpose of assisting corporations and other income tax-payers in making up their returns, and will sit at the following places on the days named:

Westminster	April 21 to 26
Mt. Airy	April 21
Sykesville	April 22
Taneytown	April 23
Union Bridge	April 24
Hampstead	April 25

Complete corporation returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue not later than April 25th.

JOSHUA W. MILES, Collector.

"Employment Sunday."

Now, the churches are to have another special day—Sunday, May 4, is to be a day for "appealing for aid in replacing returned soldiers and sailors in industry" and will be called "Employment Sunday." We guess, that, as a matter of fact, most of the ministers will do as they please about sermonizing on such a topic, or may happen to have other plans for the day; and we make the further guess that jobs are not so hard to get, as some of the religiously sympathetic imagine, when the returned one wants a job—such as he is competent to fill.

DETAILS OF VICTORY LOAN

The Most Attractive Opportunity Yet Offered by the U. S. Government.

The terms of the Victory Liberty Loan were announced, on Monday. Briefly, they are as follows:

Amount \$4,500,000,000; all over subscriptions to be rejected. Interest 4 3/4 per cent. for partially tax-exempt notes, which may be converted into wholly tax-exempt 3 3/4 per cent notes.

Maturity four years, with the privilege reserved of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 4 3/4 per cent. notes are exempt from state and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxation) and from normal federal income tax.

This will be the last Liberty Loan to which the public will be asked to subscribe. Any further government needs will be covered by the issue of short-time treasury certificates.

The loan will be offered April 21, and the drive will continue until May 10. The notes will bear interest from May 20, payable thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and December 15.

This is an attractive short time investment and should appeal to all. It is as good as a 5 per cent. investment subject to ordinary taxation.

Especially for those who did not buy heavily of the preceding Bond issues, this is a fine opportunity for large investment in a gilt-edge government security.

Let Carroll County show its appreciation of a fine opportunity—not likely to present itself again—and come forward promptly with their applications for these notes. All of the Banks in the county will supply them.

EVERY TOWN'S PROBLEMS.

Compulsory "Cleaning up," and Official Responsibility for it.

It is easy to say—"Clean up your premises and your back-yards"—but not so easy to do, in the average small town, even when inclinations are good—as they frequently are not. What shall be done with tin cans, ashes, broken crockery, bottles, old shoes, worn out stove pipe, and the hundred and one useless but bulky and hard to destroy articles that accumulate, and can not be sold to the junk man?

Haul it away? Where—and who will haul it? This is a big, little problem; and while it appears to be one up-to the individual property owner, or tenant, we wonder whether, in a greater and truer sense, it isn't a problem for town authorities to work out, perhaps charging the citizens a reasonable price for the removal of the stuff that is not only an eyesore, but worse.

We think the "city fathers" should secure dumping grounds, and set a day for the gathering up and hauling away of "the truck." And not only that, but make a reasonable inspection of back yards afterwards; for there is not only the "truck" mentioned, but, worse yet, material for fires. Old crates, boxes, barrels and boxes of straw and excelsior, are not hard to find piled up against buildings, waiting for sparks, or carelessly thrown matches, or cigars ends, to set off.

Insurance inspectors come around, at least once a year, see these fire preparations, and fix rates accordingly. The town and health authorities may be blind, but the insurance men are not. So, on the whole, there is not much use in talking of a "clean up" day unless there is official backing and assistance given to it; and unless there is some official interest taken, with authority back of it to see that the "cleaning up" is general, and not a matter of individual care, or individual "won't do it."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, April 14th., 1919.—William E. Mount, administrator of Mary Catharine Mount, deceased, settled his first and final account.

George R. Gehr, executor of John T. Orndorff, deceased, settled his second and final account.

Gilbert D. Martin, administrator W. A. of Richard M. Martin, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order n. si.

Tuesday, April 15th., 1919.—The sale of real estate of Mary S. Bardwell, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ella A. Slingluff, deceased, were granted unto John R. Martin, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Edward O. Weant, executor of Hannah E. Weant, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Freddie A. Brown, administrator of Elizabeth H. Brown, deceased, returned an additional inventory of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Maude E. Waddell, administratrix of Joseph A. Waesche, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Melva Hoover, administratrix of Wilmer J. Hoover, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Etta M. Fox, administratrix of Granville S. J. Fox, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled her first and final account.

The telephone girls in New England, except Connecticut, "walked out" this week. They want an advance in wages, and say that since Mr. Burleson has taken over the wires for the Government they have been unable to get satisfactory consideration of their demands. Perhaps the ladies in New England are not voters—which might make a difference?

TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Serious Situation With the U. S. and Also With Peace Terms.

Japan is not only dissatisfied with the United States, on numerous grounds, but is not pleased with the peace terms. As a matter of fact, there are elements in both countries which are encouraging disagreement, where none really ought to obtain, and this is making it difficult for the Foreign Office of the two Governments to maintain that friendly relationship which both, without doubt, are working for in the exchanges which have been taking place for the past few weeks.

And, although much of the present friction may be due to what is described in State Department circles as ill-advised comment and carelessly considered criticism on the part of Americans, more of it can be traced to the hostility to America on the part of the military party in Japan. That party is in control of the Japanese War Office, and through its administration of the army it is responsible for military clashes about which contradictory reports have been sent to America and printed in this country.

As to the peace situation, Japan is far from being satisfied, and is reported to have made the threat that unless that country gets more out of the deal, she will revolt and arrange separate terms with Germany.

Japan's position is strengthened by the fact that she holds a secret treaty signed by Great Britain, France and Italy, in 1916, consigning to her definite rights in perpetuity. This is one of the secret treaties made by the Allies when they were willing to pay any price for support. Japan will not stand upon the treaty unless she is compelled to, but if she must, she purposes holding to the letter of the law that her Allies signed.

From Hen to Kitchen, 8,000 Miles.

Eight thousand miles to market is a long way for even staple foods to travel, but when eggs make such a long trip it is "going some." These eggs—3,500 cases of them—came all the way from China to New York City, via Vancouver, and traveled slowly by boat and train.

When they arrived at New York they were examined by a representative of the Bureau of Markets Department of Agriculture, who reports that the eggs were packed in cases similar to the ones used in domestic trade but made of heavier material, resembling pine, of about the same thickness as is used in domestic export cases. The average net weight of eggs per case was about 40 pounds.

The Chinese eggs were of a deep brown color and slightly smaller than the average domestic egg. The shipment showed losses of from 12 to 18 eggs per case. Under the light, some of the eggs showed quite a heavy shrinkage, while others were very full. The whites were weak in a number of eggs, and when they were broken showed very watery, though the eggs were sweet, and the yolks stood up well. The shells of these eggs are much thicker than the average American egg, and the yolk is of a somewhat deeper color. When candled these eggs are said to make first-class cheap eggs for the use of bakers and hotels and for cooking purposes. As received, before candling and repacking, they sold at about 3 cents below the quotation for firsts.

China is one of the principal sources of dried and powdered eggs. Manufacturers of prepared products in this country are said to be interested in the possibilities of dried and powdered eggs, especially in view of the increased use of such products in ready-mixed flours and in bakeries.

Handing Out More Wages.

The War Board handed out another big increase in wages, this week. This time it pleases 69,000 employees of Railway Express Companies and 12,000 sleeping and parlor car employees, who will get an advance of \$25.00 per month.

Fine! Let's all join the government's peace army, and have our wages increased—the public will dig up the price!

Next in order is said to be about \$150,000,000 more for railway shop men—they have "asked for it."

"Increased cost of operation" has also struck the telephones which means more revenue needed, which means—wait a while, and find out, about May 1st.

County Agents Meeting.

The Advisory Council of the County Agricultural Agents which was to have been held Saturday, April 19, will be postponed until April 26. It will be held in the County Agent's Office, Westminster, at 1:30 P. M. Every member will receive a notice, but all farmers and women interested are invited to attend.

Further notice as to speakers and program will be given later.

The will of Thomas O'Neill, millionaire dry goods merchant, of Baltimore, which was probated last week, made provisions for \$2,000,000 to Cardinal Gibbons for a new cathedral, \$1,000,000 for a hospital, \$300,000 to the associated professors of Loyola College for a new home, an annuity of \$25,000 and the right to dispose of \$250,000 to his widow. The will also provided for an incorporation of O'Neill & Co., of which employees are to be stockholders, and many bequests to old employees and charities.

STRAINED RELATIONS PERSISTENTLY REPORTED.

Very Little but Rumors and Opinions Coming from France.

The past week has apparently not added a great deal to the situation in Europe, except as the public guesses at what has been done. The powers have been busy, is the presumption, and have perhaps made real progress, but the fact is sure that they largely keep the situation to themselves. If there is anything new to be said, it is to call attention to apparently growing strained relations between the three great powers, and between the peoples back of their representatives.

A cable dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger from its London correspondent, pointedly notes the growing ill-feeling between England, America and France. He says "Had we better not stop pretending all is well. Let us leave out the exceptions and recognize the plain facts that, somehow or other, and much to be regretted, something not far from open antagonism is growing in those quarters least to be expected and certainly not desirable."

He dwells on the apparent exuberance of cordiality immediately following the war, and on the hope that out of such great stress was to blossom a beautiful friendship, yet he now feels compelled to say:

"Yet everybody who knows anything is aware that not in a very long time has there been such lukewarmness as has there is now in the three-cornered friendship between France, America and ourselves. Nor is there as much cordiality between ourselves and the dominions as might be gathered from platform perorations."

"The conviction has been steadily growing throughout Great Britain that President Wilson came to Europe with the fixed intention of compelling a peace founded upon a league of nations that did not exist—a league itself founded upon mutual confidence and forgetfulness which did not exist after such an Armageddon. If the peace treaty and the league of nations had been reached separately and concurrently, things might have been different. But the basis of any immediate league which could command authority by anything except force was temporarily, at least, non-existent, as far as Mr. Wilson's idea of a league has been concerned. It has been felt that for the purposes of his league, the President has placed all Europe on the same moral footing as he did in his "peace without victory" days, and this belief has been fortified by the persistent American opposition to indemnities to such frontier securities as France considers vital.

Throughout this article, and in numerous other reports, there appears to be a decided vein of criticism against President Wilson's acts and influence. For instance, he is credited with having forced Geneva, Switzerland to be the seat of the League of Nations, instead of Brussels, Belgium; and in a general way there appears to be resented what is considered undue American influence in European affairs, while nevertheless holding fast to the "Monroe doctrine" for ourselves.

Against all adverse reportorial comment may be placed Lord George's address, on Wednesday, before the House of Commons, in which he denied any great disagreement among the powers, and that no one could have treated the problems under consideration more sympathetically than President Wilson. He made general denial that any sympathy was being shown for Germany, but stated that the demands must not gratify vengeance, but vindicate justice, and every term in the conditions must be justified.

He severely arraigned hostile newspapers and critics for inviting great danger to peace, and defended the present conference as having to deal with more and greater questions than any other conference ever held in the history of the world. He said all of the conclusions have been arrived at, practically unanimously, and that to have made them public, daily, would only have resulted in greater resistance from the enemy.

Evidently, the crisis will come when the completed work of the commission is laid on the table, when Germany is invited to accept it, and when League objectors in this country have the opportunity to see how far their objections have been satisfied. Taking the general situation as a whole, it can not now be said to be a happy one, nor that the outlook is for a harmonious and permanent ending to it.

Primary Plan gets Another Black Eye

The extension of the voting privilege to absent soldiers and sailors in the Democratic mayoralty primary, in Baltimore, cost about \$1200.00 for 34 votes, all of them from soldiers in camps nearby. If this foolish law does not get a knock-out at the next legislature, it will not get what is coming to it. But, the initiative must be taken by tax-payers; the politicians (some of them) like it because it means more pay to election officials.

The letter V, not usually very conspicuous in printed matter, is having its turn now in the advertising of the Victory Liberty Loan, and also as representing the V (fifth) war loan of the U. S. The "Liberty V Loan" buttons will be quite in evidence, very soon.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All subscriptions will be discontinued on expiration, according to Governmental orders. **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, 4th, and 7th pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18th., 1919.

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.

This must be the "dull season" of the year, in the Washington government job, if the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy—and Col. House—can all be in France at one time, and Mr. Gompers, Secretary of Labor, has just come back. As Congress is not in session, to throw in monkey-wrenches, it may be pretty safe to let the machine run by itself.

It is reasonable to suppose that the present administration is wondering how the Republicans are going to get wages down, without losing the votes of wage profiteers; and if they don't get them down, how is this country to compete with the world in selling prices? That "fair level" that is commonly talked of, may be a good while coming, and nobody knows just the direction it is coming from.

A story is told of a Jewish wholesaler, who, when solicited for lower prices, always said, "As I live, I can't come down." One day, a wise but blunt customer replied to his argument, "D— you, if you would live as I do, you could come down." Some point to this. "How" a man lives, has a great deal to do with whether he can "come down," or not, and it is a question that will be very pertinent during our coming period of readjustment to pre-war conditions.

Popular sentiment in this country would not support severe punishment of the body of American troops in Northern Russia, who rebelled against going to the front, when ordered. "Mutiny" in the army is not pleasant to think of; nor is it pleasant to think of sacrificing American lives for the settlement of all of Europe's quarrels, and especially those in such an uncivilized, benighted land, as Russia. The plea of these men to be "sent home," will reach the hearts of our people much more generally than an order for their severe punishment.

The Help of the Advertiser.

The business men of this country have done at least their full share, so far, in keeping financial affairs going, from loans to the government on down to every community appeal. This fact, we are convinced, is not so much because business men are the better able, financially to respond to such appeals, but because of the fact that they are more alive to, and more liberal with, consideration of general prosperity conditions affecting not only communities, but the country at large.

By "business" men we mean those connected directly with banking, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and with city and town activities. It is these classes, without doubt, on which the country most depends for greater developments, and it is also these classes that must be given reasonable profits if they are to continue to lead the advance toward the general prosperity of all classes throughout the whole country.

It is a fact, perhaps generally overlooked, that it is largely this "business" class that is tiding the country weekly press over its perilous period. Without the liberal and increased advertising patronage of the past year, hundreds of newspapers must have gone out of business, for lack of sufficient income, or have taken the risk of doubling subscription rates, or otherwise fighting for life.

We hesitate to say it, but we nevertheless believe it to be the fact, that the average country weekly reader does not appreciate the value to a town and community of a weekly paper, nor how the fields now so covered would suffer by the extinction of these active agencies for publicity and general helpfulness. We therefore feel like making the acknowledgement herein contained, to the general advertiser, for his support and co-operation as we believe, for contributing in a vitally essential manner to the general welfare.

How to Get More Men to Come to the Country.

A writer on an agricultural topic recently said, that, while city unionists seemed bent on further increased wages, he observed that men from the country were still equally bent on crowding into the cities to get jobs at the complained-of rates. There is lots of truth in the statement—too much of it. The great trouble with jobs in the country, is, that they are more or less irregular, both as to length and character, and the time not spent in work is apt to be less exciting and interesting than in the city, and not so many opportunities for the "movies" and other ways of spending earnings.

It is a different matter to provide for an exodus of surplus workers from the manufacturing places back to the country, much as this might be desired. To make a success of country jobs, the worker should have a little land, and settle down into country home life. The small towns can fairly well accommodate more mechanics, and just ordinary handy laborers, but the kind of surplus labor that will do the country the most good, and ultimately do the laborers the most good, is an increase in small land and home owners.

When the farmers were well supplied with help, years ago, the country was dotted over with "tenant houses" thousands of which have now gone to ruin, or have been torn down or utilized for other purposes. How to get back these "tenant houses," or give to workers more land and better homes than such houses once afforded, is a big problem, and country life for the ordinary worker will never be satisfactory until this condition comes.

The negroes, who formerly supplied labor on the farm, have largely disappeared. They too, have crowded into the towns and cities where there is more of their own "society" and where there is less lonesomeness. Some of the tradesmen who formerly flourished in the country, such as shoemakers—who actually made shoes—carpet weavers, clock-makers, cabinet-makers, and others of this class, have been forced out of business by the factories; while other trades, like milling, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon-making, carriage making and harness making, have had their work reduced at least one-half by machinery.

It was from these trades, largely, that the farmers secured "harvest hands," who could be depended on for emergency work at other times. The farmers, of course, have largely compensated for the scarcity of man-help by using machine help, but the latter has not been sufficiently varied to meet all his needs, at certain seasons; and now, there is more need than ever for man-help throughout the year.

In order to secure it, provision must be made, as we said previously, for a desirable home-life, attended with a fair degree of independence. No man these days, who has average ability and intelligence, will drop himself down into a community, with uncomfortable surroundings, and take the chance of making a living, somehow, under the uncertain prospects of day labor of all sorts. He will not, moreover, try to make a home and rear a family under such conditions, and he is not to blame.

If the country sections want more people—more labor—they must provide many things these sections do not now have to offer. Country life must show attractive advantages, and practical steps must be taken toward supplying them. Just bare land, will not answer; little homes for rent, alone, will not answer; more farms, and smaller ones, is the big solution—five acre, ten acre, twenty acre farms, with comfortable buildings, will answer.

Germany Can Pay.

There is perhaps some misplaced sympathy for Germany in the matter of her ability to pay war indemnities. The war cost her heavily; there is no doubt of that; but, Germany was wealthy before the war, and her money is all within her boundaries still; for it must be remembered that Germany had no countries to buy from, nor borrow from, hence owes all of her debts to her own people.

Germany has not lost much, in a material way, but her profits during the war, the war equipment of the country, some loss to soil fertility, and her cattle. The country has not been devastated, as was France and Belgium; the cities, factories, mines and railroads, are intact, save as they may have suffered from wear and tear, and from the internal use and needs of the country.

So far as money is concerned, the German people must have it, if the government does not have it, for there has been no chance for it to get away. Money in Germany has simply been busy circulating itself—from the people to the Treasury, and from the Treasury back to the peo-

ple. While all other countries have big foreign debts, Germany has none, as a borrower.

Perhaps if Germany is compelled to "pay up" to other countries, German bonds and other certificates of indebtedness to her own people, may be only "scraps of paper," but, that is their look out. The ability to pay is in Germany, somewhere. There is no doubt of that. They didn't make shells, or bullets, or poison gas, out of silver and gold.

When Will This Stop?

The following news item was clipped from a Philadelphia paper, last week:

"New wage increases aggregating \$65,000,000 annually to railroad trainmen are expected by brotherhood leaders and railroad officials to be announced in a day or two. These increases will bring the total annual pay roll of the railroads to the unprecedented figure of \$3,000,000,000 of which increases granted by the government have aggregated \$910,000,000. The government increases taken with the advances made by the railroads under private operation during 1916 and 1917, bring the aggregate increases awarded the railroad men to \$1,260,000,000 in three years.

These unusual wage increases have more than absorbed the additional revenues accruing from higher rates charged for passenger and freight traffic. The increased revenues have yielded approximately \$1,100,000,000 which has been more than offset by the wage increases of \$1,260,000,000."

When will this sort of thing have an end—the increasing of wages, that is turned back on the general public in increased taxes, and increased general expenses? When will the President, or Congress, cry "Halt!" to unionism, and take account of the burdens of just common people?

Read in this clipping what the government has done for railroad employees. And now, perhaps before long, after placing the railroad business in a maze of difficulties, the government will turn back the roads to their stockholders, and expect them to help themselves out, as best they can, at the same time leaving a debt for the tax-payers to make up while the government was experimenting with the railroad business—doing little else than increasing expense of operation.

The Railroad Age recently said, "Those who use transportation service should pay the entire cost incurred in rendering that service." Of course they should, but the "entire cost incurred" should be a cost accompanied with sane business management, economical methods and fair wages. "Those who use transportation" should not be sandbagged into paying more for their service than it is justly worth. To our way of thinking we need a few more "unions" in this country, and of a different character from those we have—"unions" of protesting victims who have no "government" to raise their incomes for them.

The Farmer Should Worry.

Looking a gift horse in the mouth is not an inept phrase to apply to the way the recent Governments wheat report is received. Conditions of the winter crop attains a percentage equalled not more than once or twice since records were kept. The acreage is the largest ever sowed. Estimate of yield is for more than 800,000,000 bushels assuring, with spring wheat added, if all goes well, a total yield far in excess of the previous banner year of a little more than a billion bushels.

The fly in the ointment is the Government guarantee. The farmer does not have to worry about Chicago speculators or London "dope." His reliance is fixed upon the United States Treasury. He is assured a couple of billion dollars, no matter how the market goes. Its vagaries will affect only the taxpayer. There is no way of determining what the cost of the guarantee will be, but the best opinion seems to be that our available export surplus will be needed to supply Europe. In this event, wheat ought to command a price that would let Uncle Sam out whole. But there is an unfortunate corollary. If wheat in the London market brings such a price, it means that bread will continue to be high. If the price sinks, the general opinion has been that the Government should write off the loss and charge it up to the war, letting the people buy flour at prices fixed in world markets.

However the scales swing, the farmer is going to be in clover. The rest of us can hope to benefit only by the incentive he will have to become a free spender and give impetus to business up and down the line.—Balt. News.

Are You Happy?

To be happy you must be well. If you are frequently troubled with constipation and indigestion you cannot be altogether happy. Take Chamberlain's Tablets to correct these disorders. They are prompt and effectual, easy and pleasant to take.

WHEN WOMEN TAKE CHARGE

Bit of Ancient Chinese History That is Decidedly Interesting Coming Just at This Time.

In the World Outlook Welthy B. Honsinger gave this entertaining bit of ancient Chinese history. It only goes to prove, once again, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

In olden times, when, as Barrie tells us, "the world was so young that pieces of the original eggshell still adhered to it," long before the Tai Pings or long-haired rebels ravaged this part of China, the two provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien were quarreling. The men went out to fight and left the women at home, even as we do today. The women did not know anything about planting crops or puddling rice fields. At first they just let things slide, hoping the men would soon return.

But the feuds grew fiercer and more men were called out. The fighting reached the Kan and Hsia Kiang. Finally all the strong men disappeared from their ancestral halls. In the swift years that followed the women found, to their surprise, that they could make the rice shops prosper. More junks were sailing up the river than in former days and clean little houses lined the shore for long distances.

But although everything was going beautifully and the women were making more money than they ever had before, the feeling gradually grew that no town could be complete without husbands.

A vote was accordingly taken and the majority decided that husbands should be imported.

Enter husbands from a neighboring clan. The women having conceived the scheme, worked it out logically. Husbands were soon given to understand that they were husbands only, and imported at that.

"We shall still be managers of our lands and rice shops. We will run this town and see that no harm befalls the province. You are to look after the children." So the dictum ran and the men subsided into mere men and became useful to the community.

So the women managed with a high hand in Hsia Kiang, just as our men did in the Flint age. And the women in Hsia Kiang have kept on managing just as our men liked to manage a man-made world even to the present day.

Maine Producing Flour.

Flour mills, once fairly numerous in Maine, but largely eliminated by Western competition, are being restored through the operation of the war, the shortage of transportation facilities, the conservation of wheat flour and consequent food regulations, and the increased acreage of wheat in this state, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Maine people will once again have the opportunity of eating bread made of Maine flour ground in a Maine mill from Maine raised wheat. The increased wheat acreage in Maine this year has been simply astonishing. And there is a big demand for all the flour that can be ground from all the wheat raised in Maine this year. It is estimated that in rural Maine every year there is consumed about 170,000 barrels of flour, which has been shipped into the state from the West. The saving of cars for transportation for other commodities is therefore a very large one if the flour used could be raised and ground in Maine. Brewer, for instance, has an up-to-date flour mill which is turning out 40 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The mill, up to a year ago, was a sawmill. The wheat storage capacity is 5,000 bushels.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The great benefit derived from the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been gratefully acknowledged by many. Mrs. Benjamin F. Blakeney, Decatur, Ill., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is by far the best medicine for colds and coughs we have ever used in our family. I gave it to my children when small for croup and have taken it myself."

Submarine is Blind and Slow.

In spite of the fact that the British have some steam-driven 2,700-ton submarines, capable of a surface speed of from 23 to 25 knots, the submarine, as a weapon of war, is too slow and too blind when it is submerged to be considered a serious weapon of naval warfare. When it can see, electrically, to a distance of 10 to 15 miles, while it is submerged so deeply as to be invisible to the aircraft, and when it can steam 20 knots submerged, it will dominate the naval situation.—Scientific American.

New Synthetic Milk.

A recently patented synthetic milk, that can be made into butter and cheese, is produced by boiling separately, in three quarts of water for each, a grated coconut and three ounces of a mixture of rice and oatmeal. When the water is reduced to one-half, the two liquids are mixed together and filtered. The process seems to admit of variation, and other vegetable material rich in oil may be substituted for the coconut.

How is Your Complexion?

A woman should grow more beautiful as she grows older and she will with due regard to baths, diet and exercise, and by keeping her liver and bowels in good working order. If you are haggard and yellow, your eyes losing their lustre and whites becoming yellowish, your flesh flabby, it may be due to indigestion or to a sluggish liver. Chamberlain's Tablets correct these disorders.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Every Department has again been replenished with Dependable Merchandise, and in many instances at much Lower Prices.

Another Reduction on Just received a Large Assortment of Rugs and Linoleum.
 Apron Gingham Dress Gingham
 Percales Madrasses
 Calicoes Sheetings
 Muslins
 Rugs, 6x9, 8x10 and 9x12 at \$4.50 to \$40.00.
 Congoleum or Floor Tex, 1 and 2 yds wide.
 Call and get our prices.

SHOES This Department, as usual, is full of the Most Up-to-date Styles, of Best Quality and Priced Right.

Ready-made Clothing for Boys
 Ages, 8 to 18. This Department has just been filled with the best styles and quality on the market. See them before buying elsewhere.

Before Buying, Get Our Prices on
 WINDOW SHADES LACE CURTAINS
 CURTAIN RODS TABLE OILCLOTH
 CARPETS MATTINGS

Remember Our Grocery Department is always full of the Best Goods and Right Prices.

Spring is Coming Fast

We are now showing one of the best lines of Ladies', Misses and Children's Oxfords and Pumps
 We have ever had, and at prices to suit all, from the cheapest to the best. Our
Work Shoes for Men and Boys
 cannot be beat, made of leather only.
Men's Spring Hats
 that are beauties.

New Shirts. New Ties.
J. THOS. ANDERS
 22 W. Main St., WESTMINSTER, MD.

THINK OF THE UNMARKED GRAVES

—AND SEE—
JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminster, Md.
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Monuments and Headstones in Stock to select from. All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

Victory Liberty Loan Medal



This is an official photographic reproduction of the Victory Liberty Loan medal which will be given by the United States Treasury Department to all members of local committees who render conspicuous service in the loan campaign which will be launched April 21. The medals will be about the size of a half-dollar. They are made from German cannon captured by American troops at Chateau Thierry. On one side of the medal is a reproduction of the United States Treasury building with the inscription, "Victory Liberty Loan." On the other side, with a space left blank for the owner's name, is the certification of participation in the bond campaign.

V Victory Liberty Loan Campaign V

Will Open April 21st, and Close May 10th, Next.

The Loan will be \$4,500,000,000. Interest 4% per cent. for partially tax exempt notes, convertible into 3% per cent. notes wholly tax exempt. The notes will be due in four years.

COME TO THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. TANEYTOWN, MD.

and subscribe for these Bonds. Four times you have bought. Now answer the call of the Victory Liberty Loan with an overwhelming subscription--Let's finish the Job. The War is won, but all the Bills must be paid, and it is our job to do it.

BRING THE BOYS BACK

They went over for you. They fought for you. Some of them died for you. It's up to you to bring back the others. That's what a big part of the Victory Liberty Loan will be used for--to pay the expenses of the men who didn't count the cost. Bring 'em back--*quick*.

You are lending your money, not giving it, and your Government guarantees its return with 4% per cent interest, and there is no Security in the World that is as good as this.

THIS IS THE LAST PUBLIC LIBERTY LOAN. Let's finish the job, and pay all the debts for it in true American style.

Space furnished by THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

We Will Buy Your COB CORN (WHITE OR YELLOW)

OUR NEW ELEVATOR, built expressly for you, is ready to receive your shipments. We are now in the market for white or yellow corn, on cob or shelled. WILL PAY CASH, you don't have to wait for your money. Write us, or wire or phone us, at our expense.

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SEABOARD MILLS
HOWARD STREET PIER
Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS SPRING GARDEN BRAND FEEDS FOR HORSES, HOGS, COWS, CATTLE OR POULTRY.

KIDNEYS WEAKENING?

LOOK OUT!

Kidney troubles don't disappear of themselves. They grow slowly but steadily, undermining health with deadly certainty, until you fall a victim to incurable disease.

Stop your troubles while there is time. Don't wait until little pains become big aches. Don't trifle with disease. To avoid future suffering begin treatment with GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules now. Take three or four every day until you are entirely free from pain.

This well-known preparation has been one of the national remedies of Holland for centuries. In 1896 the government of the Netherlands granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale.

The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without food as without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They restore strength and are responsible in a great measure for the sturdy, robust health of the Hollanders.

Do not delay. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Take them as directed, and if you are not satisfied with results your druggist will gladly refund your money. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on the box and accept no other. In sealed boxes, three sizes.

Patronize

the merchants who advertise in this paper. They will treat you right.

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

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Call and see my line of different makes of--

Power Washing Machines, Power Wringers, Second-hand Washers (cheap).

Engines, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Hay Rakes, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes.

Wagons, Mowers, Wheelbarrows, Wagon Jacks, Belting and Repairs.

If not suitable to call on me, write, or Telephone 9F12, Union Bridge.

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3-in. Breechbands, at	\$23.50	Horse
4-in. Front Harness, with Hames and Traces,	\$10.00	
3 1/2-in. Front Harness, with Hames and Traces,	9.00	
Bridles	\$3.50 to \$4.50	
Check Lines,	6.00	
Collars,	\$1.50 to 5.00	
Single Driving Harness,	\$25.00 to \$30.00	Set

If you want your Old Harness Repaired, just call me up and you can get them repaired while you wait.

Rubber Tiring.

I will Rubber-tire your Vehicles with 7-8 in. Kelley Springfield Rubber-tire, at the low price of \$15.00 Set. Give me a call.

W. H. DERN,
FRIZELLBURG, MD.

C. & P. 813-13

State of Maryland
STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals for building one section of State Highway, as follows: CARROLL COUNTY--Contract C1-20 One section of Littlestown Pike from Town Limits of Westminster toward Union Mills, for a distance of 2.01 miles. (Concrete.)

Bids will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M. on the 22nd day of April, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By Order of the State Roads Commission this 3rd day of April, 1919.

FRANK H. ZOUCK, Chairman.
CLYDE H. WILSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF Ownership and Management

required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

THE CARROLL RECORD

published weekly at Taneytown, Md.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and manager, are: The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Co., publisher; P. B. Englar, Editor and Business Manager, Taneytown, Md.

2. That the names of the stockholders, and their addresses, are:

Preston B. Englar, Taneytown, Md.

Edw. E. Reindollar, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary L. Motter, Taneytown, Md.

Joshua Koutz, Taneytown, Md.

Mrs. Margaret L. Englar, Taneytown, Md.

Dr. F. H. Seiss, Taneytown, Md.

Taneytown Savings Bank, Taneytown, Md.

Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown, Md.

D. J. Hesson, Taneytown, Md.

James Buffington, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Anna Cunningham, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Virginia Tutwiler, Taneytown, Md.

John E. Davidson, Taneytown, Md.

Mrs. Lydia Kemper, Taneytown, Md.

George A. Arnold, Taneytown, Md.

Geo. H. Birnie, Taneytown, Md.

H. F. Cover, Westminster, Md.

Martin D. Hess, Taneytown, Md.

John S. Bower, Taneytown, Md.

* That there are no bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders.

P. B. ENGLAR,
Editor and Manager.

Scorn and subscribed before me this 18th day of April, 1919.

GEO. A. ARNOLD,
Notary Public

It Will Pay You

to become a regular advertiser in

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Subscribe for the RECORD

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The Obligations of Peace---

To Care for Our Soldier Boys Abroad
 To Bring Our Soldiers Home Again
 To See Demobilization Through
 To Pay Every Dollar of War Insurance

To Give the Soldier His Pay Envelope
 To Rehabilitate the Wounded Men
 To Sustain Hospitals for Our Soldiers
 To Pay Our War Debts

To Preserve a LASTING PEACE

The war is won, but the bills must be paid. The success of the Victory Liberty Loan is your job. You are only lending, not giving your money, and your Government guarantees its return with interest.

Buy on the first day--Cash and Installments.

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SOME OF ITS EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:

Valves-in-Head operating in spray of oil from crank shaft thus eliminating the
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A Vibrationless Engine Delco starting and Ignition
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Finished in Famous Nash Blue, Penciled with Gold;
Bodies made and finished in every style.

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The Famous NASH TRUCK is also handled from Blue Ridge Garage

Famous for its Locking Differential Device.

The Hottentot

By JEROME G. BEATTY

(Copyright)

The rain was pouring down outside our room on the fourth floor of the Zendine, and O'Grady and I sat playing twosome bridge with dummy hands. It was nearly three o'clock in the morning. I was dealing to O'Grady, who sat facing the windows. "I never knew an Irishman in my life who wouldn't try to lick every thing, even the worst animal that delirium tremens ever—"

O'Grady stopped short. I looked up. He was staring at the window behind me, and slowly and carefully he began to pull out the drawer in the table in front of him. We kept our revolvers in that drawer. I stopped dealing. "Keep on. Don't move," he commanded softly.

The rain seemed to have stopped. I found later that I dealt all the cards in the middle of the table. Behind me, through the open window, I heard the clang of chains and a sort of scraping on the brick wall. There was no fire-escape there and the ground was four stories below. I thought I heard a low growl.

The next instant a brown human skull fell on the table before me, rolled over and stopped, staring with empty eyes at my throat.

O'Grady fired past my head. I turned quickly, and out of the window, where it had crunched I saw a big, dripping, hideous, one-armed, hairy figure, from whose breast a long horn protruded.

And it had no head!

We rushed to the window, O'Grady first, carrying the revolver. The huge beast was several feet below our window, hanging to the water-pipe, its feet on a brick cap over the window below ours. Chains hung from its body, and by the light from the street we could see that its long hair was matted with mud.

Horried, we watched the thing struggle a moment to get a firm footing and to hold with one arm, which, I noticed now, was attached to its side instead of its shoulder.

Then in a muffled growl, the headless giant spoke!

"Can't you give a guy a lift?" it said.

We couldn't tell where the voice came from.

"What are you?" I asked in astonishment.

"Talk up or I'll shoot again," O'Grady commanded.

"I'm the Headless Hottentot of the Himalayas—the Blood-Sweating Kiosk of the Holy Writ, and my name is Bill Klank. You missed me the first time, but please don't shoot again. All I want is somebody to undo me and let me get at the pie-eyed rat that got me into this."

"Who? Us?" asked the ever-cautious O'Grady.

"No," grunted the Headless Hottentot, and with remarkable agility, considering that he had only one arm, he began to crawl up the water-pipe.

We helped the wet, muddy giant into the room. On his instructions we unhooked him down the back, and Bill Klank—a whole man—stripped off his skin and sank into a chair. His head and one of his arms had been inside the padded covering, which was so devised as to make the top of his head level with the shoulders of the headless animal he represented. To see, he had been forced to look out two slits in the chest of the skin.

The porter was called from the bar, cigars were put at the side of the Blood-Sweating Kiosk, and he told us this story:

"I was a high-wire man, doubling in a trapeze act with the Bingley Brothers' circus until a month ago, when I met that heathen, sneaking yeggman that—"

"Have another drink," interrupted the diplomatic O'Grady.

The Kiosk swallowed the liquid with a toss of his head, and continued:

"Tom Hanks was ballyhoo man at the side-show. He framed up the scheme where we were to have so much money that the price of a motor-car would be small change. The only thing about this plan that makes me hesitate, Tom says to me, 'Is that somebody might murder us so as to steal our act.' We took the chance—rather I did. Tom, the yellow-hearted, cheese-brained—"

"Thanks. This is good liquor."

"The plan was to make a Headless Hottentot, and take him round the Rube route—country fairs, you know. I was to be the Hottentot, and Tom was to be ballyhoo. We bought us an old lion's cage from the circus and got us a lot of chains, and I made that suit. It's a great suit," he said proudly; "made it out of mule-skin and horse-hair and a cow's horn. I wouldn't take a hundred dollars for it. It hooks up so you can look all over me when 's on and not find how I got into it."

"We got a banner painted. I furnished the money. Gee, if there ever was a goat, I was it, and all because that long-nosed son of an orange—"

"Much obliged. This is better liquor than we got out in the prairies."

"We made our first pitch over in Nebraska. Tom chained me in the cage, loosened up the bars so I could rattle 'em, and fixed the springs so when I thrashed round—I was supposed to have torn up trees before

they caught me—the cage would nearly fall over."

"But what did you do with this?" I asked, pointing to the skull which still lay on the table.

"That was my head. It was cut off in the jungles of Hanky-Foo, where I tried to murder a gang of the world's most famous scientists. Oh, you got to give it to Tom. He was a big top speller. This was his stuff, I know it by heart:

"'Look! Look! Look!' he'd yell and hold up that skull.

"The crowd would come on the gallop. After a couple or three women had fainted in the crush of people who were afraid they'd miss a free pike at something, he would begin:

"'Upon the In-side, In-dies and gent-men, is the mar-vel-us zo-o-log-i-cal spess-i-man brought here this week for your approval by your own government—the United States of America.'"

"Then he'd wave the head.

"'While searching for orang-utangs in the Himalayan jungles of Hanky-Poo, where the most mammoth species of the beasts abound, a party led by Prof. Jules Le Pax, the noted French scientist, of whom you all have heard, came upon a huge, hairy being, the largest orang-utang the scientists ever had seen.

"'Like the enraged monster it was, it leaped from a tree with murder in its heart. After a bloody battle in which two men were struck dead with trees which the brute uprooted and hurled at the members of the party, Prof. Le Pax, with one swoop of his machete—the only weapon ever used with success in battling with orang-utangs—severed the beast's head from its body.

"'Never have the chains been removed. It is feared that once released it might rush among the people, killing hundreds in its blind flight.

"'Prof. Le Pax presented it to the French government, which turned it over to the French Society for Scientific Research, and after the influence of our greatest diplomats was brought to bear, it was leased by the United States. A bond of half a million dollars was deposited by the treasurer of this nation, guaranteeing the safe return of the monster, and the beast is now being displayed to certain favored communities.

"'The Headless Hottentot is securely caged; loaded with chains so there is no danger, and any little child may view with safety this marvelous educational exhibit in the amphitheater behind me.' It's a government exhibit, ladies and gentlemen, and just to cover the traveling expenses the government authorizes us to charge only a dime—ten cents—for every admission ticket which you can purchase from the lady at my left. Here's his head. Go in and see the living, breathing body."

"And the way they would fight to get up to pay a dime to see me was enough honor to last me all my life. Tom would come inside and give another lecture. I'd try to batter down the bars, tear round the cage just as if I could strangle a bull with one hand."

"At night Tom would unlock the padlock that held the chains on me, unhook me, and we'd go to our hotel and count our money. We saved nearly a thousand dollars in three weeks. We landed here three days ago, and have been playing to all the Rubes in the world. It looked like to me.

"About four hours ago, after the show was closed, Tom came round. But he didn't unlock the cage. He stood in front and laughed.

"'What's the joke?' says I.

"'It's on you,' he answers, sort of pert. 'I'm going to leave town with the capital stock.'

"And, laughing fit to kill, he turned out the gasoline lights and walked out of the tent.

"I thought he was fooling, but he wasn't. I waited about an hour for him to come back. There I was chained in the cage in that dark tent and nobody round. I yelled and tore and fought the chains and shook the wagon—it wasn't any put on. I was a raving brute for sure. I woke up all the people in the neighborhood, but nobody would come within a block of me until the town marshal arrived. He stuck his head in the tent.

"'What you want?' he says, speakin' timid like.

"'I want out,' I answers, and tears out a couple of bars.

"'He ran off and got the whole police force. The police force wanted to shoot me for fear I might get loose and kill everybody in town; but the marshal shook his head, bless him, and said if they did the French government might get after 'em. So they all went home and locked their front doors and went to bed.

"'Finally I pulled the chains loose from where they were fastened to the cage and got away. I couldn't get out of the skin, and I was in a fine fix. The only valuable property I could find round the show was the skull, and I thought I might want to start the show again and brought it along.

"'I've been sneaking through alleys in this rain all night, carrying my 'head' in my one hand or hung on that horn.

"'Every time I'd start toward a fellow to ask him to unhook me he'd yell, and be 16 blocks away before I could say 'good evening.'

"'Finally I saw your light and decided to climb up the water-spout, get you in a corner where you couldn't run, and make you unhook me, even if I got killed first."

"'But how were you supposed to be fed?' O'Grady asked.

The Headless Hottentot's face was blank.

"'Darned if I know. Nobody ever thought of that before. That's the only thing that Tom overlooked."

HOW CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE WAS SAVED

New Process Invented to Preserve Surface of Monolith in Central Park.

HIEROGLYPHS OBLITERATED.

Rigors of Western Climate Caused Khedive's Gift to Disintegrate. Painting Ancient Obelisk with Special Preparation Stayed Decay—Ruined Portions Restored.

New Yorkers awoke one morning to find in their breakfast headlines the news that a zealous park employee had discovered signs of disintegration on the surface of the city's most treasured antique—Cleopatra's Needle. Photographs revealed that the monolith was peeling, large pieces of sandstone having fallen from the tall shaft, carrying with them part of the prized hieroglyphs.

London's twin sister of Cleopatra's Needle was reported as resting comfortably and enduringly on the banks of the Thames, and the rival port wondered whether a preparation would be found to stay the attacks of their harsher climate.

Such a preparation was soon forthcoming. A new paint combination as a preservative for stone was invented

THE OBELISK.

The Obelisk was presented to the City of New York by the Khedive of Egypt.

Lieutenant Commander Goring, U. S. N., after a three years' effort, obtained possession of it and moved it to its present position at an expense of nearly \$100,000. It was finally swung into position at noon, January 22, 1881.

The height of this monument, from base to tip, is 69 feet, 2 inches. The measurement of the base, square through its axis, is 7 feet, 8 1/2 inches. The entire weight of the monolith is 219 1/2 tons.

Since it was quarried near the torrid zone, it has traversed the entire length of Egypt, most of that of the Mediterranean Sea and the width of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance of 6,400 miles—proving itself a first rate traveler for one whose age has exceeded thirty-five centuries. In the course of its existence it has seen Pharaoh and his host going to the construction in the Red Sea; Shishak marching to the conquest of Jerusalem; Cambyses desolating the land; Herodotus, Plato and other Greek students engaged in pursuit of Egyptian lore; Alexander the Great on his victorious expedition through the land of Goshen; six and a half centuries of Roman sovereignty and Christian struggle at Alexandria; all the long line of Moslem rulers; since Caliph Omar, now leaving altogether his native land, it stands looking up on the million dwellers in this metropolis, whose site was unknown to the Eastern world at a time when the Obelisk had been in existence for two thousand years.

By Dr. William Kuckro, chemist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many years previous coating with paraffin had been tried, but the application had not entirely accomplished its purpose. The new painting process, however, proved a success. Disintegration was halted and the damaged parts restored. New York breathed easily again.

Paint Protection and Its Economy. The preservation of structural materials, which may be obtained through the application of paint, constitutes a most vital means of furthering the conservation of our natural resources. It is, moreover, the most economical method of sustaining the appearance and general upkeep of any community.

A structure coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure coated with a good oil paint. This is due to the fact that a sheet of rubber is not so durable or as waterproof as a thin dried film of paint. The latter material when applied dries to a continuous elastic film containing finely divided particles of metallic, wear resisting pigments. A square foot of such a film upon a wooden surface costs less than a penny, yet it will beautify and protect a dollar's worth of surface for many years. This is a low rate of insurance.

Dwellings, barns, outbuildings, sheds, posts, fences, stock enclosures, wagons, implements, windmills and other structures, whether of wood, iron or cement, should be preserved, through the use of paint, from rapid decay. High grade paint may be used successfully for all such purposes. Colored paints will be found the most serviceable, the coloring matter in the paint adding from two to three years to the life of the coating.

THOSE OPEN-WINDOW CRANKS

Writer Gives It as His Opinion That They Are Actuated Solely by Selfishness.

One of the most pronounced nuisances with which seasoned travelers on railroad trains have to contend is the "open-window crank." This fellow—for he is usually a male instead of a female—persists in having his window open, no matter whether other occupants of the car dislike it or not; and it usually results in the other passengers thereabout receiving a liberal supply of dust and fine cinders, as well as enough soft coal smoke to last them the remainder of their lives. These open-window cranks are almost always occasional travelers. It is noticed by those who have taken the pains to observe that the regular traveler—that is, the man who rides every day in summer—never opens the window beside the seat in which he is riding. It does not mean any more comfort for him to do so, as he long ago discovered, but much discomfort instead.

As soon as a railroad car starts to move there is more or less air stirring and if the open-window cranks would only compose themselves a few moments they would be far more comfortable than they would to breathe coal dust, smoke and cinders. But the average occasional traveler will push up his window as soon as he enters the car.

It makes no difference to him how much the rest of the car suffers—he is the only one to be considered. It is a practice that causes great discomfort to passengers who have the necessary sense to know that everybody is better off if the windows are closed on hot days. And it is always noticed that these open-window artists invariably leave the window open when they depart. The first, last and only thought is for themselves—no one else counts.—Hartford Courant.

"MAKE GOOD" WITH CHILDREN

Scheme of Life That is a Beautiful Thing for Both Parents and Offspring.

From year to year we find everywhere a constantly growing appreciation by parents of their responsibility. It is not the kind of a responsibility really that puts blue specs on life and blurs the distant road, but is the kind of responsibility that makes a father want the companionship of his son and the mother the confidences of her daughter. The parent knows it cannot have these things without getting and holding, truly earning, the child's respect.

A man of affairs, the father of three boys, told me just a few days ago of certain things he had to do that just then he did not feel that he could spare the time nor the money to do. But he said, "I've got to make good with my boys."

"Making good" with your children is about as good a thing as any parent can do. It means keeping a grip on your temper, discretion in your speech and sunshine in your heart. And that is a scheme of life good for you both.—Woman's World.

Force of Compressed Air.

The effects of air resistance are well known in the twelve and one-half mile Simplon tunnel, where an exceptionally high amount of energy is required for running the electric trains. The tunnel, which is fifteen feet wide and eighteen feet high, with a sectional area of two hundred and fifty square feet, has a ventilating current of 3,580 cubic feet of air per second, maintained by two large blast fans at the Brig end and two exhaust fans at Iselle. Trains going with this current encounter less resistance than in open air up to fifteen and a half miles an hour, but at higher speeds or in the opposite direction the resistance is much greater than outside. Coasting by gravity down the seven per one thousand maximum gradient, a train, even going with the current, cannot exceed thirty-five miles per hour on account of the braking by the air.

One Way to Get a Pass.

"Madam, if I didn't know I would tell you," said the polite commanding general to the lady asking for information to which she was not entitled. The important thing in military censorship is to know just where and when to draw the line. In our Civil war the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment went to Secretary Stanton to ask for a pass for an old man to visit his dying son after a battle. The pass was gruffly refused. Whereupon the applicant said to the secretary, "My name is Dwight, colonel of the 149th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. You can dismiss me from the service if you like, but I am going to tell you here and now what I think of you," which the colonel proceeded to do in language not fit to print. He got the pass.

Fear to Leave Boats in Sea.

Along the troubled shores of the North sea the fishermen take anxious care of the boats in which they earn their livelihood.

When the boats return from a fishing trip—which may be all night or one of many days, according to the luck of the catch—there are men and horses waiting to draw the boats safely upon the land. For the sweep of the winds across the seas are strong enough in winter, and even during the most favorable summer season, to constitute a menace to even the best-anchored boats if they were permitted to lie off the coast.

MANDALAY BEST IN WINTER

Burmese Capital Known to All Whites in India as an Ideal Cold Weather Resort.

Doubtless it will surprise a great many persons to learn that Mandalay, famed of song and story, is little more than a half century old. It was built in 1856 by King Mindon, who made it the capital of what was then independent Burmah.

Something more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, Mandalay sits tightly upon a stretch of tableland just in front of the Shan hills. The city proper extends over about five square miles, but the military district of Mandalay covers a more extensive area.

With the British soldier, Mandalay has taken on a great deal of the character of a vacation resort. In the torrid months of the Burmese summer the heat becomes very great, sometimes making the thermometer rise to 119 degrees in the shade; but relief is easily found in the adjacent hills. The British sanitary officers have succeeded in exterminating all the fevers and other diseases with which the climate was once infested.

In winter—or as near to winter as it gets—Mandalay becomes a semiparadise, for the temperature stays at about 50 degrees. Happy the British soldier who is assigned to this garrison.

Like as not he sits of afternoons underneath the shadow of the Moulmien pagoda gazing dreamily at the flutillas on the Irrawaddy.

"Can't you hear their paddles chunk-in' from Rangoon to Mandalay?"

Or perhaps he looks at the distant mountains, fabled to be so rich in alabaster and rubies. And very often the whole picture as drawn by Kipling is complete, even to the temple bells and the Burmese maiden.

RANG OUT ALARM OF FIRE

As Late as Civil War Days New York Employed Bells to Warn Citizens of Danger.

Not longer ago than Civil war days fire alarms were rung in the city on great bells hung in towers erected for the purpose about the town. The bells indicated the district in which the fire was and sometimes a good deal of ground was covered in looking for a fire. The First district, for instance, in Civil war days extended from Twenty-second street north to Yorkville and from the East river to the North.

The bell ringers were constantly on duty in the towers watching for signs of a fire. An inventory of the contents of the old Marion street bell tower in 1865 shows the equipment then in use. It is as follows: "One bell, weight 11,000 pounds; one striking apparatus, one stove, table, clock, one spyglass, one field glass, one slate and book."

The fire bells of the old city could be heard all over the town unless a gale of wind was blowing. The largest bell was in the City hall tower. Its weight was 23,000 pounds.—New York Times.

Amusing Trick Is Simple.

One of the most amusing tricks in fireworks is the serpent's egg trick, where a little pellet when lighted turns into a horrible snake, many, many times the size of the pellet. How awe-inspiring it is to the youngster! Most people have no idea what in the world causes the snake to appear. The explanation is simple. Mercury sulpho-cyanid burns with a voluminous ash. The little pellet is nothing more than some mercury sulpho-cyanid. The heat causes the ash to move off so quickly from the burning pellet that it writhes and distorts itself into the shape of a miniature snake.

Daylight Saving.

Ben Franklin thought of saving daylight a long time ago. In the year 1784 he wrote from England to a friend in America:

"In a walk through the Strand and Fleet Street one morning at 7 o'clock I observed that there was not one shop open, although it had been daylight and the sun up about three hours; the inhabitants of London choosing voluntarily to live by candlelight and sleep by sunshine; and yet often complaining a little absurdly of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

Old English Names.

It would be interesting to know how certain places on the edge of St. Louis and Franklin counties got their names, such as St. Albans, Melrose, Chesterfield, Manchester and so on, all good old English names, while the majority of the names on the letter boxes on the Manchester and Melrose roads are German and undoubtedly many of the people of this part of the state are of German descent, although among the most loyal of the Americans of the present day. But who was responsible for the English names of the settlements?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wars That Made History.

The Civil war in America was followed—in 1866—by the Prusso-Austrian campaign in Bohemia, which may be said to have lasted only seven weeks, since Austria was completely brought to terms by her first crushing defeat at Koniggratz. The logical sequel to the Prussian war of 1866 with Austria was the German one of 1870 with France, though, indeed, it may be said to have been practically decided in less than one month—at Sedan—the rest of the time being but a long-drawn-out agony of fighting despair on the part of the vanquished.

Classified Advertisements

Dentistry.

J. Sidwell Myers, D. D. S. J. Edgner Myers, D. D. S.

DRS. MYERS,

DENTISTS

Westminster, Md. — Maryland. Office moved to 73 E. Main St., next door to Campbell's meat store and opposite the C. & P. Telephone Co. TWO LADY ATTENDANTS. Office hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Phone 162.

DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month. I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

WE PAY FOR



DEAD STOCK

We are prepared to remove same quickly, without delay. Will pay all telephone message.

GEO. H. WOLF,

Phone 7-22 Silver Run. 12-6-6mo

JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker,

Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.

Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention. 8-21-10



PIANO PLAYER BARGAINS

We have just received two more carloads of Player Pianos. We bought these Players many months ago when the price was low and they are reaching us just after Xmas when business is dull; therefore, we have decided to sell these instruments at BARGAIN PRICES. See us now. Don't delay. Let us send one to your home on FREE TRIAL.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Vough, Cable-Nelson, Mehlin, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$5 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of Musical Instruments in exchange. We repair, Free, all Pianos sold by us. Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.

CRAMER'S

PALACE OF MUSIC,

"The Big Piano—Hagerstown."

Frederick—Stores—Hagerstown.

A. E. Cramer, Prop. Prof. Lynn

Stephens, Sales Mgr.

Write for FREE Song Book and Catalogue.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your

Dead Animals

PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"

"Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259

Westminster, Md. 10-12-7

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 20

THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 28:1-10.
GOLDEN TEXT—He is risen, as he
said—Matthew 28:6.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 24: 1
Corinthians 15.
PRIMARY TOPIC—An angel tells about
the resurrection of Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The story of an empty
tomb.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The living
Christ.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The
meaning of Christ's resurrection.

**I. The Visit of the Women to the
Sepulcher (28:1).**
They came early to see the sepulcher.
Their zeal and love exceeded that of
even Peter, James and John. "Women
were last at the cross and first at
the tomb."

II. The Earthquake (28:2-4).
This occurred when the glorious an-
gel descended to roll the stone away
from the tomb. This work of the an-
gel was not to allow Jesus to escape
but to show that the tomb was empty.
Christ needed not the help of a glorious
angel, for he was raised up by his
own power as the seal of his atoning
work upon the cross. The open tomb
and the angel sitting upon the stone
with calm dignity is a picture of
God's triumph over the devil, and
the terror of the keepers is a sample
of what all of Christ's enemies shall
one day experience when he comes in
glory to reign as king.

**III. The Angel's Message to the
Women (28:5-7).**
1. "Fear not" (v. 5). While the en-
emies have occasion to fear, those who
love the Lord receive good news from
the empty tomb. The Lord will not
long leave those who follow him, in
suspense and dread. The empty tomb
puts an end to all doubts and fears.
It is the proof that the question of
sin is dealt with and that God is sat-
isfied, carrying with it the assurance of
eternal victory.

2. "Come see" (v. 6). The angel
said that the Lord had risen, and in-
vited the women to see the place where
he lay.
3. "Come quickly" (v. 7). The wom-
en must see for themselves and then
go tell the message. Experience must
precede testimony. They were to go
quickly to the disciples with the
blessed message, with the assurance
that the Lord would go before and
meet them.

**IV. Jesus Meets the Women
(28:8-10).**
The women rendered instant obedi-
ence and were running to bring word
to the disciples. Jesus met them on
the way. Those who have an experi-
mental knowledge of Christ should
speedily go to tell others of it. To all
such the Lord will appear and bring
joy.

**V. What Christ's Resurrection
Guarantees to Us (1 Cor. 15).**
1. The integrity of the Scriptures
(vv. 3, 4). The Old Testament Scrip-
tures told of the advent, death and
resurrection of Christ. Christ's resur-
rection gave the seal of authentication
to them. Christ rebuked the disciples
on the way to Emmaus for their dis-
belief of the Scriptures concerning the
resurrection (Luke 24:13-26).

2. The reality of the divine person
(Rom. 1:4). Jesus claimed to be one
with the Father. He predicted his
coming forth from the dead (Matt.
16:21). He declared that no one
could take his life from him. He had
power to lay his life down and take
it up again (John 10:15-18). He died
because he willed to do so. The life
which he laid down must be resumed
at the completion of his sacrificial
work. His coming forth from the
grave proved that he was what he had
claimed to be.

3. The sufficiency of Christ's aton-
ing sacrifice (Rom. 4:25). On the
cross Christ exclaimed, "It is finished."
By the resurrection God declared to
the universe that an adequate remedy
for sin had been provided. The resur-
rection of Christ is God's certificate
that an adequate sacrifice has been
provided for sin.

4. Our life and immortality (1 Cor.
15:20). He is the first fruits of them
that slept. "Because I live ye shall
live also." The guarantee that man
in the integrity of his being spirit, soul
and body shall live again is furnished
us in Christ's death and resurrection.

Promoting Happiness.

God has given understanding to
man, to be employed for his glory in
promoting the happiness of his crea-
tures; and in nothing that belongs to
earth can the human understanding be
more worthily employed than in the
researches of science and in the
works of invention.—Chief Justice
Chase.

Absorbing the Bible.

Reading God's Word is one thing;
to look at it in the right light is an-
other. It is like this: A man may
see the figures on the dial, but he can-
not tell how the day goes unless the
sun shines on the dial. So, also, is
reading the Bible—unless the spirit
shines within our hearts it is likely
that we will not get the correct inter-
pretation.

Lord Never Forgets.

"The Lord never forgets anyone be-
cause he is little."

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

April 20

Eternal Life and How to Live It (Eas-
ter Meeting)

John 5:24; Eph. 2:1-10

The mission of our Lord was ex-
pressed in His own words as recorded
in John 10:10. "I am come that ye
might have life and that ye might
have it more abundantly."

"Your sins have separated between
you and your God" (Isa. 59:20).
That means death. "You hath he
quickened who were dead in trespass-
es and sins" (Eph. 1:1). That means
life, a new life from God. And this
is "Eternal Life." It is God's gift
to faith. "He that believeth hath
eternal life." This life includes both
duration and quality. "I give unto
them eternal life and they shall never
perish" (John 10:28). It is Christ's
own life, His resurrection life, there-
fore it possesses the qualities of
Christ-likeness. The standard of con-
duct to which we are called in the
epistles is Christlike. See Ephesians
4:1-3. 30-32; Galatians 5:22; Col.
1:10-12.

Many other Scriptures clearly show
that the ethical standard for this new
and eternal life is far above worldly
standards; indeed, it is such as to
baffle attainment save in "the power
of his resurrection."

"How to live it" may be answered
very easily and plainly. It is to be
lived "by faith" and "in the Spirit."
"As ye received Christ Jesus" (Col.
2:6). How did you receive Him?
By faith. Very well, walk in that
same principle and power. Receiving
Him as a personal Saviour we also
received the life eternal that is in
Him, for "he that hath the Son hath
the life" (1 John 5:12). This life
which began in faith is to be contin-
ued in faith. In no other way will it
reach the place of maturity.

Then it is to be lived in the Spirit.
See Galatians 5:16. The Holy Spirit
energizes the new life and gives it
victory over the old life. In other
words, "the law of the spirit of life
in Christ Jesus hath made me free
from the law of sin and death," (Rom.
8:2). The various means of grace
are used in this liberating work of the
Spirit, so that we are enabled to
walk in the liberty wherewith Christ
hath made us free.

No better meditation for the Eas-
ter season could be possible than
that which is based on the Scripture
verses of our lesson. John 5:24 has
led many a one out of darkness into
light, while Ephesians 2:1-10 shows
by way of contrast and comparison
the greatness of God's mercy in sav-
ing us and the extent of that salva-
tion which quickens us with Christ;
raises us up with Him and seats us
in heavenly places in Him.

Do not let this topic pass without
a prayerful study of these Scriptures.

**EFFECT OF COLOR UPON THE
DURABILITY OF PAINT.**

Property owners who may have under-
consideration the painting of
dwellings and other structures should
remember that more durable results
are obtained when tinted paints are
used. Permanent coloring materials
which have been ground by machine
into a high grade white paint base
have the effect of preventing "chak-
ling" and "checking," two defects
which are often observed when white
paints are used.

PRETTY COLOR COMBINATIONS.

Ground Coat	Stipple Coat	Stencil Color
White	Light Rose	Medium Gray
White	Light Gray	Light Gray
White	Light Warm Yellow	Dull Blue, Gray-Green, Gray-Cobalt Blue, Neutral Light Drab
Light Gray	Same Gray, a little darker	Gray, Green or Light Cobalt Blue
Light Gray	Light Blue	Blue, Blue or Light Orange Yellow
Light Gray	Green	Light Gray, Neutral Drab
Ivory	Olive Green	Ivory or Grayish Light Green
Light Colonial Yellow	Light Blue	Neutral Gray, Ivory Light Warm Drab, Medium Olive, Warm Gray, Cream
Gold Bronze	Dark Green	Defit Blue, Light Ivory, Light Neutral Gray
Aluminum Bronze	Blue	Brown, Burnt Umber, Cream, Light Tan, Cream, Light Gray Drab
Ivory	Tan	
Ivory	Dark Brown	

CONDENSED STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the
TANEYTOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Taneytown, Maryland, December 31, 1918.
Total income during the year...\$124,500
Total disbursements during year...\$127,080
Total admitted assets...\$71,720
Total liabilities...\$10,100
Amount at risk in United States
December 31, 1918...\$1,360,005.91
Risks written in Maryland dur-
ing 1918...\$120,209.24
Premiums on Maryland busi-
ness in 1918...\$454.53
Losses paid in Maryland in 1918...\$712.02
Losses incurred in Maryland in 1918...\$712.02

State of Maryland
Office of the STATE INSURANCE DEPT.,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12, 1919.
I hereby certify, That the above is a
true abstract, taken from the Annual State-
ment of the Taneytown Mutual Fire In-
surance Co., of Taneytown, Maryland, for
the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, now on file
in this Department.
WM. MASON SHEHAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

— OF —
**LIVE STOCK, FARMING IMPLE-
MENTS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
FINE BED CLOTHING, GRAND-
FATHER'S CLOCK AND OTHER
FURNITURE.**

The undersigned administratrix of
Esther Ann Roop, late of Carroll
county, deceased, by virtue of an order
of the Orphans' Court of Carroll
county, Maryland, will offer at public
sale, at the home of the late Esther
Ann Roop, situated on the Roop Mill
road, about 1 mile east of Uniontown,
and 1/2 mile south of the Westminster
and Uniontown road, in Carroll coun-
ty, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th., 1919,
at 10 A. M., (rain or shine) the fol-
lowing personal property to-wit:

LIVE STOCK
5 good work horses, 6 Red Durham
cows, one 2-year-old Red Durham bull,
9 weeks-old heifer calf, 7-weeks-old
bull calf, Berkshire sow and 8 pigs,
Poland China and Berkshire sow and
6 pigs, Black boar hog, 9 fat hogs, and
40 chickens.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
Binder, mower, double riding corn
plow, a new double riding corn plow,
grain drill, hay tedder, hay rake, 20th
Century manure spreader, wind mill,
No. 9 Oliver weed cutter, hay rope,
fork and pulleys; double A and lever
harrows, grain cradle, 14-ft hay car-
riage, smoothing harrow, circular saw
and frame, broad-traed wagon and
bed, 16-ft hay carriage, forks, mad-
docks, shovels, plows, hoes, lot of sin-
gle and double harness, halters, 2 sets
of 4-in breechbands, 2 sets of lead
harness, 4 sets of plow harness, 5 col-
lars, 5 wagon bridles, 4 housings, 2
pairs check lines, 2 wagon lines, wag-
on whip, wagon saddle, 1 pair hames,
cow chains, dung forks, wheelbarrow,
single, double and triple trees, and
many other articles too numerous to
mention.

**20 ACRES OF GROWING WHEAT,
60 BBLs. OF CORN,
FURNITURE AND KITCHEN
UTENSILS.**

Red Cross cook stove, lot of cooking
utensils, kitchen stand and fixtures,
tin safe, dough-tray, lot of kitchen
dishes, kitchen corner cupboard, kitch-
en table, chairs, sealyards, washing
machine, Iowa Dairy cream separator,
tubs, butter boards, silver plated
knives, forks and spoons, 2-leaf table,
drop leaf table, wood stove, 2 wash
kettles, sausage grinder, lot of lamps,
silver caster, lounge, lot of jars, 3
rocking chairs, mirrors, box of candles,
lot of tools, 2 clocks, clothes wringer,
matting, Brussels carpet and rugs,
oilcloth, bedsteads, mattresses, egg
coal stove, half dozen Windsor chairs,
parlor stove, lot of rugs, single and
double wardrobes, marble-top Walnut
bedroom suite, invalid's chair, lot of
woolen blankets, featherbeds, pillows,
bolsters, dresser, 4 bed covers, 2 e-
legant coverlets, 11 fine table cloths,
bed ticks, quilts, linen towels, sheets,
pillow slips, 2 fancy quilts, roll of
linen, 13 linen sheets, 2 pieces of
home-span linen, and many other val-
uable articles usually found in a well-
furnished and refined home.

ANTIQUES
One 8-day Grandfather's clock, fine
Mahogany frame and in good running
order—something choice; 7-piece Wal-
nut haircloth parlor suite; stand, chest
of drawers, bowl and pitcher, lot of
dishes, sideboard and corner cup-
board.

MEATS
7 Hams, 8 Shoulders, 4 sausage blad-
ders, 4 pieces of side meat, 2 hog
jowls, and a lot of lard.

TERMS—All sums of \$5.00 or un-
der, cash. On all sums above \$5.00
a credit of 6 months will be given on
notes with approved security, bearing
interest from day of sale.

**MARY E. ENGLAR,
Administratrix.**

4-11-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public
sale, on his premises, at Keymar, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 19th., 1919,
at 12 o'clock, M., the following de-
scribed

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of 4 bedroom suits, 4 bed
springs, 1 felt mattress, 1 husk mat-
tress, 2 featherbeds; lot of quilts,
comforts and blankets; one 7-piece
Parlor Suite, good as new; 1 Maho-
gany parlor table, 2 large mirrors,
18x36; 1 light oak buffet, 6 dining-
room chairs, 6 cane-seat chairs, 6
kitchen chairs, 1 dark oak library table,
1 china closet, 2 couches, one 10-ft
folding-leaf extension table, 2 walnut
drop-leaf tables, 1 stand.

1 STANDARD WINCROFT RANGE,
black enameled, used about 18 mo;
one 3-burner "Quick Meal" coaloil
stove, with oven; 1 White drop-head
sewing machine, 75 qts jarred fruit,
75 yds matting, 80 yds wool ingrain
carpet, 8 yds velvet Brussels stair-
carpet, 45 yds Axminster carpet, 24
yds inlaid linoleum, 6 rocking chairs,
1 PENINSULAR DOUBLE HEATER
in good condition; 1 meat bench, one
lawn mower, 1 iron lawn swing, lot
of dishes and cooking utensils, one
10-gal stone jar, lot of glass jars,
hanging lamp, Rayo lamp, 2 glass
lamps, wheelbarrow, runabout, set of
buggy harness, shovel, pick, mattock,
hoes, galvanized wash tub, clothes
wringer, about 5 bus of potatoes, 200
pounds of cured meat, two 50-lb cans
of lard, and many other articles.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under
cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit
of 6 months will be given with inter-
est.

**PERRY G. LOWMAN,
E. A. Lawrence, Auct. 4-4-3t**

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD

PRINCE ALBERT



Tippy red bags, tidy red tins,
handsome pound and half-
pound tin humidors—and
that classy, practical pound
crystal glass humidor with
sponge moistener top that
keeps the tobacco in such
perfect condition.

Copyright 1919
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

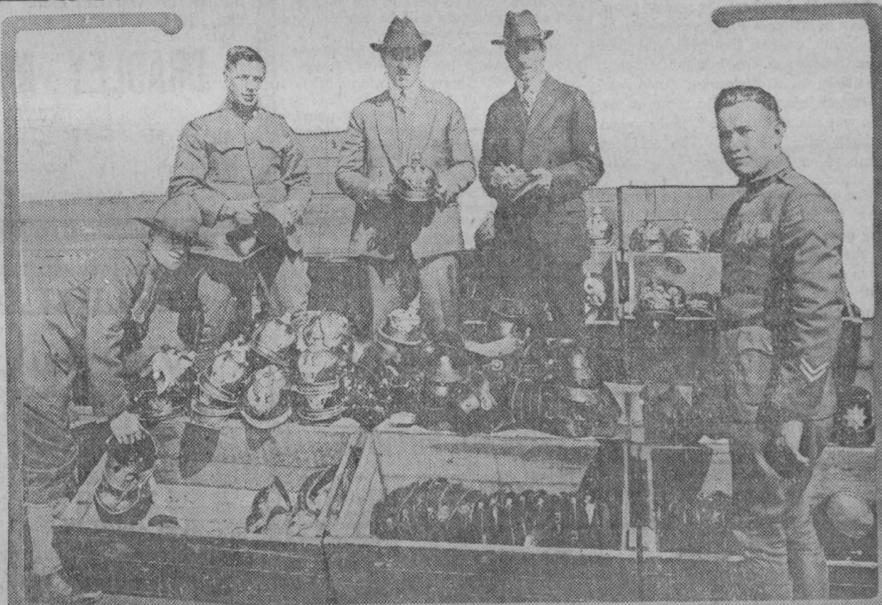
**PUT it flush up to Prince Albert to produce more smoke
happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s built to
fit your smokeappetite like kids fit your hands! It has the
jimdandiest flavor and coolness and fragrance you ever ran
against!**

Just what a whale of joy Prince Albert really is you want
to find out the double-quickest thing you do next. And, put
it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without
tongue bite or parching. Our exclusive patented process
cuts out bite and parch.

Realize what it would mean to get set with a joy'us jimmy
pipe or the papers every once and a while. And, puff to
beat the cards! *Without a comeback!* Why, P. A. is so
good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smoke!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

THOSE TRIUMPHAL GERMAN HELMETS



Eighty-five thousand German helmets, captured by allied troops in Coblenz, are to be awarded as prizes by
federal district committees in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. They will be given to Victory note salesmen mak-
ing the best selling records and school children writing the best essays on the loan. In the picture shown above, taken
on the Treasury steps in Washington, are shown Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity (left), and Lewis B. Franklin,
director of War Loan Organization (right). Wilson created a panic in the helmet market by buying the entire \$5,000
allotment from the War Department for \$1. It cost the German government more than that amount to manufacture
each one of the helmets.

These helmets were a special supply held in reserve for a triumphal entry into Paris. Eventually they arrived
there by freight.

Query.—The government has launched
an educational campaign to encourage
building in order to put more men to
work. Would not a similar movement to
show how the old structures can be beat
and most economically repaired and made
good as new also help?

Answer.—It is learned that such a
plan is in effect and is linked directly
with the Washington propaganda.

Industry must be turned back from
works of war to the ways of peace.
Employment must be found, in the
meanwhile, for those whose occupa-
tion has been interrupted. There is no
real surplus of labor in the United
States. Rather there is a shortage,
which would be acute if normal condi-
tions were already restored, and one
step towards restoring them will come
with resumption of repair work.

Government restrictions, imposed by
the necessities of the war program,
have for many months past retarded
or altogether prevented construction,
improvement and repairs. These re-
strictions are now off, and there is
scarcely a town, a city, a factory, a
dwelling or a farm that does not reveal
a crying need for prompt attention.
Nothing delays such instant action ex-
cept the feeling that prices are high
for the time being and may be lower.

That is not logical. No matter what
it costs to repair, the cost is less than
the cost of neglect. No matter what
the cost of paint, the wind and the
weather will collect a higher bill in
deterioration and decay.

Red Triangle Girls to Banish Blues



Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

"Send American women to Germany to cheer up the boys. They are needed
here to maintain the army's morale, and can do more than anyone else." This
was the message received at the Women's Department of the Y. M. C. A. from several
officers in charge of the men doing guard duty beyond the Rhine. No society,
miserable little towns, cold climate and not much to do but drill, created among
the American troopers a great longing to get home without delay. The "Y" re-
sponded promptly to the appeal and the photograph shows a part of the first one
hundred Red Triangle workers sent from America direct to Germany to cheer up
our boys, banish homesickness and chase away the blues.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hull, of Littlestown Pa., spent Saturday with friends in town.

Mrs. Lawrence Trimmer, of Hanover, is visiting relatives and friends here.

The patrons and friends of Clear View school are invited to be present and enjoy the evening at a box social on Thursday, April 24, 1919.

The old saying, "Look for bad weather about Easter," came true this year, as almost the entire week has been wet, and unfit for farm work.

David H. Hahn, of Baust church, recently caught a large eagle, in a steel trap, and it is said to be a fine specimen, very rare in this section of country.

Prof. and Mrs. J. L. Hunsberger entertained over the week-end, their cousin, Miss Emma Burdan and her friend, Miss Marie Riegner, of Hood College.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Althoff, of York, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Mary, to Walter R. Fogle, of No. 902 West King St., York, Pa.

Maurice Baker was taken to Frederick Hospital, on Tuesday, and was operated on the same evening, for appendicitis. He promises to get along well, but had a bad case.

Public meeting for nomination of Burgess and Commissioners, this Friday evening, at the Firemen's building. It is rumored that the meeting will be one of more than usual interest.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Stuller have removed to Taneytown. They will operate a branch store for A. G. Rifle, in the former Crouse room, after May 1, and Mr. Stuller will also engage in paper-hanging.

Harry G. Lambert, Jr., near town, while operating a chopper, driven by a gasoline engine, had his right foot caught between the belt and pulley, resulting in a dislocated knee and lacerated ligaments. He thought the belt was about to slip off, and pushed it back with his foot. The accident occurred on Wednesday.

The pike from Keymar to Taneytown is to have a coating of hard limestone, it is said, the full length of the road. This is good news, if true, as the local stone used on the road have practically worn out, at many places, and unless a good top coat is applied, most of the work done on the road will be wasted.

Rev. Guy P. Bready presided at the closing session of the annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society, of Maryland Classis, Wednesday, evening of last week, at Walkersville. He also filled the pulpit of Grace Reformed Church, on Thursday evening, and of Grace Church, Frederick, on Friday evening.

Mrs. Grace Shreeve, of Waynesboro, who came to Taneytown to attend her aunt's funeral, and who expected to remain a while on a visit, was unexpectedly called home, last Saturday, due to the fact that her daughter, Margaret, was suddenly stricken with appendicitis and had to be taken to a hospital for an operation.

Lloyd L. Ridinger returned home, on Wednesday, from the army, after having spent almost a year in the ranks. He saw active service on several fronts in France, and his discharge record is stated to be "excellent." He is looking fine, and, like most of the boys who have returned, is heavier in weight. He came through his experience without a scratch.

Freedom district has commenced to raise "at least \$1000.00" for a memorial to its soldiers, and its list is headed with one donation of \$100.00, and one of \$25.00. The memorial will be erected in Sykesville. Taneytown can easily match Freedom district, if it has the spirit to do so. Remember the call for the public meeting April 26, and be there to do your full share toward the success of the proposition.

Capt. Sterling Galt, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, was wounded by shrapnel and gassed, on Oct. 18, last. He was recommended for a trip home since recovery from his wounds, but refused to accept, as he wants to stay with his command until the job is finished. He went into the service as a member of the Princeton, N. J., unit, and attended the officer's training school at Fort Myer, Va., and later became attached to Co. H, 310 Infantry, 78th Division.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Holy Week Service, Friday evening, at 7:30; Preparatory Service, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30; Holy Communion and Confirmation, Easter Sunday morning, at 10:30; Sunday School, at 9:30; C. E., at 6:30; Easter Service, at 7:30.

Sunday Services, Church of the Brethren, New Windsor, in College Chapel: Mission Study Class, 8:45 A. M.; Sunday School and Bible Study, 9:45; Church Service, 10:45; Christian Workers Meeting, 6:45 P. M.; Followed by Song Service, at 7:20; Preaching, at 8:00.

U. B. Church.—Taneytown: Bible school at 9:30 and preaching and Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.

Harney—Bible school at 1:30, and preaching and Holy Communion at 2:30 P. M. Special offering for benevolence.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Keysville, 10 A. M., Communion. Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M., Communion. Union Bridge, 8 P. M., Easter service by Sunday school.

The Piney Creek Bible School meets at 9:30, Sabbath morning, and is followed by the usual service at 10:30, with sermon on the meaning of the Day of a great happening in history.

Presbyterian (town) Bible School is scheduled for 9:30. At 6:30 P. M., C. E. meets for prayer and praise, followed by the 7:30 service with some intimations inspired by a living hope.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The Sunday school will be held at 9:30 o'clock, and the Communion at 10:30. In the evening, at 8:30 o'clock, the Sunday school will render a special Easter service, to which the public is cordially invited. The service preparatory to the Communion will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, when new members will be received into the church. The annual congregational meeting will be held on Monday at 10 A. M., when church officers will be elected.

Baust Church.—Sunday school will open at 1:30 P. M. At 2:30 the Lord's Supper will be administered, with a preparatory service preceding. The service will be in charge of Rev. L. B. Hafer, of Taneytown. The missionary societies of the two congregations will hold a joint meeting at the parsonage at 2 P. M. this (Friday) afternoon, which will take the place of the meeting formerly announced for Saturday. At the same time, the business meeting of the congregations will be held in the church, and church officers will be elected.

The following Delco-Light plants have been sold by Edgar M. Frounfelter, B. F. Shriver, Union Mills, 3-K.W. 110-volt plant; K. R. Taylor, Reese, Md., 3-K W 110-volt plant. These are the new heavy duty Delco-Light plants developed for military purposes. Delco-Light Farm Lighting sizes to Wertz's Garage, Lineboro for battery charging; Central Garage, Manchester, for battery charging; John T. Mayz, White Hall; Amos Wolf, Manchester. Velie Motor cars sold by Blue Ridge Garage, Frounfelter Bros., Prop. as follows; Arthur Lambert, John Keefer, John Eyer, Weldcn Duvall, Dora Young.

Notwithstanding the many returns from France, the Record goes to twenty-seven boys from this section, still "over there."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

No "Apply at Record Office" advertisements will be inserted under this heading.

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

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

CIRCULAR SAW and frame for sale—write or phone L. K. BIRLEY, Middleburg, Md. 4-18-2t

DOUBLE FURROW PLOW, John Deere make, for sale by BIRNIE J. OHLER, near Taneytown.

WOOD FRAME HARROWS for sale. Come take them at \$15.00. Give me your orders for Silos, I am now on my second carload. Save high-priced feed next winter.—D. W. GARNER. 4-18-2t

USED FORD CARS bought and sold on a cash basis.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 4-18-3t

FOR SALE.—A few well-bred Belgian Hares, also Flemish Giants.—LOYD BASEHOAR, Basehoar's Mill. 4-18-2t

WARDS WRITING PAPER.—Extra Fine Linen Finish. For one week, from April 19, to 26, will sell this 35¢ grade Box Paper at 25¢. After April 26, the price will be 35¢.—MCKELIP'S DRUG STORE.

WANTED.—Men or Women to take orders among friends and neighbors for the Genuine Guaranteed Hosiery, full line for Men, Women and Children. Eliminates darning. We pay 50¢ an hour spare time, or \$24.00 a week for full time. Experience unnecessary.—Write, INTERNATIONAL STOCKING MILL, Norristown, Pa. 2-28-3t

PLOW REPAIRS on hand for all numbers of Oliver Plows.—CHAS. E. H. SHIRNER, Taneytown. 4-4-3t

BRADLEY McHENRY'S NEXT LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 100 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES



Will Be Held On

Tuesday, April 29th, at 12 o'clock
— IN —
Westminster, Md.

At the old WILSON & WILSON'S Sales Stable, which is located in the rear of Milton Sullivan's Grocery Store, 90 West Main Street.

Among this lot of Stock will be 30 head of the BEST BROKE HORSES AND MARES that can be bought. Also 20 head of EXTRA GOOD SECOND HANDED HORSES AND MULES which will work anywhere hitched. Also 20 head of CHEAP ONES, which will consist of a few good broke ones, a few kickers, a few heavy ones, and also a few windy ones; and the best of all if you buy any of this stock they must be just exactly as represented on day of sale or bring them back and get your money. I also guarantee that I can sell them cheaper than any dealer in this County, as I make quick sales and small profits; don't have any surplus stock on hand to make a big expense, and therefore I think I can sell cheaper than any dealer in this county, so get all of the prices and then buy where you get the best goods for the smallest price. If you have never bought any horses or mules from me and do not know the way I do business, ask your friends that have done business with me, and I am sure I will get a little of your trade. I will also sell 30 head of Commission Horses and Mules for local parties. If you have a Horse for sale, I will sell it for you and there will be no charge for offering.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE.

Terms:—Six months credit will be given on all my stock. Commission stock sold for cash. Horses can be seen on Monday, April 28th., 1919.

BRADLEY McHENRY, Prop'r.,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Phone 46.

TURN WHEREVER YOU SEE A RED FLAG. 4-18-2t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF A—
Valuable Farm

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 29th., 1919.

Owing to the sudden death of Howard Bream, tenant on the Boyer farm, on April 8th, we, the undersigned, will sell the property at public sale. It is located about 4 miles north of Gettysburg, along the public road leading from the Carlisle to the Hunterstown roads, and contains 165 ACRES, 12 ACRES IN TIMBER, pasture with a stream of running water through it, 12 ACRES IN AN APPLE ORCHARD with trees from 10 to 15 years old, from which WE SOLD \$600.00 WORTH OF FRUIT IN 1918. The land is slightly rolling and especially adapted to growing hay and corn. The improvements consist of a 9-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, SWISS BARN, 2 hog pens, 2 hay sheds, grain house, implement shed, large chicken house, frame silo, 14x30 ft. There are two never-failing wells of water and a cistern at the buildings, 3 never-failing Springs and a school house located on the farm. It is convenient to mill and store and within one-half mile of concrete road now being constructed between Gettysburg and Harrisburg. Possession can be given May 1, 1919, or April 1, 1920. Further conditions will be made known at the time of the sale.

At 10 o'clock, of the same day, the administrator of Howard Bream will sell the household goods of the deceased. The sale of the farm will begin at 1 o'clock, and immediately thereafter will be sold the Bream Stock and Farming Implements.

Parties desiring to view the property may call on
W. W. or GEO. E. BOYER,
BOTH PHONES. ARENDSVILLE, PA.

WANTED.—Respectable girl or woman for general housework in family of four. Wages \$5.00 per week, if capable. Address Box 92, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 4-11-2t

FOR SALE.—16-passenger Cadillac Bus, in good condition. Will make good truck. Also 5-passenger Touring Car, price \$250. RALPH SELL, Taneytown, Md. 4-11-2t

WANTED.—Man to spread stone on Keymar-Taneytown Road, about April 21.—GEORGE H. WINEMILLER. 4-11-2t

FOR SALE.—Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, 16 model, three speed.—CHARLES F. ROHRBAUGH, Taneytown, Route 1. 4-11-2t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from April 22nd. to 26th., for the practice of his profession. 4-4-3t

MAIL US YOUR FILMS to be developed and printed. Our work is first-class. Our service is prompt. A trial will convince you of our service.—SPANGLER'S DRUG STORE, on the Square, Littlestown, Pa. 4-4-3t

HORSE FOR SALE, will work wherever hitched, good leader.—F. P. KEAVER, near Harney.

SEE D. W. GARNER for prices Silos; all kinds of Lumber and Tile Silos.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 1-24-tf

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

STORM INSURANCE.—Low rates on Buildings, for three years. Protect yourself against loss—the cost is too small to take the risk yourself.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, Home Ins. Co., N. Y., at Taneytown. 4-4-3t

HAIL INSURANCE.—Corn, Wheat and other Crops, insured under Special Policy. Must insure entire acreage of crop—from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per acre. For rates apply to P. B. ENGLAR, Agent Home Ins. Co., N. Y., at Taneytown.

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician visits Taneytown the first and third Tuesday each month. See ad. 3-7-tf

TREE SPRAYING.—Spray your Fruit Trees and grow good sound fruit. Proper Spraying will protect your trees from troublesome insect pests. Now is the time, just after the blossoms fall, for codling moth, (apple worm). Speak quick. Drop me a card. I am prepared to spray any size orchard at a reasonable cost.—R. A. NUSBAUM, near Uniontown. 4-18-2t

MR. FARMER let me book your order for Acme Farm Wagons. No war prices on the Acme Wagons—only a very small margin over wholesale.—D. W. GARNER, Agt., Taneytown, Md. 2-31-tf

FOR SALE.—Rufus Red Belgian Hares, (rabbits). State in your letter what you want. Write PAUL E. HILTBERRICK, Littlestown, Pa. 3-28-5t

TYPEWRITER for sale, Oliver No. 5, in perfect condition. Good reason for selling.—REV. GUY P. BREADY, Taneytown, Md. 3-28-tf

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. We Sell Butterick Patterns

Roons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE MOST CORDIALLY INVITE your inspection to Our Formal Spring Opening Display of Dependable Merchandise.

Forcing Down Prices For You
Style Without Extravagance

Men's Made-to-Order Suits
We are taking orders every day. Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed. Cut in the late models, of high-grade Worsteds and Fancy Weaves.
MEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE SUITS.

Footwear For Spring
Newest Models and Fashionable Favors, among which are Brown and Black, Kid and Calf Dress and Walking Shoes and Oxfords, with Cuban and Military heels.

Wash Goods
Spring's Newest Styles, Colors and Weaves, in a variety sure to please and Prices are Down. Fancy Plaid and Plain Voiles. Dress Gingham in beautiful Plaids, Checks and Stripes.

If You Need
Window Shades, Lace
Curtains and Table
Oilcloth
Give Us a Look.
PRICES ARE DOWN

Hallmark Dress Shirts
New Styles, in Silk Madras and Percales.

Domestics
Bed Spreads, Table Damask, Toweling, Sheetings, Tickings, Shirtings and Muslins.
PRICES ARE DOWN

Buy Rugs, Carpets and Matting
From Us and feel satisfied of their quality.
Axminster Rugs, 9x12.
Velvet Rugs, 9x12.
Brussels Rugs, 9x12.
Deltex and Crex Rugs, 9x12.
Congoleum Rugs, 6x9 and 9x12.
Floortex and Congoleum in all widths and Prices Are Down.

We Sell the Famous Standard Sewing Machines

NON SKID

At Approximately the Price of Ordinary 3,500 Mile Tires

—and for much less than the prices of any other make carrying anything like equal-mileage assurance—you can buy

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP TIRES

And you get, besides the 6,000 mile service for which they are guaranteed—per warranty tag—the guaranteed non-skid protection of the Vacuum Cups on wet, slippery pavements.

The only tires on the market carrying definite guarantees of service and safety.

E. SNYDER & SON, Phone 123-J, Hampstead, Md.
LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS.
TANEYTOWN GARAGE, Phone 39-J, Taneytown, Md.
ECKENRODE & MYERS, Phone 75-M, Westminster, Md.
W. H. DERN, Phone Westminster 813F13, Frizellburg, Md.

SMITH'S STATE ROAD SALE and EXCHANGE STABLE
2 MILES WEST OF TANEYTOWN

Every Horse sold or exchanged must be as represented, or your money refunded. I will also receive a Car Load of Virginia Horses, Friday, April 4. Among them will be several good Brood Mares and Single-line Leaders.

LeROY A. SMITH.
Phone 38-21. 2-28-2mo

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market
Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	2.40@2.40
Corn, New.....	1.60@1.60
Eye.....	1.50@1.50
Oats.....	60@60
Hay Timothy.....	30.00@30.00
Hay Mixed.....	26.00@28.00
Rye Straw.....	14.00@14.00