

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Pres., JOHN S. BOWEN,
F. H. SEISS, Sec. & Treas. P. B. ENGLAR,
G. A. ARNOLD, V. Pres. D. J. HESSON,
E. E. REINDOLLAR.

TERMS:—One Dollar per year, strictly cash in advance. Six months 50c; trial subscriptions, 3 months, 25c; single copies 5c. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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, 6th, and 7th pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 11th, 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.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) has been one of the most widely quoted editors of this country, in any party. Just now, he is being quoted almost exclusively by the Republican papers, on the League of Nations, as Mr. Taft is being quoted by the Democratic papers. Henry and William H., do not see the proposition the same way. Senator Borah (Rep.) and Senator Reed (Dem.) are both violent opponents of the League, from opposing political camps. These men but represent thousands of lesser lights, which proves that President Wilson is not being victimized by "narrow partisanship" exclusively.

We are not going to fall out with Maj. Hall, of the Sykesville Herald, over the political complexion of the Philadelphia Ledger, nor even because he says The Record is "Republican, with independent leanings." There are various kinds of Republicans, as well as Democrats, these days; and there is also a vast difference between "the League" of Nations and a "League," and out of these facts grow differences of opinion as to what constitutes "partisanship," as well as whether this country's future policy should be set by President Wilson, or by the Senate. We know of no undeniable testimony that the Ledger, the President, and Mr. Taft, have a monopoly of wisdom on the subject.

President, or Commission?

This country can run without a President at home on the job. That has been demonstrated. Perhaps it could run without a President? The idea is worth thinking about, radical as it may seem. The commission form of government is being tried out in cities, and is said to work splendidly. It largely does away with the danger—the arbitrariness—of "one-man power, and gives better government, through a wider system of specialization, and looking directly into things.

Considering the greatly increased power Congress has from time to time centered in the President, and the tendency to centralize our Democracy, so far as the head of the Nation is concerned; as well as our experimentation with government control of big business, which departures have not apparently been signal successes, perhaps a trial of the "Commission" plan in National affairs might be a proposition worth earnest consideration.

If we can get along without a President in Washington, for six months or more—in France, in fact—it seems to us that this must call into question the actual high importance of having a President; and certainly it must call attention to the doubtfulness, and great advantage, of giving him absolute power. Perhaps we do not so much need the "Commission" form of government as we need more government by the commissions we already have—the Senate and House—making the President, as nearly as possible, only the Executive head of our government?

Strangely enough, while we are taking power away from state legislatures and giving it to the people—in the election of U. S. Senators, referendums and recalls, etc.—and our great cities are abolishing the office of Mayor—not widely, it is true—we are, in National affairs, going in exactly the opposite direction. Both plans represent an attempt at better government, and both can hardly be best.

Going a little further, but toward a much larger proposition, we are about to enter into a League of Nations—a big example of what is practically "commission" government. True, the President—the "one man" power—has largely brought this about, but the fact remains that the form of government proposed for the world is the delegated democracy idea. What we most need, is as near

a truly representative form of government and action as possible, and it does not seem to us that this is apt to come through centralizing great power in one man—be he President, Governor, or Mayor.

"Entangling Alliances."

Americans do not like "entangling alliances" with foreign countries. Even the extra alliance with France that the President has entered into, will be generally unpopular, though this country has a very warm regard for France, and remembers its obligations of Revolutionary war times. But, in connection with this old debt, it must be remembered that France did then not help us so much for love for us, as she did to strike at England, for which country she had less love.

The end of our hitching up with Europe in alliances and leagues, is yet a long way off. There will probably be amendments, provisos and explanations, before the job ends, and even then opposing sentiment may crystallize itself in a new political party in this country—an "American" party, built on Washington's warnings.

Returning to the French alliance, it seems to many of us that France has been rather Shylockian in her demands, and unduly nervous over the future. Perhaps if we could place ourselves in the French position, including the geography and past history of her location on the world's map, we might see things differently; but, even with this point of view, it must seem to many of us that France has been exacting, and has driven a hard bargain, especially when it is considered that this side alliance is entirely in addition to the League of Nations proposition, and appears to show lack of confidence in the League itself.

The only view that makes the alliance at all tolerable in this country, is, that it is not likely to be called into operation; but, this is not a line of thought on which pledges between nations are usually founded, when treaties and alliances are held to be solemn obligations, and not mere "scraps of paper" to be torn up when convenience so determines. Surely, the liberality of the United States has so far been handed out to the point of extravagance, and we can well hesitate before we fully sanction the donations.

The American Legion.

The American Legion, of the present, is the equivalent of the Grand Army of the Republic, following the Civil War. It will be a civilian organization of perhaps three million men. It is claimed to be strictly non-partisan and unselfish—a patriotic organization of the first rank. Its creed is—

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good-will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion and our mutual helpfulness."

Surely, there need be no fear that such an organization will go wrong. Just now, such a thing is unthinkable. Those at the head of it are unquestionably sincere in their purpose of making it a healthy, steady, organization, not only not a menace, but a real help to this country.

But the question—will not down—Will it always remain so? The fact is present, even now, that the Legion can exert a powerful political influence in every community. It has the numbers, and the votes. These young men may naturally be expected to have political ambitions, and there is nothing either wrong, nor strange, about that. Many of them would have had such ambitions had they always remained civilians.

Certainly, the young men who fought our battles with bullets, and did it well, are entitled to fight our political battles with ballots, also. But—and there must be this "but"—will they always use their ambition—their power—through this American Legion, honorably and fairly, and to the country's best interests? Will this Legion always be able to escape the importunities of some who may try to use it selfishly?

Perhaps it isn't worth while raising such questions, but, they might as well be openly raised, as inwardly thought of. Any new, big power, has the same opportunities and the same speculation, attending it. This country wants all of the fine big organizations it can form, and it may be that this "American Legion" is really and truly going to be a "Peace League"

and a safety balance such as will be of great future good.

We trust that it may live strictly up to its creed, and that it will not lend itself to any but the very highest aims and purposes. It has its serious dangers to avoid, but it also has wonderful opportunities to command, and until it shows that it falls a prey to the former, or fails in the latter, it must be welcomed at its present face value.

Mr. Benson on "Daylight-Saving."

The following remarks were made in the House, June 18, by Hon. Carville D. Benson, representing this (Second) district in Congress:

"Mr. Speaker, the farmers of the country are unquestionably opposed to the daylight-saving plan. This includes the gardener, trucker, dairy farmer, and grain farmer without exception. It has been clearly shown here that the efficiency of the farmer has been reduced from 12 to 20%. Everyone that knows anything about farming realizes that the hour that is cut off in the afternoon is one of the most valuable hours of the day on the farm. The farmer who employs hired help is not in a position to ask and can not reasonably expect his farm hands to work by sun time, while the employees of all other industries measure their day by the clock. They come in the morning to begin work at the usual hour, measuring time by the clock, which has been advanced one hour, and the first hour of the work period is necessarily spent in killing time while the dew lingers on the crops. The sun is an hour late according to clock time in its work of preparing the fields for the day's task. In this manner and for this reason the farmer can not prevent his loss of one hour per day for each man employed on his farm. We all know that hay and grain can not be stored while the dew is on the ground in the morning. We also know that many crops can not be worked advantageously at an early hour—sun time—in the morning.

"This, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, should be sufficient reason for the passage of this bill providing for the repeal of the daylight-saving law, but in my opinion the residents of the cities, who it appears are the chief advocates of continuing the law in force, are not benefited by the daylight-saving plan, especially in a southern climate. During the months of June, July, and August we very frequently have excessively warm weather, and it is impossible to sleep in the small city houses until after midnight. Turning the clock one hour ahead does not cool the atmosphere. The result is the people of the city do not and can not rest until the air is cooled, and being obliged to rise an hour earlier they are deprived of an hour's sleep each night at a time when sleep is most needed to renew their strength and safeguard their health.

"The farmers and the members of the Federation of Labor seem to be as one unit in favor of the repeal of this law, and while we would like to please everyone if it were possible, it seems clear to me that if we are to aid in increasing the productivity of the farms, advance the interests of labor, and thereby advance the interests of all, this repeal measure should be passed."

Mountain-Top Moments.

Breathes there man or woman with soul so dead as not to find now and then an instant or an hour of transport and of exultation?

We plod along the dusty road for many weary leagues, but at last we come to a cool, deep spring under the trees and find restoration there. We keep office hours grimly week after week, observing terms and rules of self-denial for the sake of getting the work done, and then there comes some brief, blest interlude of peace and rest for which we give thanks. We dwell in the lowlands a long time, destitute of the inspiration of a far look abroad into promised lands. Then one day comes the chance to climb. We go to the top of the mountain at whose base we have dwelt so long and a new world seems to sweep into our ken. When we descend to our valley again we are changed. We carry forever in our hearts what we have seen, and through the dusty silences our hearts are singing.

We cannot live at all times on the heights. The intervals of joyfulness are fugitive. But to save our souls we must lay hold upon them when and where we can. We must not let ourselves be "conquered by these headlong days." We must keep faith with what the quaint old poet called the "bright shoots of everlastingness" that pervade our being. At moments the least among us feel immortal. We know that we go from this place and cannot hope to be remembered long. We are aware that our name, like snow upon the desert, is ephemeral. Nevertheless, we strive valiantly in the day's eye or in some quiet sequestration, where none comes, to do the work, however small and simple be the task, that we were set on earth to do.

And while we are at work, much more than if in a lazy leisure we awaited the coming, there shine in upon us and surprise us aspects of beauty and of solace that refuse to be put by. We dreaded the day for what the day might bring, and lo! there came into it some exceeding loveliness we could not have expected. It might be such a thing as a

cluster of roses put on our desk by the hand and the thought of a friend. It might be a letter that gave us the lift that we needed by its remarkable compassion for our problem and our point of view. It might be the strong handclasp at the instant that we faltered and the voice that bade us persevere when we grew faint.

It is often at the times of greatest depression that the fullness of strength and comfort comes to us. The spiritual ebb tide seemed so low that it could go no lower. After a hard season, or an exhausting session, that put the capstone on the climax of fatigue and despondency, we felt that we were "all in" and might as well sink on the spot and await the end. Then came that heavenly vision bidding us arise to a renewal of the effort. What we felt we could not do for ourselves we now consent to do for the sake of those, and always chiefly one, dependent on us. We must make the attempt for them. We do not belong to ourselves; we are not our own to give away or to throw away.

Therefore, by all the leverage of the inspiration that comes from anywhere at any time, we must live life out to its uttermost, not for a selfish enjoyment, but for the rare satisfaction that comes of satisfying another. By what we give away and not by what we keep we are enriched. —Phila. Ledger.

When You Are Given the Vote, Then Vote.

When Chicago gave its big "welcome home" reception to Illinois' heroic returning soldiers recently the Chicago Women's Club was the "official hostess" of the occasion. Governor Frank Lowden's address of welcome to these returning citizens developed later into sound advice to the newly enfranchised women citizens with an unexpectedly frank admission of the failure of the men to use their privilege to the highest degree.

Said Governor Lowden: "If the women of America, instead of regarding the franchise simply as a privilege, will regard it as a sacred duty and go to the polls as surely and earnestly when primary and election days come, as these men in uniform responded to their country's call, their use of the franchise will surpass in benefit to the state the use which men have made of the franchise in the past.

"The word that I wish to leave today is not that it is the greatest of all privileges—that it is—but that it is the most solemn of all duties which rest upon the citizens.

"What I mean is this: in ordinary elections only a small percentage of the men have gone to the primaries or have gone to the polls unless superhuman efforts were made to drag them out. I want to confess to you now—I don't know that I have ever done it before—that we men have not made such a very tremendous success of our franchise in the past. Let not the women be guilty of the same apathy."

Careful Reading.

Reading is a popular pastime in the United States. No country on earth has as many publications of various kinds as has ours. Nowhere are so many books printed, sold and read; but with the increasing quantity of reading material and the growing habit of keeping up with the latest fiction there has come a grave danger to the art of reading for instruction, rather than for amusement.

It is useful for us to stop once in a while in our reading and consider whether we are getting intellectual and moral value from the great mass of fiction it is our habit to wade through in the course of a few months. If we will sternly demand of ourselves a count of the worth-while ideas we have acquired through reading in, say, a month, we may surprise ourselves with the discovery that to name even a handful of points learned is an almost impossible task. We have read thousands of words, hundreds of pages, and it is quite possible that the things we have really learned may be put in fifty words—or less.

Our broader democracy, our better living conditions and our broader interests in life as compared with most other nations, are undoubtedly due in large degree not only to our free public education, but to our reading habits as well; but while we read much we need to become more active students of our reading. Not students just to show our superior learning; that is pedantry; but students to be more useful citizens.—Toledo Blade.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This medicine always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. Try it when you have need of such a remedy.

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
Madras
Calicoes
Sheetings
Muslins
Rugs, 6x9, 8x10 and 9x12 at \$4.50 to \$40.00.
Congoeum 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.

Your Business Partner

It is a good bank's duty to assist its clients in the solution of their problems—whether they be the problems of a merchant or a farmer. Both are businessmen.

In fulfilling this moral obligation, we like to consider our organization as your business partner—interested in your success and eager to forward your plans.

Confidential Counsel

If you wish sound advice in seeking credit, making investments, or even the more personal problems of your business you will be welcomed here. You will find a talk with our officers helpful.

This service is in addition to those commonly attributed to banks and is a mark of our appreciation for your account.

We want to show you that this bank wants your business. And we want to show you the many practical benefits you receive through placing it here.



To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Comfortable Shoes

For Hot Weather

Nothing more cool—nothing more lasting—nothing more easy—than

White Canvas Shoes

for these hot days. We have them in Oxfords and Pumps, high and military heel, for all members of the family from Baby to Grandma, and prices are reasonable.

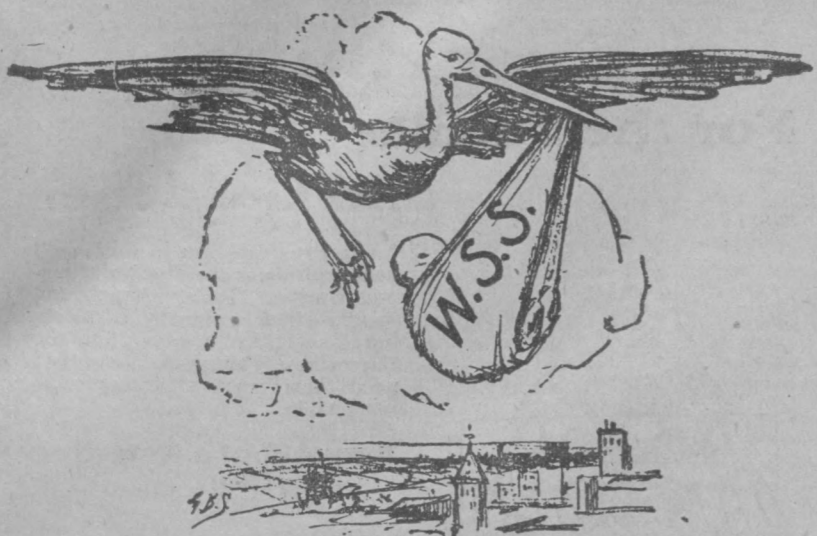
Men, it is time to get a NEW STRAW HAT.
New Light Weight Silky Caps, just received.
Silk Shirts, Wash Ties, Soft Collars, Silk Hose, all new.

J. THOS. ANDERS

22 W. Main St., WESTMINSTER, MD.

Read the ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CARROLL RECORD.

WATCH HIM GROW



Here is a "baby" who will give you no trouble—one who eats extraordinary food. Take habits of Thrift and Savings. Put in Thrift Stamps and Feed Regularly. Then just watch W. S. S. grow. You'll find him a wonderful joy.

LEARNING TO MAKE MONEY ONLY HALF

Vice Spending Is Also Essential According to War Savings Organization.

Learning how to make money is only half. It is learning how to spend wisely and save judiciously that counts.

Even saving does not necessarily mean wise spending, since the present day offers so many equivalents for clear money. It is only by making a careful, systematic study of the household administration that a proper balance may be found between the different items in the average budget of the home.

There are items in every household on which too much money is spent. The fact must be faced that if too much is spent on clothing, for instance, less must be spent for other necessities of life.

Saving, however, is the item that should be most emphasized. Poor houses are full of people who did not have a savings item on their budgets. Unemployment, sickness, old age and many other demands necessitate a call on the reserve fund, the lack of which will result in suffering and want.

Every going enterprise is conducted on system. If the home is to be a successful institution it must also comply with this wise rule of economics. Systematic household accounting will make a home more cheerful and prosperous. Household accounting alone, however, will never return its full benefit until it is backed by an intelligent family budget.

One must consider the problem of whether it is wiser to pay rent or to build a home. In a large measure this depends on local conditions as well as the size of the income.

Amusement and recreation are essential in family life. The child and the adult should have an allowance for this, though the total be very small, averaging from 4 to 5 per cent of the income of the family.

The wise spender plans the needs of the family so that the amount spent in the "miscellaneous" items will be as small as possible. This item should not be a "catch all" in home records.

MUCH JUNK FOUND BY VIRGINIA COMMUNITY

Thrift and junk business are booming at Emporia, Va. "It keeps me busy running to the post office to get Thrift Stamps to pay for all the salvage that is coming in now," said the proprietor of one of the junk shops. "Where all the junk comes from is a constant wonder. No one would have believed that so much stuff could have been hidden away in a town of this size."

Under the voluntary organization of Mrs. W. B. Goodwyn, of Emporia, all the housewives of the town have been conducting an organized salvage campaign, in accordance with the plans outlined by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District.

Salvage so collected is sold to the local junk dealer for its full value in Thrift Stamps. According to arrangements already made with most dealers in waste materials in the Fifth District, wagons will call for junk wherever a "Salvage" card is displayed. These cards have been distributed all over the State.

Not only has Emporia found that this organized campaign is resulting in a highly beneficial town "clean-up," but a source of economic welfare hardly known before has thus come to light.

The salvage campaign has proved so satisfactory in Emporia that junk wagons are now being run out to the surrounding towns.

MONEY MAKING MONEY.

One dollar put aside every week for five years will give you over \$287; for ten years it will make \$638. Of course, \$2 a week will give you about double that, or for five years \$575.09; and so on. Buy a lead pencil and figure on that. It will be one of the best investments you ever made.

Safety, increase and ready money are all provided by W. S. S. They can always be converted into cash on ten days' notice at the nearest post-office.

SAVINGS MADE SAFE FOR SMALL INVESTOR

Uncle Sam Provides Protection for Thrifty Citizen Who Wishes to Lay Aside Part of Earnings.

This is the day of the small investor. The war opened the eyes of some 50,000,000 Americans to the benefits of investing in government securities; it minimized to the same extent the menace of fraudulent promotions in which many life's savings have been sunk. War Savings Stamps are making investing safe for the small saver.

Every small investor should realize that a dollar saved while money is the cheapest commodity offered will purchase twice as much of almost any other commodity within four or five years, so that, in addition to the interest that War Savings or other government securities yield, the investor really has earned 100 per cent in the purchasing power of the dollar saved.

Small sums certainly are worth saving. Amounts that seem insignificant soon pile up into figures that are impressive.

A great French banker was once asked the secret of French thrift, and he replied, "Compound interest." Just as constant waste, even in little things, may change one's life from success to failure, so the steady saving of money will eventually bring independence, if not actual wealth.

There are very few persons who cannot, without inconvenience, lay aside 10 cents a day. Within ten years one's daily savings of this insignificant sum will amount to \$365, in addition to \$80.36 compound interest, making a total of \$445.36.

By saving 15 cents a day for ten years, with interest compounded at 4 per cent, one will have the comfortable sum of \$668.18; 20 cents a day will net \$890.99. Save 50 cents a day for ten years and there is \$2,227.75. A dollar a day will make a total of \$4,455.74 for the ten-year period.

All these figures are based on the savings being put out at 4 per cent compound interest. War Savings Stamps yield more than 4 per cent.

LESSONS WILL TEACH THRIFT IN SCHOOLS

Pamphlets Giving Outline Course May Be Had by Writing War Loan Organization.

The War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District at Richmond, Va., has just issued an outline of a course of thrift for elementary schools. It is designed especially to meet the needs of teachers, beginning with chapters for the smallest youngsters and continuing to those for pupils up to the eighth grade.

"Thrift in the Schools" contains fascinating suggestions for the teaching of thrift to the little ones at the "Mother Goose" age. Then for the older children there are many other ways of bringing the lesson home. Geography, hygiene, English reading, budget making and problems in arithmetic adapt themselves to the teaching of thrift.

Besides these items the pamphlet contains suggestions for morning talks for all grades; tentative reading lists, with the names of the publishers of books included; and, in each chapter, a paragraph on the practice of thrift.

The summary of the aims of the leaflet will probably give the best idea of the outline.

1. To give the child a broad understanding of the specific facts and underlying principles of thrift.

2. To train the child in the habits of conservation and the wise use of all his resources.

3. To create through the schools a public sentiment in favor of thrift and economy, and through this public sentiment, to cultivate the national habit of thrift.

The War Loan Organization in Richmond will furnish these leaflets in any quantity, free of charge.

If the frog hadn't slid back he would have gotten out of the well. Don't be a frog. Keep on buying War Savings Stamps.

Do you want to take a real vacation? Buy W. S. S.

Best be certain and not guess. You can save through W. S. S.

Our Purpose is to Serve You Every Business Day in the Year

An Account in this Bank holds forth to you an opportunity—not to get rich quick—but to become well-to-do and Independent, as certainly as your own will shall dictate.

If you are not a Depositor, we invite you to Open an Account by Depositing any sum you choose—it need not be large.

Act on this suggestion.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

STYLISH NEW SPRING SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS

"Styleplus Guaranteed Suits"

The best Clothing Value in the World.

"The Clothes Beautiful"

Made by Schloss Bros., the famous makers of Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

Genuine Made-to-Order Suits

LOWEST PRICES. NEW SHIRTS.

RELIABLE CLOTHING. NEW TIES.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR,

Carroll County's Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store.

3-21-tf

THE MOST DANGEROUS DISEASE

No organs of the human body are so important to health and long life as the kidneys. When they slow up and commence to lag in their duties, look out! Find out what the trouble is—without delay. Whenever you feel nervous, weak, dizzy, suffer from sleeplessness, or have pains in the back—*look up at once*. Your kidneys need help. These are signs to warn you that your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. They are only half doing their work and are allowing impurities to accumulate and be converted into uric acid and other poisons, which are causing you distress and will destroy you unless they are driven from your system.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules at once. They are an old, tried preparation used all over the world for centuries. They contain only old-fashioned, soothing oils combined with strength-giving and system-cleansing herbs, well known and used by physicians in their daily practice. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are convenient to take, and will either give prompt relief or your money will be refunded. Ask for them at any drug store, but be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand. Accept no substitutes. In sealed packages. Three sizes.

GOOD MORNING! COMING TO SEE US?



A pretty smug looking pair—these two. They have been fed on the fat of the land so long and so prodigally that it is no wonder they appear unusually contented.

As good as they are, though, they will have to put up a hard battle to win any first prizes at the big New Timonium Fair, Timonium, Md., Sept. 1 to 6, inclusive.

ARE YOU GUILTY?

A FARMER carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer.

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said:

"Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and did; it's now that you had the stuff I have here"

MORAL—ADVERTISE

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

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

Our Printing Is Unexcelled

GROWING CLOVER TO ENRICH SOIL

Purpose Is to Provide Greatest Amount of Nitrogen and Vegetable Growth.

CUT THE FALL CROP FOR HAY

Second Year Crop Should Be Clipped From 8 to 12 Inches High and Allowed to Remain on Ground—Tractor Is Effective.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet clover is grown on many corn-belt farms for the express purpose of soil improvement, for which purpose it is unequalled by any other legume.

In cases where sweet clover is grown for this purpose the end in view is to provide the greatest possible amount of nitrogen in the soil and vegetable growth to be plowed under. It is clear that the second year crop which would otherwise be devoted to seed production will give the greatest growth in soil improvement but there are difficulties in plowing under this crop unless certain methods of handling it are followed.

Cut Fall Crop for Hay.

The fall crop of the first year should be cut for hay, which will not lessen seriously the amount of material finally returned to the soil. About the middle of May the second year crop should be clipped from 8 to 12 inches high and allowed to remain on the ground. In order to prevent too heavy a growth it may be necessary to clip the crop again early in July, this time from 12 to 18 inches high, if possible. This clipping also remains on the field. After the second clipping considerable growth and some seed will be produced, all of which, together with the two clippings, may be plowed under later in the fall without special difficulty.

Tractor Is Effective.

This is the method that should be followed if horses are to be used for plowing; but when a tractor is available clipping is unnecessary, for with this source of power a very heavy

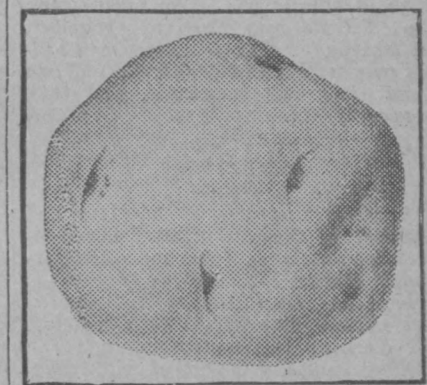
GIVE ATTENTION TO VEGETABLE GARDEN

Nothing More Important Than Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

Where Only One Variety Is to Be Grown Irish Cobbler Is Recommended—Treatment of Formaldehyde Will Prevent Scab.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the near approach of the planting season farmers should give immediate attention to the home garden. Among the substantial vegetables which should be grown on each farm none is more important than the Irish potato or the sweet potato. A small area of early Irish potatoes should be grown in each garden, but the main crop, of course, should be grown in a large area, on good soil, well fertilized and well prepared.



Irish Cobbler Potato.

The early crop of potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. The Irish Cobbler, the White Triumph, and Red Triumph are good early potatoes, but where only one variety is to be grown the Irish Cobbler is recommended.

To safeguard the potato crop against scab it is advisable to treat the tubers by putting one-half pint of formaldehyde in 15 gallons of water and soaking the potatoes in this solution about two hours.

DISEASES OF SWEET POTATO

Loss of Many Million Bushels Every Year Can Be Prevented—Suggestion Given.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ten million to fifteen million bushels of sweet potatoes are lost every year through disease. Much of this loss can be prevented by proper selection of seed and treatment of seed beds. Black rot, foot rot, surface rot, and scurf or soil stain are the principal diseases causing loss. Much of this loss can be prevented by practicing the following suggestions:

Select seed free from spots or rots of any kind.

Treat seed with a solution of bichloride of mercury (one ounce in eight gallons of water) for ten minutes.

Replace old soil in seed bed with new soil, or preferably sand, from a high place in the woods or from where potatoes have not been grown.

Disinfect (after old soil is removed) bed and surrounding area with a solution of formaldehyde (one pint formalin to 30 gallons of water).

If bed is temporary, move it each year to where sweet potatoes have not been grown at least for eight or ten years.

Do not use manure in beds or fields from stock to which sweet potatoes have been fed unless the potatoes were previously cooked.

Rogue out and destroy by burning diseased plants in seed plots and fields.

Use a three or four-year rotation.

EXTRAVAGANT USE OF STRAW

Roughage Should Be First Offered to Animals in Hay Rack—Use Refuse for Bedding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of at least a limited amount of bedding for beef cattle is advisable, but the extravagant use of straw, coarse hays, etc., for this purpose should be discouraged. All such roughages that are to be used for bedding, either for fattening or breeding animals, should first be offered them in the hay rack and that which is refused, used for bedding. If stover is fed the stalks, while somewhat difficult to handle, make satisfactory bedding material and should be used for this purpose rather than burned or otherwise disposed of.

PLANS FOR FARM BUILDINGS

Bureau of Public Roads Has Prepared Working Drawings of Various Structures.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Working drawings for farmhouses and bunkhouses, designed to meet conditions in various sections of the country and assist in obtaining additional labor for farms, have been prepared by the bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture. Working drawings have been prepared also for storage houses for small grains, corn, combined grain and corn, and other crops. Copies of these plans will be sent free on application to the division of rural engineering of the bureau.



Turning Under Clover to Enrich Soil.

crop of second-year growth can be plowed under satisfactorily. On several occasions large acreages of sweet clover which have failed to produce seed have been plowed under by the use of a tractor and gang plows equipped with special jointers, which are very effective in turning under and completely covering large amounts of vegetable matter of this kind.

FERTILIZERS NOW ON HAND

Farmers, for First Time in Several Years, Will Be Able to Obtain Ample Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For the first time in several years American farmers will probably be able to secure adequate supplies of fertilizers for use this spring. The supply of nitrogenous materials is regarded as ample because large stocks of nitrate of soda which were brought into the country for munition purposes are now available for agriculture and, in addition, the producing capacity of ammonium sulphate plants has been increased since 1913 from about 200,000 tons to approximately 400,000 tons. The department of agriculture also has purchased out of a \$10,000,000 revolving fund a supply of nitrate of soda which will be distributed to farmers at cost for cash, the price being \$81 a ton, plus freight.

There is in the country a large surplus of sulphuric acid-producing capacity, and native supplies of phosphate rock are available practically to any extent demanded. Some shortage of potash may continue, as it is not thought that supplies can be obtained in time for use this spring either from Alsace or from Germany.

HANDLE TUBERS CAREFULLY

Potatoes Should Not Be Treated as Though They Were Cobblestones—Are Living Things.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Potatoes should be handled carefully and not as though they were cobblestones. The potato is a living thing, with a protective skin, which it is able to keep intact if it has a fair chance.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JULY 13

BAPTISM.

LESSON TEXTS—Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 8:34-40

GOLDEN TEXT—For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ—Gal. 3:27

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 3:13-17; Acts 2:37, 38; 19:1-7; Col. 2:12; I Peter 3:13-21

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Christ Baptized by John

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Baptism of Jesus Christ

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Pledge of Christian Discipleship

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Significance and Importance of Christian Baptism

1. The Apostles' Commission (Matt. 28:18-20).

1. The authority of Jesus, (v. 18). God gave him all authority in heaven and on earth. As mediator and coming king he possessed all authority. This authority extends over all the material world, angels, wicked men, devils, and his own people. God highly exalted him and gave him a name which is above every name (Phil. 2:9). There is no other way of salvation, for the entire matter of redemption is in his hands (Acts 4:12). Since God has so highly honored him it is extreme folly to expect to be saved while disregarding him.

2. The obligation of the apostles (vv. 19-20).

(1) It was to teach, that is, make disciples of all the nations (v. 19). They were to make known to the whole world that Christ had died to save sinners and that God had committed to Jesus the redemption of the world. Those who are Christ's disciples are bound to proclaim him to others.

(2) Baptize those who believe (v. 19). This is the divinely appointed way of making a public confession of faith in Christ. The disciples must publicly take a stand for Christ. The application of water symbolizes the purifying effect of the blood of Christ and solemnly dedicates to the service of God. This baptism must be in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, showing that the believer has been brought into definite relationship to each member of the Holy Trinity.

(3) Teach the disciples obedience (v. 20). Profession is not enough, it must issue in obedience. Faith must result in works. To call Jesus "Lord" and do not the things which he says profits nothing.

3. The all-sufficient promise (v. 20). The Lord had told the disciples what would happen to them after he had gone away. He made it plain that needs of all kinds awaited them. Though the difficulties were great nothing mattered so long as they had the presence and fellowship of the all-powerful Savior and Lord.

II. The Baptism of the Eunuch (Acts 8:34-40).

1. Philip preached Jesus Christ to him (v. 35). At the invitation of the eunuch Philip joined himself to the chariot and found the eunuch reading from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. Beginning with this Scripture he preached Christ. He did not preach Christ as a great teacher, but as a savior who had suffered and died instead of the sinner. He preached him as one who had offered himself as a ransom for many. The fact that the eunuch, a great statesman, needed an interpreter of the Scriptures, even such a plain passage as the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, shows the absolute need of a preacher. The printed page is valuable, but there will always be the need of a preacher. The gospel needs to be experienced before one can be a witness of its saving power.

2. The eunuch requesting baptism (v. 36).

When Christ is truly preached men naturally desire to confess him in baptism. In many quarters baptism has been unduly emphasized, but in others it has been disregarded. It is highly important that an intelligent understanding of its meaning be possessed; for that of which Jesus Christ gave an example and a command is highly important.

3. Philip baptizing the eunuch (v. 38). Having secured from the eunuch the proper confession Philip baptized him. It is faith in Christ that saves, but those who have genuine faith desire to seal it in baptism.

4. The eunuch rejoicing (v. 39). Confession of Christ brings joy. Those who obey the commandments of the Lord can go on their way rejoicing.

Jesus Saves.
As a child walking over a slippery and dangerous path cries out, "Father, I am falling!" and has but a moment to catch his father's hand, so every believer sees hours when only the hand of Jesus comes between him and the abysses of destruction.—Cuyler.

Wise in Time.
"Nine-tenths of our wisdom lies in being wise in time," says a great statesman. As far as results are concerned, the wisdom that comes too late is often little better than folly. "If only I had thought of it when the chance offered, I might," is the prelude to many of our useless regrets.

Self Distrust Causes Failure.
In the assurance of strength there is strength; and they are the weakest, however, strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.—Bovee.

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

July 13
Our Denominational History and Principles
Psalm 44:1-8

There is much discussion in these days, concerning the matter of church union. In the political world the all absorbing topic is "A League of Nations" and in the religious world (so called) the chief subject is "A League of Churches." Many Christians, un-instructed in the truth of the Bible, are advocating these two leagues as the panacea for the world's ills. Religious papers and magazines are giving much space in their columns to this matter.

An editorial in the May issue of the Missionary Review of the World presents a good summary of the question as it now stands: "Should churches holding substantially the same beliefs and ideals unite so as to form a compact and unified force, economizing in money and labor, or is it better that they conserve their ideals and peculiarities by continuing their separate existence? This is the question that is being discussed in Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of North America. The United Presbyterians, the Reformed Presbyterians, the Presbyterians (U. S. A., north), the Presbyterians (U. S., south), the Reformed Church in America, and the Reformed Church in the United States are interested in this union movement. The suggestion is that the missionary administration of these bodies be united and that ultimately the ecclesiastical bodies themselves should become amalgamated.

"The prospect for Christianity in North America seems more and more to point to a re-division in doctrine and practice even as the races, classes and nations of the world are facing a new alignment. Formerly the divisions were racial and national; then alliances were made to unite those with similar ideals of government and common interests. Today the peoples of the earth are dividing again and uniting according to class interests and occupations—along the lines of a new internationalism. So the old church divisions formed on the basis of geographical, historical grounds, or because of church government and ritual, are being gradually obliterated. These are unmistakable signs that large denominational bodies are coming together either on the basis of co-operation or corporate union, and that other groups within these bodies are separating from them to unite with each other on the basis of the fundamentals of Christian faith and practice. These new 'Protestants' are placing emphasis on the absolute necessity of maintaining belief in the infallibility of the Bible, the deity of Jesus Christ and salvation through His atonement, the need of regeneration and separation from worldliness, a life of holiness and a service through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. This movement is finding expression through a number of the Bible Institutes in North America and in conferences on fundamentals."

Leaders of this meeting should by all means procure and distribute copies of a pamphlet by Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., on "The Proposed World Church Union—Is it of God or Man?" Write to The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago and ask for as many copies as you can effectively use. The value of denominations is presented in a few terse paragraphs such as could be easily and effectively used in the meeting.

Lettuce Grown on Field Scale.

Lettuce is being grown on a field scale in the Imperial and Salt River valleys of California, fields of from 30 to 40 acres being not extraordinary. At the height of the production season—January and February—it is not uncommon for 26 carloads of lettuce a day to be shipped to the middle western and eastern market. This lettuce, grown under irrigation, is produced by hand labor and is of extra fine quality. The industry was developed on a commercial basis about three years ago, and during the last two years has been one of the leading agricultural occupations of the state. These localities also produce carrots, peas, cauliflower and table beans on a less extensive scale.

Business as Usual.

Bob—Who was the handsome chap I saw you dancing with just after the intermission?
Anne—He is a stranger in town.
Bob—Dashing, isn't he?
Anne—Nerviest fellow I've ever seen.

Bob—I noticed he had his arm rather tightly about you.
Anne—I didn't mind that so much.
Bob—What then?
Anne—Do you know why he had me clutched that way?
Bob—Can't imagine.

Anne—Well, would you believe it, he had me that way so I couldn't escape, and all the time we were dancing he was trying to sell me some life insurance.

Before and After.

They were both suffragists—one very pretty and young and the other much older. The older one voiced her views very emphatically for the younger one's benefit. "I think it's very impractical for women to get married before they are thirty-five," she said. The young suffragist retorted instantly, "Yes, and I think it's very impossible for them to get married after they are thirty-five."

U. S. ARMY NEEDS
4,000 HORSES YEARLY
Uncle Sam Requires That Many For Cavalry And Pays Good Prices.

THOROUGHBRED S. RES BEST

Four thousand cavalry mounts are needed each year for the United States Army, according to Colonel L. Harde-man, of the Remount Division. Where are suitable cavalry horses to come from? There are plenty of heavy draft animals which can be used by the artillery, but there is a serious shortage of lighter animals for the cavalry.

And the situation is serious. The automotive tractor may to some extent displace the draft horse so far as artillery service is concerned, but the cavalry cannot use "tin Lizzies" in charging the enemy, neither can the mounted orderlies of artillery and infantry field officers follow their chiefs in "tin Lizzies." Wherefore all branches of the army are up against it for riding horses.

Until Congress decides what it is going to do for the army, the different States must furnish the cavalry mounts. And perhaps after Congress makes up its multiple minds, the States may have to keep on furnishing light horses.

Maryland, the first State to have a Breeding Bureau, which offers to horse owners the free service of thoroughbred sires for breeding purposes, can furnish some of the needed animals now. Very few, it is true. But these few bring good prices if they come up to the specifications laid down by Uncle Sam as to what a cavalry mount should be.

Maryland will be able to furnish more mounts if its farmers will begin to raise lighter horses of at least half thoroughbred strain. This can be done without much cost to the farmer or the horse breeder and at considerable profit—for the right sort of cavalry horse brings a good price now and will continue to bring good prices for years to come.

Every year Uncle Sam must have 4,000 cavalry steeds.

Remember that, you owners of mares.

Remember also that the right kind of a cavalry horse makes a mighty convenient farm horse, as it is not the light bodied, "weed" they want, but the chunky "half-bred" that you can use for plowing or to hitch to your wagon for a quick trip to town with the milk or repairs to your mower.

The life of a cavalry mount, under normal conditions, is ten years. Every decade, therefore, the army will use 400,000 horses.

And again the question is asked: Where are the horses and from where will they come?

The answer is: From the different States.

J. O. Williams, of the Division of Animal Husbandry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the writer the other day that his division is now at work on a plan to aid the farmers and breeder who requests one, a copy of an illustrated circular on horse breeding, showing by contrast, the right kind of stallions, mares, weanlings and young horses, and the improper kind. This contrast will be made more striking by the use of photographs of the right and wrong kind of animals.

Maryland can raise good horses. It has hosts of horse lovers and owners. All it lacks is a well directed campaign of extension work. Mr. Williams has promised that if the State College of Agriculture can furnish field men to go among the farmers and interest them in the subject of better horse production, he will send one of his experts with them. If the college has not the funds with which to carry on this extension work it is up to the people of the State to furnish the funds.

For Maryland has a great future before it as a horse-raising State. There is money in raising the right kind of horses. Good money, at that. But these horses must be light enough for cavalry purposes and yet strong enough to carry a weight of from 220 to 275 pounds.

So interested is the Bureau of Animal Industry in this great work of improving the breed of horses, that it is likely some of the motion pictures to be taken will show Maryland sires. And the promise has been made by Mr. Williams that the pictures will be shown in Maryland within a few weeks after they are made.

With the army and with the Government's bureau of animal industry so vitally interested in helping Maryland, it is predicted that the people of the State will begin to help themselves.

AWARDS FOR SIRES.

The Maryland Breeding Bureau has announced it will make a special award of \$100 for the best stallion shown at Timonium Fair in September. Information will be furnished on application to the Division of Information, Maryland Breeding Bureau, 13th floor the American Building, Baltimore. The bureau will also advise readers of this paper on any matter pertaining to the breeding of horses.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke



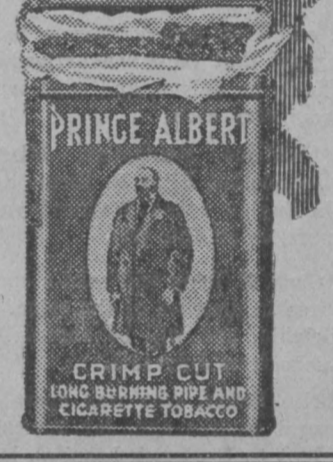
NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

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.

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



"Even the Steering Wheel Knows They Are Geared-to-the-Road"

This Is It—
The tire that makes good every time
UNIFORM MILLER TIRES mean no "second bests." They are built by uniform workmanship and all are long-distance runners.
Miller Tires are also *Geared-to-the-Road*. This tread of many caterpillar feet engages the ground like cogs. No tread is safer or gives such positive traction.
Call up or drive up when you want a tire or a tube. Our prices are reasonable, our service complete.
Resolve right now to try the Uniform Miller on your car.
REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
TANEY TOWN, MD.
Miller
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD
UNIFORM MILEAGE
Tires

PRINTING
Good Printing Is the Dress of Business. That Is the Kind We Do.
Let Us Show You

THINK OF THE UNMARKED GRAVES
— AND SEE —
JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.
Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.
Marble and Granite Dealer
250
Monuments and Headstones in Stock to select from. All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

