

THE THING THAT WILL LAST, IS THE THING TO STICK TO.

THE CARROLL RECORD

DON'T BUY BECAUSE YOU HAVE THE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

VOL. 26.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 11

DO YOU WANT PRIMARY ELECTIONS CONTINUED?

If Not, Get Busy and Demand Repeal of the Law.

Another primary contest is over, and we would like to think it is the last. The originators of the plan, even in this county, are tired of it, and see its failures; while the general public never wanted it. It ought to be an easy matter, and a popular thing, to repeal it at the coming session of the legislature.

But, a mere repeal is not enough. There should be a local primary, and convention system, worked out to take its place. The old convention plan, with its slipshod elections of delegates, should be improved on and perfected, and county conventions should be safeguarded, as much as possible, against "boss" rule.

We believe that not only the repeal, but a better and cheaper plan, can easily be accomplished, by both parties going together and working in harmony to this end. It is worth the effort, and should be demanded by the tax-payers. The probability is that the primary of this week has cost the tax-payers of the county in the neighborhood of \$2500,—and two contesting candidates, willing to put up the slight cost of "filing" their papers, can bring this cost on the county at any like election in the future.

Notwithstanding an active canvass by candidates, and considerable activity on the part of "organization," Republicans, but 3022 votes were cast for State's Attorney (the only office voted on as showing the total vote) while there are over 8800 registered voters in the county. The probability is, therefore, that each vote cast will cost the tax-payers about \$1.00. Was the job worth its cost?

The Liquorists Are Bad Losers.

When the abolition of the liquor traffic was a local option question, the liquor press had a habit of coming out in a wonderful homily about the liquor evil in general, but insisted that it was a question for the State to decide. If a county voted out its saloon, liquor would be shipped in from wet counties and the liquor evil would be more uncontrollable than under "regulated saloons." Real prohibition could only be accomplished by State-wide abolition of the traffic.

But the county voted out the saloon. Then came the campaign for State-wide prohibition and the liquor press again wrote homilies about the liquor evil in general, but insisted that it was a question for national control. If the State should vote dry, it would not bring prohibition. Liquor would be shipped in from wet States, etc. The root of the evil must be destroyed. Until then the State should keep the revenue-making business.

But the State did not heed the wail of the liquor press. It voted against the liquor traffic. Then came the campaign for national prohibition, and lo and behold! the liquor press discovered that the matter is entirely one of "State's rights"!

And now that the nation has put the ban on the liquor traffic, the liquor press can only wail about "personal liberty" and publish propaganda from the "Association Opposed to Prohibition" regarding the awful financial loss that the cessation of liquor revenue has brought upon the country, or regarding the dreadful continuance of reform by which the people are to be forbidden to drink coffee and tea and lemonade!

Pitifully bad losers, the liquor people have lost all sense of values; and in a frantic effort to keep their booze—and the money-making business with its money-making side-lines—they forget entirely that the prohibition of the liquor traffic comes as the decision of an overwhelming majority of hard-headed Americans, who believe that the nation will be bettered by the outlawry of the discredited business.—Littlestown Independent.

A Splendid Indorsement.

The Sykesville Herald, this week, prints a page of letters of indorsement from ministers of the Gospel, as to its general course for things right and righteous, during its history of six years. The tribute is one that Major Hall has a proper right to feel proud of. Popularity can sometimes be gained that is not worth having, because it comes from a crowd whose good-will may be a burden, rather than a benefit. The only weakness connected with the support of moral uplifters, is that it too often does not include the shekels necessary to finance the very thing they praise.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 8, 1919.—Paul R. Warehime received an order to withdraw funds.

The last will and testament of Hattie Barrick, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Wm. C. Hoffman, who received an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919.—John R. Lovell, administrator of Ellsworth E. Lovell, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Jennie E. Elseroad, guardian of David C. and John K. Elseroad, deceased, received an order to deposit funds.

Effie A. Snader, executrix of David W. Snader, deceased, settled her first and final account.

CARDINAL MERCIER ARRIVES.

A Public Reception in His Honor at Westminster, Saturday.

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who was a great militant priest against the invading Huns for four years, arrived in New York, on Tuesday evening, and received a great welcome, Baltimore, which is to be the first city to entertain him, had a large delegation present to receive him in New York. He was delighted with his warm reception, and in reply to a question as to the principal object of his visit to this country, said:

"To thank your people on behalf of mine for all they have done for Belgium, that is my first task and privilege. Then I shall ask for help in the work of rebuilding the University of Louvain. Our people are ready to undertake the task as they are ready to work to put their county on its feet."

The Cardinal possesses a tall and peculiarly striking figure, and a delightful personality. His voice is delightfully rich and mellow and he speaks with the real simplicity of a great man. Piquancy was added to his statements by his slight foreign accent. Occasionally, very occasionally, he was at a loss for a word or expression and would turn to an interpreter, and once or twice he asked to have translated, a phrase for him or to supply an English word.

"I am astounded at the movement I find here," he said, repeating what he had said before on board the Patrol. "It is wonderful. I have had a delightful journey on board your transport, and I come full of gratitude toward your people. I could not fancy a reception such as I got here. Since long I have wanted to come to tell your great people my admiration for your work in the war—I have followed the work of your splendid army and navy, but particularly, in the name of all my people, not only Catholics, but Protestants as well, I want to express our gratefulness for the enormous service rendered us by the institution of the commission headed by Mr. Hoover. The presence of this commission in the early days of the war prevented the German from taking all our food." Here the Cardinal paused. "I am a little moved, I feel a great emotion," he said somewhat brokenly. "I felt on landing on your ground that it was an historic moment in my life. People who have not known of our necessity can never realize the extent of the service rendered us by America."

"There is one thing I particularly want to say. The Belgian people want to work. They are constrained to idleness on account of the destruction of their factories and the stealing of their property. They need only machines and raw material. They want to be helped to work and they want America to help them." Cardinal Mercier will honor Carroll county with a visit to Westminster, this Saturday, where a public reception in his honor will be given at the Armory building, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The public most cordially invited to accept this opportunity of meeting and welcoming the great war Cardinal, of Belgium. Mayor Koons, Dr. H. M. Fitzgugh, and others, will have charge of the reception.

Plenty of Coal Likely.

Assurances of the most positive character were given this week by anthracite operators that there was no reason to expect anything but a full supply of hard coal next winter. These assurances took the form of testimony given to the subcommittee of the Senate interstate commerce committee investigating the general coal situation.

It was testified that there is not and has not been any car shortage in the anthracite territory; that the labor supply, though below what used to be considered normal a few years ago, is improving as men come back from war and war industries; that there seems to be less time lost by workers since prohibition came into force, and that there are even now ample supplies available in pea coal, which is a domestic size, and in the smaller sizes of anthracite, which are used almost entirely as steam fuel.

Poultrymen and Farmers to Organize.

On Monday, Sept. 22nd., at 8 P. M., in the County Agent's Office, Times Building, Westminster, the poultrymen of the county will meet for the purpose of organizing a Carroll County Poultry Association. Any poultry raiser or one interested in increasing the quality and quantity of poultry products of the county is eligible to membership. Mr. H. W. Rickey, County Specialist of Maryland State College, will be present. Now is the time to get in line, for the exhibit in Westminster, Nov. 19, 20 and 21, and then in Baltimore at the Maryland Poultry Show.

John P. Grace, a man whose political opponents accuse him of disloyalty and pro-Germanism during the war, whose newspaper was barred from the second-class mail for a period of six months because of alleged violations of the Espionage act; who has been before, during and after the war, violently opposed to Woodrow Wilson; who has denounced England in positive and vituperative terms at all times; who says openly he thinks the United States never should have gone into the war, has been declared Democratic nominee for Mayor of Charleston, S. C. The Democratic nomination carries with it certainty of election.

PRIMARY ELECTION VOTE---1920

	State's Attorney C. O. Clemson,	D J. Harry Steele,	R State Senator, Smith Snader,	R Herbert R. Wooden,	R Theo. F. Brown,	R W. L. Seabrook,	R Sheriff, William Bloom,	R Herbert J. Motter,
Taneytown, 1st Precinct.....	4	27	30	84	88	30	57	60
Taneytown, 2nd Precinct.....	6	42	44	42	68	20	42	45
Uniontown, 1st Precinct.....	20	16	31	41	50	23	45	23
Uniontown, 2nd Precinct.....	14	13	37	8	37	11	22	25
Myers.....	27	17	45	55	73	27	4	96
Woolerys, 1st Precinct.....	10	9	30	6	28	10	32	5
Woolerys, 2nd Precinct.....	20	18	17	37	40	17	52	5
Freedom.....	45	26	70	33	90	34	121	6
Manchester, 1st Precinct.....	42	16	34	13	28	18	21	23
Manchester, 2nd Precinct.....	34	19	20	10	25	5	22	9
Westminster, 1st Precinct.....	34	52	56	28	40	43	61	20
Westminster, 2nd Precinct.....	29	37	90	57	128	34	97	63
Westminster, 3rd Precinct.....	32	64	87	28	58	62	79	32
Westminster, 4th Precinct.....	30	33	89	42	104	27	69	58
Hampstead.....	40	42	29	95	86	36	93	26
Franklin.....	10	10	34	30	38	26	60	5
Middleburg.....	20	2	14	32	37	9	41	5
New Windsor.....	34	30	166	19	125	56	100	69
Union Bridge.....	22	33	34	54	68	20	77	10
Mt. Airy.....	15	109	23	88	94	16	106	5
Berrett.....	34	41	8	37	11	45	4	
Total.....	523	623	1021	830	1345	531	1246	595

THE COUNTY NOMINEES.

Both Tickets Filled Except one Candidate for Legislature.

The nominees of both parties, in this county, are apparently as follows, with one vacancy on the Democratic legislative ticket to be filled by the committee.

DEMOCRATIC:

State Senator, Wade H. D. Warfield.
House of Delegates, Dr. Henry M. Fitzgugh, Robert T. Shriver, John H. Keel.
County Commissioner, Evan B. McKinstry.
Treasurer, Samuel J. Stone.
Sheriff, John L. Freyman.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, Thomas J. Haines, Nicholas Mummaugh, Clinton V. Lippy.
State's Attorney, James Harry Steele.

REPUBLICAN

State Senator, R. Smith Snader.
House of Delegates, Charles Benton Kephart, Jesse Leatherwood, Harry P. Gorsuch, Charles Spencer.
County Commissioner, Charles W. Melville.
Sheriff, William Bloom.
State's Attorney, Theodore F. Brown.
Treasurer, Martin D. Hess.
Judges of Orphans' Court, John K. Miller, J. Webster Ebaugh, Solomon Myers.

Transfers of Real Estate.

White Rock Building Ass'n, No. 1, to Augustus Rheubottom and wife, 2 acres and 20 perches, for \$115.00.
Margaret E. Blunt and husband to Albert F. Brown and wife, 12 acres and 15 perches for \$8900.00.
Oliver M. Clary and wife, to Ella V. Clary, 1/2 acre, for \$5.00.
Norman R. Reindollar, et al., to Mabel S. Leister, 10,640 sq. ft., for \$3000.00.
Mabel S. Leister, to Norman R. Reindollar and wife, 10,640 sq. ft., for \$3000.00.
Theophilus C. Hahn, to Henry H. Boyer, 2 lots, for \$10.00.
Raymond W. Taylor and wife, to Joseph V. Yingling and wife, 1/4 acre, for \$2800.00.
D. Snider Stephen, to Paul Q. Whitmore, 3900 sq. ft., for \$1725.00.
Charles F. Stick, et al., Ex'rs., to John H. Cunningham, 3 acres, for \$3,500.00.
John H. Cunningham and wife, to Charles F. Stick, 3 acres, for \$5.00.
Wesley W. Bond, to William Numsen & Sons, Inc., 2-7-100 acres, for \$10.00.
Clara E. Beall and husband to Geo. N. Holman, Jr., and wife, lot for \$1500.00.

Seed Wheat Must be Fanned.

Premature ripening of early varieties in many sections together with the ravages of disease in both late and early varieties has resulted in great amounts of shriveled and undeveloped grains which are unfit for seeding, and it is of the utmost importance that we take cognizance of the condition in our preparation for the 1920 crop.

Most of the diseased and shriveled kernels may be removed by thorough fanning. Feed the fanning mill slowly and either give seed wheat several fannings or increase the speed of the fan, not the shaker, by placing a smaller pulley or gear on the fan shaft. Even with the best wheat one-fourth of it should be removed by the fanning and no wheat should be planted that has not been fanned.—State College Journal.

The violent opposition to the League of Nations on the Pacific Coast, centers in the gift of Shantung to Japan, and the "six votes" of England in the League.

The Baltimore American, last Sunday, contained a picture of the fine High School building, at Hampstead, which it said cost \$75,000. It also had a fine cut of the P. O. S. of A. monument, erected at the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, near Keysville, on the Baumgardner farm.

TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Amendments and Reservations Now Out and Ready for Action.

Senator Lodge reported to the Senate, on Wednesday, the treaty of peace, and announced that on Monday he would ask the Senate to take it up for action, and that he would try to keep it before the Senate until disposed of. The reservations proposed from the League are:

- 1—Unconditional right to withdraw from the League.
- 2—Declination to assume any of the obligations of the much-discussed Article X, "except by action of the Congress of the United States."
- 3—Reserving to the United States exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction.
- 4—Absolute reservation of the Monroe Doctrine to the judgment of the United States.

The principal amendments are proposed to provide:
Equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the assembly of the League.
Giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung.
Relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern. Others concern phraseology.

These amendments and reservations, the majority report says, are submitted "to preserve American independence and American sovereignty and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind."

Fears that other nations may not accept an amended covenant, the report dismissed with the statement: "That is one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their league is a wreck, and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperiled."

That the adoption of amendments will necessitate reassembling of the Peace Conference the report denies, asserting that the Conference probably will be in session for six months more in Paris and might as well be "at least as usefully employed" as they now are in dividing and sharing Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

German delegates, the report contends, could easily be brought to Paris, and, as Germany is not a member of the league, she need not be consulted about changes of the covenant.

At the outset the majority report deals at length with criticisms of delay and points out that whereas the Peace Conference took six months to agree on the treaty the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has had 47 working days. Demands for speed "in the most important subject that ever came before the Senate of the United States," the report says, were "largely the work of the Administration and its newspaper organs."

A second "artificial" demand for haste, the report says, came from "certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to reap the harvest" in the adjustment of financial obligations of the warring countries.

The third was in the "unthinking outcry of many excellent people who desired early action and for the most part had never read the treaty or never got beyond the words 'League of Nations,' which they believed to mean the establishment of eternal peace."

"To yield helplessly to this clamor," declares the report, was impossible to those to whom was intrusted the performance of a solemn public duty."

Already, the \$1.25 an hour demand has been made by union brick-layers, in Philadelphia. They quit work on an urgent contract for needed extension to a Philadelphia hospital. Fearing that the strike might cause suffering by hospital patients, ten bosses will finish the work.

\$14 HOG NOW IN SIGHT.

Thousands Go Unsold on the Chicago Market at \$14.25.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—The principal basis of the cost of meat was shown today to have been reduced more than \$1 a hundred weight in the last fortnight.

Thousands of live hogs at the Chicago stock yards went unsold this morning, some as low as \$14.25, whereas on August 28 the advent of hog prices under \$16 was hailed as promising notable relief to sufferers from high cost of living. Even before today's decline, the drop in hog values of late was declared to be the sharpest since 1907.

Industrial uncertainties and falling off in export business in provisions were mentioned as among the reasons for the continued breaks in the hog market. Growers were said to be anxious to dispose of all surplus hogs owing to the threatened strike of stock yard and packing house employes. On the other hand, packers were hampered by the recent abnormal weakness of foreign exchange.

At the Board of Trade today, both grain and provisions showed a downward tendency as a result of the arrival of the \$14 hog.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was called to order in the office of the Board at 10:15 A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd., 1919. All members were present except Commissioner Feeser.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the regular order of business was taken up.

All bills presented to the Board, with the exception of one which was to be further investigated before its approval, were ordered paid as soon as the funds become available.

An adjustment between the Board of Education and the Trustees of Union Bridge, relative to the new toilet facilities to be put into operation, was reached, with the understanding that the plans agreed upon were approved by the State Board of Health, and the cost to the Board of Education was not to be more than \$250, payable when the funds are available.

The Board of Education decided that permits to the amount of \$250, as that is the amount allowed in the budget, would be granted to pupils to attend schools in adjacent counties.

Permission was granted for the renting of the necessary space to be used as an annex to the high school in Sykesville.

Up to the time of the meeting of the Board no report of a vacancy having been received regarding the Senatorial Scholarship at Western Maryland College, it was impossible to take any action.

A circular letter was authorized to be sent to the trustees and teachers respecting the following items:

- a. Cleaning of school-room when there are no regular janitors.
- b. Cleaning of toilets, whitewashing, and moving of school grounds.
- c. Oiling of floors.
- d. New text-books.
- e. Economy in the use of coal.
- f. No repairs.
- g. No contributions to schools.

Supt. Unger reported that a teachers conference would be held after the opening of school.

Supt. Unger submitted a list of the appointment of teachers to date.

It was deemed advisable to add to the list of text-books Pearson & Suzzalo speller.

The Board of Education appointed a committee composed of Supt. Unger and Com. McGeer to confer with the trustees of Freedom school relative to the use of that school for the colored children of White Rock for the coming year.

The vacancies in the board of trustees at various schools were filled as follows: Otterdale, George Baker; Mt. Olive, Willard Buckingham; Mt. Airy, Clifton Sponseller.

After individual reports of the Commissioners, the Board adjourned at 12:30.

Only 27 Votes Treaty Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The President's programme of putting the treaty through without either reservations or amendments will not muster more than 27 votes, Senator Henry F. Ashurst (Democrat) of Arizona conceded after a careful canvass.

Senator's Ashurst has been counted on to support reservations by some of the Democrats who preceded him in publicly announcing their intentions for some time. He makes the list of Democrats who have come out for reservations stand: Reed, Gore, Thomas, Walsw of Massachusetts, Shields, Hoke, Smith, Simmons, Overman and Ashurst. These will probably be augmented by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and Myers of Montana within a few days.

Some of the Democratic Senators go so far as to say that no Senator who votes to ratify the peace treaty can be re-elected when he comes up, no matter whether this is 1920, 1922 or 1924.

A Democratic Senator even went so far as to concede that he did not believe any Democrat could be elected President in 1920 because the people would "hold the Democratic party responsible for the attempt to put America in the international plot in the hope of saving foreign countries which most of our people do not care anything about."

GENERAL PERSHING ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

America's War General Receives Warm Welcome Home.

America welcomed General Pershing home, in great shape, in New York, on Monday. Honored highly by France, on leaving, his reception on his arrival here places him in the most honored class among American heroes, and shows that this country, no more than has France, forgotten how to indulge in "hero worship." He was not even outdone by Hobson, but received a kiss from an enthusiastic woman, as one of the marks of the real hero, and dodged several others.

The demonstrations in his honor continued until Wednesday, when a great military parade was held by the First Division of the regular army, the first to go and the last to leave, victorious in the first battle ever fought by Americans on European soil.

His official welcome was full and complete, too lengthy to even briefly sketch in our columns, including one from the President, Secretary of War, the Senate and House, the State and City of New York, and his home State, Missouri.

Efforts were made to make the General talk on public questions, but, as he is still on duty he was too good a soldier to enlighten his interrogators. What he may have to say, later, when more a private citizen, will be awaited with a great deal of interest, especially as some see in him a Presidential possibility.

The General received his honors very properly and modestly—almost bashfully—and said that whatever of tribute is made to him, belongs to the men who fell, and to those who did not, but helped to bring about victory; and that the morale of the American Nation back of the army was splendid and inspiring.

The parade was the crowning military spectacle of the World War for New York, and it was unique in American annals. Behind the stalwart doughboys, their bayonets gleaming, rumbled field artillery of every type and back of the guns came the divisional trains. In the surging, swinging, rhythmic stream which poured down the avenue were 25,000 men, full panoplied for battle—the flower of the American Army, the peers of any soldiers in the world.

At the head of the five-mile line rode the commander of all the soldiers under the Stars and Stripes. Behind him as a guard of honor swung "Pershing's own," the composite regiment of six-foot infantrymen who had followed him through the flag-decked streets of foreign capitals.

Enormous crowds had packed Fifth avenue in days gone by, for this was the fourth division New York has seen on the march, but never in the city's history had such a multitude turned out for any pageant. It was a holiday for the metropolis and it seemed that all New York was there, with half the nation besides.

The broad avenue was banked from the far end of Central Park to Washington Square with dense masses of humanity. Thousands stood where there was room only for hundreds. Myriads waited for hours under leaden skies, when they knew they had no hope of seeing the procession. Every window and every roof along the way was packed with spectators.

Countless thousands stood at the Eastern edge of Central Park, and at least 100,000 sat in the city's grandstand and those erected by speculators. The cheapest seats were \$5.00, but the last of them were sold hours before the starting bugle sounded.

State Sells Trees at Cost.

Many orders are being received for trees from the State Forest Nursery. The Board of Forestry does not work at a profit, but it maintains a constant and uniform standard of excellence. This combination appeals to the planter and each season thoroughly drains the nursery at an early date of all the stock available.

State Forester F. W. Besley this year has 19 kinds of trees in 50 different sizes and ages from which to make a choice. Prices vary from the \$3 asked for 1,000 1 to 2 inch Norway spruce, for reforestation purposes, to the 65 cents which represents the expense of growing and offering to the planting public an elm or an ash transplant in a 12 to 15 foot size. There are white and loblolly pines, Norway spruce and bald cypress among the conifers; in hardwoods there is a great variety, with black walnut, red oak, scarlet oak, pin oak, burr oak, sugar maple, pecan, American elm, ash, beech, black locust and oriental plane.

Inquiries addressed to the Board of Forestry, 311 W. Monument street, will elicit in addition to the trees at cost information that goes with them. It is best to plant in October and early in November.

Marriage Licenses.

John Monroe Bringman and Mary Jane Shorb, both of Hanover, Pa. Wilber Dewey Gorsuch, of Union Bridge, and Myrtle Marie Albert, of Westminster. Richard C. Hewitt and Bessie E. Naille, both of Sykesville. Charles E. Eyler and Alice G. Wike, both of Westminster, R. F. D.

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. BOWER.
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, SEPTEMBER 12th., 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.

Big bottles, of familiar appearance, still decorate the advertising pages of newspapers, advocating new candidates to satisfy the beer taste. The outward appearance is the same as of yore, but the "kick" is different. Possibly some of these substitutes will act very effectively, not only as such, but against the substitute itself.

Just now, taxes are apt to be extremely unfair, due to recent property sale values. Those who have made recent purchases, on the booming market, should require that all other properties of like character and value, but unsold, be placed on the same basis, and tax levying authorities should need no urging in that direction. Taxes can be levied fairly only when the basis of values for the levy is fair and equitable.

Let everybody realize that almost all prices are abnormal, and not intended to last. The greatest evil connected with the prices now prevailing, is likely to occur when the effort is made to prolong them. They are unfair prices, at best, and their continuance indefinitely would be still more unfair. This is the time for some to profit by them, and this profit should be saved up in order to "level up" when the break comes.

It is quite impossible to keep partisan "etics" out of the League of Nations squabble. The newspapers sending reporters along with the Presidential tour, give in their headlines exactly contradictory impressions of these meetings, and the details are made to fit. Some say the "people are apathetic" while others are just as positive that they are "sympathetic," or that the whole subject is getting "peripatetic."

There is a strong suspicion that "the times" are leading some into making rash sales, as well as rash investments, without fully considering what will be the standard of values five years hence. The man who makes a big sale of property, then on the head of it makes a big new investment, is not making money, but merely trading—perhaps a productive, for a non-productive, property. A property is really worth only what it will bring in the market when it is desired to dispose of it, later.

The German History Issue.

Why Germany entered the war? whether written from the pro-German or anti-German standpoints, can cut but little figure in this country. American readers, we believe, can be safely trusted to read and digest such mental provender, as they see proper to use. Very likely there were two German viewpoints. It would be strange, if there were not; and just why it should be considered "unpatriotic," to publish these opinions here, and now, we cannot conceive. Americans do not care to have their opinions prepared for them, nor their mental food predigested. Let us have both sides of the German viewpoints for those who want them.

We need not be afraid of Germany, nor of German defense of the war. It might properly be considered execrable taste for anybody to care specially for the German defense, or to have any sort of sympathy for it; but, that is a chance that publishers take. If they are willing to spend money on investing in such stuff, that is their own speculation; and if there are those who want to make such in investment, nobody need do likewise against their will.

Germany has a right to authorship of its own history, but that does not mean its acceptance as a text-book by the world. We had, in this country, following the Civil War, numerous histories and stories written from the purely Southern standpoint, and none of them ever did any particular harm. The whole matter of opposition to these German histories looks to us very much like a petty fight between publishers, the one side trying

to make the business ventures of the other look as an unpatriotic act—because the Germans were our enemies, and were badly licked.

What We Think It Is.

Boiled down to its last analysis, the League of Nations seems to us to be a compilation of nice sounding and well meaning words, ingeniously warped together, that picture the hoped-for materialization of a condition of world-wide amity that never has existed, nor ever will, as long as men are greedy, covetous, jealous, and unscrupulous in making use of power—and this means as long as man is mere man, indefinitely. We can see nothing in it that is satisfying nor final; and if it were not for the fact that we should probably try to do the undoable, rather than not try at all, we should say the whole thing is largely intellectual boy-play between the world's greatest men.

Our impression is that, so far as the future peace of the world is concerned, the League is a negligible factor; that it makes but little difference whether it be placed in operation, or not; therefore, rather than chance making the mistake of not helping to do a little good in a laudable direction, the Senate might as well approve it, with a few simple reservations, let it go through for what it may be worth, and take care of our own interests afterwards—should necessity arise—just as all other nations are sure to do, even with the League in operation.

The Pot and the Kettle.

Always about election time certain questions are paraded as issues before the public, the real purpose of which is to place one party in a bad light, and the other in a better light, for the sole purpose of influencing votes. Such issues may have had a political origin, or may have simply occurred in the transaction of business, over which the interests of two sides clashed.

As a rule, when a question really has two sides, the argument is largely play on words, and debate is aimed toward making important issues where none really exist, and toward creating opinions on very slight foundations. After the election is over, these cases suddenly go into retreat, and little more is ever heard of them, but are left to work themselves out in ordinary channels.

Even law suits, or threatened ones, are often withdrawn, and the net result is apt to be no good accomplished, but the store of personal enmity has been added to, while the people are left in a sea of doubt, no wiser than before the noisy demonstration was started. Questions relating to public affairs need open ventilation, when there is fair grounds for the belief that the public service has been mishandled; but, these election time discussions, as a rule, are properly to be heavily discounted by those in whose interest they are presumably staged.

Killing A Town.

An exchange prints the following receipt for killing a town:

"Underrate every present and prospective enterprise, speak ill of the churches and schools; enlarge the vices of the people; withhold patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries at some other place; never subscribe or support your local papers, and if you are in business, never spend a penny for advertising."

Why a Primary Election?

An editorial under the above caption appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger, last week. While it had a local application, the same argument is more or less applicable to all localities, as the political boss is not a Philadelphia product, but exists everywhere. There are "Vares" in all political units, though not always interested in city contracts. The Ledger says:

There is a great gulf between the theory of the law regulating the conduct of the primary elections and the actual practice of the Vares "Organization." In theory the primary is created for the express purpose of giving the members of a political party a voice in the selection of candidates for public office; in practice, the primary has been made a mere agency through which the bosses of the "Organization" register their decisions as to which of the favored henchmen shall have the nominations, the members of the party being expected to prove their "regularity" by voting obediently and without question for the candidates previously chosen by the bosses aforesaid.

Under this system the primary is made wholly unnecessary and superfluous; and it actually is a fifth wheel in the machinery of elections except in the rare instances when boss arrogance is carried to the point of causing a revolt in the ranks. In the present instance there is a revolt, and a formidable one, and the unbossed and better element of the community is inspired by a determination to take control of the organization away from the contractor bosses and put an end to a regime which has brought dishonor upon the city, and caused

demoralization in the practical workings of the city government.

Yet singularly enough, those who have dared to enter the primary fight in behalf of candidates of their own selection, as against the picked favorites and handy-men of the contractors' machine, are being denounced for not being "regular." Regularity, apparently, to the Vares and their co-conspirators, means blind and servile obedience, a sacrifice of liberty and manhood on the part of the voters, to the end that nothing shall interfere with the Vares control of contracts and of the city officials who award said contracts and pass upon the work done (or left undone) under them.

The Best Advertisement.

The best advertisement any merchant can have is a satisfied customer. No greater recommendation can be given an article than the following by E. B. Milburn, Prop., Guion Drug Store, Guion, Ark. "We have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and have always found that it gives perfect satisfaction."

The Administration, and High Costs of Living.

In politics, one finds all sorts of plausible arguments. Whether they be exactly true, or not, matters little, so they seem true enough to cause many to think that way. Perhaps politics, as we know it, is more full of plausibilities than of actualities, and the real thing for intelligent, conscientious voters to concern themselves about is the differentiation of the merely plausible, from the actually untrue.

As a specimen of this line of political campaign material, we give the following, from the National Republican, which seeks to burden the present administration with the blame for the high cost of living. We do not pass this on as our own opinion, but leave it to our readers to figure out how much, if any, truth may be in the conclusions stated.

"In his letter to the representatives of the railway shippers, declining to increase their wages at this time more than 4 cents an hour, President Wilson forgot to mention the biggest reason for the necessity of that action. That reason is that governmental operation of railways has so paralyzed the initiative, curtailed the efficiency and demoralized the operation of the railways that there is no way to bring about further increases of railway wages without levying more taxes to pay deficits in operation, or hoisting the passenger and freight tariffs, already 50% beyond the level maintained under private operation of the lines.

The President does mention, however, the chief argument used by the shippers in their demand for higher pay, namely, the profiteering wages paid government employees in the shipyards, cantonnments, etc. President Wilson declares that the permanent nature of railway employment and the transient character of government employment in war construction, justify the wages in the one case, and make them impracticable in the other.

This brings us back to the point that the chief cause of the high cost of living is the high cost of government; the extravagance and waste and reckless disregard of business principles which have characterized the administration's conduct of the government's business. The government has set the pace in the payment of profiteering wages and ungodly profits to contractors, and in so doing, has demoralized industry to such an extent that, as President Wilson says, we now confront an economic crisis.

There are many who believe that the administration, looking upon the war as a means of inaugurating a system of redistribution of property along socialistic lines, deliberately encouraged this saturnalia of spending. There could have been no other excuse for the adoption of the cost plus system in contracting but the desire to spend as much money as possible. The cost plus system made it an object to contractors to pay wages two or three times the commercial rate, and to make each unit of production as inefficient as possible, because the more a job cost, the greater the profit of the contractor. This system, of course, increased not only wages, but living costs, for it made certain centers of government activity bonanza camps, where rents and prices of necessities went skyward. The infection of this soon spread to other industrial centers. Wages were increased the country over, but with the government setting the pace in wastefulness, the prices of necessities rose faster than wages.

In making purchases the administration seems to have had a general policy of paying fictitious prices, often making contracts that a portion of the profits should pass on in higher wages. The War Department had an organization through which it could have directed the construction of the cantonnments, without the intervention of contractors. It chose to do all its vast construction on the contract system and to make it an object to the contractor to spend as much, rather than as little, as possible. It bought vast quantities of supplies of all kind, including food and clothing, at startling prices, and in many instances, it appears, with agreements not to put the commodities purchased on the market in case the government could not use them."

Just What She Needed.

"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets some time ago and they proved to be just what I needed," writes Mrs. Volta Bankson, Chillicothe, Mo. "They not only relieved me of indigestion but toned up my liver and rid me of backache and dizziness that I had been subject to for some time. They did me a world of good and I will always speak a good word for them."

HAPPY NATIVES OF SARAWAK

Under Wise Government, People Live Easy Lives in Their Gloriously Fertile Country.

The tribe of Kayans, inhabiting the head waters of the Baram and Rejang rivers of Sarawak, have lived for unknown generations almost isolated in the interior of the island of Borneo. There are many reasons for believing them to be originally of Caucasian origin. Many of them have very light skin, and they probably reached Borneo by way of the Malay peninsula from lower Burma. Rigid discipline is characteristic of the domestic menage, resulting in good manners and recognition of authority.

For a good many years Sarawak was under the independent government of a white rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, who controlled his mingled subjects with unusual wisdom and sympathy. Among other far-sighted edicts he instituted stringent game laws, so that the island is one of the best protected parts of the world in this respect. Birds, beasts and butterflies are protected, not more than two specimens of any one species being allowed to the collector. In this way the very beautiful and rare trees and insects of the country are being maintained for the enjoyment of future generations.

Another wise move of the rajah was to continue the native costume—what there is of it—in place of introducing the unsuitable, ugly and artificial modern clothing of Europeans. This, as Stevenson points out, has usually exactly the opposite effect from that intended by well-meaning missionaries, and the happy natives of Sarawak are very well off as they are.

GOOD WORK WITH CAMERA

Explorers in Northwestern Canada Have Photographic Studies of Wilderness Wild Life.

After a three years' hunt with the camera in the almost unknown Laird river district in northwestern Canada, H. A. Stewart and John Sonneklson have come back to civilization by way of Peace river, Alberta, bringing several thousand photographic studies of the manners and customs of the wild life of those remote woods and streams. The explorers, for they well deserve the name, worked into the wilderness by way of Hudson's Hope and the forks of the Findlay and Parsnip rivers as far as Fort Grahame. Their negatives illustrate the habits of the ptarmigan, moose, beaver, Canadian wild geese and other animals and birds that have seldom been observed with anything like thoroughness by means of the camera. The travelers had devices of various sorts whereby their subjects were enticed to spots upon which the hidden lenses were focused; and upon reaching these spots an ambushed camera man "snapped" them by twitching a long cord attached to the lens shutter. A single negative of some specially shy animal was often the only fruit of many hours of patient waiting. Sometimes for days the explorers would watch a single spot through their field glasses awaiting the favorable moment to "shoot." But it was all worth it.

Gleaning the Stumps.

The rapid decrease in the number of tall stumps which have been so familiar to the traveler through the coast hills of Oregon, is regarded as an indication of their approaching extinction. Hitherto some 20 feet of each stump has been left standing, silent relics of former monarchs of the forest, too thick for most saws to compass and too full of pitch to suit the sawmills. But now the need for timber is greater and men no longer climb high up on to boards thrust into notches in the trunk to suit the saw and the sawmill. They have learned thrift and they cut low down lest good lumber be uselessly wasted. Only as a record of past wastefulness are the tall stumps with their deep notches still visible.

A Filipino Vassar.

What the occidental ideals of universal opportunities of education are to mean to women of the Orient takes on a large significance with the establishment in the Philippines of a university for girls only. This university is to be part of an educational group called Centro Escolar de Senioritas, where until now the instruction to girls has been only in the primary, secondary and intermediate grades. That this Filipino Vassar will develop traditions characteristic of girls' colleges in the United States cannot be doubted by anyone who has observed how wholeheartedly though shyly, girl students from the Orient have entered into the undergraduate studies, festivities and pastimes at American colleges.

Coquelin's Memory.

"How many parts do you know well enough to play tonight if need be?" somebody asked Coquelin. He took a sheet of paper and wrote down the names of 53 plays of his repertoire. His friends laughed. "You are boasting surely, mon ami?" said the Viscomte de Lovenjoul. "You have every one of these plays in your library," said Coquelin quietly. "Get them all out and put them on the table." The viscomte did so. "Now," said Coquelin, "let anybody select a cue from any one of these plays at hazard and give it to me." They tried him with 16 plays out of the 53 and he never missed a single cue or made one mistake.—Fortnightly Review.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Dress Gingham

A beautiful assortment of good quality Plaid, Striped and Plain Colored Gingham, suitable for House or School Dresses. These Gingham have been bought right, and we offer them at the same very reasonable prices—much lower than they are being sold at in other places. Don't wait too long before making your purchases in this Department, for we believe we can save you money on Gingham.

White Dress Goods

A very nice lot of Organdies, Voiles, Poplins, India Linons, Etc., can always be found on display in our store.

Ladies' Waists

Just received a new assortment of very nicely made Waists of the best styles. We have them made in Voile,orgette, Crepe and Crepe-de-chine, in White, Blue and Flesh Color.

Dress Shirts for Men

We aim to always have this Department well supplied with a nice line of well-made, full-cut Shirts, made from Madras, Percale and Silk, in very pretty patterns.

Dress and Work Shoes

For Men, Women and Children. We have the up-to-date Dress Shoes, in the very best styles, and in the latest colors, at moderate prices. Our Shoes are made by very reliable manufacturers, which means a saving to you when you purchase your Shoes from us. We also carry a full line of WORK SHOES, for Men and Women, light and heavy weights, in Tan and Black.

Hosiery

A very complete line of Black, Cordovan, Tan, White, and Blue Hose, Made in Cotton, Lisle Thread, or Silk, for Men, Women and Children.

Groceries

Our Stock is always clean, and contains most anything you want, viz: Canned Corn, Peas, Cranberries, Salmon, Fancy Cakes, Peanut Butter, Pickles, Olives, Soaps, Cocoa in packages or jars, Spices, Etc.

Luck and Lack

Don't trust to luck. Luck is untrustworthy. Systematic, scientific striving for any goal is far more likely to bring you success than any mere faith in your success.

Just as changing a single letter changes "Luck" to "Lack," so will the reverses of a single day change plenty to want. But you can insure yourself against this by building your success on the habit of saving.

Save and Win

Be well dressed. Make friends. Increase your influence in your community. Enjoy the respect of all your associates.

These things do not come to those who trust to luck for them. Systematic saving will win them for you. Systematic saving will accumulate for you a small fortune that can safely and readily be expanded to a large one.

Decide on a regular deposit and start depositing NOW.



BANK WITH US

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Just Facts SHOES

are high—what is not? They are going to be higher. The ones we have on hand, you can buy At a Saving of from 50c to \$2.00 a Pair.

The most of our FALL SHOES are here, and they are beauties. Buy now. Don't put it off until we have to fill in at the higher prices of today.

FALL HATS HAVE ARRIVED.

Always New—SHIRTS, CAPS, NECK TIES, HOSIERY.

J. THOS. ANDERS

22 W. Main St, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Read the ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CARROLL RECORD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Furnished
by Our Regular Staff of Writers.

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 1 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. V. K. Betts is spending his vacation at Breathedsville, Va.

Mrs. Cortland Hoy and children, returned to their home in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

Mrs. Carroll Weaver and little daughter, left for their home in Baltimore, on Monday, after spending the summer at H. H. Weaver's.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle went to the Frederick Hospital, on Tuesday, for treatment.

B. L. Cookson and wife, Roy H. Singer and family, went to Easton, on Wednesday, for a few days visit.

Miss Jennie Davidson, of Baltimore, spent some time with her aged father, Robert Davidson, and while there her sister, Mrs. Martha Culbertson, visited friends in York, Pa.

Miss Evelyn Seagafoose, who had the misfortune to fall down in her father's butter house, ten days ago a distance of 13 ft. is getting along very well and hopes are entertained that no serious results will follow.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer spent last week with her children in the city, and on Sunday in company with Mr. Billmyer, Mervin Powers and wife, and Guy T. Billmyer, spent the day with her sister and family at Greenwood.

Mrs. Benjamin Fleagle, near Baltimore was a week-end guest of Obediah and Ezra Fleagle.

George Staub and wife, entertained on Sunday, his daughter, Mrs. Ida Stem, of Baltimore; Mrs. Edna Capple and daughter, of Carrollton; Mrs. V. K. Betts, Miss Mary Betts and Medford Graham.

Edmund R. Fox and wife, left for Washington, on Wednesday.

W. Guy Seagafoose met with a loss, last Sunday, when one of his large fattening hogs died rather suddenly, either from the heat or choked. It would have weighed about 400 lbs.—quite an item at the present price of pork.

Frank Mathias was a visitor in town last week.

A home-coming reception was held at Snader Devilbiss's, Saturday evening, Aug. 6th., in honor of their three sons who have returned from the U. S. service. Paul, Walter and Lloyd Devilbiss. Walter, the second son, of Philadelphia, brought with him a bride, a lady of Detroit, Michigan. Forty-seven surrounded the tables, which were well supplied with a good dinner. With a few exceptions all were relatives of the family and the meeting with each other was a pleasure.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Paterson and son, Herbert, spent Sunday with Mr. Patterson's uncle, at Ardentsville.

Herbert Crouse spent the week-end with his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crouse, of Ironville, Lancaster Co.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hesson and daughters, Ruth and Gladys, of Westminster, spent Sunday with Oliver Hesson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bear and children, of Georgetown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller.

Bernard, the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse, has had his tonsils and adenoids removed. All indications are that the operation is a success.

Miss Minnie Byers has taken charge of her school, Cold Springs, near Fayetteville. Miss Byers attended Shippensburg Normal School, last year, this being her first year teaching. We wish her success.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Weisensale and father, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Calvin Myers and family.

William R. Bankert planted a piece of bottom land containing 2 acres, in sweet corn. Those who saw it say it was the finest looking sweet corn they ever saw, and 5 tons to the acre was predicted. When Mr. Bankert hauled it to the factory this week, he hauled 12 tons and 1280 lbs. of corn.

UNION BRIDGE.

Leslie Wood was taken to a hospital, in Baltimore, for an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Godwin has returned to his home, much improved in health.

Miss Thelma Hooker is quarantined with scarlet fever.

School will open next week. Improvements are in progress.

The "Community Fair," at the school house, on Friday and Saturday evenings, will be very interesting.

Miss Helen Markell is visiting her mother, Mrs. Weaver.

This community appreciates the welcome showers of the week.

Editor Stonifer has received the distressing news that his grandchild died at Richmond, Va.

Election day passed without any undue excitement.

If men were as loyal to their God as they are to their political party, what a power the church would be.

KEYSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ritter entertained friends from near Taneytown, Harney and Ashton, Ill., on Sunday.

Mrs. Verle Forney and child, of Frederick, spent the past week at A. N. Forney's, and on Sunday Verle Forney visited at the same place.

Maurice Cluts, wife and three children, visited with Edw. Knipples, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Emory Frock, son and daughter, of Baltimore, visited at George Frock's, on Tuesday.

Rev. Ibach and family, of Union Bridge, took dinner with Peter Wilhede's, on Sunday.

Miss Ethel Ibach, of Union Bridge, is spending a few days at Peter Baumgardner's.

LINWOOD.

"Linwood Shade" farm, that has been in the Shriner family for many years, has been sold to a Mr. Quesberry, of Virginia, at \$150.00 per acre. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county, and there were a number of offers made for it. Mrs. Shriner and daughters will remove to Westminster, about November 1st.

Mrs. Winter Bond and little son, of Finksburg, spent Wednesday with Miss Helen Englar.

Mrs. John Messler and daughter, of Union Bridge, spent Friday of last week with her mother, Mrs. Laura Etrler.

E. M. Rouzer and Mr. Cushwa, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with R. Lee Myers and family.

Robt. N. Patterson, of Washington, D. C., and W. Z. Fletcher and wife, spent Saturday with J. A. Englar and family.

Mrs. Isadore Smith, a highly respected colored woman, of this place, died last Saturday night, after a lingering illness. She is survived by her husband, Jos. Smith, and seven children.

We were glad to see Clayton Englar, of Baltimore, in our midst, on Wednesday.

E. Ray Englar has accepted a position in the Automobile Commissioner's office, at Baltimore.

Raymond Drach and wife, of Washington, D. C., are spending this week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Drach.

Miss Clay Deal, of Washington, D. C., was a week-end visitor in the home of J. A. Englar.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin, of Harney, visited Harry Fleagle and wife, on Sunday.

Wm. O'Donnell, of Elicott City, spent the week-end of "Meadow Brook Farm."

Miss Ethel Naylor, of Keysville, spent Saturday with Adelaide Miller.

Mrs. Anna Ohler, who spent several weeks with her son, Harry Ohler and family, of Taneytown, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Putnam and children, were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Myerly, of Kingsdale, Pa., on Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Zeigler, of Baltimore, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Bollinger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant entertained, on Sunday, Mrs. Jacob Adams and daughter; Geo. N. Wilhede, wife and daughter, of Emmitsburg; and Sergeant W. LeRoy Eyer, who has recently received his honorable discharge, having served fourteen months in the U. S. Army, ten months of which he was stationed at Verneril France.

Russel B. Ohler, wife and sons; H. W. Baker and wife, George Gearheart, were guests of Cameron Ohler and wife, on Sunday.

Jacob Stambaugh and wife had for their guests, on Sunday, Harry Stambaugh, wife and children, Jacob Stambaugh and wife, of Harney; Harry Ohler, wife and children, of Taneytown; Harvey Shorb and wife, and daughter, of Keysville.

DESPONDENCY.

Sufferers from indigestion are apt to become discouraged and feel that complete recovery is not to be hoped for. No one could make a greater mistake. Hundreds have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and can now eat anything that they crave. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you have not tried them do so at once.

—Advertisement—

BLACK'S CORNER.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Harner and son, Nevin, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wolfe, of Marker's Mill, spent Monday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crabbs and daughters, of near the stone road, and Mr. and Mrs. Millard Morelock and son, of Union Mills, spent Sunday visiting at the home of George Mayers and family.

Mrs. Olliwell Arter, of near Abbottstown, Mrs. Annie E. Harner, of Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Krumrine and children, Melvin, Mabel, John and Ruthetta, of near the New Church, spent Sunday visiting at the home of James J. Harner and family.

Mrs. Mabel N. Copenhover, of this place, spent Sunday visiting at the home of Edward Copennaver and family, of near Bethel Church.

Messrs. Murray Reindollar, Ernest Crouse, Edwin Crouse and Walter Reindollar, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Krumrine and children, spent Sunday afternoon visiting at the home of Mervin J. Harner and wife.

MARRIED.

ABRAHAMSON-PRICE.

On August 30, 1919, at the home of the bride, in Middleburg district, by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, Mr. George C. Abrahamson, of Las Animas, Colo., and Miss Mary Price. Only members of the immediate family were present. The groom is in the employ of the Cement Company, and the couple will have their home at the W. M. Hotel, Union Bridge.

Mr. Abrahamson is just home from service in the Navy, and was connected with the base hospital, at Brest.

DETOUR.

Those who sept Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Essick were, Mrs. John Wilhede, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Archie Miller, and Miss Helen, of Thurmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Frock, son and daughter, near Taneytown.

Mrs. Arch Fogle, son and daughter, of Baltimore, are visiting, Mrs. Martin Fogle.

Mrs. Wm. Coleman and daughter, spent Saturday and Sunday in Union Bridge.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Warren were, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wagoner, daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Devilbiss and daughter, of Pleasant Valley; Mrs. Nevin Martin and family, of Stony Branch.

Misses Edna Weant and Irma Fox, spent the week-end with Mrs. Chas. Fox, of Troutville, and Miss Ethel A. Fogle, of Woodsboro.

Mrs. Dorsey Diller, Mrs. James Warren and grand-daughter, Louise, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Harvey Shorb, near Taneytown.

MIDDLEBURG.

Miss Clara Mackley and mother visited Mrs. Ornie Hyde. They will spend a few days in Taneytown, when they will return to their home in Thurmont.

Harvey Biehl, of Baltimore, is visiting Chas. Sherman.

Mrs. Annie Merritt, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. James Coleman.

Domino Galve, wife and daughter, of Bel Air, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde.

Chas. Myers and wife, mother and sisters, spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Robert Wilson and family moved, on Tuesday, into the house vacated by Elmer Crumbacker, who moved to Copperville.

School opens on Monday.

Harvest Home services on Sunday night.

Surprise Birthday Party.

(For the Record.)

A delightful surprise birthday social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Naylor's, on Tuesday evening, in honor of their son Wilbur's 18th. birthday. The evening was spent in out door games and social conversation while beautiful selections were rendered on the piano.

At a late hour all were invited to the dining room where the table was laden with the most tempting and satisfying things for things delicious. About 100 guests were present from Keysville, Emmitsburg, Keymar, Thurmont, Harney, Detour, Taneytown, Westminster and Rocky Ridge.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in Michigan.

Mrs. A. H. Hall, Caseville, Mich., says: "I wish to thank you for your grand good medicine, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. We are never without it in the house, and I am sure it saved our baby's life this summer."

Mrs. Mary Carrington, Caseville, Mich., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for years and it has always brought prompt relief."

—Advertisement—

MARRIED.

ABRAHAMSON-PRICE.

On August 30, 1919, at the home of the bride, in Middleburg district, by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, Mr. George C. Abrahamson, of Las Animas, Colo., and Miss Mary Price. Only members of the immediate family were present. The groom is in the employ of the Cement Company, and the couple will have their home at the W. M. Hotel, Union Bridge.

Mr. Abrahamson is just home from service in the Navy, and was connected with the base hospital, at Brest.

DIED.

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

MRS. JOHN D. HESSON.

Mrs. Fannie, wife of Mr. John D. Hesson, of Harney, died on Saturday night, from cancer. While the disease was deep-seated and of long standing, it was only recently that it seriously interfered with her household and social duties.

She leaves her husband, but no children, and the following brothers: Galbraith Hilterbrick, of near Littlestown; George H., of Taneytown, and Luther N., of Harney; also one sister, Mrs. David Czumrine, of Philadelphia.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon in the Taneytown Lutheran church, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery.

MR. SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Samuel H. Smith died at his home, at Gum Springs, Louisa Co., Va., on August 23rd, after an illness of about a week from a paralytic stroke, aged 68 years and 18 days. The deceased was the oldest son of the late Philip Smith, and for a number of years worked at the blacksmith trade in the shop of Wm. T. Haugh, in Taneytown.

Leaving Taneytown about 43 years ago, he located in Virginia, where he married, and continued his trade till about two years ago, when his health failed. He is survived by his wife, and one son. Also, one brother, Tobias, of Virginia, and three sisters, Miss Ann Smith, of Bridgeport, Md.; Mrs. Fannie Snyder, of Front Royal, Va., and Mrs. Louisa Allard, of Vermont.

In Sad, but Loving Remembrance of my dear Grandmother, MRS. ELIZA BOWERS, who died Sept. 11, 1919, one year ago.

There is one who still will linger, At the spot where you were laid; Who will come at scatter flowers On the grave that Christ has made.

Rest on, grandmother, thy work is done, The cross is passed; the crown is won. Rest from sorrow; free on Canaan's shore Thy pain is passed and feared no more.

By her Loving Granddaughter, MRS. MELVIN T. HESS.

A Surprise Birthday Party.

(For The Record.)

A surprise birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Hildebrand in honor of Mr. Hildebrand's birthday. The evening was spent with games and conversation until a late hour when all were invited to the dining room where refreshments were served.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. David Hildebrand and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Snook, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fogle and family, Mr. and Mrs. David Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wilhede and family, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warren and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Cushon and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cramer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clabaugh and family, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lawyer and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cramer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Six, Mr. and Mrs. James Arbaugh, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hummer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alvia Young and son, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Hahn and family; Mrs. T. C. Grossnickle, Mrs. James Warren, Mrs. Harry Fisher; Misses Mae Albaugh, Alice Shriner, Annie Cushon, Marian Clabaugh, Florence Lowman, Irma Fox, Edna Weant, Louise Wilhide, Bessie Welty, Carrie Fox, Edna Miller, Virgie Fox, Emma Cramer, Phoebe Grossnickle; Messrs. Roger Hildebrand, Chas. Trimmer, Wilbur Grossnickle, Joseph Flickinger, James Cushon, George Moser, Joseph Pittinger, Robert Shriner, Chas. Reddick, Raymond Albaugh, Earl Welty, Geo. Egleberger, Harry Clabaugh, Lloyd Wilhide, Jacob Myerly, Clayton Snook, Upton Austin, Earl Snook.

A Birthday Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)

A surprise party was held at the home of Mr. Thomas Fox's on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2nd., in honor of their daughter, Carrie. The evening was spent in out door games and social conversation, and at a late hour the guests were invited to the dining room for refreshments. A cake of eighteen candles was presented to Miss Carrie.

Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moore, Mrs. Jane Delaplane, of Woodsboro; Mrs. Jerome Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fleagle, Mr. Samuel Fleagle, Mr. Orestus Kootz, Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. Edward Hahn and Mrs. Harry Dinterman; Misses Carrie Fox, Marian Wilhede, Annie Dayhoff, Mary Baumgardner, Virgie Fox, Clara Six, Clara Moser, Nellie Moser, Ruth Stambaugh, Ethel Grimes, Maud Moser, Anna Ritter, Agnes Kiser, Ruth Kiser, Olive Ritter, Vallie Kiser, Bernice Ritter, Anna Naylor, Dora Devilbiss, Ellen Valentine, Bessie Welty, Marian Clabaugh, Victoria Weybright, Elizabeth Weybright, Margaret Shorb and Rita Hahn

Messrs. Chas. Trimmer, Raymond Weant, Robert Grimes, Maurice Moser, Chas. Devilbiss, Jas. Coshon, Harry Clabaugh, Jos. Coshun, Clyde Naylor, Frank Alexander, Roger Hildebrand, Roy Troxell, Ralph Weybright, Earle Welty, Victor Weybright, Earle Fogle, Geo. Eichelberger, Elmer Bollinger, Bernard Dinterman, Chas. Six, Chas. Naylor, Chas. Roop, Earle Roop, Lloyd Bentzel, Chas. Troxell, Gregg Kiser, Wilbur Hahn, Geo. Myers, Roscoe Kiser, John Young, Kenneth Dinterman.

WHY

One's Walk Gives Indication of Character

No two persons walk alike, and by watching people as they move about a true estimate of their character can be gained.

The man who walks easily and naturally is the successful man, but the easy but careless walker is easy-going, unaffected, and cares nothing for public opinion or appearances.

People who walk easily but ungracefully are efficient, and possess strength of character, but are lacking in polish. A springing step denotes an alert mind, and a dragging step the apathetic temperament.

A mincing walk shows a mincing nature. It is the walk of the self-satisfied, artificial person who rarely accomplishes anything. A short, quick step, however, denotes businesslike qualities, and an active mind which lacks originality, while a long, quick step means a long head and an ability to "make good." A long slow step, on the other hand, shows a certain slowness of mind.

A rolling gait denotes the uncertain mind of the person ruled by circumstances, while those who walk stiffly and unbendingly are firm to obstinacy.

HAPPIER WITHOUT HIM.

"You eloped with Jack, didn't you? I suppose you've lived happily ever since?"

"All but the first week. Then we separated."

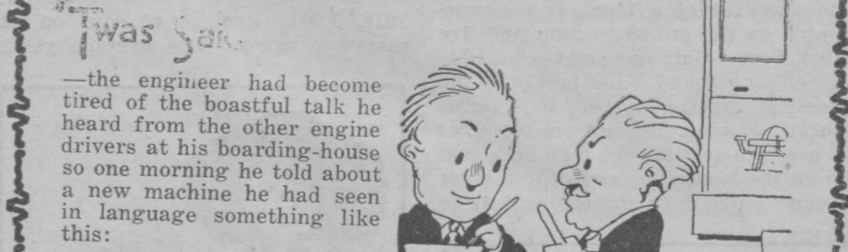
VERY APPROPRIATE.

1st Bug: Why the two dollar bill?
2nd Bug: My guests want to dance on the green!

These Padlocks Are Better Than Bulldogs

Here are dependable Padlocks that guard your property safely and satisfactorily. The kind of Locks that cannot be picked or hammered into submission. If you've a Garage, barn, or other building where property is stored, don't take chances on losing it or having it destroyed, when a small investment in one of these good Padlocks will remove the danger.

A wide range of sizes and prices are shown in our assortment. Prices 15c to \$1.35.



"'Twas so." —the engineer had become tired of the boastful talk he heard from the other engine drivers at his boarding-house, so one morning he told about a new machine he had seen in language something like this:

"By means of a pedal attachment, a falcrumed lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disc that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc and work is done on the periphery. The hardest steel, by mere impact, may be reduced to any shape."

Sounds awfully technical and intricate, doesn't it? But we don't believe in telling about our merchandise in that kind of language—good understandable, human interest explanations are what we use in all our selling and advertising talks to customers. Who ever heard of describing a plain, ordinary grindstone in the above complicated language. Read our ads—they're interesting.

Power Washers **REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.** **Hand Washers**

LEADING HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT TANEYTOWN, MD.

FOR SALE---

Hampshire Ram Lambs, Sired by Imported and Walnut Hall Rams, and good enough to satisfy the most careful buyer. Pennsylvania State College is now fitting Lambs, bred by us, to show at the International at Chicago, in December.

C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Cumberland Valley 'Phone 614 N. 12-3t

Just Think of It.

Mrs. Nuwife (in tears)—Oh, Mrs. Gabbalot, I am heartbroken about Clarence. He is so selfish.

Mrs. Gabbalot—Surely that can't be true, dear; I thought he was one of the most generous husbands in the world.

Mrs. Nuwife—Generous, nothing; the mean thing went and had his own life insured and didn't have mine.

Credit to Both.

"They had the same cook for 20 years."

"She deserves a distinguished service medal."

"Quite so. And it wouldn't be amiss to bestow a decoration of some sort on the family."

Fortunate Incredulity.

Mrs. Casey (with newspaper)—They gave Pat Murphy's name in the death notices instead of his brother Mike's.

Casey—Ye don't say! It's a nice fix Pat would be in if he was wan o' them that believe all they read in the papers.—Boston Transcript.

Aroused Willie's Curiosity.

Little Willie—Father, have you had another wife?


Father—Good gracious! Whatever makes you ask that?

Little Willie—Well, on the first page of this Bible it says you married Anno Domini, 1880.

The Way It Sounds.

"Gracious, what was that?" asked ma, excitedly, as there came a sound of crashing glass from the pantry where the medicine chest lived.

"Oh, that's only pa," responded Willie. "I heard him say he was going to break up a cold."



Join a Diet Squad.

In case you can't buy tenderloin With your small wad. You'll find it is good form to join A diet squad.

Smart Boy.

"That boy learned a lot of things in college. He knows things very few others know about."

"Tell me some of them."

"Well, somebody asked him what caused such unusual heat and he said it was due to surplus caloric in the atmosphere."

Necessary Qualification.

Bronson—Most of the airs people put on about the benefits of foreign travel are all a bluff.

Woodson—Yes. But you've got to travel yourself in order to be able to call the bluff.

Rough Specimen.

"What's a parlor socialist?"

"I don't know precisely," said Miss Cayene. "I assume that it is a man who insists on throwing cigar stumps on the rug and breaking up the bric-a-brac."

Poet's Earnings.

"It must be awful to be married to a poet."

"It has its disadvantage I'll admit, but in these times no one can accuse him of being a profiteer."—London Answers.

One or the Other.

"Is that picture one of the old masters?"

"I think so," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"Either that picture is an old master, or the man who sold it to me is a wizard of finance."

Wise Hubby.

"So your wife has stopped bothering you for an automobile?"

"Yes; I tipped off a seer she patronizes to warn her against ever riding in one."

His Practice.

"A photographer ought to make an ideal lover."

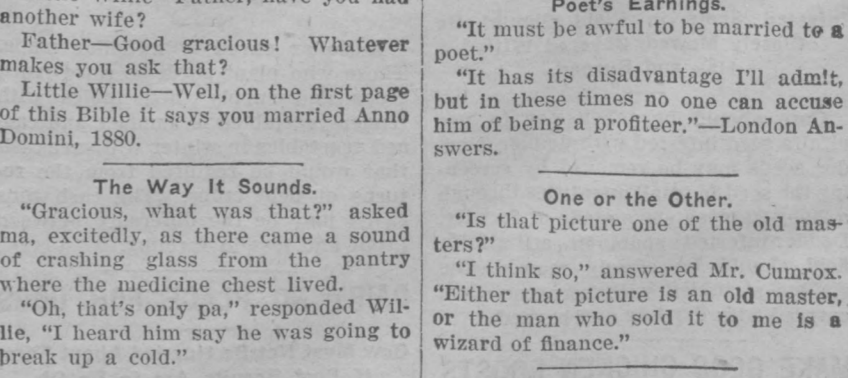
"Why so?"

"Because he can develop a woman's negative into a positive success."

To Come.


"Hasn't this aviation business many difficulties yet?"

"Oh, yes, but it won't be long before it will be all air plain sailing."



VERY APPROPRIATE.

1st Bug: Why the two dollar bill?
2nd Bug: My guests want to dance on the green!



UNION BRIDGE.

Leslie Wood was taken to a hospital, in Baltimore, for an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Godwin has returned to his home, much improved in health.

Miss Thelma Hooker is quarantined with scarlet fever.

School will open next week. Improvements are in progress.

The "Community Fair," at the school house, on Friday and Saturday evenings, will be very interesting.

Miss Helen Markell is visiting her mother, Mrs. Weaver.

This community appreciates the welcome showers of the week.

Editor Stonifer has received the distressing news that his grandchild died at Richmond, Va.

Election day passed without any undue excitement.

If men were as loyal to their God as they are to their political party, what a power the church would be.

U. B. Church.—Harney: Bible School at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 A. M.

Town: Bible School at 7 and preaching at 8 P. M. Sermon theme "The Way of Life."

Sylvia and Slang

By GERALD ST. ETIENNE

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Sylvia was a girl of high ideals and "new thought." Her mind was always struggling with beautiful thoughts and philosophy, though it must be confessed right here that although Sylvia's tastes lay that way, her mind was not equal to it. She just understood such things partly—not that Sylvia was stupid. She was really one of the cleverest and most conscientious stenographers in the employ of Ellis & Co., and was fair to look upon; but that is all that could be said of her offhand.

Madge was a very different type of girl. "New thought" was farthest from her mind most of the time, and as for beautiful thoughts and the art of living in perfect harmony with everything and everybody, well, she just didn't think of life in that way. Get all the enjoyment out of everybody and everything and give everybody and everything all the enjoyment of yourself as far as it is within your power, was the code that Madge lived up to unconsciously.

She was the life of the office and popular with everybody but Sylvia. Sylvia could not make out Madge at all. At times she seemed good-hearted, and, on unexpected occasions, came out with real philosophy that astounded the other girl, but whatever good impression that made on Sylvia was quickly banished by Madge's use of slang.

That was the bugbear of poor Sylvia's life. She would just sit back and gasp and hold her head when Madge let loose some of her new versions of the English language. "I should worry," "Have a heart," "I'll say that it is" and such horrible expressions were mild to some of the crimes against Webster that floated so easily from Madge's pretty, laughing lips.

The others said Madge was original, but Sylvia could see no other interpretation of such a manner of speech but commonness and utter lack of propriety.

It would not have been so bad, Sylvia thought, if Madge had confined her slang to use among her associates, but when she persisted in using it even in the presence of the manager and the president of the firm, that about capped the climax as far as Sylvia was concerned. What did it matter if Madge could express herself better than any other girl in the office just by resorting to slang? Even when Madge was the means of securing an extra twenty-dollar bonus for the staff Sylvia could find no excuse for her. The incident is worth relating.

For two weeks every stenographer in the employ of Ellis & Co. worked nights to finish some special work. Of course a promised bonus was looked forward to—anywhere from thirty to a hundred dollars was figured on by every girl. Picture their disappointment when the bonus turned out to be a paltry ten dollars each. Every girl (Sylvia included), excepting Madge, got angry and mumbled to themselves about the unfairness of the thing.

Not so Madge. The minute she discovered the extra ten dollars in her pay envelope she was back to the cashier, and said, in a tone loud enough for the manager and president to hear:

"Well, some people are so mean they would sing through their nose to save the wear and tear on their false teeth. Now, Mr. Ventilator" (the cashier's name was Vanslater, but Madge had persisted in nicknaming him from the first), "do you think this a fair bonus? Or," she added, "perhaps the firm is giving us our bonus in installments."

Madge was never impudent. Slang from her lips to the ears of anybody but Sylvia sounded perfectly all right. She was gifted with a personality that could almost have put across profanity.

Before Mr. Vanslater could volunteer an answer to her surprising question, the manager had come from his office. "You are quite right, Miss Wilson," he apologized. "There was a mistake this week. An additional twenty dollars will be included in the envelopes next payday."

"How euclyptis of you!" It was a senseless expression, but isn't all slang senseless? And then the way Madge said it, it expressed a whole lot.

Sylvia just gasped, while the others longed to applaud. Every one of them knew that such an outburst from any one of them would have won instant dismissal, but with the exception of Sylvia they realized that Madge's personality counted more with the firm and somehow her slang seemed to make up part of that personality.

Poor Sylvia! It was bad enough to have to work with a girl that used slang in about every fifth sentence without having a man who used slang in love with her. Dick Levery's slang was not original—it was just ordinary gosh-ding-blished slang that did more to irritate the object of his affections than all the boxes of candy and confessions of devotion could ever do to pacify her.

was from her he caught his habit of using slang, Sylvia felt sure.

That was another reason for disliking the girl. One who disliked the favorite of the office could not hope to be popular, so Sylvia had to content herself with reading the books of J. Lincoln Treathway on philosophical subjects. Of course, she did not understand them, but there was some consolation in dreaming about J. Lincoln and admiring his handsome face as it was pictured on the flyleaf. There was a real man—a man who found the fine things of life and who loathed the low and the barbarous.

How her heart beat one day as she was in the private office of the manager taking dictation and she realized that the visitor who entered was no other than J. Lincoln Treathway.

Unmindful of her the manager jumped from his chair and ran forward with a hand of welcome extended.

"Congratulations, Lincoln, old boy. Miss Wilson is the finest girl in my employ, and I know she will make you happy. She has told me all about it." "Isn't she wonderful?" Lincoln exclaimed enthusiastically. "Why, she just seems to have been made for me. Her happy-go-lucky nature and bright ideas of life are just what I need to take me out of myself. Did you ever hear anything so original as her slang? It's too clever, though, to be called slang. It's more like witty phrases. Madge is the most wonderful girl in the world."

For a long, long time after she had retreated from the private office Sylvia sat down and thought it over. The realization that her views had been narrow suddenly dawned upon her. Making life worth while and enjoying it to the utmost was what counted, after all. She had ruined her own happiness by a false idea of what real living was. Slowly the tears started down her cheeks.

"Sylvia!" It was Dick. They were alone in the office and there was a note of sympathy in his tone that seemed to draw her to him.

Tearfully she confessed her new discovery. "Oh, Dick, I don't care whether you use slang or swear or anything so long as it is you," she blurted finally.

"Won't you even care if I get cafeteria and help myself to a kiss, dear?" he laughed happily.

"I should worry!" The expression sounded strangely new on the lips of Sylvia as she raised them to Dick's.

YOUTH IS LOVE'S GOLDEN AGE

Less Stable but Far More Pleasant Than That Experienced in Later Years.

The love of youth is always full of hope. It is quite free from doubts and fears. The young man and girl have unbounded faith in love because they have had no experience of the heart's instability. Neither women nor men can love quite so wholeheartedly and truly once their faith in love has been shaken. For this reason the palm for true loving goes to youth. Older folks sometimes love with more passion, but they are also more subtle. They are much richer in exquisite expression of their affection, but this ability to "talk love" only comes with practice, and is no proof of sincerity.

This does not mean that an older man or woman is not sincere, but undoubtedly experience has taught them that the love they have won must be constantly oiled with sweet words if the desire is to keep it. To a certain extent they are "playing a part," while the love of youth is spontaneous.

A girl does not analyze her love for the boy nor his for her. She has perfect faith and yields willingly to the loved one's authority. The love of older folk is hedged in by reservations and it cannot stand the test of marriage so well.

True love need not be blind, but it should not keep its eyes too wide open, nor should it do too much reasoning, or it may be killed.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Our "Ain" Home Folk.

If we hope to find life worth while we must make the best of existing conditions and of the persons around us. Some of them may be neither over-clever nor brilliant, but if we find them thoughtful and considerate they are worthy of our highest regard. Of course, it is very pleasing to be "taken in" by "really smart" folk, but sometimes this prestige lives only for a day, and then those persons go their way, completely forgetting us and our strenuous efforts to entertain them. Happiness, like the blue bird of fable, is oftenest found at home among our "ain" home folks.

French Villages Forever Ruined.

Many ruined villages of France cannot be rebuilt, according to the commission on reconstruction. Vaux, near Verdun, which was so heroically defended, is one of these, and now the mayors of two other historic hamlets, Douaumont and Fleury, have informed their fellow-citizens, who have taken refuge in different parts of France, that the German has made them exiles for life. The soil cannot be cultivated, and the ruins are so full of hidden dangers that rebuilding is impossible.

Off His Game.

"It's too bad."
"What's the matter?"
"He's just shot the best game of golf he's ever played in his life."
"Well, what is there bad about that? I should think he'd be very happy."
"Oh, he is happy now, but for the rest of his life he's going to be sick at heart because he can't equal his record."

NEW BLOUSE HAS CALL FOR FAVOR

Peplum Model in the Limelight Among Many Designs Being Shown.

INDIAN TUNIC MADE OF KID

Pottery Ornamentation and Other Colors Add to Features of Garment—Fabrics That Have Never Been Considered.

New York.—The blouse is a sartorial robin. It heralds the approach of spring. It is the kind of accessory to a costume that both pleases and irritates. That it is usually wrong is the verdict of most women. When it is right it is very, very right, and that is the best that can be said for it, observes a prominent fashion writer.

Its possibilities for evil are not limited. Those who recognize that the neckline governs the appearance of the face know full well the chances for good and evil that rest in the collar of a separate waist.

There is no end to the making of blouses, as of books. No one can cavil at the paucity of these garments. Any shop in any town, at any time, is



An American Indian blouse of dull blue kid embroidered in a pottery design of red and silver. The sash of red satin is knotted in front.

apt to confuse a woman with the multiple offerings hurled at her across the counter the moment she asks to look at blouses.

These bits of the costume are the small change of the shopkeeper. They are taken in and out of stock, off and on the counter, throughout the different months of the year. They fill in spaces. They break the monotony of business which arrives between the periods of high pressure. It is not true that what a woman wants she can always get in this department of dress, but it is overwhelmingly true that whatever she says she wants is answered by an avalanche of designs, offered to her as the best and the latest.

Evil Possibilities of Blouses.

Of course, there are new fashions in the blouses this spring. They have been shown to women; they have been purchased for the unusually large exodus to the South, and they will appeal to the majority of women during the next four weeks, when one's thoughts turn to the rehabilitation of the winter wardrobe, or the acquisition of a new one.

There is no more paucity of invention in blouses this year than last. France and America have both done their best—and it is in this vast variety that evil possibilities lie. If women could be trained to regard the blouse as something fatal, unless well chosen, they would go about the business of getting together a half dozen with the precaution and precision necessary when walking on ice. They would not buy georgette because it is fashionable, tomato-red because it was the style, nor would they choose galloon embroidery, shoe-lace braiding or brass buttons because the designers had chosen to exploit these caprices. They would go among all the masses of waists with the precision of a bird flying to its nest. They would take the nearest straight line to what they want. If they did not find it they would go elsewhere; if it was not to be found in the shops they would have it made by a specialist or a seamstress, from a well-considered pattern.

The part of a blouse that is very often fatal is the collar. There are few women who can stand more than two types of neckline. A woman should not rebel against this verdict. She should accept it and thus eliminate trouble. She should experiment with blouses that do not carry either one of these necklines. She must remember that no blouse is worth its price if it hasn't the kind of collar that offsets the neckline of her coat. She must also take well into consideration the difference between a blouse which is to be worn as a part of a costume topped by a fur or cloth coat, and one that is merely a shirt-waist and part of a tailored suit.

These are not all the requirements

for success in buying blouses. A woman must have, or must acquire, a true knowledge of the juxtaposition of fabrics. She must know what material in a blouse goes best with the material of her suit or her separate skirt and top coat. For instance, georgette, beaded in a bold design, does not go with a homespun or a cheviot suit. That is merely one example out of a dozen or two others that could easily be enumerated.

The truth about georgette—which is worth repeating because the fabric plays so dominant a role in separate blouses this year—is that it looks far better as part of a costume than as an addition to a coat suit. As a peplum blouse worn with a skirt of its own color, or in harmonious contrast to it, it is very good; not as good as satin or silk jersey, but commendable. It may be ornamental, if one can adopt that type of blouse, and even trimmed with beads, which is a debatable form of ornamentation on a separate garment, but not impossible for certain types of women.

Because of the adoption of uniforms through the war there is a strong recrudescence of the tailored linen shirtwaist for women, especially in horizon blue, shrimp pink and dead white edged with color. These have tucked fronts, long plain sleeves, regulation armholes, turnover cuffs with link buttons, and the collar of a French student of the Second Empire.

Women have found that a rolling collar with a slight bit of starch, worn with a cravat, is an attractive neckline. Only the very young woman with a slim, smooth neck can attempt the high turnover collar, either starched or soft. Below a face that shows the marks of time this collar is impossible.

Blouses as Part of Costumes.

When the French designers made the peplum blouse and then sat back in watchful waiting for its success, which took long to come, they created something that was very worth while. American women see the light today, and they grasp with eagerness the possibilities of this outside tunic blouse.

It is difficult to persuade a certain set of women that there are other types of blouses. Nothing could induce them to return to the kind that tucks in under the skirt belt. They feel they have eliminated this awkward line around the middle of the body, and they choose all their blouses after the tunic pattern, whether for railroad suits or for service with a separate skirt under a fur coat.

It is sometimes permitted to tuck the back of the blouse under the skirt, provided there is a front panel that drops, apron-wise, below the waist, and an ornamental belt which runs from each side of it to the back. This is the most ingenious compromise between the new and the old blouses.

Fabrics are now chosen for these tunic-like garments that have never been considered in the making of short shirtwaists. Kid, for instance, that is a material unheard of among the weavers as part and parcel of women's apparel. Yet the new kid tunic blouses, sent from France and copied in this country, are excessively smart and better liked by certain well-dressed women than the hip blouses of carcut cloth worn during the midwinter.

These kid tunics make a woman look



Peplum blouse of heavy black satin, with wide flat collar of fine cream lace. The hem is turned under to form a puff. It is tied at the waist with a narrow dull-silver cord.

amazingly like her Indian predecessors in this country. Colored skins are chosen, and on dark surfaces there is an ornamentation such as the Indians put on their pottery. Take a dark-blue kid tunic worn with a black velvet skirt, have it ornamented in a pottery design in yellow and black and a thread of dull red, and you get an exceedingly ingenious costume.

The milliners are quite willing to match up these kid tunics with turbans and the woman who likes to look like an Indian chooses a turban, not in kid, but in taffeta, with upstanding quills painted at the tips.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE BAT



Atta Boy! Put Him Out of the Game With W. S. S., And Make 'EM Fast!

FOREIGN BORN ARE NOW TAUGHT THRIFT

Course in Americanization is Enlarged So as to Include Special Lesson on Saving Habit.

Thrift is now one of the subjects being taught to thousands of foreign-born workers who are attending Americanization classes throughout the United States in factories, shops, churches and night schools.

As a majority of the attendants at these classes speak but little or no English, the study of language constitutes one of the principal subjects taught, a half hour drill being held at each session. The method was devised for the National Y. M. C. A. and is published by that organization. The lessons are short, consisting of about twenty simple sentences on everyday matters, and a class is taught by repeating one sentence at a time after the teacher, who illustrates it with actions and objects.

"I look at my watch," says the teacher, who takes out his own watch. The class repeats this in chorus, then individually. The next sentence deals with numbers and the telling of time. All sentences are linked together, and each teaches at least one new word with connectives. At the end of the lesson it is shown to the class in printed form on a chart.

At the request of the Treasury Department, a special thrift lesson dealing with War Savings Stamps has been written and is now in the hands of American secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. all over the country. This lesson is an excellent illustration of the method by which thousands of foreign-born workers are now learning English, and it is as follows:

Has—John has some money.
Puts—He puts it in a stocking.
Says—Jim says: "It is not safe."
Answers—John answers: "No? I will see."
Looks—He looks for his money.
Is Stolen—The money is stolen.
Saves—John saves more money.
Asks—He asks: "How can I keep my money?"
Says—Jim says: "See this, John."
Shows—Jim shows him a book of War Savings Stamps.
Says—John says: "Where did you get it?"
Buys—John buys some War Savings Stamps.
Puts—He puts them in a book.
Says—John says: "This is safe and good."
Buys—John buys more stamps.
Says—He says: "America is safe and so is my money."

THE LUCKY THREE

Only three men out of every hundred have a savings account at the age of forty-five, ninety-seven per cent of them losing their entire savings in some reverse.

Are you taking a chance, thirty-three to one, on being one of those ninety-seven? Or are you making sure that you will answer "present" when the roll of three is called? It's just as easy to be in this latter class as in the first—if you think. Ninety-seven men out of every hundred don't think, saving spasmodically, if they save at all, and investing in securities of which they do not know the value.

Government securities are absolutely safe, pay a high rate of interest and are easily obtainable in small denominations. Save regularly and safely, and you will be sure to be among the lucky three.

STOCKHOLDERS GET U. S. THRIFT APPEAL

Corporations Mail War Savings Stamp Notice When Sending Out Dividends.

Not only is thrift becoming a part of the general education of the people of small and moderate means who are being taught and encouraged to cultivate habits of wise saving and sensible spending; efforts are being made to attract to the thrift campaign the stockholders of practically every large corporation in the United States.

Already twenty-six of the largest corporations in the country have agreed to mail with notices of dividend payments to stockholders inserts calling attention to the desirability of investing their stock earnings in War Savings Stamps. These corporations which have an exceedingly wide distribution of stock are among the largest dividend paying corporations in the United States.

Some of them already are mailing thrift inserts to their stockholders, and others have agreed to do so upon the next dividend date. The inserts which their stockholders receive along with their dividend notices are as follows:

"Double your resources by investing savings regularly."
"Did you ever stop to consider how easily and rapidly you can accumulate a considerable sum by investing small amounts regularly at compound interest?"

"You can begin at once by investing all or part of your savings in War Savings Stamps of the 1919 issue which you can buy in any amount up to \$1,000. They bear four per cent interest, compounded quarterly."

"If you should have an unexpected call for ready cash before your stamps mature, January 1, 1924, you can redeem all or any number of them at any time, for the full purchase price, plus interest."

"No other investment offers such an attractive combination of safety, income, redeemability and convenience."

"Beware of small expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship," said Franklin. He knew.

KEEP ON SAVING

200 War Savings Stamps bought this year will be \$1,000 in 1924 for that new office equipment, new car, postgraduate course in a specialty, payment toward a home, for the youngsters' education, or against a rainy day.
100 Stamps now will be \$500 then, for advancement or protection; and 50 will be \$250.
Fix your own mark of your needs or desires and get there via W. S. S. W. S. S. pay more than 4-1/4 per cent and are absolutely safe and convenient investments for the busy man or woman.
Put Your Family on Safety Lane.

"Broken eggs can not be mended." Neither can "cashed-in" War Savings Stamps grow to their maturity value.

War Savings Stamps are better than money, because they earn more money.

There will be no "rainy" day for the man who regularly saves and invests his money in War Savings Stamps.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 14

THE JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:31-46.
GOLDEN TEXT—For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.—I Cor. 5:10.

The subject selected by the lesson committee is "The Future Life," but at best such a statement would be the use of the term in an accommodated sense. According to legitimate textual and contextual signification it is the judgment of the living nations which lies still in the future (v. 32). The idea of a general judgment which is of such frequent occurrence in religious literature and teaching is a fundamental error. It is not once found in the Bible, neither the idea which it is intended to convey. Doctor Pentecost most distinctively says, "It is a mischievous habit that has led the Christian world to speak of the judgment as being one great event taking place at the end of the world, when all human beings, saints, sinners, Jews and Gentiles, the living and the dead, shall stand up before the great white throne and there be judged. Nothing can be more wide of the Scriptures." The Bible speaks of different judgments, differing in respect to the subjects to be judged, the place of judgment, the time of judgment and the result of the judgment. This is not the judgment set forth in Revelation 20:11-14, but precedes that one at least one thousand years.

I. The Judge (v. 31).
It is the Son of Man, the one who came and died to redeem the human race, and who now being clothed with majesty and power will act as judge. Those who accept him now shall not come into the judgment (John 5:24).

II. The Time (v. 31).
This will be when the Lord comes in his glory, accompanied by a retinue of glorious angels. This will take place after he has gathered the elect remnant of Israel. There will be no resurrection in connection with this judgment.

III. The Place (v. 31).
It will be on his glorious throne. This throne will be most surely in the land of Israel. The Prophecy of Joel, third chapter, and Zechariah 14:1-5, make it to be in or near Jerusalem. The angel said to Mary, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus; he shall be great and shall be called the son of the highest; and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David; and he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end." (Luka 1:31-33). Just as there was a literal place and a literal king there shall be a literal throne.

IV. The People Judged (vv. 32-45).
These will be the living nations upon the earth after the church has been translated (I Thess. 4:16, 17). These are the nations to whom the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached, just prior to the coming of the end. "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come" (Matt. 24:14). This gospel is distinguished from the gospel of the grace of God which is now being preached. The preachers of this gospel will be Jews (Rev. 7 and Rom. 11). These are the brethren in the flesh, of the Lord, they that move among the nations of the world with the startling message of the news of the Lord's approaching kingdom. Some of the nations will gladly receive the message and most kindly receive the king's messengers, giving them clothing, food, shelter, etc. Others will persecute them, thrusting them into prison, etc. Here the former will visit these messengers of the king and provide for their wants. At this time the judge will separate the nations, placing the sheep on the right and the goats on the left. The "sheep" are those who have given proper treatment to Christ's brethren. The goats are those who rejected and ill-treated his brethren. If these three classes, the "sheep," "goats," "brethren," be kept separate all confusion will be avoided.

V. The Issue of the Judgment. (v. 46, cf. 34-41).
1. The sheep enter upon the inheritance of a prepared kingdom (v. 34).
2. The goats go into an everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels (v. 46). This judgment shall determine their destiny.

The Secret of Comfort.
The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in prudently cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.—Sharp.

Love Thy Neighbors.
I would tear out my own heart if it had no better disposition than to love only myself, and laugh at all my neighbors.—Poep.

Live by the Day.
The secret of a sweet and Christian life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us.

A Hope Begun.
Immortality does not consist of an argument completed, but in a hope begun.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

— THE —
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
TOPIC

— From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

September 14
The Great Companion; How to Live With Him.
Luke 24:13-32.

Too often the Christian life is reduced to a set of rules or a system of ethics. Both rules and ethics have place in the Christian economy, but they do not constitute Christian life. "He that hath the Son hath the life and he that hath not the Son (whatsoever else he may have) hath not the life"—1 John 5:12.

In Ephesians 3:8 mention is made of the unsearchable riches of Christ—the riches that are "past finding out," undiscoverable by reason or research apart from revelation. The climax of the unsearchable riches may be found in Colossians 2:27, Christ in you, the hope of glory. There is a faith that lays hold of Christ for indwelling (see Ephesians 3:17) and then looking out upon the future says "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13). This does not ignore the law of limitations, but it does emphasize the sufficiency of Christ to strengthen the believer for all things in the will of God.

Our Lord is indeed "the Great Companion." Well may we consider—"How to live with Him," or how He may live with us. Let it be clearly understood at the outset that Christ is not the companion of all, nor does He dwell within all hearts. He desires to, but there are hindrances. Once there was no room at the inn, now there is often no room in the heart, and he will not enter uninvited and undesired. If, like the two men on the way to Emmaus we "constrain Him saying, Abide with us," He will come, for He is "the same yesterday, today, and forever." Our desire determines our capacity, and this in turn becomes the measure of God's gift, even the gift of Himself.

Notice the results of this companionship, this living with Him and He with us. First there is consolation, warm heartedness, inward glow, as He talks with us by the way (v. 32). Not only consolation of heart, but illumination of mind. "He opened to us the Scriptures." This is the common experience of those with whom He abides.

Then in verses 33-35 there is conviction leading to confession. When they started their journey they were without hope or certainty, now a great conviction compels them to a full confession of what they had seen and heard. Thus their whole being shared in the blessed results of His companionship. Their emotions were stirred, their feelings kindled so that their hearts burned within them; their intellects were quickened by the opening of the Scriptures, and their wills stirred to action as a consequence.

So will it be with all those who live with Him.

WHY
Experts Condemn the Use of Paris Green

Druggists and merchants handling spraying materials are being urged by the economic entomology department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture to purchase arsenate of zinc or arsenate of lead instead of paris green this year. Insecticides should be ordered by the grower in February or March, says L. F. Gentner, one of the entomologists, and the decision to use some other spray than paris green should be made now.

Experiments conducted in the field show that paris green is not an economical spray material, as it causes severe foliage injury. On potatoes two and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead or two pounds of arsenate of zinc to 50 gallons of water may be safely used. The spray must be applied evenly and must be put on when the young bugs are beginning to hatch. Although the arsenate of zinc should not be used on any other plants than potatoes, arsenate of lead may be used on all kinds of crops. One pound of it is not so deadly in effect as a pound of paris green, but it will not burn, it spreads and sticks much better, and it is easier to handle in the spray.

Calcium arsenate has a still lower killing power and a slight tendency to burn, so it is not recommended where the other sprays are obtainable. The burning can be prevented by adding equal amounts of good air-slaked lime. It is so inexpensive that it may well be used in the garden.

Swinburne Called War's Poet.

Nelson Collins, writing in Century, puts forward Swinburne as the poet of the world's war, and to prove his point he quotes liberally from Swinburne's "Songs Before Sunrise," published in 1871. "It is the greatest single volume of poetry in the last 50 years," Mr. Collins continues. "Swinburne was writing against King Frederick of Naples and Napoleon III and Francis Joseph, and for Italy in the birth of a new freedom and a betrayed France and a Europe disturbed, if not always demonstrative, throughout its length and breadth. Mazzini and Carducci were akin to him in abstract international mood. The poems are nearly 50 years old; but, then, he was a 'forward looking' man. And, anyway, what's in a date? The best book on the way the great war stamped the men who fought in it, 'The Red Laugh,' was written in 1905."

HOW UNTUTORED HALF OF HUMAN BRAIN CAUSES FOOLISH DREAMS.

—Manifestly there is a part of your brain that goes on thinking while you are asleep. Were this not the case you would have no dreams. What part? Nobody knows with certainty, but there is good reason for believing that it is the untutored half of the brain—the right half.

Each one of us has really two brains, right and left, just as we have a right leg and a left leg. The left brain does our thinking for us, while the right (if we are "right handed") is uneducated and does almost no thinking at all. So uneducated is it that we cannot without great difficulty use a pen or so simple an instrument as a pair of scissors with the left hand. For it is the right brain that controls the muscles of the left half of the body, and vice versa.

Having almost no work to do, the right brain needs no rest. It does not get tired, and so stays awake or at least partly so, while we sleep. Its thoughts are what we call dreams.

Your dreams are foolish, because in sleep your thinking is being done by the foolish half of your brain. It is simple minded; at times it seems semi-idiotic. Of judgment it possesses none at all, nothing being too absurd or impossible to be accepted by it without criticism.

For example, it often happens that in a dream you meet a near relative or other person who has been long dead. Are you surprised to see him or hear walking about and talking? Not a bit. The foolish brain thinks in a dull and stupid way, with no exercise of the reasoning faculty. Those parts of it which have to do with vision and speech seem to be chiefly active, judging from the ever-varying motion pictures thrown upon the screen of the mind during sleep, and from the constant talking that accompanies them.

The foolish brain may perhaps be compared to that of a monkey, though probably inferior. It forms concepts, but cannot put them together and draw from them the conclusions which are the basis of judgment.

LIFE'S PARTNER EASILY WON

How Business of Courtship and Marriage is Practiced Among Uncivilized Peoples.

The Azandi, a tribe living in the northeast of the Belgian Congo, sell wives amazingly cheap. A knife, costing about 75 cents, will procure an intending bridegroom a life's partner. Another "marriage market" thrives in the mountainous district of the Mafalees, in New Guinea. The price of each girl is one pig, augmented with dogs' teeth necklaces, and so on, according to the wealth of the girl's parents. The proposal is usually made by proxy, the boy sending a female relative to the lady of his choice.

The preliminaries to courtship among the Mafalees are rather picturesque. When a young man, wishing to marry, goes out to seek his "ojande" (literally, his flower), he will light a fire on a still day, in a bush or in an open space outside his village, and wait till a slight breeze carries the flame or smoke in one direction or another. He then takes that point of the compass as an indication and walks to the next village to find his "flower."

How Novel Ship Is Built.

A most remarkable 9,000-ton ship, destined to make but one voyage of 9,000 miles, being built in a British Columbia shipyard, is described and illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine. Its purpose is to carry 5,000,000 feet of lumber to England; but when it arrives at its destination, instead of being unloaded, it will simply be taken apart and turned bodily into a huge lumber pile. For the new vessel is all cargo, and the cargo forms the vessel.

The method of construction is to lay down the keel and fore-and-aft cross timbers, complete a skeleton bottom, mount donkey engines on the structure and then launch that portion of the vessel. The donkey engines hoist the heavy timbers aboard for the completion of the ship.

Why Called Leap Year.

Leap year is a year which leaps over, as it were, one day more than an ordinary year; a year which contains 366 days, as distinguished from an ordinary year, which includes only 365 days. Every year the number of which is divisible by four is a leap year, except when it happens to be any number of hundreds not divisible by four. Thus 1884 was a leap year, but not 1900, this omission of leap years in such centuries being necessary to correct the error which arises from the excess of the addition of one day in four years (i. e., six hours) to the year over the true length of the year, i. e., 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes.

How Aphids Destroy Plants.

That it is a matter of real importance, as well as interesting as a novelty, will be realized when it is considered that the annual plant destruction by aphids in the Pacific northwest alone entails a loss of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The Most Welcome Tire That Ever Came to Market

Men Who Appreciate Superlative Values Prefer The Brunswick

In every great tire factory, the chief question is: "How much can we give for the money?" And the product depends on the policy adopted.

Every man who has become acquainted with Brunswick Tires knows that Brunswick standards are again evident. This famous concern—noted as a leader in every line it entered since 1845—has once more proved that its policy is right.

A perfect tire is simply a matter of knowledge and standards and skill. No secrets nor patents prevent making an ideal tire.

But standards come first. For in tire making there is vast room for skimping, for subtle economies, for hidden shortcomings. Makers without the highest standards don't build high-grade tires.

The Brunswick organization of tire makers includes a brilliant staff of technical experts. Not a man

among them has spent less than 20 years in handling rubber.

Each is a master of his craft. And the new ideas they bring to the attention of Brunswick directors receive sincere consideration. Every proved betterment is adopted unanimously.

The Brunswick Tire is a combination of acknowledged features—plus Brunswick standards of manufacture.

The result is a super-tire, the like of which you have never known before. The kind of a tire you will gladly join in welcoming.

Yet Brunswicks cost no more than like-type tires.

Try ONE Brunswick. We promise a surprise. And we feel certain that you will want ALL Brunswicks.

Then good tires will have a new meaning to you.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
Baltimore Headquarters: 107 Hopkins Place

There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car
Cord—Fabric—Solid Truck



Cord Tires with "Driving" and "Swastika" Skid-Not Treads
Fabric Tires in "Plain," "Ribbed" and "BBC" Skid-Not Treads
Solid Truck Tires in all sizes authorized by the Society of Automotive Engineers

Reindollar Bros. & Co.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Three Valuable Properties AT KEYMAR, MD.

We have for sale in the village of Keymar, Md., any three of the four following properties for possession, April 1st, 1920.

NUMBER 1.
A log weatherboarder 6 room house, with all necessary outbuildings, all of which have been recently overhauled and painted. A good well and cistern, and some fruit. 3 acres of ground. Price \$1500.

NUMBER 2.
Practically new 6 room house, just papered and painted all in good condition. One half acre of ground. Price \$3000.

NUMBER 3.
Five room new bungalow in first-class condition. Lot 32x340-ft. Price \$1100.

NUMBER 4.
Six room house, stable, wash house, chicken house, well and cistern. All of which has been overhauled and painted. One acre of ground. Price \$2500.
8-15-tf

W. F. COVER,
Keymar, Md.

Yes, We Do Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory

A Little Talk About Surplus

"SURPLUS" IS MORE THAN A RAINY-DAY FUND.
IT IS AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD MANAGEMENT.

In the case of a Bank, a railroad, or a business institution, a large surplus means that the management is wise enough not to distribute all the profits in the form of dividends, but to reserve a portion for future use—it may be for emergencies, or it may be simply to invest in material, real estate, or something else requiring capital, and the possession of a surplus renders it unnecessary to borrow the money.

Every individual ought to have a surplus in the form of a savings account. It is exactly the same with the individual as with the corporation—his surplus indicates that his personal expenses have been kept so well within his income that there is something left over. It also shows that he has not used it all up in "dividends" of pleasure, but like a wise business man has "salted" some of it down for the future.

How much "surplus" have you? If you have never started a surplus fund, do so at once and keep adding to it. This Bank pays interest on "surplus accounts."

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Use the RECORD'S Columns

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

John H. Cluts and wife removed to town, last week, in the Richard Hill house, on Middle street.

Mrs. Jacob Null returned home on Monday from Frederick City Hospital very much benefited.

W. Wallace Reindollar returned home, last Saturday, from a four-weeks' camping experience in northern Maine.

O. R. Koontz has sold his property, on York St., to Amos J. Hilbert, for \$2500.00 and possession of same will be given October 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Mehning, of Keymar, Md., left on Saturday, in their auto for Braddock Heights, Md., where they will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fleagle returned to their home in Ohio, on Tuesday, after greatly enjoying a two weeks' visit here, among relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland and family, who have been summering at D. W. Garner's, returned to their home in New York, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Saylor, of Newark, N. J., Mrs. Myra Lindsay, of Washington, and Frank Metcalfe, of Union Bridge, spent last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

The extremely hot weather of the first of the week—up in the 90's—has not only been abnormal for September, but greatly to the disadvantage of the late corn crops. Canning corn has been especially hard hit on the acreage first planted in peas.

Field clerk David W. Hemler returned from service in France, on Monday, on the same vessel with Gen. Pershing. J. A. Hemler, his brother, was at the Hoboken dock and met him. On account of reports to deliver in person, to Washington, it may be several days before he reaches his home here.

Edw. W. Fleagle and son, Edward, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Elmer W. Fleagle, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent the past week with friends and relatives. Last Thursday, Mr. Fleagle and his brother celebrated their 50th birthday together, at their sister's, Mrs. Edw. Winter. Last Friday evening they left for their respective homes.

The recent sales of many Taneytown properties, at good prices, is one of the best possible advertisements for the town—of its desirability as a place in which to live. The only regret is that the high cost of labor and building material is standing in the way of a big boom that is now knocking at our doors, but in spite of it three fine new dwellings are now under way, and there is likelihood of another, this year yet—all just outside the corporate limits.

A heavy rain and windstorm visited this district, Thursday afternoon. The barn and shed doors, at John M. Staley's, were considerably damaged, and a new silo practically ruined. Heavy hail fell in the same neighborhood, doing great damage to corn for Calvin T. Fringer, Mr. Staley, and others. Windows are said to have been broken, trees blown down and other damage done at various places, but we have no details.

In response to the call for a public meeting in the Firemen's Building for the organization of a Community Welfare Association, last Monday night, eight persons came together. The small attendance was probably due in part to the necessary absence of some of the prime movers in the matter, and the thought that the meeting would not be held on that account. Without any other action the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, to meet at the same place at 8:30 o'clock.

The Girls' Home Makers Club, of Taneytown are busy girls. They have at least secured a room in which to hold their meetings and have been busy cleaning and painting and arranging the room. Mr. Mehning has given them the use of the room and the girls are busy in trying to get it fixed up. They would be glad if anyone in Taneytown has some old furniture that they do not need that they would allow them the use of it. They would like a few chairs and any other article of furniture which they could secure. The girls wish to thank all who assisted them in their little sale. They soon hope to be in working order. All girls interested are invited to join the club. The committee on arrangement of the room are Ruth Bankard, Valeria Humer and Beulah Hyser. If anyone has an oil stove which they would loan or rent, the girls could use it to advantage in their canning and cooking work.

Chas. Sommer and family, left for their home in Baltimore, 1313 N. Stricker St., Baltimore, on Wednesday.

A. B. Blanchard, of New York, who has been summering near Taneytown, returned on Thursday, from Baltimore, where he was the guest of Dr. Andrew B. Chalmers, retired Methodist clergyman, who is now general agent for Maryland of the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., with which, the late Col. Goulden was associated for so many years.

On Wednesday evening while the electrical storm was passing over, lightning struck the chimney on the summer kitchen on the farm of Geo. C. Naylor, doing considerable damage tearing the boards off the one end and some of the flooring up. The family had just left the summer kitchen for the house, less than a half minute before the stroke.

Taking Hold and Helping.

(For The Record.) With the "fall days" creeping up on us and vacation giving way to vocation—folks are either pleased, or putting, over the gay or glum "return to normal"—or abnormal. Chief among the annual screeds, we may confidently look for the monodic monographs which megaphone the set round of church activities for "the ensuing year." Far to the front stands the Midweek Prayer-meeting, ever the "preacher's problem."

But, why his problem alone? Is the rank and file of church folk immune from burden here? What becomes of the once-heralded and proud boast that "the prayer-meeting is the barometer of the church"? Just another epigram gone wild—and to seed? What a pity! Let's ask a question—a personal, pointed query, a quite natural and really fair interrogation: Why don't you go to the Wednesday night service?

Ouch! Phew—that went deep, didn't it? Maybe it's because you're not expected to be "on hand." Everybody isn't supposed to "get there"—or why hold the service in "a smaller room"? Evidently, therefore, it's only meant to be a meeting for the minority. Besides—even with all our churches meeting in union, there's only a "corporal's guard" out—and that proves the point. So you don't go for fear you really might happen to make a majority? How thoughtful of you! But stay—couldn't you nevertheless afford to risk it this year? Even though you imagine you're not expected—don't get "miffed." For honestly it's not because you're not wanted—it's simply because you haven't been there for so long, perhaps you've never "darkened the door" of the prayer service.

Again—we may be wrong in our guess. Mayhaps, after all, it may not be dread of a "cool reception" that's keeping you away, merely the remembrance of how "deucedly dull" the last meeting was that you attended—a longwhile ago.

Did you compare notes with the preacher who led, as to "the stupidity" of that meeting? No? Well, perhaps, if you had, it would very likely have astonished you to find how completely he would have agreed and sympathized with you. No one more than he was half so sensitive to its deadness. It's too bad you didn't feel perfectly free to ask him if he were simply trying to "fill in" the hour because he felt he had to do something to while away the time.

Poor man—he wasn't running the meeting the way it went, just because he wanted to, but for the life of him he either didn't know any other way to run it, or had to be governed by the atmosphere of the place. If others wouldn't "talk" he had to. If others wouldn't pray—he had no choice in the part he was compelled to play. Prolonged, profound, painful silence may suit our Quaker friends, but all the rest of us are in for "everybody to take part." And no one feels this more than he who tries to lead a prayer service.

Why don't you help him out once in a while? You'd soon notice how it would help him talk more helpfully and add unspeakable value to the joy of those seeking easement in the burden-bearing of life. Religious life, if it is to grow up to be fullgrown, must have some expression; numbness of the spirit is just as abnormal and limiting as dumbness of speech.

"Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." Speak out in meeting! Let your voice be heard in praise and prayer and timely talks. You needn't cheapen religion by recklessly dragging a curious and busybody world through your heart's innermost recesses. Nobody but God should have the key to the Holy of Holies of anybody's life. While to the refined soul the innermost sentiments, deepest affections and aspirations of the heart ought to be too sacred to be advertised abroad and made the common property of every Tom, Dick and Harry—on the other hand you may be very sure that convictions of conscience and confidences of faith that are not definitely told to others will soon turn weak, become forceless and be apt to die. Utterance is truth's best persuasion. It is the oxygen which the soul breathes. "Tell it out among the Nations" is the way the hymn puts it. It will help you as well as your neighbor.

Go to your minister right now and ask where he'd like to have you take hold of the midweek service—and help. There are at least four ways you can easily help: 1—Encourage your minister by helping him out of embarrassing "pauses" in the service. 2—Exert your influence in helping people face their duties toward this needed meeting. 3—Get everybody you can to take some part in its program. This, naturally, counts you in. 4—Ask your friends who stay away to go along with you to prayer meeting.

Extravagant Government Salaries.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Seventy-two officials of the Railroad Administration, described as "men on the staff of the director general," are receiving annual salaries aggregating \$1,398,000, according to an extension of remarks in today's Congressional Record by Representative Thompson, Republican, Ohio, who charged that other government agencies "seem to have utter disregard for economical expenditure of public funds."

Railroad Administration officials receiving the big salaries were given by Mr. Thompson as follows: Five at \$50,000 each; two at \$40,000; three at \$35,000; two at \$30,000; eight at \$25,000; eleven at \$20,000; one at \$18,500; one at \$18,000; one at \$17,500; six at \$15,000; one at \$14,000; one at \$13,200; one at \$12,500; four at \$12,000; one at \$10,800; one at \$10,600, and twenty-three at \$10,000.

Railroad Administration officials were described by Representative Thompson as "princes who sit in upholstered furniture and swivel chairs amidst luxurious surroundings, living as tax eaters."

Boston is taking its turn at disorder, this week, due to a strike within the police force, and consequent robbery and disorder following the lack of police protection. Seven persons are reported killed. The Governor has called out the State Guard, and the city is under military charge. A fight between the authorities and labor unions is in prospect.

Although the season has not quite ended, the Baltimore baseball club has won the pennant in the International League, as it can afford to lose all of the remaining games to be played, and still win by a good margin.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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.

"The Only Ambition"—that a Christ-follower can safely entertain ought to be of paramount concern these days. It will pay you to hear it fully and freely examined at the Presbyterian 10:30 morning service.

School and Society sessions scheduled the same hours as heretofore. "Dives This Morning—Lazarus Tonight"—and for what? Attend the 2:30 afternoon Piney Creek service and find out. Of course you'll want to be a learner at the usual Bible School, too.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 5:30 P. M. Union Prayer service, Wednesday evening, at 8 P. M. Keysville—Sunday School at 1:30 P. M. and service at 2:30.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, Rev. E. C. Prettyman will speak in the interest of the work of the Anti-saloon League. In the evening, the pastor will preach on "Meeting Obligations." This will be a service of special interest. The hours for evening services will be 7:30 and 8:30. A mistake was made in the time three weeks ago, unintentionally causing a little confusion.

Union Bridge Reformed Charge.—Baptist: 9:30 A. M., Sunday school. 10:30 A. M., Harvest Home service. 2:30 P. M., Rally Day, speaker Rev. A. H. Smith, of the Hoffman Orphanage. 8 P. M., Rally Day, music by Baust Orchestra. Singing, exercises and recitations.

The Worn-Out Introduction. "Interesting story teller, isn't he?" "Very. He never begins a yarn with the old bromide: 'I shall never forget it as long as I live.'"

Bang! Hobo—I don't know where my next meal is coming from, lady. Woman of House—Well, this is no information bureau.

PUBLIC SALE OF Household Goods, Etc.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his premises, on Fairview Avenue, Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th., 1919, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property:

ONE BEDROOM SUITE, sewing machine, Axminster rug, 1 stand, 2 reed rockers, 1 feather bed, 1 gong clock, 1 cradle, 1 chest, 1 trunk, hat rack, 8 dining-room chairs, 1 handsome buffet, 1 marble-top stand, 1 oak clock, kitchen table, 1 stand, 6 kitchen chairs, refrigerator, large buffet, 2 wash tubs, 1 table, gold-framed mirror, 1 cupboard, 1 umbrella rack, Cook Stove, buckets and tubs.

1-HORSE WAGON, AND 1 SET OF HAY CARRIAGES,

1 halter, 1 work collar and pad, 1 set of buggy harness, 1 set of wagon harness, lot of chains and single trees, 1 stable fork, corn sheller, 1 good wheelbarrow, 1 grain truck, 1 hod, 1 excellent wood saw, 1 good cross-cut saw, lot of tools, good hand saw, lot of shovels, ratchet brace, large grindstone, small grindstone, peck and half-bushel measures, 1 vise, lantern, and a lot of articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Cash. N. R. REINDOLLAR, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 12-2t

3 FARMS FOR SALE.—One along Piney Creek, 176 acres, near Kump Station. One of 180 acres, near Piney Creek and State Road. One of 115 acres near State Road.—J. E. DAVIDSON, Taneytown. 8-22-tf

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.

WANTED—Young Guineas, 1lb and over. Also Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Squabs, Calves, at highest cash prices; 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. Hides—highest prices. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL, 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.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES Paid for Calves, Eggs and Poultry, delivered Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Potatoes wanted.—F. E. SHAMM. 8-29-8t

SHOT GUN FOR SALE, new Columbia, single barrel breech loader.—JOHN E. SMITH, care Maurice M. Overholzer, near Taneytown.

FOR HOMES in town, and Farms, notice my real estate news.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown. 12-2t

GET R. C. HILTEBRICK to disc your wheat ground, for better results.

THE WILLING WORKERS of Grace Reformed church, will hold a home-made Cake and Candy Sale, on the church lawn, on Saturday eve, Sept. 20. 12-2t

INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, 3-speed, for sale by RAYMOND C. HILTEBRICK, Taneytown. 12-2t

FOR SALE—A nice Young Cow and Calf.—J. W. LAWYER, Mayberry.

BELL TOURING CAR, slightly used, for sale cheap to quick buyer.—OHLER'S GARAGE, Taneytown. 12-2t

FOR SALE—6 H. P. Stover Gasoline Engine and Belting, and an 8-in New Holland Chopper, good as new.—GIBER KEHOLTZ, Keymar. 12-2t

PUBLIC SALE, March 15th. Stock and Implements.—ALBERT BAKER, near Taneytown. 12-2t

FOR SALE—Store Room and Dwelling. A good well of water at the house in Mayberry.—Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH MYERS, Taneytown. 12-2t

6 PIGS six weeks old, for sale by NORMAN, FOX, near Otter Dale Mill.

OUR STORE is now open, and we invite inspection of our Latest Millinery Models. School Hats at reasonable prices. Mrs. J. E. POIST.

BRAN—We offer for quick delivery, a few tons of our own make of bran. Price \$49.00 per ton.—THE REINDOLLAR CO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—I am located in the store formerly occupied by the late E. W. Angell, and am ready for all kinds of repairing of Stoves and Tinware, and to furnish New Home-made Ware. Am ready at the same time to show the stock of the store, which is being closed out by the Executrix, at very attractive prices.—G. F. S. GILDS. 9-12-3t

FOR SALE—Good Fresh Cow, Calf or three weeks.—L. W. MEHRING, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Good Rubber-tire Buggy; also Sow and 10 Pigs.—WM. F. BRICKER.

TWO GASOLINE ENGINES for sale, 1 Wood Saw and a lot of Washing Machines. Write or Telephone L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg. 9-12-2t

TIMOTHY SEED—Still have some for sale.—JOHN S. TRETER, near Kump.

STRAYED—Two Cattle. Please give any information to HAROLD MEHRING and receive reward.

PUBLIC SALE, March 23. Live Stock and Implements. On the Shaeffer tan yard farm, 2 miles north of Westminster.—W. MURRAY MILLER. 19-2t

PUBLIC SALE, March 11.—P. G. HILTEBRICK, near Hoffman Orphanage, 3 miles from Harney.

GET MORE MONEY for your fancy Squabs. I will buy fancy and common old birds. I am also paying good prices for common Squabs. Everything must be delivered to me on Tuesday of each week. I usually have a few good pairs of the large breeds of Pigeons for sale; also Belgian hare rabbits.—BOWERS' Chick Hatchery and Pigeon Lofts.

4 STOCK HOGS wanted; weight 200 pounds each.—D. W. GARNER. 5-2t

PUBLIC SALE, March 8, of Stock and Implements, by WASHINGTON S. CLINGAN, near Taneytown. 5-2t

PUBLIC SALE, March 10, Live Stock and Implements.—R. M. KESSELING, near Marker's Mill. 5-2t

SEED WHEAT—500 bus. of Cleared and Graded Wheat for sale.—PAUL W. EDWARDS, Taneytown. 5-2t

STUDEBAKER ROADSTER in good condition, for sale cheap to quick buyer.—JOS. B. ELLIOT, Taneytown. 9-5-tf

"NO TRESPASSING" Cards on sale at this office—10c each, or 3 for 25c. 8-29-2t

NOTICE—I am prepared to put new celluloid in your auto curtains.—J. T. WANTZ, Taneytown. 8-29-3t

OPEN FOR BUSINESS. The new 5 to 25c Store. Bargains for everybody.—C. O. KEEN, on the Square. 8-29-3t

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn Printing Business, either now, or Nov. 1. A good opportunity to learn a useful and steady trade.—THE RECORD. 8-29-3t

FOR SALE—Store property, including 2 Acres of ground, near Union Bridge. Also, 40-Acre Farm, near Boring, W. M. R. R.—E. L. HARNER, 4 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md. 8-22-4t

MASON'S GARAGE—Automobile Repairing. Ford Work a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Friesland, Md. 7-4-3m

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. We Sell Butterick Patterns. **Koons Bros.** DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

We Have Provided for Your Every Summer Comfort Wearables for the House—all of Satisfactory Quality, and at Saving Prices.

Summer Underwear For Ladies Qualities that fit right, and feel cool and comfortable. Women's Union Suits and Vests, in Fine Lisle finish. Muslin and Knit Drawers.

Women's Stylish Footwear We have a complete line of the best shapes, in Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Kid, and Brown Leather, in Lace Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps. White Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps. Children's Oxfords and One-strap Pumps.

Wash Dress Goods Light and Dark Patterns, in Printed and Plain Voiles. Beautiful Dress Ginghams, in selected Plaids and Checks, at Special Prices.

Summer Rugs 9x12 Rugs, in Fibre, Crex, Deltox, Congolet and Brussels. Linoleum and Floortext, in beautiful patterns.

Men's Dress Straw Hats Men's Improved Sennet Yacht Bleached Hats and fine Split Braided Yacht. Also Staple Alpine, woven of Java Palm. A full assortment of Men's and Boys' Golf Caps.

Men's Dress Shirts and Neckwear Men's French Cuff, Soft Shirts, assorted patterns, in Madras, Percale and Silk. Men's Popular-priced Fancy Ties, in Four-in-Hand and Club Ties. White Wash Ties, and Novelty and Stripe Designs.

KEEN'S

5, 10 and 25c Store On the Square, Taneytown. **KNOCKS AT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING**

- A Good Assortment of Candy, 5 and 10c lb.
- Good Heavy Glass Tumblers, 5c each.
- Quality Roller Toweling, 1/2 yds, 10c.
- A Few Full-sized Work Shirts, 75c.
- Good Quality Cotton Hose, 10c Pair.
- Standard Clothes Pins, 2 Doz., 5c.
- School Tablets, 5c.
- Rubber Heels, 10c Pair.
- Teaspoons, 2 for 5c.
- Thin Blown Shell Tumblers, 4 for 25c.
- "Rutland" Box Paper and Envelopes, 15c.
- Crash Toweling, 12c Value; 10c yd.
- Cut the High Cost of Living by using Stocking Feet, 10c Pr
- Men's Stiff Collars, 10c.
- O. N. T. Crochet Cotton, 10c.
- Your Favorite Novel, 10c.

CROWN GRAIN DRILLS

HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION FOR HALF A CENTURY. SIMPLE to OPERATE. ACCURATE and DURABLE. Best Drill for the Farmer. If in the Market for a Drill see the Nearest Dealer or Write Direct to CROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 50 Wayne Street, PHELPS, N. Y. FRANKLIN BOWERSOX, Dealer, Taneytown, Md.

NOTICE!

The State Board of Health has forbidden Bathing or Swimming in Piney Creek, at or near the Taneytown Pumping Station. All persons are warned not to Swim or Bathe in the Dam or Creek at that immediate neighborhood. Offenders will be punished as the law provides. The Burgess and Commissioners. 12-2t ELVIN D. DERN, Burgess.

LOST Certificate of Deposit.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Deposit No. 28,341 for \$1200.00 dated April 2, 1919, drawn to the order of F. David Ohler, on The Birnie Trust Co., of Taneytown, has been lost and application has been made for the issue of a duplicate of the same. F. DAVID OHLER. 8-29-3t

NOTICE OF Transfers and Abatements

The Burgess and Commissioners will meet on September 18 and 19, from 8 to 9 P. M., for the purpose of considering and making abatements and transfers. ELVIN D. DERN, Burgess. ROBT. S. MCKINNEY, Clerk. 5-2t