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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 22.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 10

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Hon. Thomas Parran, a member of the State Road Commission, is campaigning for Mr. Warburton, notwithstanding the fact that his chief, Mr. Weller, is also a candidate.

The state and legislative printing was awarded, on Tuesday, to King Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, for \$18,490, who underbid the next competitor by only \$10.00. The bids ran as high as \$21,740.

The German government has taken a hand in setting the styles, by advising the women not to adopt wide skirts, as they require more goods, hence narrow skirts are preferable in war time.

The crop of onions ranks with that of potatoes and peaches, as being unprofitable this year, on account of the big yield. Unfortunately, onions will not materially help to reduce the high cost of living.

The Baltimore News has been sold by Frank A. Munsey to Stuart Oliver, who has been general manager of the property for the past eight years. The sale seems to have no special significance, and is not likely to result in any great change in the policy of the paper.

The State Camp of Pennsylvania, of the P. O. S. of A., held a big parade in Reading, last week, there being over 11,000 men in line, with 50 bands and 20 floats. The State Camp of the state is composed of about 1100 delegates, representing over 700 camps and about 120,000 members.

Germany has apparently backed down on the submarine warfare controversy with this country, and has given assurance that no more passenger ships will be sunk without warning, and without safety to the lives of non-combatants, provided the ships do not offer resistance, nor try to escape. This insurance is expected to operate largely on the side of the maintenance of peace between this country and Germany.

Dope fiends have hit upon a substitute for the drugs which before the enforcement of the Anti-narcotic Harrison drug act they were accustomed to use. It is paregoric and Jamaica ginger. Gallons and gallons of these stimulants have been sold by druggists of the state. It is declared that those addicted to the dope habit purchase paregoric by the gallons and use it in quantities of various sizes according to amount necessary to cause the desired exhilaration.

Candidates for the legislature, in Frederick county, are going through the same experience as was familiar in Carroll, two years ago, that of being asked to plainly state their stand on the liquor question. It is probable that in addition to the state-wide bill, there will be presented a local bill for Frederick county. Some persons thought that the Anti-Saloon League would keep hands off until after the primaries, but the A. S. L. is taking no chances on having possibly all wet candidates.

Twenty million pounds of tea, about one-fourth of the bonded warehouse stock in the United Kingdom, is stored in the port of London's Cutler street warehouse, awaiting the orders of the War Office. It is intended for the supply of the British forces. The bulk of it has come from India and Ceylon. About twice a week orders are received for the dispatch of certain specified quantities, according to an approved sample supplied by the War Office. Fifty thousand pounds is about the usual size of the order.

E. O. Excell, of Chicago, in line with plans made for reorganization of the Winona Assembly, at Winona Lake, Ind., has bought in the property of the organization for \$100,000. He was for many years president of the board of directors. With the reorganization of the assembly, Wm. Jennings Bryan will become president. Dr. Solomon C. Dickey, it is expected, will be retained as general manager. The Winona Assembly always has been a money loser, and it is estimated that nearly \$900,000 has been spent in popularizing the place. This season, however, it was so successfully conducted as to leave no deficit.

Joseph M. Street, editor of the Harford Democrat; G. Grover Street and J. Granville Heaps were arrested at Belair, last Saturday, on warrants sworn out against them by William S. Forwood, Jr., who charges them with malicious libel. Justice Lewis J. Williams released them on bail of \$100 each for the action of the Grand Jury, which will convene on September 13. The action grew out of the publication in the Harford Democrat of August 27 of an article which stated that at the tournament held at St. Mary's Church, near Pyleville, Mr. Forwood, who had been actively electioneering for Emerson C. Harrington for Governor, had a motor truck at or near the church grounds loaded with whiskey, which he was dispensing in the interest of his candidate.

A Problem in Arithmetic.

Suppose a stone was placed a rod apart for 30 miles, and a basket placed a rod from the first stone, how far would a man travel who would gather the stones up singly, and return them to the basket? The above is published by request. Presumably, the basket is placed a rod back of the first stone, in a straight line.

Carroll County S. S. Convention.

The annual Sunday School Convention for Carroll County was held in the Dutch picnic grove, at Smallwood, on Thursday of this week. The day was somewhat cloudy and only a small number of people gathered in the forenoon, but after the lunch hour the woods filled up with automobiles and buggies and a good sized audience was present. Even the county candidates remembered the time and place. The woods were "full of them."

The morning session was brief. It was opened with a devotional service conducted by Rev. W. L. Seabrook. The county president, George W. Yeiser reviewed the work of the association during the past year and read the report of the treasurer, which showed a balance of \$50.00 and the same amount due to the State Association.

The remainder of the session was taken up by reports. Miss Treva L. Yeiser, Superintendent of the Cradle Roll; Mrs. Chas. Lipp, Superintendent of the Home Department and Jesse P. Garner, Superintendent of Teacher Training, read reports and addressed the convention. The music was led by Prof. R. J. Brandenburg with Miss Yeiser at the organ.

The afternoon session was opened with the song "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," led by the author, Prof. J. G. Dailey, of Philadelphia. The musician introduced the song with a mixture of wit and wisdom and proved a popular attraction. The song itself proved popular and copies were in demand. Prof. Dailey sang a number of other songs and led the audience in singing them, in which he showed marked musical talent.

The devotional service of the afternoon was conducted by Rev. J. W. Reinicke, of Westminster. The addresses of the afternoon were delivered by Robert J. Hooper, the State Superintendent; Miss Maggie S. Wilson, State Superintendent of Elementary Work; Rev. Edgar T. Read, Westminster, and Rev. J. Luther Hoffman, Silver Run.

The Convention appropriated the usual sum, \$100.00 to the state work. Resolutions of thanks were adopted, as presented by Rev. S. R. Downie, Chairman of the Committee, expressing appreciation of the work of all who had part in the Convention. Rev. W. L. Seabrook and his people are worthy of special mention, having served lunch to a large number of persons at a nominal price.

The officers were re-elected: Geo. W. Yeiser, President; George Mather, Vice-President; Ada L. Trump, Sec.-Treasurer; Rev. W. H. Hetrick, Supt. of Organized Adult Bible Class Work; Treva L. Yeiser, Supt. of Cradle Roll; Mrs. Chas. Lipp, Supt. of Home Department; Jesse P. Garner, Supt. of Teacher Training; Rev. Edgar T. Read, Supt. of Temperance Work.

Some additions and changes were made in the Executive Committee, but we do not have the full list of names.

One change was made in the Constitution, authorizing the formation of a district of the county in each civil district instead of four districts for the whole county, as heretofore.

An Appreciation of Ex-Mayor Hayes.

The editor of the RECORD was deeply shocked to learn of the sudden death of Ex-Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, at Oakland, Garrett county, last Friday afternoon. Mr. Hayes had been attracted to Mt. Lake Park, last summer, by the Bible Conference, and was so pleased that he returned again this summer. The writer was intimately in company with him, both years, and especially so this year, until only four days before his death, and had learned to appreciate his friendship, and his worth as an intelligent, christian gentleman.

Mr. Hayes was a most unassuming genial man. He was an enthusiastic automobilist, finding the keenest pleasure in driving his own car over the excellent mountain and state roads; and every morning at 6 o'clock he and his sister, Miss Julia, would take a long spin before breakfast, a custom which they also followed every favorable morning when at their home in Baltimore.

He had the lawyer's faculty for getting at the bottom of things, and in his many trips became possessed of many bits of interesting local history and tradition which he enjoyed telling, and this knowledge was frequently elaborated by the taking of kodak photographs, of which he had quite a collection. He knew the state road leading from Baltimore to Oakland, practically every foot of the way, and all of the historic incidents connected with the old National turnpike.

He had planned to take a trip from Baltimore to Gettysburg, via Taneytown, and the writer pleasantly anticipated this trip in the near future. Mr. Hayes was very desirous of making the run over our new state road, and wanted to see Taneytown and the approach to the battlefield from this side.

The companionship existing between Mr. Hayes and his sister was simply fine. They were more than brother and sister—they were good friends, and chums. A more ideal relation could not be imagined.

Mr. Hayes was devoted to Bible study and to his church, and had a large Bible class in Baltimore in which he took great interest. Optimistic and liberal minded, always, he was a most genial and entertaining companion, and his conclusions were always fair and likely to be worth accepting without question. He was a prince among real men, always kindly, though at times apparently gruffly outspoken, and always devoid of superfluities of manner calculated to deceive.

Candidates' Names Omitted.

The name of Ervin L. Hess should have appeared in our last issue, as a Democratic candidate for member of the State Central Committee; also the name of Joseph D. Whimert, Democrat, for County Commissioner. These names were not reported to us, consequently were omitted.

The complete list, therefore, contains 50 candidates, (one Republican for the House of Delegates to be supplied) 14 places within the gift of the voters of the county, not counting the candidates for the Central Committees.

HOW ABOUT YOUR TAX BILL FOR THIS YEAR?

The Time is Now Here for Action, and Not Mere Talk.

It has been remarked to us that the RECORD has "let up" on the tax question. Why not? Newspaper talk is not what is needed now; it is time for action by the taxpayers. Some people make the mistake of talking too much, and doing too little; if talk is any good at all, it is to lead up to action—it is deeds, not words, that count.

The RECORD assumes that most of our large taxpayers, at least, have already interviewed the collectors. If they have, they know the size of this year's bill, and if they like it, there is nothing more to say. Some 500, or more, former taxpayers in the county unquestionably have no kick, as they pay no taxes this year, due to the furniture exemption. Perhaps the law was a scheme to get the votes of this class?

The officer has had a bit of new personal experience, this year. Heretofore we had been paying state and county tax on the shares of stock of the Company. This year, we pay on the full reported value of the plant, no exemption for office furniture nor machinery, and our tax bill is \$23.47 higher than last year. Of course, we like that, for it is a nice specimen of fairness—our machinery and furniture taxed in full, without any reference to its value in the market. Evidently, we must help to make up the loss sustained by exempting mortgages, judgments, household furniture and farm machinery. There are other business corporations in the county that can tell the same story.

The RECORD has heretofore, in a series of editorials, shown the course that the taxpayers should pursue to add over \$18,000 a year to the tax receipts of the county, and gave suggestions, that, if adopted, would add several thousands more. The Baltimore Sun, in a series of articles, showed up the waste of state funds in many departments, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. The information relative to the increase in taxes, and the remedies to be applied, are therefore before the people.

The logical thing for the people to do now, is organize, decide on what relief measures they want passed by the legislature, then get after the candidates to be elected this year to pledge themselves to use every effort to have the measures passed. It will be bad policy to wait until after the election, and it would also be wise for all of the counties, if possible, to act in concert, and do it as soon as possible. Even action in Carroll alone would almost surely result in the passage of local relief laws, as the four chief items we mentioned in previous articles could be adopted for Carroll alone, if necessary, representing a replenishment of our county treasury of approximately \$19,000 a year, as follows:

Tax Mortgages and Judgments, \$6250
Replace Furniture Tax, over \$5000
Collection of Taxes by Treasurer, \$5000
Abolishing Primary Elections, \$2800
Since writing the previous article on the cost of collecting our taxes, the figures of the cost for last year have been published, showing an increase in cost for the year of \$1110.43—the more they collect, the more the collectors get, and this year they will get still more. The cost of collection the past year was \$6623.02, while for the previous year it was \$5512.50. In Washington county, as we before stated, where half again as much tax is collected as in Carroll, the County Treasurer receives a salary of \$3300 for all of his duties, and collects all of the taxes. Carroll county, therefore, could add another \$1000 to the salary of its Treasurer (\$1500) for tax collecting, and save \$5623.02 a year, or even double his salary and save \$5123.02 a year.

We have no complaint to make against the collectors, but against the law for the county that provides them. Carroll is the only county in the state with such a law, and only two other counties in the state (Allegany and Worcester) have more than one collector, and these two have but three collectors each.

Last year we had to have a primary election for U. S. Senator and Congressman. The cost of this primary contest is reported as \$2483.67, and of general election cost as \$6271.08. As 7128 votes were cast for Senator, it cost the taxpayers \$1.25 for each vote cast and counted. How is that for an exhibition of free government and economy?

And the men who have their wealth sunk in mortgages and judgments can afford to grin over the portion of this \$1.25 they pay, as well as over the other items that the farmers and business men have to "come across" for. This is a pretty "free" country, if we only have our property on the various exemption lists.

The Maryland Primary Battle.

The fight between Lee and Harrington will not be decided until the votes are counted, so far as any "sure thing" verdict at present is concerned. Baltimore county is surely for Harrington, while Carroll and Harford appear pretty evenly balanced between the two. Lee will get Montgomery, while Harrington will get Allegany, but in the most of the other western shore counties there is a battle royal in progress, and this is largely the situation in the eastern shore counties.

Senator Lee apparently ought to carry Baltimore city, as he has the best of the organization working for him headed by Mayor Preston; but there is nothing sure about it, besides, the "County unit" feature keeps at home any surplus of votes Baltimore may give.

The fight between Weller and Warburton for the Republican nomination is less bitter, but is nevertheless quite lively. Several weeks ago there was nothing in sight but Weller, who has the best working organization; but Warburton is winning by personal contact with the people, wherever he goes, and is apt to have a surprisingly strong following by Sept. 14.

Hampstead's Annual Carnival.

"The Biggest Event of the Week in Maryland" is the slogan the people of Hampstead are using to advertise their annual Carnival and Fair to be held in that town, Friday and Saturday, September 10 and 11. A most elaborate program consisting of several big parades, military drill and sham battle, band concerts, addresses by both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor as well as candidates of both parties from Carroll and Baltimore counties. The enthusiasm is not confined to the town of Hampstead. Neighboring towns and communities have entered into the affair with a true Carnival spirit.

Friday is Republican Day and the town will be a veritable "Mecca" for the candidates of that party. William T. Warburton and C. E. Weller will both make addresses. The big industrial parade will also be held on this day. In line will be found Westminster's crack military company and Boy Scouts, several volunteer fire companies with their apparatus, a troupe of cavaliers, several bands of music and other features besides the scores of displays of merchants, fraternal organizations, farmers and others. The selection and crowning of the Carnival queen will be at night, following a grand masked frolic and parade.

A magnificent automobile parade is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, September 11, in which more than a hundred decorated automobiles are expected to enter. This is also Democratic Day and a host of Democratic candidates will be in evidence.

Baseball games, free street performances, motion pictures and vaudeville and numerous amusing attractions will fill the entire time both days.

Do Not Use Chemicals in Canning.

The Pennsylvania Farmer, says: "Having taken considerable space and gone to considerable expense this year to show that the canning of vegetables and fruit is the growers' best resource for profitable saving and marketing of the surplus produce, and having shown that successful canning of even corn, peas and beans requires only complete sterilization by heat and tight sealing, we wish to make every canner understand that the use of any canning chemical is not only entirely unnecessary but decidedly injurious to health if for your own home use, and wholly illegal if your goods are to be marketed."

The use of chemical preservatives in canned foods is against the federal pure food law for home consumption. Consider now what happens when you eat food preserved by chemicals. In the first place, digestion is in itself a process of fermentation. Just as soon as you put milk in your stomach it begins to curdle or ferment. One of the chief digestive fluids in the stomach is hydrochloric acid, which curdles the milk as its first process in the digestion of it. This hydrochloric acid also digests meats and all other protein foods. Anything that stops this fermentation arrests digestion. Any chemical that will arrest the fermentation of canned vegetables and fruits will also arrest the action of this hydrochloric acid, and thus interfere with digestion. Therefore, never use chemical preservatives in canning vegetables or fruits.

Insurance for 4th Class Mail.

The following rules and rates now govern fourth class mail:

Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$5.00 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed \$25.00 on payment of fee of 5 cents; not to exceed \$50.00 on payment of a fee of 10 cents; or not to exceed \$100.00 on payment of a fee of 25 cents; in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in case of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the Postal service of the United States.

This amendment provides that the following indemnity will be paid for loss of insured parcels mailed on and after September 1, 1915.

Covered by 3 cent fee. Value up to \$5
Covered by 5 cent fee. Value up to \$25
Covered by 10 cent fee. Value up to \$50
Covered by 25 cent fee. Value up to \$100
Particular attention is directed to the 3 cent fee for parcels for which, in the event of loss, the sender desires no more than \$5.00.

The Postmaster at Mailing office may, on payment of one cent, give the sender an ordinary parcel of fourth class mail a receipt therefor. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt shall be affixed thereto.

Kansas Wheat Shortage.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in his report issued today, estimated the Kansas wheat yield for this year at 98,890,000 bushels, as against an estimate of 105,000,000 in July and 138,700,000 in June. Continued rains that made impossible the harvesting of the Kansas wheat were held responsible for the big loss in the State's crop production. Millions of bushels of grain were lost by Kansas farmers because of the weather, that would not permit threshing, and much of the wheat in shocks was lost during the wet season, the report stated.

The report today was for conditions in Kansas, August 25. It estimated the wheat yield at 13 bushels an acre, with a loss and abandonment of nearly 20 percent of the 9,449,000 acres planted last fall.

Sudden Death of Rev. M. L. Beard.

Rev. M. L. Beard, pastor of Thurmont Lutheran church, died suddenly, on Thursday night, of heart failure. He was taken ill while making a pastoral visit. He was 66 years old. His first charge after leaving Seminary was at Mt. Joy, Pa. He was in the ministry 37 years.

WAR ON ILLITERACY THROUGH POPULAR EFFORT.

The Entire South Active to the Necessity for Such Work.

Georgia is following the lead of North Carolina in an organized effort to banish illiteracy, and the movement is enlisting attention everywhere. Several months ago the educational leaders of North Carolina organized a State-wide movement for the eradication of illiteracy by the establishment of "moonlight" schools upon practically every hill of the Tar-heel State.

In this movement practically every organization in the State has been enlisted. The interest which has been taken in this movement not only by the educators, including all members of all the co-operating organizations, but also by those for whom the schools are intended, is wonderful. This State-wide movement, if successful, it appears, bids fair to become hardly less than epoch-making in the matter of education in Southern States.

All plans are now ready for the State-wide opening of the "moonlight" schools, which will be on the evening of Labor Day, September 6. Labor Day in North Carolina is to be a labor day in fact. This day will be "observed by the county educators by walking over their districts explaining the plan and announcing the opening which is to occur the following evening." The account in a North Carolina newspaper continues:

"The demand for instruction is sure to be great, and when the school bells ring for the first 'moonlight' school the sight of hundreds of men and women, ranging in age from 18 to 80, coming from their homes in the small towns and from the hollows and over the hills, to receive their first lessons in reading and writing, and some to improve their limited education, should repay the teachers in some measure for the sacrifices they are making of their leisure time in behalf of the great cause of education in this country."

Instructions and suggestions have been given to the teachers—all of whom are volunteers—as to methods to be used to get the best results. These instructions go into minute detail, telling how to enlist pupils in the preliminary campaign, what to do on the first evening, how to secure and keep up attendance, how to get supplies and how to reach indifferent and peculiar cases among illiterate people.

The teachers have been carefully impressed with the idea that great tact must be exercised in giving instructions to older people in order not to offend them by seemingly curt or abrupt methods, since the success of the "moonlight" school plan rests entirely upon arousing and retaining the interest of the adult pupils.

This plan is being indorsed everywhere, by patriotic Fraternal Societies. At the recent State Camp session of the P. O. S. of A., held in Centerville, Queen Anne's County, the campaign against illiteracy was fully indorsed through resolutions, and action taken looking to the securing of public school houses for night schools. Some of the school authorities have already given their consent, and members of the order, and some teachers, are willing to volunteer for teaching service.

Hog Prices will be High.

Hog products which were exported from the United States for the ten months ending with April, 1915, amounted to more than 115 million dollars. The large export increase was due to the European war. And when peace comes again, Europe, the demand for hog products will be greater than now because the hog herds of Europe are being slaughtered to furnish the armies with meat.

The supply of beef in the United States will be limited for several years, and the production of mutton will not be able to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population. There is but one big source of supply left—the hog.

But the American hog, if given a chance, will furnish not only the United States with meat, but Europe also; and in doing so it will yield a handsome profit to the American farmers who prepare now for the high prices that are certain to be paid for hogs in the future.

I know from a practical and successful experience of more than fifty years in the swine industry that the hog is the most profitable animal kept on the farm, and in the future, owing to the decrease in the supply of other meats, will be, when properly cared for, more profitable than ever. Even the tenant farmer, with his short lease and limited capital, can embark successfully in the swine industry.

While with present conditions—corn bringing from 60 to 75 cents a bushel, and hogs \$7.00 to \$7.25 a hundredweight—many farmers may consider that it is more profitable to sell the corn than to rear hogs, yet if this is done it will be a serious mistake.

I well remember when hogs have been low heretofore, and corn high, farmers sold nearly all their hogs, including their brood sows, in a desire to sell their corn. And these same farmers, when conditions have changed, were scouring the country and attending every farm sale in an endeavor to secure brood sows at fabulous prices. They desired to rebarb in the swine industry and secure the high prices and profits they had lost and which their more fortunate neighbors were enjoying.

That there will be a temptation to the present season to fatten the brood sows, after weaning the pigs, and send them to slaughter is already evident. Many farmers object to holding over their brood sows because the sows get too fat and fail to breed. But this condition can be prevented easily by keeping the sows apart from the hogs that are being fattened. With a good grass pasture and very little grain after the pigs are weaned, the brood sow will gain in vigor and be in excellent condition for breeding next December, though somewhat thin in flesh.

—John Cowlin in Farm and Fireside.

An effort is being made by Emmitsburg parties to have the Electric railway extended from Thurmont to Emmitsburg, a distance of seven miles, along the state road.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, August 30th., 1915.—The last will and testament of Margaret Ruth Arnold, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Lymon U. Arnold and Nancy E. Zincon, who received order to notify creditors.

Denton E. Yingling and William F. Yingling, executors of Martha R. Yingling, deceased, received order to deposit funds of infant, and settled their first and final account.

Annie S. and Curvey F. Ament, executors of George Ament, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Susie E. Gummel, administratrix of Jacob B. Gummel, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Wesley M. Geiman, acting executor of Abraham I. Geiman, deceased, received order to pay funds to Paul W. Englar.

Mirven E. Cashman, administrator of John T. Clingan, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of William W. Mitten, deceased, granted unto Laura A. Mitten, who received order to notify creditors and returned inventory of debts.

TUESDAY, August, 31st., 1915.—Lymon U. Arnold and Nancy E. Zincon, executors of Margaret Ruth Arnold, deceased, returned inventory of debts and received order to sell real estate.

Samuel C. and John T. Stoner, executors of David Stoner, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted order nisi.

The last will and testament of Ellenore McGee, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Laura Hyle, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Nicholas J. Walsh and Daniel H. Millender, administrators of Casper H. Millender, deceased, returned inventory of personal property, debts due and money, receiving orders to sell personal property and stocks.

Levi J. Motter, administrator of Mandilla Stair, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Levi J. Motter, executor of George Stair, deceased, settled his second and final account.

The last will and testament of Samuel P. Morelock, late of Carroll county, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted unto Franklin K. Baker, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Samuel C. and John T. Stoner, executors of David Stoner, deceased, received order to transfer judgment.

(Monday, next, being a legal holiday, Court will set on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Wire Fencing and Trees.

In running wire fences it may be necessary or desirable to attach the wires to trees along the fence lines. In many regions old fence rows have grown up naturally to trees; in others, windbreaks have been planted between fields, making tree lines to which wire fencing may be attached without the labor and expense of setting posts.

In attaching wires to trees, however, it is bad practice to fasten them directly to the trees, for when this is done the wire will be grown over and embedded within the tree itself. This has a number of disadvantages. Not only do the wounds mar the appearance of the tree but they also afford entrance for diseases which cause decay. In the second place, if the tree is ever cut for lumber the best part of the trunk has to be thrown out and wasted, or else, if the wires and staples are deeply embedded, the tree may be sawed into without any knowledge on the part of the sawmill men that the wires are there. The results are likely to be disastrous to the saw, and many even endanger human life. Further, it is impossible after the wire is grown over to move the fence without cutting the wire or chopping deep into the tree.

A better way, and one that protects both the tree and the fence, is to nail to the tree a strip of wood from 4 to 6 inches wide and an inch thick and of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wires can be stapled to this strip. As the tree grows the strip is forced out and the tree is not injured. The strip can be nailed tighter from time to time, the wire fence always remaining stapled to it. If there is occasion to move the fence or cut the tree, the strip can be pried off without any difficulty. —News Letter.

DIED.

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

CLASSON.—Mrs. Stella, wife of Theodore Classon, died suddenly on Sunday evening, Aug. 29, at her home near Kump, of heart failure caused by fatty degeneration and acute indigestion. Stella Virginia Classon was the daughter of the late John F., and Mary J. Bowman, of Emmitsburg, and was aged 46 years, 6 months and 16 days. She was married to Theodore Classon, Feb. 21st., 1906.

In the death of Mrs. Classon the community loses a most estimable member, one whose activities were always marked with great willingness and success, not alone in advancing the welfare of St. Joseph's church, of which she was an active and devout member, but always willing to do her part in whatever she was given to do.

Mrs. Classon is survived by her husband, four sisters, Mrs. John Harner, Mrs. John Little, of Emmitsburg; Mrs. Edith Gelwicks, of Hagerstown; and Mrs. Gertrude Fair, of Harrisburg, Pa., and one brother, Harry Bowman, of Kump. Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Catholic church, on Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Cuddy officiated at the Requiem Mass; interment in cemetery of the church.

CARDS OF THANKS.

I most sincerely thank my neighbors and friends for their extreme kindness, during the illness and death of my wife.

THEO. A. CLASSON.

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

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege 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 Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd., 1915.

All articles on this page are either
original, or properly credited. This has al-
ways been a fixed rule with this office, and we
suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

THE REPUBLICANS have one advantage
over the Democrats in Carroll, this fall—they
will have less disappointed office-
seekers, there being 40 Democrats and
only 19 Republicans after 14 offices.

SENATOR LEE lays stress on the fact
that he is the father of the direct pri-
mary law. This may be good campaign
material in Baltimore, but we doubt
whether it will gain him votes in the
counties, unless our tax-payers are more
enthusiastic over the law than we think
they are.

PENNSYLVANIA will vote, this fall, for and
against Woman Suffrage, and it will be the
biggest issue of the campaign; but as
usually the case, both sides, in order to
win votes, will give a vast amount of
misinformation in order to influence
votes. The truth likely is that equal suf-
frage will produce neither all of the ben-
efits, nor all of the ills, claimed for it.

A GOOD MANY FARMERS are guessing at
the wheat market, and as long as they
know that they are merely "guessing,"
they may be safe enough. It is the farmer
who thinks he is smart and knows what
is going to happen, that is in the most
danger. We think that a pretty good
rule to follow, in selling wheat or any-
thing else, is to sell it when it is in its best
condition, and when the owner is ready to
sell. The money in hand, and invested,
is likely to be worth more than wheat
lying in a barn.

Watch Results of the Primary Election

If there is any real virtue in the
primary election law, it can be developed
this year, and it will be well worth the
effort of the taxpayers to try to locate the
advantages, if any, for if there be no
direct and positive benefit, the law should
be repealed, at once, and the big addi-
tional expense of the primary election be
saved. With open minds, and without
prejudice, a careful analysis of results
should be made.

To us, the law merely represents a
shifting of responsibility for nominations
more directly to the people, in place of
the old indirect responsibility of delegated
conventions chosen by the people. The
disappointed ones can not so easily blame
"the organization" for their defeat, but
can nevertheless just as easily place the
blame on individuals—on more individuals
than under the old law—while the
taxpayers have no assurance that the
candidates under the new law are a
particle more fit than under the old.

There is a change in the selection of
candidates, but not necessarily an im-
provement—worth its cost. However, we
do not want to prejudice results. The
main thing we want to emphasize now,
is, that the people as a whole should get
busy and see whether they can find a re-
turn equivalent for the extra tax money
they are spending for the change.

This is not a law fastened on us beyond
recall. Too many of us are willing to
take what is given us, thinking it not
worth while to try to get from under.
The whole tax burden rests on the preva-
lence of this idea. We forget the strength
of our own capacity for self-government,
and fail to clearly see that the most of
the burdens we bear are not the ones we
asked for, but the ones that came un-
sought. The people never asked for the
primary law, the furniture exemption law
nor the mortgage tax exemption. The
question now is, will we continue to
accept these added burdens, without
effective protest? If we do, then the
fault is ours and there should be no com-
plaint from us.

Voters should not only watch the
primary election for results, but should
make use of the opportunity to vote
directly for the candidates of their party
best qualified—when they know them—to
fill the various offices. This is a case of
the whole people acting as a jury, instead
of a selected convention acting as a jury,
and locally, at least, voters have the op-
portunity of measuring and selecting
men. If the law is a good one, then it is
up to us, as voters, to make use of it and
get the best there is in it.

The Unquenchable "T. R."

Col. Roosevelt has recently found a
new channel for the firing of his hotshot,
which have no doubt been accumulating
for some time. As his late enemies—
Taft supporters—have become quite in-
nocuous, and the Progressive party some-
what indistinct, issues for his broadsides
have been wanting ever since he proved
Mr. Barnes, of New York, to be a
"Boss"—which has been quite a long
time for such an imaginative personage.

At Mt. Lake Park, recently, Hon.
Champ Clark said of Roosevelt, "He
knows a little about more things than
any other man in the United States,"
and this is likely to be true—with differ-
ence of opinion as to the propriety of the
use of the word "little." Therefore, it is
a great deal to expect that the Colonel
can keep quiet when such a big play is
on the stage as the European war, a play
which he would naturally know more
than "a little" about.

His presentation of views, however,
directly before a camp of students, and
which involved an attack on the Presi-
dent and his administration, was "going
some" even for the war-scarred Colonel;
and that his action has called for a re-
primand from the Secretary of War for
Major General Wood, who had charge of
the camp and who gave the opportunity
for such an address, was a very matter of
fact outcome.

Such remarks as those unloaded by the
Colonel appear to have been clearly
foreign to the course of instruction the
students are in training for, and that
this opportunity was accepted on which
to deliver such heavy shot against prac-
tically the employers of the students,
seems to us to have been an exhibition of
nerve wholly unjustifiable, and a "but-
ting in" at a most inappropriate place.

Poor Defense of Furniture Exemption Law.

We had laid aside an article that re-
cently appeared as a contribution to the
Baltimore papers, for the subject of an
editorial in the RECORD, the article in
question having been a defense of the
law exempting household furniture from
taxation, but it has disappeared from our
refrigerator and can be only referred to
in a fragmentary way. As we recall it,
the chief defense of the law was rested on
the claim that household furniture was
not benefited by taxation, and never
increased in value.

The purpose of taxation is not to in-
crease the value of any class of property,
and never does it. Taxes increase be-
cause values and property holdings in-
crease. When property depreciates, there
is always the opportunity given for abate-
ment, each year, and it is liberally used;
but very rarely is the basis of an individ-
ual increased by voluntary confession.

While furniture does depreciate rapidly,
on specified items, the number of items
is just as surely apt to increase to a far
greater extent, and the fact not to be re-
ported to the tax gatherer. As a matter
of fact, no other class of property es-
caped taxation to so great an extent as
household furniture, because it was never
valued at its worth, and rarely was any
increase made to a basis once given, to
cover increased accumulation of house-
hold effects.

A defense, such as the one made, is
likely the best that can be made, and it
is so weak as not to be worth consid-
ering. The fact is, the law is as near
wholly indefensible as a law can be, and
it should remain on our statute books not
an hour longer than is needed to wipe it
off, and the candidate for the legislature
who openly champions its retention, will
guarantee his defeat. We very much re-
gret that the article in question has es-
caped us, as we should have liked to
answer it fully and in detail.

The Strength of Progressivism.

Ex-Governor Hadley is as well quali-
fied as any man in the nation to appraise
the present strength of progressivism as
a living element in American politics,
and his article in the current issue of
Collier's Weekly discussing the problem
whether the Republican party in 1916
will be "Conservative or Progressive" de-
serves the thoughtful consideration of
all Republicans, whatever their com-
plexion or predilections. Governor Had-
ley is frank in recognizing the difficulties
that lie in the path of the political
prophet, but he makes out a good case
in support of his prediction that pro-
gressive policies will characterize the Re-
publican organization if the majority of
its members will only exercise their right
to control.

His analysis of the election figures in
1912 and 1914 shows him what everybody
knows, that Wilson was elected solely
because of the division among the op-
ponents of the Democratic party; but he
also points out a fact which is too often
overlooked, that "the elections of 1914
gave to the Republicans a majority of the
votes in those States necessary to control
the Electoral College had a President
been elected that year." He further
finds as a result of the indications given
in 1914 that of the 7,500,000 voters who
may be said to constitute the Republican
party, more than 5,000,000 have declared
themselves in favor of progressive poli-
cies. Evidence in support of this is found
in recent progressive legislation in New
York, in Pennsylvania and in the Re-
publican States of the Central West.

Governor Hadley wisely emphasizes the
broad distinction between progressivism

and the Progressive party. Even in 1912,
in a number of States in which Roosevelt
received a large majority in the primaries,
Taft received more votes than Roosevelt
in the election. The split in 1912 was
not over policies, but over the control of
the party organization, which is proved
by the character of the Republican plat-
form in that year. And the subsequent
change in the basis of representation in
the national convention may justly be
regarded as having been a distinct victory
for the progressive element, a guarantee
that the coming convention will represent
party sentiment more correctly than has
been the case with previous national con-
ventions.

Unsparring in his condemnation of the
Democrats as business regulators, Gov-
ernor Hadley holds that popular dissatis-
faction with the national administration
is based on its tariff legislation, hard
times and lack of confidence in its ability
to handle international relations. He
looks upon the currency legislation as
largely a result of the labors of the Aldrich
commission, points out that the Federal
Trades Commission was favored in the
platforms of all parties and says the Clay-
ton act was largely an "attempted sop to
organized labor." Nor does he place too
great significance upon the election here
and there of well-known conservative
party leaders, as such elections are bal-
anced by the election of equally well-
known progressive Republican leaders,
among whom he includes Senators Cum-
mings, Sherman and Jones and Governors
Brumbaugh, Capper and Carlson. In
his mind "the only element of uncer-
tainty as to the continued progressive
character of the Republican party" is
whether the progressive element will as-
sert its right to the control in party af-
fairs to which its number entitle it.

The American people are altogether too
practical in Governor Hadley's opinion,
"to be willing to maintain two political
parties standing for principles and poli-
cies as similar as those in which the ma-
jority of the Republicans and Progressives
believe." Assuming that there are still
1,500,000 voters who are willing to main-
tain the Progressive party organization,
a number sufficient to turn the balance
in favor of the Democrats in many of the
closer States, he asks whether it is well to
ignore so significant a warning.

He is convinced that the Republican
party can preserve its conservatism as to
the methods of government it favors,
but still be progressive as to policies. The
difficulty in the way of a definition of
the terms "conservative" and "pro-
gressive" is not ignored; but if progress-
ivism means "to be open-minded, to re-
cognize the existence of evils and to
consider without prejudice measures for
their correction," there is no reason in
the world why progressives should not
control the Republican organization in
1916 if they only have the will to do so.
—Phila. Ledger.

The Automobile as a Road Mender.

An estimate of \$400,000 net receipts
from the automobile tax for the current
fiscal year, if verified by results, will be
welcome to the taxpayers in more ways
than one. Nobody who has traveled the
good roads of Maryland can have failed
to feel some uneasiness about the cost of
their maintenance. Unless they are well
kept up they might as well have not been
built. It is reassuring to know that the
growth in the use of the automobile bids
fair in a few years to relieve the State of
anxiety on this account.

The estimated increase of revenue for
the present fiscal year is slightly over
\$100,000. At this rate—since the es-
timated cost of road maintenance is \$800,-
000 for the 1200 miles embraced in it—we
can look forward with confidence to the
day when the automobile, which receives
most benefit from good roads and that is
more responsible than any other agency
for their deterioration, will carry the
larger part, possibly the whole, of the
burden of their upkeep; this notwith-
standing the fact that one-fifth of the re-
ceipts goes to the city.

There is no question that the good
roads system has been a tremendous in-
centive to the automobile business. With
the steady decrease in price of the machines,
bringing them in reach of people of mod-
erate means, there is reason to expect
steady growth in their number. In the
city the automobile truck and delivery
wagon are steadily supplanting the horse-
drawn vehicle, assuring constant growth
of revenue from this source.

The development is gratifying since it
promises that Maryland's enterprising
course in linking up the State with a fine
system of highways will not be long ac-
companied by an increase in the tax rate
that has excited more or less alarm. In
course of a comparatively short time we
can look to see the value of the system
reflected also in enhanced assessments of
farm lands directly affected by it, a ben-
efit that the land owner can well afford
to pay for, thus further lightening the
load the State is now carrying.—Balti-
more News.

Church and Press.

Action just taken by the United Pres-
byterian synod of New York deserves
notice. Formally this body has gone on
record commending journals that exclude
liquor advertisements. That is good so
far as it goes. But the synod added:
"We advise our people to forward this
promising movement by letters of appre-
ciation . . . and by their patronage." That
is better. But it would seem that

one step still remains, namely, deliberate
organization of the adherents of the
church in support of a journalism with
ethical standards, a journalism that
spurns tainted income.

Were the religious and ethical forces of
the United States organized in some such
practical way to favor with their patron-
age the newspapers that refuse advertise-
ments of businesses that is hostile to
social welfare, and to withhold patronage
from periodicals that will provide pub-
licity for any form of business that may
be able to meet the journal's rates, then
journalism in the United States would
undergo a sudden clean-up. For forces
within are working toward this ideal of
moralized advertising; and accession of
favor from without would greatly
strengthen the hands of reformers within.

Evidently the clergy and the laity of
this synod approximate acceptance of a
theory of relation of church to press that
is not so commonly held as it should be.
There is no community in which church
and newspaper stand forth as guides in
the community's activities in which the
duty of reciprocal criticism is not bind-
ing. Editor and publisher cannot escape
responsibility for support of or opposition
to interests that the moral sentiment of
the town or city favors or condemns; and
they cannot reasonably complain if the
religious or moral elements of the popu-
lation dispose of their patronage as read-
ers or as advertisers according as publi-
cations side with or against civic reforms.
The same right to discriminate as between
advertisers which the self-respecting and
moral publisher asserts when he bans the
liquor advertisement, the reader of news-
papers may assert when he chooses his
daily, weekly or monthly informant.
Discriminating action of this kind simul-
taneously taken by a number of readers
or advertisers has a marked educational
effect upon publishers and managers.

As the opinion gains ground and takes
root that the home, church, school and
state are to be much more vigilant in
watching the net effects of journalism
upon the community than ever they have
been before, other church assemblies will
be likely to follow the example of the
synod of New York. It would seem that
they must include journalism and its
social consequences within their purview
more than they have done in the past,
and that they must side more aggressively
with journalists that are idealists as well
as masters of the technique of their craft.
—Christian Science Monitor.

To the Public.

"I feel that I owe the manufacturers of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy a word of gratitude,"
writes Mrs. T. N. Witherall, Gowanda,
N. Y. "When I began taking this medi-
cine I was in great pain and feeling
terribly sick, due to an attack of summer
complaint. After taking a dose of it I
had not long to wait for relief as it be-
fitted me almost immediately." Obtain-
able everywhere.
Advertisement.

The Army That We Need.

To maintain an enormous standing
army of the old-fashioned kind would be
exceedingly expensive, and would produce
the incidental evil of militarism. But to
make training for military and other
forms of public service a part of the ne-
cessary education of every boy, would not
only entail comparatively little expense,
but would so heighten and intensify the
efficiency of the average young citizen as
to repay the expenditure many times
over.

As for our regular army, it ought to be
reconstituted, at as early a date as pos-
sible, upon a greatly improved system; and
it ought to be made much larger than it
is, without relatively increasing the cost.
Every officer, high or low, in the United
States Army, should be not merely a
strict military disciplinarian, but should
have the motive and spirit of a good
teacher. Enlistments in the army should
be short, and re-enlistments should be
discouraged and in due time wholly dis-
continued.

The more ignorant and less-developed
enlisted men might be kept and trained
for two years. The more intelligent ones,
already instructed in the public schools,
might be enlisted for one year and given
very valuable training and experience.
Their mental and moral, as well as their
physical, discipline should be considered
at all times.

Even the German and French army
systems, with all their objectionable
phases, have many advantages in the
training and development of millions of
young men who go from the compara-
tively short term of army discipline to
the ranks of civil and industrial life. The
United States could have an army of
300,000 young men, on the plan of short
and intense service and the highest pos-
sible training. Our navy is doing much
to teach and train the young men who
enlist in it, and it can do still more of
this kind of work in the future. A large
navy is an expensive thing, but for the
United States it is at the present time a
matter of necessity. At least some por-
tion of the expense can be offset by a
deliberate purpose to make a brief period
of naval service positively valuable for
all future life to a very large number of
young men. This is Secretary Daniels' aim.—From "The Progress of
the World," in the American Review of
Reviews for September.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for
cleaning and beautifying the teeth
Makes the teeth white and purifies the
breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKellip's
Advertisement.

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Some of Our Best Staple Goods

Ladies' White Dress Skirts, \$1.00

They're all the go. Why? Be-
cause they are the best value to
be had for the small sum of
\$1.00.

Bed Spreads

A very attractive line of Bed
Spreads are now on display.
Ask to see those we are now
offering for 98c.

Men's Straw Hats

In order to close them out we
are offering our Men's and Boys'
Dress Straw Hats at 10c, 20c
and 45c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are showing a very pretty
assortment of these for 49c and
89c.

GROCERIES, &c.

Best Crackers,	9c per lb., or 3 lbs for 25c
Oyster Crackers,	7c per lb., or 4 lbs for 25c
Rolled Oats,	5c per lb., or 6 lbs for 25c
Mothers Oats,	10c per pk., or 3 pk for 25c
Washington Crisps,	10c per pk., or 3 pk for 25c
Kellogs Crisps,	10c per pk., or 3 pk for 25c
Kellogs Biscuit,	10c pk
Toilet Paper,	5c pk., or 7 pk for 25c
Salmon,	10c can, or 3 cans for 25c
Matches,	3 pks for 9c



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WAKE UP!

POULTRY and EGGS

FEEDING FOWLS PROPERLY.

Balanced Ration Suitable For Both Winter and Summer.

Following is a ration for fowls that has been used successfully in many plants, says the Iowa Homestead. It is very easily compounded, and the grains are available on almost every grain farm:

By weight, wheat, ten parts; corn, ten parts; oats, five parts. This should be fed in litter at the rate of about two quarts at each feed for fifty hens, though it is safe to give busy biddies and especially Leghorn biddies all they will consume. It is not how little but how much our layers can be coaxed to change into high priced eggs.

In the matter of the proportions we would change the corn to five parts and the oats to ten parts for the summer months. From actual experience we would not change oats for any other two grains in existence.

In addition, this dry mash is kept before the hens in the afternoon only: Middlings, six parts; cornmeal, six parts; bran, three parts; oilmeal, three parts; alfalfa meal, one part; beef scraps, five parts. This ration is compounded by weight.

In the summer freshly cut alfalfa, clover or any green feed that grows so abundantly may be given. In the winter mangels, sprouted oats or anything available in green feed may be given, together with crushed oyster shells, grit and, if you have it, milk, either sweet or sour.

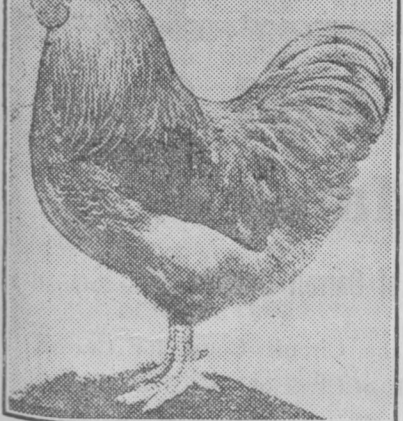
SELECTING BREEDERS.

Only Fowls of Vigorous Constitutions Should Be Chosen.

Every poultryman should understand that the general health of his flocks, both young and old birds, depends in a large measure upon his system of management. Perfect physical condition is a barrier against most diseases. It is all important, therefore, that the health and vigor of the breeding stock shall be carefully preserved and the chicks from which this stock is renewed shall have every painstaking care and attention, so that they will resist the infection of disease and grow thrifty and strong.

Good hatches of strong, vigorous chicks must come from breeding stock having strong and vigorous constitutions. This statement cannot be made too emphatically, as the success or failure of the poultry keeper depends upon the vitality and vigor of the breeding stock.

Breeding stock for next season should be selected now. The 1914 pullets which have shown their ability to produce large numbers of eggs during the



Of the several varieties of Wyandottes the white is the most popular, although all are well liked. All Wyandottes are generally recognized as good winter layers. As table poultry the Wyandottes cannot be beaten, being excellent market birds at all ages, from broiler size to roasters. The build of the fowl makes this possible. It has small bones, is full in breast development and grows large evenly, maintaining good flesh at all ages. The fowl pictured is a Buff Wyandotte cock.

past six months and have continued to develop into strong, vigorous hens should be set aside for breeders.

Careful selection should be made of the pullets which have best withstood the effects of close confinement and heavy feeding of highly concentrated rations. These are the pullets which have proved their right to be selected as the parents of the future flock. They should be given special attention. The regular egg producing ration should not be cut off too suddenly, but the feeding should be arranged so that there will be a gradual reduction of concentrated, stimulating feeds with the substitution of a complete diet of green foods.

The prospective breeding flock should be removed to quarters where the birds have access to free range, absolute quiet, plenty of grass and clover and, above all, ample shade and an abundance of pure cold water.

If the change of environment and diet has been gradual there is little danger of forcing the molt, which is exhausting to the fowl.

The male birds are much better when kept by themselves in runs, where each bird may remain quiet and not be annoyed by the others. The males must be kept in perfect physical condition and not reduced to the extreme, which seems to benefit the hens. Their diet should always be nutritious.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Given dry, clean quarters, suitable feed and freedom from vermin the turkey is as easily raised as any other poultry.

The ideal place to raise chickens is on an alfalfa or clover patch or at the end of a corn, mangel or turnip patch, where insect life is fairly abundant.

Keep ground charcoal on hand for the poultry and throw a handful into the drinking pans once or twice a week.

Green food and wheat bran are both important factors in duck feeding. One or both should play a part in the daily ration.

Plucking live geese is a practice that is fast dying out.

FEEDING POULTRY IN WARM WEATHER

During warm weather poultry feeding presents a different proposition than it did in winter, writes a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer. The latter calls more or less for the use of concentrates, which, if used in warm weather would make the hen overfat. It requires more feed in winter to make a hen lay than it does in the summer, since so large a part of the food consumed is required to keep up body warmth. When fowls have grass



The Aylesbury duck is very popular in England, where it is liked because of its white color and pink, juicy meat. The Aylesbury originated in France, and when it arrived in England was at first called the English White. The true Aylesbury has a good sized head, broad back, full, wide breast and straight keel. The bird shown is a pure bred Aylesbury duck.

range during summer it is a mistake to give them all they will eat. My fowls are fed very sparingly or not at all during the earlier hours of the day. The withholding of food encourages them to get out and hustle. The hen that hustles for herself will find a greater variety of food than I could furnish.

My experience in warm weather feeding is that hens on range will lay well when given only one feed a day. I feed nothing at all until near roosting time, when I give the fowls all the wheat they will eat. The hen that has to hustle for the greater part of her feed will not only keep in the best of health, but will impart strength and vigor to her offspring as a result. Corn and cornmeal are fed sparingly during the summer. Corn is fattening and in large quantities is detrimental to a good laying fowl.

The principles outlined here apply particularly to conditions where the fowls are on free range during the summer and are closely confined in winter, due to severe cold or other causes. By comparison it is to be noticed that hens kept under uniform conditions throughout the year need little or practically no change in amount and formula of scratch grain and dry mash at different seasons.

Feeding the Layers.

In feeding laying hens it is poor policy to attempt to economize by reducing the amount of food given. A laying hen may be compared to a machine—the more food she will consume the more eggs she will produce. A five pound hen can be maintained for 10 cents a month, but she cannot produce eggs on a maintenance allowance. By increasing the amount to 12½ cents per month a balanced ration may be supplied which will result in a net profit of from \$1 to \$2 per year.—Farm Journal.

Eliminate the Runts.

No matter how valuable a strain of fowls you have, it is the height of folly to put into your breeding pens the runts of your flock, with the idea that possibly they may develop into something worth while during the winter. If they are not what they ought to be when five or six months old, they never will be satisfactory as breeders, and no one who values the future worth of his stock can afford to use anything less than the best.

Late Hatched Chicks.

The summer is a growing time and chicks grow very rapidly when there is no back set of cold spells. They will sometimes run right ahead of the early hatched chicks and put on size and flesh daily. If you have had a poor hatching season it will pay you to take a chance on late hatched pullets, for if you have good success with them they will be profitable next winter and early spring.

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There is a growing appreciation of the high ideals, the homelike and uplifting atmosphere, as well as the thorough and efficient work done in the several departments of the College. We thank our friends and patrons who have made possible for us a larger usefulness. We are enlarging the faculty and increasing the buildings for the coming year. We want to make Blue Ridge a real blessing to the community and state. We are determined to create surroundings that are clean, and render a personal service to every young man and woman that will equip them in character, culture and efficiency for the work that they shall be called to do.

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BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

7-2-3m



CIRCULATE THE
HOME DOLLAR
AT HOME!

It will then pass through many hands, help many merchants and increase home prosperity.

A DOLLAR WELL SPENT IS
A DOLLAR SPENT HERE

Notice to Creditors.

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

SAMUEL E. KEEFER,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of March, 1915, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1915.

WILLIAM E. KEEFER, Administrator.

Notice to Creditors

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

CHARLES A. FLEAGLE,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of March, 1915; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 20th day of August, 1915.

JOHN T. FLEAGLE, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, administrator of Charles A. Fleagle, deceased, will sell at public sale, at his residence on George St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th., 1915, at 12 o'clock, m., the following personal property:

CARPENTER TOOLS,

2-ft square, trysquare, tenant auger and brace, saw clamp, hand saws, 8 and 10-pt; tenant saw, compass saw, fore and jack planes, hand ax and hatchets, monkey wrench and pinchers, bead planes, rabbit planes, iron rabbit plane, iron combination plane, augers, draw knife, wood rasp, auger bits, centre and drill bits, pummbobs, whetstone, rivet hammers, 1 set of firmers, and 1 set of sacket framing chisels, gauges, dividers, glass cutter, saw sets, screw drivers, combination awl; also, 1 set of knives are forks, set of table and teaspoons, shoemaker's tools and bench, satchel, portieres, 2 blankets, quilt, sheets, bolsters and pillows, butcher knives, chest, trunk, 1 Elgin gold watch and chain, 1 Waltham gold watch and chain, 1 good gold watch and 1 silver watch.

TERMS:—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

JOHN T. FLEAGLE, Administrator.

T. A. Martin, Auct. 8-27, 2t

Subscribe for the RECORD

GIVING UP USE OF RADIUM

Through Constant Study at Hands of Experts, Better Understanding of Its Action Attained.

The outburst of sensational discussion of radium as a cure for cancer having subsided, this method of treatment is finding its true place and value as an aid to surgery. Through constant study at the hands of many experts a new and better understanding latest statement from an authoritative source is found in the annual report of the Harvard cancer commission.

At the Collis P. Huntington hospital in Boston 200 milligrams of radium are in use under all the advantages of new and ingenious methods of application devised by the hospital staff. As a result of another whole year of observation, the Harvard commission repeats its conclusion first published in 1914 that the curative value of radium is limited to certain types of skin cancer and other localized forms of the disease. Its value as a palliative in relieving pain and discharge in inoperable cases has been fully confirmed.

It has also been found effective in leukemia, a disease marked by an enormous increase in the white blood cells with enlargement of the spleen. Large cancerous growths were sometimes found to disappear under the influence of radium, but the spreading of the cancer to other parts of the body was not prevented in these cases, and indeed it appeared that the patients might even succumb to the poisons released into the system as a direct result of the breaking up of the tumor under radium treatment.

Most significant of all is the statement that radium treatment has been refused at the Huntington hospital in cases where a surgical cure seemed reasonably probable.—Journal American Medical Association.

"UNSINKABLE SHIP" ABSURD

Expert Declares That Such a Vessel Will Never Be Built—Great Size Disadvantage.

The Morning Post says that the rapidity with which the Lusitania sank raises important questions with regard to modern devices for helping keep vessels afloat in case of their being damaged by accident or design. It quotes Alexander Christie as saying:

"I don't believe there is such a thing in the world as an unsinkable ship. Neither do I believe such a ship will ever be built."

"The idea of such a thing seems to me absurd. How can you make 50,000 tons of iron, steel and brass float (for that is how you must look at it) when the metal has been battered into a more or less shapeless mass?"

"There were plenty of lifeboats on board the Lusitania, but it was a question of time, and that did not suffice to launch all the boats. Had the Lusitania remained afloat, say for two or three hours, I have little doubt that the lives of all on board would have been saved except in the case of those who were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, or might have died of shock."

"It is one of the disadvantages of the great size of modern passenger vessels that they carry so many people that it takes a long time to get them off in case of danger."

"I am inclined to think that in the future we shall not see vessels much larger than those which have already been built, not because of the reason I have mentioned, but because of the difficulty of finding harbors suitable for the accommodation of the vessels beyond a certain size."

The Faces of Paris.

It is not fanciful to say that the Parisian face, after six months of trial, has acquired a new character. The change seems to have affected the very stuff it is molded of, as though the long ordeal had hardened the poor human clay into some dense commemorative substance. I often pass in the street women whose faces look like memorial medals—idealized images of what they were in the flesh. And the masks of some of the men—those queer, tormented Gallic masks, crushed-in and squat and a little satyr-like—look like the bronzes of the Naples museum, burnt and twisted from their baptism of fire. But none of these faces reveals a personal preoccupation; they are looking, one and all, at France erect on her borders. Even the women who are comparing different widths of valenciennes at the lace counter all have something of that vision in their eyes—or else one does not see the ones who haven't.—Edith Wharton, in Scribner's Magazine.

Interesting Relics for Museum.

The national museum at Washington has just been enriched by the addition of a number of relics and mementoes of the second Grinnell expedition, which, in May, 1853, set out in search of Sir John Franklin. Upon the death of Amos Bonsall, the last survivor of that expedition, a collection was presented to the museum by his daughters, and the exhibit, containing gold and silver medals presented by the British government to Mr. Bonsall, a pair of polar-bear skin boots made by him, an English rifle, an English knife with carved handle of Eskimo manufacture, and foot coverings made by the Eskimos has just been placed on display.

A Second Look.

Cynthia—These bathing suits make some people look shorter, don't they? Tom—Yes, and others look longer.—Judge.

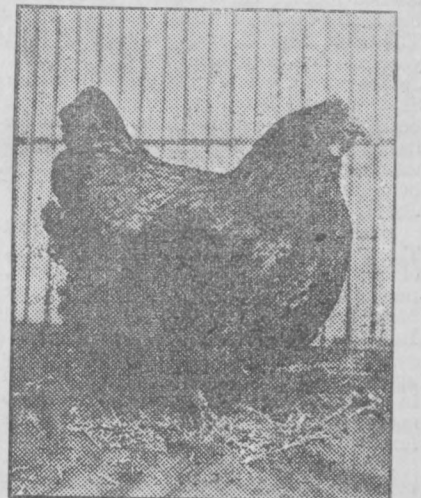
DON'T NEGLECT DETAILS IN SETTING A HEN.

Make Her Comfortable if You Want Her To Prove A Good Mother.

ROY H. WAITE.

Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is not so easy to successfully hatch chickens by the natural method of incubation, as some people seem to think. There are several rules that must be observed, if success is to be had. In the first place, always select a good hen, don't try to set a Leghorn or one of the egg laying breeds, she may do well for a time, but soon goes back to her regular business of laying eggs. Always select a hen that shows a maternal instinct, one that is not disturbed easily and seems "set on setting." It should hardly be necessary to caution against the use of unhealthy hens for hatching. Such hens are apt to communicate their diseases to the young. Rumpy or scaly legged hens are examples of diseases which should be avoided.



A GOOD BROODY.

More trouble probably comes from infestations of lice and mites than from any other one thing. Dust the hen two or three times during the hatch. Once will not be enough, for more lice will hatch from the nits and another brood set up. She should be in a quiet place, away from the other hens. Never even think of setting her in the regular nest. Give her a chance to exercise. If you do not, she will get lame and also probably dirty up the eggs. You can't shut her up in a box with feed and water handy and expect her to do well.

The old hen can't do much with a poorly arranged nest. It should not be too flat, so the eggs will roll apart, nor should it be too deep, so they will pile up. The nest should be made so she can get on it easily without breaking the eggs. Line it with some soft material, like fine straw, lawn clippings, etc.

Give the hen feed and water regularly, corn and wheat or corn alone is sufficient. Stimulating feeds may make her go to laying again. Do not put too many eggs under her. The number will vary with the size of hen, season of year, size of eggs, and value of eggs, but thirteen in winter and fifteen in summer is about correct.

WARM WEATHER FAVORS SPREAD OF DISEASE.

New outbreaks of the hoof and mouth disease continue to occur in Maryland and in neighboring states, causing serious loss in a number of valuable herds. Thirty-nine farms in ten counties of the State have been visited by the dreaded disease with a total loss of 1,472 animals. One pure bred herd of Guernsey cows in Had donfield, New Jersey, valued at over \$50,000 was wiped out entirely. With the coming of warmer weather conditions will be even more favorable to the spread of the disease than heretofore. Every farmer should, for this reason, take every precaution against the introduction of the disease onto his farm or into his neighborhood. He can best help suppress the disease by following the suggestions issued from the State Experiment Station last fall by Dr. S. S. Buckley, Veterinarian in Charge.

Dr. Buckley stated, "The Experiment Station dairy herd and buildings are under voluntary quarantine, and we urge all owners of valuable herds to follow this example in order to aid the State Livestock Sanitary Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in checking the ravages of the disease."

"To succeed quickly there must be energetic co-operation on the part of farmers throughout the State. They should watch their animals closely and report at once sore mouths or lameness. If they have added new stock within sixty days they should inform either of the above agencies stating the kind and number of animals and where they were secured. They should also establish voluntary quarantine on their farms, and prohibit any cattle, sheep, or hogs from passing onto or off the premises. No one, if he can help it, should engage in the shipment of animals for any purpose whatsoever until the plague is well under control."

The farmer must determine for himself what are the needs of his particular soil. There are some general indications which may be a help. By looking carefully at the crop of wheat, for instance: a poor growth of straw would indicate lack of nitrogen, shriveled grain and heads not well filled would indicate lack of phosphoric acid, and a weak straw, one that lodges easily, indicates a lack of potash. Thus he can determine just what will bring him profitable returns for money invested is to try the different plant foods.

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 evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

UNION BRIDGE.

William W. Farquhar was taken violently ill Wednesday afternoon of last week, while alone in the house, and was compelled to lie upon a lounge several hours before help came, after which some difficulty was experienced in securing a doctor. He remained on the lounge that night and next day, and the following night, with assistance, was able to go to his bed-room. He is slowly recovering, but is still troubled with dyspepsia. This Thursday, Sept. 2, he completed his 83rd year in time, and spent the day indoors. James Smith, whose birth was also on Sept. 2, and is ten years his junior, has been passing the house daily peddling ice frozen the day he peddled it—a thing which at the time of his birth would have been considered too chimerical to talk about.

Mrs. H. H. Bond entertained last Thursday, her sister, Mrs. Lydia Bohn, of Hagerstown, her father H. H. Moore, her aunt Mrs. Susan Frock, and daughter Mrs. Alfred Stonieser, and grandson Russell Stonieser, of Keyville.

Mrs. Thomas Sinnott, of Baltimore, the aged mother of James Sinnott, arrived in town Sunday evening, and expects to spend some time with her son and his family.

Miss Margaret Ruth Eyler, of Chambersburg, who spent a joyous three weeks at the home of her uncle, G. H. Eyler, left for home Saturday morning, accompanied by her uncle, who returned home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Harry W. Griffin, Jr., and son John, of Baltimore, visited her aunt, Mrs. Kate O'Connor, Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Rev. O. E. and Mrs. Bregenzler, of Bridgeton, N. J., spent from Friday until Monday with former friends in town.

Martin Eakies and wife, of Hagerstown, motored to town Wednesday, visiting her parents, Theodore Fowble and wife.

Miss Lula Young, of Hagerstown, is visiting the Misses Gilbert.

Misses Emma and Fannie Linn returned last Thursday from a week's visit to Atlantic City, pleased and refreshed by their trip.

Rev. Royer and his family have returned from his two weeks vacation.

Miss Alice Morningstar, of Westminster, returned home Sunday evening after a week's visit to Mrs. Henry Saylor.

Misses Dora and Linah Cary are away on an extended visit.

Clark Skeggs, formerly with Hershberger Bros., Frederick, has become proprietor of the Union Bridge Bakery, and took possession on Monday.

Five hundred persons attended a special moving picture show in the town hall, Wednesday night.

Last week there was a deluge of peaches in town for sale, and some were sold as low as 20c per bushel. This week the rush has not been so great, but they are still plentiful. Apples are not so plentiful. Pears and damsons are appearing, but cantaloupes and tomatoes have been scarce.

DETOUR.

Last Friday, H. H. Boyer conveyed in his automobile, Mrs. Charles Fogle and daughter, Ethel, of Rocky Hill, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox, son Maurice and daughter Erma, and G. W. Albaugh, of this place, to the Hoffman Orphanage, near Littlestown. On their return, just as the machine was about to enter the covered bridge near St. James' church, the front wheels struck an unfilled gutter between the bridge and the road bed, throwing all the weight on the back wheels. This caused one of the back axles to break. Workmen from the Taneytown Garage were sent for, and after a few hours they were able to continue on their way.

Glenn Criswell and wife, of Frederick, returned home with Emily Boyer, on Sunday, and are spending the week with her.

Messrs Howard Mumford, T. and Wilbur Grossnickle, Charles and Dr. R. R. Diller, attended the baseball game between the Frederick team and the Philadelphia Athletics, at Frederick, on Tuesday.

Charles and Stella Albangh spent the week end with Erma Fox.

Dr. Marlin Shorb, of Baltimore, visited his parents here this week. Misses Vallie Shorb and Rhoda Weant accompanied him home, on Tuesday morning. The three expect to spend a few days this week at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Charles Diller spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Hannah Shunk, of New Windsor.

E. O. Weant, wife and daughter, and Miss Shaw, of Westminster, and Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, spent one day last week with Mrs. Hannah Weant.

Arthur Myerly and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting James Myerly and wife.

John Royer, wife and daughters, of Westminster, and John Weybright, wife, son and daughter, of Thurmont, visited Samuel Weybright and wife, on Sunday.

We are glad to say that Mr. Birely is able to sit on the porch again.

KEYSVILLE.

Charles Clats and wife, spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's parents, near Graceland.

Miss Bernice Ritter is visiting relatives near Gettysburg and other points in Pennsylvania.

John Saylor, of Johnstown, visited at his sister, Mrs. Ray Hahn's, on Sunday.

Calvin Hahn and wife, attended the funeral of Mrs. Hahn's aunt, Miss Sue Diehl, of Thurmont, on Wednesday.

Rowe Ohler and wife, of Emmitsburg, spent Sunday, at George Ritter's.

George Frock and wife entertained on Sunday: Charles Deberry, wife and family, and Miss Ruth Frock, of near Detour; Upton Dayhoff and daughters, Annie, Evelyn, Lillie and Dorothy, of Bruceville.

Miss Naomi Royer, of Westminster, is visiting her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Weybright.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Ella Babylon is visiting Miss Nell Hibert, of New Windsor.

Howard Diehl returned to Hagerstown, after a few days stay.

Mrs. A. L. Brough is spending the week in Westminster, attending the chautauqua.

Mrs. Charles Crumpacker is reported doing nicely; was operated on at Frederick Hospital, on Sunday. Mr. C., wishes to thank the many kind friends.

Rev. Saltzger and wife, returned to their field of labor on Wednesday.

Miss Grace McAlister, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Segafosse.

Communion services at M. P. church, Sunday morning.

Miss Arminta Murray is spending her vacation at Ocean Grove.

Edgar Selby, of Baltimore, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Selby.

Miss Eliza Zollickoff and Miss Loretta Weaver, were the guests of Mrs. M. P. Weaver, State Sanatorium, last week.

Cortland Hoye, of Philadelphia, and Clayton Hann, are visiting their families at Mrs. C. Hann's.

Mrs. Keeler and daughters are visiting her mother, Mrs. Fannie Haines.

Mrs. J. W. Brodbeck and Miss Genevieve Hollenberry, spent Thursday, at Pikeville, to see Mr. G. Hollenberry, who is very sick.

Master Stevenson Rodkey returned to his home in Baltimore, after spending the summer with his grandparents, William Rodkey and wife.

MIDDLEBURG.

Notwithstanding the steady down-pour of rain last Saturday afternoon, the sale of the personal property of the late Thos. Otto was attended by a very large crowd, and good prices were realized.

Mrs. Emily Norris and Mrs. Mollie Urner, of Union Bridge, are spending some time with the former's daughter, Mrs. Robert Walden. Mrs. R. W. Walden is visiting friends in New York.

Mrs. Harry Otto and sons, Roy and Earl, of Denton, Md., visited friends in town, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney spent last Sunday at Mt. Washington.

Miss Lanie Taylor, of Mt. Washington, who has spent several months with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Hyde, returned home last Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Ritter and Miss Susie Birely returned last Friday evening, from a ten days trip to Atlantic City.

Miss Clara Mackley has been very much indisposed the past week.

Don't forget the picnic and festival this Saturday afternoon and night.

Biliousness and Constipation.

It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feelings caused by biliousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had and at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y., writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of biliousness and constipation." Obtainable everywhere.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

In this, my closing letter, I want to bring before you what seems to impress me after thinking over some of the letters I wrote since May 1st.

The telephone system here is so unlike the Cumberland Valley and Bell systems in Maryland and Pennsylvania, that we will try to show the difference.

In the first place, they are more plentiful here, and of course, cheaper. The majority of lines are owned by the patrons who pay \$3.30 switchboard fees. The repairs on the lines are either done by the patrons or paid for by them. Rented phones cost \$6.00 a year, the repairs included.

Some phones have contrivances whereby you may call either of two exchanges to connect with the party to whom you wish to speak.

Telephone operators are mostly ladies and ring differently to those to which we have been accustomed. The telegraphic code is used, but there is no stop between the rings until you go to the phone and make a long ring before you lift the receiver. This is an answer, and the one who calls knows he is ready to talk to his party.

In ringing for exchange two rings are required. After nine o'clock in the evening until six in the morning the exchange will answer no call but emergency, which means something important—long and five short. The same rule is observed on Sundays from 9 to 3. People are very polite in waiting their turn, but on the "rubbering," or in other words, listening. One man declared his neighbors staid up all night or had their beds placed beneath the phone. Instead of answering "hello," when you call another, they will say "all right."

Sunday Schools are more plentiful here than in some localities in other states. There are five in this town of about 500 population. The majority have instrumental music to aid the vocal music, and a separate room for the junior department.

The Sunday School we attend numbers 92, with an average attendance of 75. The collection each Sunday is \$2.25 to \$4.50. Part of this is used when the school have their "pic-nic," which is usually in Aug. This year the school chartered a car to take them to a summer resort, a ride of 100 miles or more. Every member of the school goes free; the Sunday School pays all expenses. A band, mostly members of the school, goes along. Each family takes along a basket of good things to eat. The time was spent in sight seeing, games, etc., and everybody returned in the evening, rested in mind and body. It is truly a "pic-nic" and "treat" both at the same time.

The "adult class" of 33, organized this past Summer is a valuable adjunct to the Sunday School. And now, in closing, I wish to thank the many readers who so patiently have followed my weak, straggling, description of the Valley of Virginia. At odd times, I am kept busy writing a book, entitled "Things and Happenings in the Valley of Virginia." There are both real and laughable sketches in the book. I can only favor the readers in one more way, by sending a picture of my humble scribe taken by my 13-year-old daughter, who has taken some good views for the book I am writing, with her No. 2, a Brownie Kodak. Every reader who sends me their address will receive a picture.

J. A. ZEPF,

Box 74, Dayton, Va.

P. S.—Truly this is a melon and cantaloupe country. Everyday there are loads of them through the streets, large melons bringing 5c to 10c each, guaranteed. Farmers in the lowlands have large fields for growing different sized and flavored melons. The "Monte Cristo" is the leading variety in both selling and eating qualities.

HARNEY.

Jacob Newcomer, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now able to walk around over the town, and looks fairly well.

Mrs. E. G. Sterner and daughter, May, who have been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Kate Shoemaker, of near Westminster, returned to their home.

Mrs. Cora Lambert and children, of Hanover, spent several days with her parents.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the Grangers' Fair at William's Grove.

COPPERVILLE.

Newton Troxell and wife and Levi Frock spent Sunday afternoon with Geo. Baker and family.

Edward Harner, wife and children, spent Sunday with Mrs. H.'s brother, Geary Bowers and family.

Misses Sadie and Anna Flickinger, Annie Lutz and brother, Stanley, spent Monday with Mrs. Noah Babylon.

None Equal to Chamberlain's.

"I have tried most all of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. Obtainable everywhere.

The Little Bronze Button.

(For the RECORD.)

(Composed and written by Comrade J. R. Miller, of Seneca G. Simons Post 116 G. A. R., Harrisburg, Pa., the old Post of the Susquehanna.)

How dear to the heart, of gray headed soldier
Are the thoughts of the days, when he still wore the Blue
While memory recalls, every trial and danger
And scenes of the past, are brought back to his view.

Though long since discarding, our arms and equipments
There's one thing a veteran, most surely will note,
The first thing he sees, on the form of a soldier
Is the little bronze button, he wears on his coat.

"How much did it cost," said a man to a soldier
"That little flat button you wear on your coat?"
"Ten cents in good money," he answered the stranger
And four years of marching, and fighting to boot.

The wealth of the world, cannot purchase this emblem
Except that the buyer, once wore the brave blue,
And it shows to mankind, the full works of a hero
A man who to honor, and country was true.

Then let us be proud of the little bronze button
And wear it with spirit, both loyal and bold,
Fraternally welcome, each one who supports it,
With love in our hearts, for the comrades of old.

Each day musters out, whole battalions of wearers
And soon will be missed, the token so dear
But the brave soldier, will never forget the honor
The fact who'd the right, that button to wear.

All honor to the veterans, the men who wore the gray
We are again united, all Brothers now, today,
We know no North, no South, no East nor isolated West
Of all the lands upon the Earth we are the very best.

Forewarned—Forearmed.

A girl had a proposal of marriage Sunday night, and asked a week to consider it before answering. She then organized herself into an investigating committee and began taking testimony from married ladies of her acquaintance. The first one she visited used to be a belle and the most admired girl in town before she married six years before. The cross-examination brought out the fact that she had six children, did all her own work, including washing and ironing, and hadn't been down town for four weeks, and that her husband had given her but \$2 since she married, and that he had borrowed and forgot to pay back \$10 which her brother once gave her for a Christmas present. He bought himself a new overcoat with the money, while she wore the same plush coat which she wore when he was courting her.

Another woman whom she visited quit teaching school three years ago to marry "the handsomest and best-dressed man in town," and she was supporting him. A third didn't dare say her soul was her own when her husband was around, though she used to write some lovely essays when she was at school on the "emancipation of women," and the fourth woman she visited was divorced. After visiting them and summing up the evidence, she went home and wrote the young man. She will be married next month.

A Surprise Social.

(For the RECORD.)

A surprise social was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moser, on Aug. 31, the occasion being a complete surprise to their daughter, Miss Clara. There were over one hundred in the party, and the evening was spent in playing music and various games. At a late hour all were invited to the dining room to partake of refreshments, after which all departed for their homes.

P. R. R. Offers Good Sized Army.

Vice presidents of all Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh have instructed heads of departments to the effect that any employee entitled to two weeks' vacation may have an extended furlough of two extra weeks for the purpose of joining a camp for military instruction, provided the department can spare him. As an additional encouragement to the men who thus volunteer for a period of military training, the company will furnish free transportation to and from instruction camps.

Many Pennsylvania Railroad men are already members of the National Guard. Of the 135,000 employees on the lines east of Pittsburgh it has been estimated conservatively that at least half the number are affected by the orders granting permission for an extra two weeks' vacation and offering free transportation to and from camps of instruction. The majority of these, it is said, are clerks in the various departments, although engineers, conductors and trainmen, in some instances, are entitled to two weeks' vacations, depending upon individual agreement of the men employed in these departments with regard to the recent wage awards. Men who agreed to take a specific scale of wage with vacation allowance will come under the provisions of the instructions permitting additional furloughs for military purposes.

EPIDEMIC OF SPOTTED FEVER

Now Raging in Eastern War Area—Disease Known in the Western Countries as Typhus.

News that a lady well known in social circles here and in England has been the victim of spotted fever brings that disease prominently before the public. There seems to be an impression that this is a very severe form of infection epidemic in the eastern portion of Europe and Asia, but quite unknown in the western world. What is called spotted fever, however, is the familiar typhus fever of the western countries.

The other names for the affection—hospital fever, jail fever, camp fever, ship fever and sometimes famine fever—show the conditions under which it develops. When people are crowded together in unclean conditions, with low nutrition from insufficient food and contact with those already suffering from the disease, this form of fever becomes intensely virulent and widely epidemic.

Typhus used to come to New York rather often only a little more than fifty years ago in the crowded immigrant ships, and then made very serious ravages. If we had similar health conditions it would still be a great source of danger. Certain cases of it have been discovered in this city even during the last ten years, but so mild was it in our better sanitary conditions that it seemed quite a different ailment and was for a while called Brill's disease. There is, as the Herald prophesied as almost sure to take place, a great epidemic of it now raging in the eastern war area that will undoubtedly in the sad state of health matters there, cause a great deal of suffering and many deaths.—New York Herald.

FAVOR UMBRELLAS IN INDIA

Natives Seek Protection From Not Only Rain, But Heat of Sun—Use Constantly Extending.

Umbrellas constitute one of the most important articles of import into India, as they are used by Europeans and natives, writes Consul Baker. While their use is largest during the monsoon periods, yet they are also employed to a great extent, especially in southern India, for protection against the tropical sun. Among well-to-do natives, like those belonging to the Parsee community in Bombay, for whom custom and race traditions prescribe a style of headgear that does not give adequate protection against the sun, as do the topees or sun hats worn by Europeans, umbrellas are commonly carried in fair as well as rainy weather.

During the year ended March 31, 1914, India imported umbrellas and umbrella fittings to the value of approximately \$1,770,000, the largest part of this being \$1,055,000 worth of fittings for the local manufacture of umbrellas. The total number of complete umbrellas, including parasols and sun shades, imported during the fiscal year 1913-14 was 1,967,560, of which 1,561,262 came from the United Kingdom and 406,298 from other countries. There was a considerable increase in imports over the preceding year, when the total number imported was 1,556,490. Undoubtedly the use of umbrellas in India is constantly extending, as the native classes, wherever they can afford it, are quite ready to imitate Europeans in the use of such articles. Few articles of import so readily appeal to the native as umbrellas.

Choking Him Off.

A man stood in the doorway of a beer palace the other day, says the Cleveland Leader, when a stranger stopped and wiped his perspiring forehead with his elbow, and observed that it was hot, and added:

"Suppose that a man should come in to your place on a day like this and—"

"What sort of a man?" interrupted the other.

"Why, an honest, respectable man about forty years old, who—"

"With money in his pocket?"

"Suppose, sir, that an honest, respectable man, about forty years old, should come into your—"

"Say, old man," interrupted the other with much spirit, "don't you try it on me! I'm the bouncer for the place, and I'd have to use you awful rough."

The honest, respectable man looked the bouncer over, wiped his forehead with his other elbow, and said as he started off:

"Mighty funny that a man can't begin to talk in this town without someone choking him off and calling him a bilk."

Wanted to Be Sure.

Man (in water)—"Help! Help!" Pat (on shore)—"Be yez drowning, or collectin' fer th' Beljins?"—Town Topics.

Shorten the Moul.

By starting now to feed Rein-o-la Dry Mash to your laying hens. Contains just the elements to renew the feather, and yet keep the system strong. Contains no medicine. It is a splendid food properly prepared. Buy it by the bag.—REIN-DOLLAR BROS. & CO. Advertisement.

VOTE FOR

DR. CHAS. H. DILLER,

Republican Candidate,

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

Primary Election, Sept. 11.

6-3-2t



Trees Grow Faster in Blasted Holes

Trees planted in blasted holes averaged 1207 inches new growth the first year; trees in spade-dug holes grew only 555 inches, the New Jersey Experiment Station found. You get bearing orchards two years sooner and have bigger, thrifter, stronger-rooted trees when you plant them in holes blasted with

Atlas Farm Powder

THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

The Original Farm Powder

A small charge digs the hole and breaks up the subsoil for several feet in every direction, putting it in condition to promote rapid growth. It costs less than hand-digging, and is easy, and efficient—does its work instantly.

Atlas is the easy, quick and economical explosive for use in planting trees, blasting stumps, digging ditches, and doing many other kinds of farm work. Use it to break up the subsoil in your fields and get bigger crops.

We Sell Atlas Blasting Supplies

We sell and recommend Atlas Farm Powder and Atlas blasting supplies because they always give our customers good results. Call and get our prices.

NOTE.—Prices Reduced on House Paint.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

Eye Troubles

By Our Scientific Method of Examination and Accurate Lenses, we are able to relieve you of Eye Troubles.

It is dangerous to let your Eyes go, as it may cause blindness, sooner or later.

Don't Neglect the Children's Eyes—They Need Attention, Too

We guarantee to give you satisfactory results, or refund your money.

We do expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A FULL LINE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY ON HAND

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

Taneytown, Maryland.

The Office Should Seek the Man

To the REPUBLICAN Voters of Carroll County, Md.

Being a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, qualified to do the work of Clerk of the Circuit Court, WHICH I WILL DO; respectfully solicit your support—September 14th., at the Primary Election. A practicing attorney for 25 years and qualified for the Office, which all persons should be, who aspire for any particular office. I respectfully solicit you to vote for

GEORGE L. STOCKSDALE.

9-3, 2t

Eyes Examined Fitted Glasses

By CHAS. A. BROWN, the well-known Optometrist of Westminster; will examine your Eyes and fit you with the proper glasses that you require.

Always consult a man who has made a life study of Eye troubles and whose skill is backed by a thorough college education, and has shown his proficiency by passing the State Board of Examiners in Optometry in this State.

MY PRICES REASONABLE; MY WORK SATISFACTORY

Come and have your Eyes Examined!

EVERY FRIDAY SHUR-ON EYEGLASS EVERY FRIDAY

CHAS. A. BROWN, Optometrist,

Elliot House, TANEYTOWN, MD.

At the Main Court Hotel, Westminster, Every Saturday.

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING GUARANTEED
McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE.
RELIABLE GOODS. 48 NORTH MARKET ST. FREDERICK, MD.
RIGHT PRICES.

Register of Candidates

Names will be inserted under this heading at a charge of 50c, until the primaries.

The following persons announce their candidacy for the offices specified, subject to the vote of their parties at the Primary election to be held in each election district in Carroll County, in September, 1915.

For Register of Wills.
WILLIAM ARTHUR, Westminister.
CHAS. C. GORSUCH, Westminister.
WILEY W. JENKINS, Berrett Dist.
THOMAS K. SHAW, Westminister.
PERCY H. SHRIVER, Uniontown Dist.
R. F. WELLS, M. D., Gamber.
DR. JOHN S. ZEIGLER, Manchester.

For State's Attorney.
THEODORE F. BROWN, Westminister.
CHARLES O. CLEMON, Westminister.
WM. L. SEABROOK, Westminister.
MICHAEL E. WALSH, Westminister.

For Sheriff.
JAMES M. STONER, Westminister.

For County Commissioner.
JAMES D. HAINES, Taneytown.
B. FRANK STANSBURY, Hampstead.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court.
JOSEPH B. BOYLE, Westminister.
EDWARD O. CASH, Middleburg Dist.
FRANCIS A. CRAWFORD, Franklin Dist.
DR. CHAS. H. DILLER, Middleburg Dist.

OSCAR D. GILBERT, Westminister.
N. A. HITCHCOCK, Taneytown.
GEORGE W. MOTTER, Taneytown.
GEORGE L. STOCKDALE, Westminister.
WM. T. WILSON, Westminister.

For House of Delegates.
G. FIELDER GILBERT, Uniontown.
CHARLES B. KEPHART, Taneytown.

For County Treasurer.
O. EDWARD DODRER, Uniontown Dist.
MARTIN D. HESS, Taneytown Dist.

For Judge of Orphans' Court.
SOLOMON MYERS, Uniontown.
HARRY K. SHAEFFER, Westminister.
M. J. M. TROXELL, Myers Dist.

For State Senator.
R. SMITH SNADER, New Windsor.
WADE H. D. WARFIELD, Sykesville.

COHEN, The Tailor,
Main Street,
UNION BRIDGE, - - MD.

Adjoining Mrs. Baker's Store

Makes Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits, of first-class material. At prices from \$15.00 up. Cleans, Alters and Repairs Suits and Single Garments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms moderate.

Also sells
Ready-made Clothing
at attractive prices.

20 Cards For 2 Words

Here is a verse of 4 lines that every one should commit to memory and put into practice:

Remember well and bear in mind,
That a good, true friend is hard to find;
And when you have found one good and true,
Change not the old one for the new.

Anyone who fills in the two missing words in the above verse correctly will receive 20 Souvenir Cards by return mail. If you enclose 10c with your answer, we will send our magazine six months to your address.

You are not required to send the 10c if you do not wish. Just send the answer and win the prize.

HOME SUNSHINE,
Dayton, Va.

GARNER'S 1915 Real Estate News HOMES FOR SALE.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

TRACT NO. 1.
Double Dwelling, located on southeast corner of George street and Mill Road. This is a frame house, 2-story, well improved with buildings, all independent one of the other; well calculated for two families.

TRACT NO. 2.
Business for sale in Taneytown. Small capital required. Buildings for sale or rent. Young man should get interested.

TRACT NO. 5.
Small Desirable Farm 16 1/2 Acres more or less, located 1/2 mile north of Mayberry, in Uniontown district, Carroll County, Md. Improved by a 2-story dwelling, water at door, new barn, shed, hog house and corn crib combined, also water at barn, small orchard, 1 1/2 Acres of timber. Well adapted for poultry business.

TRACT NO. 6.
80 Acre Farm more or less, in Myers District, Carroll Co., Md. Located on road leading from Taneytown to Silver Run. Improved by a large new two-story 9-room Dwelling, with summer kitchen, large bank barn and all other necessary outbuildings; water at all buildings; fencing good; and well improved 20 Acres being timber. Get busy if you want this home.

TRACT NO. 7.
85 Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown District. Take notice. All buildings on this farm have been built within the last four years. I dare say there isn't another farm with such improvements. Coal can be better land, all fenced, 10 Acres of Timber, I will say that this farm will be sold. Mean business, come quick. No matter where you go, you will find just this farm a little better improved than the one you have just looked over.

TRACT NO. 8.
Large New Frame House, 10 rooms and store room, 18x34, located on Frederick St., Taneytown, Md. This house has all conveniences, bath and steam heat, and ranks along with the best properties in town. Price reasonable.

TRACT NO. 10.
Dwelling, located on west side of George St., Taneytown. This is a 2-story house, 2-story, 8 rooms and summer house, well improved concrete pavements and walks, one of the fine homes on George Street.

TRACT NO. 11.
Dwelling and Business Place, on Baltimore St., Taneytown. Guaranteed 10 per cent. investment at once.

TRACT NO. 12.
120 Acre Farm, more or less, located 1 1/2 miles northeast Woodsboro, Frederick Co. Improved Frame Dwelling 2-story, (8 rooms). Ground, 30x40 ft. Never-falling water at door; fruit and timber, 17 Acres which furnishes pasture the entire season. Just the place for a dairy and raising cattle. Price and terms reasonable.

TRACT NO. 13.
100 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown District, Md. Located on road leading from Stone School-house to Marker's Mill. Improved by a 2-story Brick House, (8 rooms); water at door from spring. Good summer house, bank barn 45x90 ft. 3 floors, wagon shed, corn crib, and all necessary buildings, in good repair. Nearly new. All kinds of fruit. 15 Acres timber, fencing good and fertile about 3,500 bushel corn, 700 bushels wheat; taxes about \$51.00. Bargain price to quick buyer.

TRACT NO. 14.
86 1/2 Acres, more or less, located along Emmitsburg and Taneytown road. Improved by a 2-story (10-room) house. Ground bank, fruit and necessary outbuildings. 5 Acres timber, fruit, stream water through farm. Just right for a dairy and stock raising farm.

TRACT NO. 17.
Lovable Dwelling, located on East side of Middle St., extended—10-Room 2-Story Frame Dwelling. Priced for quick sale.

TRACT NO. 18.
75 Acres, more or less, in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Md. Improved by a 2-story 7-Room House, Ground, 30x40 ft., and necessary outbuildings. Water at door. Plenty of fruit. 6 Acres of timber. 2 Good markets in easy reach. School convenient. Land fertile. Crops good.

TRACT NO. 19.
47 Acres more or less, located east of Union Bridge 1 1/2 miles in Union Bridge District, improved by a Two-story Frame House, 6 rooms, good bank barn 32x50. Plenty of fruit. 1 1/2 Acres timber. Milk product in 2 years will pay for the place. Come quick.

TRACT NO. 20.
Dwelling located in Harney, Carroll Co., Md. I am going to sell a Cheap Home—Selling Lot and make you a present of the House.

I will also take property not to be advertised, if so desired. Fair dealing to buyer and seller. All business strictly confidentially. List your property with me for quick sales. Come in we'll talk it over.

D. W. GARNER,
Licensed Real Estate Agent.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

PRIVATE SALE
— of a —
Very Desirable Farm
in Uniontown District, Carroll County.

The undersigned offers at private sale, their farm, situate about 3 miles South of Taneytown, along the State Road, containing

122 ACRES AND 58 SQ. PERCHES of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a 2-Story Frame Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms, pantry and cellar; large bank barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. Plenty of water at house and barn, and running water through the farm. 12 acres are good woodland. There are fruit trees of all kinds on the farm. Parties wishing to view this property can do so by calling on either of the undersigned.

GEORGE E. REAVER.
8-20, 21

TRAINED MEN WANTED

Be trained to meet the high cost of living by a practical course in Agriculture, Science, or Engineering. We cannot begin to supply employers' demands for country-bred graduates to fill well-paid positions. Healthful location on B. & O. between Washington and Baltimore. Expenses, \$240. Tuition free.

Write for complete catalog to President H. J. Patterson

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

To Republican Voters.

Faithfulness in the discharge of my duties to the people of Carroll County as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court requires my presence at my desk during office hours, and I cannot neglect those duties for personal ends. I will use the evening hours until September 14th., in canvassing the county and seeking to promote my candidacy for the **Republican Nomination for States Attorney.** Meanwhile I am sending a personal letter to every Republican voter soliciting his support, for which I will be most grateful. If any voter fails to receive a copy of the letter it will not be because it has not been placed in the postoffice. 8-13-5t W. L. SEABROOK.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., and as Administrators w. a. of Samuel C. Shoemaker and Mary M. Shoemaker, deceased, will offer at public sale in Harney, Md., on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8th., 1915, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following described property:

ONE BROWN MARE,
3 cows, 2 hogs, work harness, buggy harness, 1 buggy, 1 runabout, sleigh, wagon bed, hay carriages, cutting box, 5 stands of bees, lot of hay in the mow, lot of potatoes, lot of wood and coal, carpenter tools, corn sheller, lot of lumber, 2 stacks of hay, 50 chickens, lot cured meat, various farming implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture, 4 stoves, bureau, kitchen table and chairs, corner cupboard, buffet, 2 clocks, high-boy, iron kettle, sausage stuffer, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—Sums under \$5.00, cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchasers to give their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

OLIVER T. SHOEMAKER,
Administrator w. a. of Samuel C. Shoemaker, deceased.
Bond & Parke, Attorneys.

Also, the following described Household Furniture:

ONE PARLOR SUIT
of 5 pieces; lot of chairs and stands, lot of carpets and matting, tables, hall rack, rugs and curtains, lot of jarred fruit, lamps, silverware, 1 very fine Piano, bed clothing, queensware, window blinds, 1 couch, lot of tubs, 3 horse blankets, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS same as above.

ANDREW B. MCKINNEY,
Administrator w. a. of Mary M. Shoemaker, deceased.
George L. Stockdale, Attorney.
Wm. T. Smith, Auctioneer. 2t

PUBLIC SALE

A Valuable Farm

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th., 1915, at 1 o'clock, p. m., his valuable farm, containing

96 1/2 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, located along the Emmitsburg and Taneytown road, about 1 mile west of Bridgeport. The improvements consist of a 10-room Weatherboarded Dwelling House, new summer house, good wagon shed, new implement shed, hog pen, chicken house, blacksmith shop, new chopper house, and all other necessary outbuilding. About 10 acres of this farm is in meadow, 5 acres in timber, and the rest is farming land, in a good state of cultivation, nearly all of it having been limed over in the last two years. There is a never-failing well of excellent water between the house and barn, and also one at the house.

TERMS.—\$250.00 of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, and the balance on April 1st, when possession will be given.

WALTER C. BROWER.
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 20-3t

PRIVATE SALE

TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

A good sized lot improved by a Double Dwelling, fronting on George St., Taneytown, adjoining the home of John McKellip. Contains 9 rooms, gas and water in house, and water at stable in rear; stable room for horses and 4 vehicles. Summer house in connection with house. Apply to—

J. B. KOONS, Taneytown,
or to **HARRY S. KOONS,**
2021 W. Mulberry St.,
8-27, 3t Baltimore, Md.

Wright's Auto Bus

Schedule in effect Monday, August 30, 1915:

Leave Taneytown at 7.00 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.
Leave Westminister at 10.30 a. m., and 6.45 p. m.

Will discontinue service between Westminister and Arlington until further notice.
Round trip, Taneytown to Westminister, 60c; one way, 35c.

O. L. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
8-14-1f

PRIVATE SALE

Desirable Town Property

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Desirable House and Lot, situated on Fairview Ave., Taneytown. The House contains 6 rooms, all having recently been painted and papered. There are also all other necessary outbuildings.

If not sold at private sale by September 11th., 1915, it will at 2 o'clock, on that date, be offered at public sale.

HARRY ANDERS.
8-20, 3t

CAP and BELLS



GOOD MEALS NOT FREQUENT

Mr. Brown, in Dissertation on His Own Excellence, Admits He Does Not Smoke Many Cigars.

In the lobby of a hotel they were talking about equivocal speeches when Henry Sydnor Harrison, the author, was reminded of a little incident along that line.

At a dinner party somebody broached the subject of small vices. A party named Brown broke in with a dissertation on his own excellence. "Of course, I am not criticizing anybody," he said, "but personally I never drink, swear or indulge in habits of that kind."

"But, Mr. Brown," interjected one of the company, "you certainly smoke, don't you?" "Yes, I like a cigar after a good meal," admitted Brown, "but I suppose that on an average I don't smoke more than once a month."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Friendly Tip.
The chronic bore stopped the minister on the sidewalk.

"By the way, parson," he began, "my daughter has a project on foot—" "Excuse me," interrupted the good man, "but I'm in a hurry this morning. Tell your daughter to consult a chiropodist."

Both Barbarous.
"There is something about college students that reminds me of Indians," remarked the thoughtful thinker. "What is it?" asked the dense party. "One can't distinguish between their songs and their yells," answered the t. t.

Elopers Don't Fly Yet.
Patience—This paper says elopements are prevented in New Guinea by compelling eligible girls to sleep in the trees. The ladders are removed after they retire. Patrice—Evidently the aeroplane hasn't reached that country yet.

Fixing the Limit.
"But," queried the father of the only girl, "are you in a position to support a family?"

"Who said anything about supporting the family?" retorted the young man. "I'm only figuring on supporting your daughter."

A Flareback.
"This town is a dump," declared the new arrival in Plunkville. "Ain't it, now?" "Maybe so," responded the depot lounge, "but we can't keep the railroad from dumping here."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE FISHING CRAZE.



"I notice that your garden doesn't look very promising this year." "No; every time my husband got to digging in it he found worms, and they always reminded him of his fishing tackle."

How to Add to It.
"You have sent for me, madam?" said the lawyer.

"Yes, my husband says I must cut down expenses, and I want your advice as to how I can best do it."

Various Belts.
"The belt worn by Napoleon on the battle of Waterloo shows that his girth was 42 inches. Some belt, eh?" "Yes, but not a circumstance to the belt that Wellington gave him."

Sufficient Reason.
Hilow—What is your reason for thinking Hawker isn't a gentleman? Nowitt—His persistency in declaring that he is one.

Keep the War in Europe

EXTRA SPECIAL

For two weeks, starting Sept. 14th., we will give \$100.00 Deposit Checks on each Dollar's worth of Sugar and the same on each dozen of Ball Mason Fruit Jars. Also Service Checks. These Deposit and Service Checks are good on the beautiful

CLAXTON PIANO

and the many other beautiful and useful premiums we are giving away in our trade extension campaign.

COME IN AND SEE THE PREMIUMS

and let us tell you how to obtain them without cost.

The Club Member turning in the highest number of Service Checks, on Sept. 8th., will receive 1/2-Doz Rogers' Silver Teaspoons, Butter Knife and Sugar Shell.

D. M. MEHRING & SON,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

SOME EXPLAINING IN ORDER TWO BEARS IN EVERY FAMILY

At That It Was Probably No Easy Task for the Young Men to Convince the Girls.

Two young men employed in a Pittsfield store were out calling one evening a short time ago. It occurred to them that even though it might be like carrying coals to Newcastle, it would be a happy idea to procure some candy for the charming trio of young ladies who were entertaining. Accordingly one of the young men wrote a note of instructions and sent it to the store where he is employed. There the man addressed started to do up the package, then paused and reflected. What was the meaning of that cloud of indecision that flitted across his manly brow? Ah, we have it at last. He was thinking a thought—a thought of how he could contribute to the happiness of those at the house whence the note had come.

Sitting down he indited a pleasing little ballad the motif of which was that he and his chum in the store were the ones who were donating the candy and not to take any stock in the fellows who were calling, and hinting that these last were on the fourth floor order. One of the young women received the package from the manager, and, upon opening the sweets found the note. Her astonishment knew no bounds. The evening had worn away before the truth was forced home with conviction enough to insure its acceptance.—Berkshire Evening Eagle.

GIVING THE STOMACH A REST
Temporary "Starvation" Recommended for Those Who Find Themselves Prey to Indigestion.
Abstinence from food for a short period is a very excellent method of treatment for dyspepsia and kindred digestive disturbances. A raging sick headache disappears after giving the stomach a rest—by omitting to eat only one or two meals. It is common knowledge that a day or two of starving every two or three months enables one to do better work—more mental and physical work can be accomplished without fatigue. It is advisable, however, when on a hunger strike, to drink water. Copious libations of hot water—several quarts during the waking hours—will contribute to the feeling of well-being. The water may be taken a tumblerful or more every hour or two. Those persons who eat at irregular hours and partake of foods poorly cooked or of such a composition as to cause indigestion will find the mild form of starving for 24 hours or longer a practice worthy of trial, for the resulting after effects of the experiment will be gratifying. The rest (when one is on a hunger strike) given the digestive apparatus strengthens it and thus aids in conserving the health. A general feeling of rejuvenation invariably follows a few days' fasting.

ORANGES TO PUT OUT FIRE

Ingenious Man Uses Juice of Golden Fruit to Extinguish Blaze in California.

Orange juice as a fire extinguisher was successfully used at Fillmore, Cal., by Will Wileman. While crossing the Bardsdale bridge with a load of oranges, Wileman noticed smoke issuing from a crack on one of the approaches—of the bridge—a fire probably caused by a lighted cigar or cigarette carelessly thrown away. He jumped from his wagon and discovered a blaze slowly eating its way upward from the planking. With the help of several passers-by he hastily spread several armfuls of oranges from his wagon over the crack and started stamping on them, causing the juice from the golden fruit to penetrate through the crack to the fire, extinguishing it.

Naval Cutting Tools.

Extraordinary results have been obtained by the bureau of ordnance of the navy department with cutting tools produced by a novel process.

Instead of making the tool from high-cost tool steel, containing the carbon and other elements in its entire mass, these tools are made of soft steel, easily shaped into the proper form, and then treated by the so-called "infusion" process, the carbon and other elements being placed in contact with the metal in the form of a special powder and subjected to a heat treatment which causes the soft steel to become hardened to such a depth as to convert it into cutting material even superior to the far more costly tool steel.

Milling cutters made by the infusion process cut deeper, faster and farther than tools made of the best carbon tool steel, and fully as well as cutters made from modern high-speed tool steel of far higher cost. The infusion process appears superior to any hardening process hitherto in use at the naval gun factory.

Curious Characteristics.

Axel Swanson of West Concord, N. H., a granite cutter, possesses two peculiar characteristics. His hands work in unison—that is a movement of one involuntarily causes the other hand to perform the same function, and while he has an abundance of hair on his head he has never had to use a razor on his face.

The Strides of Science.

The giant strides made by science, the handmaiden of civilization, in the last half-century have rendered possible in the present war a much higher death rate among neutrals, non-combatants, women and babies than has ever before been attainable.—New York Sun.

Read the Advertisements
— IN THE —
CARROLL RECORD.

THE GREEN MANIKIN

A Story With "Heart Interest"

By AGNES G. BROGAN

When David Bronson heard an American speaking voice in that little far-away Parisian restaurant an emotion that was surprising surged within him. "So this was what had been the trouble of late, this the cause of his unfinished book—homesickness, pure old fashioned homesickness."

Long ago, as a lad, he had realized this desperate feeling. Now the sound of that familiar tongue brought back a longing to be "among his own" which was almost unbearable, back again in "little old New York," for from her accent the speaker had also lived in that vicinity. Bronson whirled about to look at her. Demure and unaware of admiring glances, she sat at a nearby table, "conspicuously simple" in her close fitting black suit and turban.

Bronson struggled against an uncontrollable desire to hear again that soft voicing of his mother tongue, then with a muttered, "May I?" sank into a seat at the opposite side of the table. The restaurant being unduly crowded, his intrusion was calmly taken for granted. Happily absorbed, he gazed at the lovely, downcast face of his companion, and she, glancing up at last, smiled. A frank, engaging smile it was, like that of a friendly child.

"The salt?" Bronson asked politely, while the girl's smile deepened.

"So you, too, are American," she said. All the pentup longings of the man's home yearning soul broke forth at her question.

"American—yes," he answered, "and if you could but know the joy it gives me merely to be again in the presence of an American! I might have sought out my countrymen here, I suppose, but"—he laughed shortly—"I did not recognize my need until I heard your voice."

The girl leaned impulsively forward. "I know," she breathed. "Oh, I know! For weeks I've been fighting off the desire to go back. Sometimes it was almost too strong for me. I've got to stay here, you see. I must, until—" "Until," he prompted gently. The girl drew back, continuing her meal. "Until I make good," she answered quietly.

"Student?" the man questioned. She nodded her head.

"There are so many of us," she said ruefully, "would be artists, musicians—mostly failures!"

"And you?" The girl's low laughter ended in a wry smile. "I'm an art failure," she replied, with a shrug of the shoulders. Bronson's quick glance was sympathetic.

"Perhaps not," he encouraged. "Better stick it out a little longer and see." She arose, drawing on her gloves, and stood looking now on the gloves, now on him.

"I intend to," she answered brightly. With visible regret the author also arose.

"Pardon the boldness of a fellow American," he entreated, "but may I not hope to see you again?"

"Why not?" the girl carelessly responded. "I dine here every day."

So it happened that the small table beneath the window came quite naturally to be a place of meeting, a place for the exchange of simple confidences, for comforting recollections of home beloved scenes and home happy times. To the man this one hour was a sort of panacea for all the trials of a troubled day. About it his dreams centered as a reward for nightly hours of wringing. And the girl's open pleasure in these meetings was a constant growing joy.

"Do you know," she asked in her ingenuous way, "I cannot get over the idea that I have known your face before? It was strangely familiar from the first, and yet—"

Then David Bronson knew that his hour of announcement had come. It had been a gratifying thing to hide for a time from the paths of fame and to feel that his unknown personality had powers of its own to awaken interest and pleasure. With a sigh he drew forth his card and placed it before her.

"David B. Bronson," the girl read aloud, while recollection widened in her eyes.

"Not," she said in a tone of awe—"not David Bronson, the author?"

He nodded abruptly.

"And you are writing a book over here," she went on slowly, "a book with a French setting perhaps and one of your wonderful American heroines?"

"The heroine," he confessed, "proves a disappointment. She is so exactly what she seems to be—commonplace, no human heart interest."

The girl turned wearily aside. His admission of greatness seemed all at once to put him far from her presumption of friendship.

"Look about you," she said. "You'll find human heart stories among us all."

Bronson got hastily into his coat. "Just this once," he begged, "allow me to walk with you."

Heretofore this request had been refused. Now the girl deliberated. "You may come," she agreed.

Down the sunlit narrow street they went, crowds jostling her slim figure against the shelter of his arm—on

through poorer districts and poorer until where the limit of dingy shabbiness seemed to have been reached the girl paused.

"There"—she pointed at the top of the tenement—"is my home."

"Home!" the man breathed contemptuously; then, with wondering pity he repeated the word, "Home!"

"Goodby," said the girl and extended her hand.

"Goodby until tomorrow," reminded the man, his smile unchanged.

Smiling, too, she went up the narrow stair, but when tomorrow came she was absent from her place at the restaurant table. An atmosphere of unaccountable cheerlessness pervaded the sunny niche near the window. Bronson fretted impatiently at the girl's delay. He had intended to inquire today more particularly into her manner of living. His night had been troubled and wakeful at the thought of her bright presence, braving the struggle for existence. What sacrifice and deprivation might she not be undergoing for a dream of art which might be no more than a dream! This, at least, his own knowledge could decide for her if she would come. But the opposite chair remained vacant.

"Mademoiselle comes not today," the garrulous waiter remarked. "Mademoiselle, 'the green manikin,' is absent."

Bronson sat up with a start.

"Mademoiselle who?" he asked rather sharply.

"She who dines with you," the waiter imperturbably replied, "mademoiselle who is what you call 'manikin' or model for the great modiste. Surely monsieur has heard of the green manikin from Franquetta's."

Yes, Bronson had heard, remembered having seen the model pictured in Franquetta's window, a graceful figure clad always in garments soft tinted as the ocean's foam, and the model was his frank faced student—she of the tenement room. The two seemed irreconcilable.

Abruptly he left his untasted meal; a satirical smile curled his lips. So his sympathy had all been wasted, imposed upon. The green model of Franquetta's was evidently in no need of pity.

For a moment he hesitated before the glittering letters of the modiste's sign, then passed into the miniature theater. Before the parted curtain he waited, watching tensely the girl's figure framed in the gleaming lights. Clad in bright green from shoulder to satin heel stood the girl whose appealing presence had so deeply stirred his heart.

Mechanically, automatically, like some manikin in a play, she moved across the brilliant stage, displaying to an admiring audience the beauties of her costume. Bitterly the man turned from her steady painted smile to pass out again into the street. So the struggling art student, the beloved little student, had never been. Across his very memory of her must ever flash that crimson painted smile. He frowned disapproval when next day the girl herself slipped quietly into her accustomed seat.

"May I tell you," she asked, "the story of a green model who, unlike your difficult heroine, is not exactly as she seems, not exactly commonplace? Her story may even have heart interest."

Wondering, he silently bowed his head. The girl laughed tremulously.

"Fame is an illusive thing," she quoted. "One may more quickly find her because of one's ability to wear a certain color than for the reward of tireless years of study. Over in America my old father and my mother and the sister who has always been sick wait for a success in art which was prophesied surely for me. To this purpose were carefully—oh, so carefully—hoarded the savings of years. This had also been my father's youthful dream—to go abroad and perfect his own sketches, to achieve fame which critics promised. Marriage and later cares had forced this dream aside, but now it was to be fulfilled, gloriously fulfilled, in myself, the daughter."

"But that which had seemed an assured inherited talent at home became here a doubtful promise, and at length the savings were gone—all gone! Do you see, then," she cried passionately, "what I have been doing? Deceiving them all along; writing, as I fancied the glow on their faces, of how one sketch had been accepted, of how another brought the check inclosed, and all the time—all the time I was but a dressmaker's model, a manikin in green. How else could one make money here alone in a foreign land? But now"—her voice broke despairingly—"how dare I go back, I with my mocking boast of art?"

Something gripped hard at the man's throat, and his hand reached out to clasp the girl's.

"Tomorrow," he said slowly—"tomorrow I want to see those sketches."

Tomorrow he saw them. As he turned them over, looking intently at each, an expression of admiration gathered on his face. When he came to the last he looked up at her and said:

"It's the old story—genius stooping to feed on crumbs from the rich man's table while it secured recognition."

And to two old people seated before their farmhouse door there came one after another, "Read it," said the mother. "It's from our girl beyond the sea."

The old man glanced quickly back from the closely written page. "Why," he cried—"why, she's to illustrate that great author's new book, mother our own little girl!"

In speechless joy they gazed into each other's face. Then together they finished the letter.

"Books and pictures must ever wait for love," wrote the girl, "so David Bronson and I are coming home together. Your daughter has married the author."

BABY'S DANGER PERIOD

ESPECIAL CARE REQUIRED FROM MAY TO OCTOBER.

Thoughtful Mother May Do Much to Protect Infant From Summer Illness—Simple Rules That Must Be Observed.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

From May to October the baby must be guarded with special care, if he is to escape the dangers which lurk about him in the hot days of summer.

It is estimated that of the many thousands of babies who die every summer, principally in July and August, half might have been saved, since summer diarrhea may often be prevented with suitable care.

It is caused, in a large number of cases, by mistakes in the method of feeding, or by using impure milk, or other unsuitable dangerous foods, or by overheating the baby with too much clothing.

The careful and thoughtful mother may do much, therefore, to protect her baby from this illness, by avoiding, as far as possible, its various causes. Throughout this series of articles, mothers have been urged to observe certain simple rules for the health of the baby in summer. These rules require:

1. That the baby shall be fed on proper food in proper quantities at proper intervals.

2. That he shall have no food between meals, but shall have plenty of pure, cool drinking water.

3. That he shall be kept as cool as possible by fresh air, plenty of baths, and very little clothing.

4. That he shall be protected from flies and mosquitoes.

If these rules are faithfully carried out many cases of summer diarrhea will be prevented. If, however, the disease appears, the city mother should at once consult her doctor, or,



A Healthy Summer Baby.

if she has no physician, take her baby to the nearest infant welfare station, where competent physicians will advise her with regard to the care of the baby and trained nurses will assist her in carrying out his directions. It is of great importance to take the disease in its first stages, as a mild form of the disease readily becomes a serious one.

In the country, where it is very difficult to get the advice of a doctor, the mother has a harder problem. Because she is out of the range of infant welfare stations, hospitals, and often of physicians as well, it is most important to prevent every attack of illness possible by careful attention to the baby's food and general care, as already advised in these articles.

If the baby is still at the breast, one or two nursings should be omitted, and only pure, cool water given in its place. Meanwhile the mother's breasts should be pumped at each usual nursing time to prevent their drying up.

Bottle-fed babies are much more likely to be the victims of summer diarrhea. When this happens, the bottle should be omitted for eight, twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the severity of the attack. Do not, however, keep food from the baby longer than twenty-four hours, except on the advice of a physician. When the bottle is resumed, the food should be much weaker than before; at least, half of the milk previously given should be substituted by water. The milk should be skimmed, and sugar should be omitted. The return to the former feeding should be made gradually, adding a little more milk each day, and beginning to add sugar. The more severe the attack has been, the more slowly should changes be made.

If the baby is on "mixed" feeding, that is, partly breast and partly bottle-fed, the bottle feedings should be omitted if diarrhea appears, and the breast given once in four or five hours, with nothing but drinking water between meals.

The Children's Bureau publishes a pamphlet called "Infant Care," which is sent free of charge to anyone sending a request to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington. This pamphlet contains some simple directions for the care of the babies in summer which may help the mother to prevent summer diarrhea and other ailments of infancy.

RECIPE FOR DUTCH CHEESE

One of the Best Methods of Disposing of Sour Milk—Kept Dry, It Will Improve With Age.

Dutch cheese can be made from sour milk. When solid and thick the milk should be put in an agate basin or pan over a slow, gentle heat, and allowed to become scalding hot but never to boil; boiling turns the curd to a tough leathery consistence and renders it indigestible. A clean finger is the best thermometer; as the curd forms in the center of the pan and the water recedes to the edges separate the curd carefully with the finger so that the heat will be evenly distributed through it, but do not break it up too much.

When the water or whey becomes scalding hot remove the pan from the fire, pour the contents into a cheese-cloth bag and hang it up to drain. When it has stopped dripping turn the cheese into a bowl, add salt, a generous dash of cayenne pepper, and enough sour cream to thin it so that it may be made into balls. Keep it in a dry place where it will not mold and it will improve with age. When it becomes dry moisten it again with sour cream or the sour cream dressing. Skim all the cream off the milk before putting it in the pan, as the cream melts in the hot whey and is lost.

Cayenne pepper adds largely to the tastiness as well as the digestibility of all dishes made from cream or milk and is a good stomach tonic in hot weather.

BROTHS TO START A MEAL

Preparations Are Valuable Chiefly for the Stimulating Effect They Have on the Stomach.

Broths are not particularly valuable from a nutritive standpoint, but they have a decided stimulating effect. In this way the extracts from the meat, contained in the broth, stimulate the gastric juice in the stomach and prepare it for the food which follows.

On the contrary the cheaper, inferior parts of meat yield more nutriment. The chief object in making broth is, of course, to obtain the largest possible amount of nutriment, and this is best accomplished by observing the following rules:

Cut meat in small pieces. Soak it in cold water before heating. Make a careful selection and proportion of meat, bone and water. Usually one pint of water to one pound of meat. Judicious seasoning. Long, slow cooking. Simmer (not boil) in a steam-tight kettle. Make the day before using, so that fat may be removed more easily.

Various nourishments may be added to broth—rice, barley, vermicelli, noodles and the white or whole of egg, etc. Cream soups have a greater food value.

Just one caution—when I advise broth before meals I mean not a soup plateful, but a small cupful to start the gastric juices.—Kansas City Star.

Prevents Lumpiness.

Possibly those who have kept house for a long time know, but there are many others who have difficulty in making custards, cornstarch puddings and gravies smooth if there are eggs in them.

A simple way is to remove the milk, sugar and other ingredients, supposing it is cornstarch pudding one is making, from the stove to cool enough to stop the boiling.

Dip a few spoonfuls of the hot milk into the bowl in which there are the well beaten eggs, stirring as each spoonful is added.

This heats them gradually, not allowing them to cook before they are thoroughly mixed with the milk.

Then they may be added to the larger quantity on the stove, stirred in quickly and the pudding placed over the fire to finish cooking.

Scotch Stew.

Three pounds of mutton neck cut into convenient pieces. Put two tablespoonfuls of suet into a stewpan and shake over fire until nearly melted. Remove "cracklings" and sear the mutton, stirring so all sides are browned. Push to side of pan. Blend two tablespoonfuls flour into fat, then add a quart of strained tomatoes. Stir until boiling. Add one sliced onion, one bay leaf and one tablespoonful mushroom or other table sauce. Cover pan. Simmer very gently an hour and a half. Serve in a border of boiled rice. The remainder, including bones, will make an excellent soup.

Breast of Lamb.

About two and one-half pounds of breast of lamb, boiled tender in salted water; takes about two hours or a little longer to cook. Have what vegetables you like and thicken the broth for gravy. If there should be enough meat left chop and season and mold in a small, deep dish and put a weight on it. It will cut in nice thin slices for tea.

Strawberry Cream Pudding.

Buy a package of ice cream powder, mix one-half package with one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, and dissolve it in one pint of boiling milk. Letting it boil until sufficiently thick and stir constantly. Serve with whipped cream. It is a pretty pink pudding.

Cold Compress.

When you need a cold cloth and haven't ice try wringing a cloth out of cold water and shaking briskly in the air. The rapid evaporation will give you almost an ice cold compress.

REDINGOTE COAT.

The Garment of Louis Philippe's Reign Is Again Revived.



ADVANCED AUTUMN MODEL.

Coat of covert in redingote fashion, with deep plaits to give additional fullness. These plaits are not stitched, but held in place at the waist line by a snugly fitting belt of the material. The deep cuffs are trimmed with a row of tan bone buttons and over the flaring collar is worn a separate collar of white linen.

TIN NOVELTIES.

Articles Which Contribute a Gay Note in Outdoor Life.

Among the decided tin novelties which some ingenious brain has evolved is the door knocker into which the guest's name or card may be slipped and save confusion in a home of many visitors. And now that the door-stop door porters are so in vogue, bricks are being decorated in gay flowers for the purpose of holding back doors when strong breezes blow.

A charming idea is that of the painted tin cluster of flowers forming the old time curtain knob or rosette, as it was called. These are only effective on a plain curtain and not on flowered drapery.

Sure to be popular is a practical ornamental painted tin pail in which ice can be packed about any bottled drinks and be carried out to the tennis courts or for a garden tea. Popular, too, are the long tin horns which are meant to summon guests at the tea hour for the meals. The convenient tin newspaper rack will no doubt figure conspicuously on the up to date veranda.

The bird houses of the painted tin, if they are put up in a more or less sheltered place, promise to be a decorative note of color on the lawn. Painted tin has also been introduced into garden novelties. Watering pots of different sizes for my lady who does the sprinkling of her choice blossoms cannot but appeal to the fair gardener. The garden sticks come both in the painted tin and wood, as do the weather vanes.

The Ethics of Borrowing.

Some time since a little girl who lived in a rural community appeared at the back door of a neighbor's house with a small basket in her hand. "Mrs. Smith," said she, as the neighbor answered her timid knock, "mother wants to know if you won't please lend her a dozen eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen."

"Put them under a hen?" was the wondering rejoinder of the neighbor. "I didn't know that you had a hen?" "We haven't," was the frank rejoinder of the little girl. "We are going to borrow the hen from Mrs. Brown."—Christian Endeavor World.

To Clean Bronze.

Dip the bronze object into boiling water and rub with a flannel cloth dipped in soapsuds made from yellow soap. Dry with a soft cloth and then polish off with a chamois.

GETTING THEM SOFT.

It was their first breakfast in their little flat after they had returned from the honeymoon trip. Lovey had asked Dovey to fix him a couple of soft boiled eggs. When the eggs were served Lovey opened one of them and found it to be as hard as a rock. "These eggs are very hard," exclaimed Lovey. "I wanted them boiled soft." "Well, dear, they ought to be soft," replied Dovey. "I just boiled them and boiled them and boiled them until I felt sure that they must be soft. But I only boiled them for twenty minutes. Perhaps I should have let them boil for half an hour."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HARDSHIPS OF THE DESERT

By Comparison the Average Man Will Think His Lot Cast in Most Pleasant Places.

We are almost across the desert, and I am really becoming interested. The difficulties some folks work under are enough to make many of us ashamed. In the very center of the desert is a little settlement called Eden Valley. Imagination must have had a heap to do with its name, but one thing is certain: the serpent will find the crawling rather bad if he attempts to enter this Eden, for the sand is hot; the alkali and the cactus are there, so it must be a serpent-less Eden. The settlers have made a long canal and bring their water many miles. They say the soil is splendid, and they don't have much stone; but it is such a flat place! I wonder how they get the water to run when they irrigate.

We saw many deserted homes. Hope's skeletons they are, with their yawning doors and windows like eyeless sockets. Some of the houses, which looked as if they were deserted, held families. We camped near one such. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and I went up to the house to buy some eggs. A hopeless-looking woman came to the door. The hot winds and the alkali dust had tanned her skin and bleached her hair; both were a gray-brown. Her eyes were blue, but were so tired-looking that I could hardly see for the tears.

"No," she said, "we ain't got no eggs. We ain't got no chickens. You see this ground is sandy, and last year the wind blowed awful hard and all the grain blowed out, so we didn't have no chance to raise chickens. We had no feed and no money to buy feed, so we had to kill our chickens to save their lives. We et 'em. They would have starved anyway."—The Woman Homesteader, in the Atlantic.

More Oil Wells in Argentina.

Nine new wells are now producing in the Argentina oil fields, making the total number of wells 23. These wells, it is calculated, should give a total monthly production of 12,000 tons, for which the state expects to receive about \$955,000 during the year. Up to December 31 last proceeds of sales had brought in \$340,000. Even assuming that the results anticipated above are realized during the current year, the supply will be inadequate to justify many big firms in adopting oil fuel instead of coal, unless they can make formal contracts for the quantities they require. In the meantime, the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products company finds a more ready market to absorb its large shipments, amounting to 10,000 to 16,000 tons monthly.

Caricature.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the suffragist leader, was praising in New York the recruiting work of the English suffragists.

"Englishmen now," she said, "have a better understanding of their suffragist sisters. The average Englishman's idea of a suffragist in the past is well illustrated in an anecdote."

"Dear me," said one woman to another, "here's a wife just been arrested for horsewhipping her husband in a public theater!"

"Quite right," the other woman, a suffragist answered firmly. "Quite right, too, to arrest her. These painful duties should never be performed in public, but only on the sacred privacy of the home."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL. THRILLING STORY OF SIEGE OF VAN

Lesson XI.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 12, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xix, 8-18, Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Ps. xlvii, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

"And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done." She was the ruling spirit in the house of Ahab, the leader in the worship of Baal, and had 400 prophets eat at her own table (xvi, 31; xviii, 19), and was one of the most devil controlled women that ever lived. Now she was indeed angry and swore to have the life of Elijah within twenty-four hours (xix, 1, 2), and he fled for his life from this angry woman and came to Beersheba, which means the well of the oath and should have made him think of the faithfulness of the everlasting God (Gen. xxi, 31-34). This does not look like the same Elijah who stood so grandly with and for God on Mount Carmel, but it is another evidence of the utter failure of man apart from God, as the Lord Jesus said, "Severed from me ye can do nothing" (John xv, 5, margin).

It is truly pitiful to see this man of God in the wilderness, under this tree, wanting to die; but the secret of it seems to be that he had begun to think himself of some importance and necessary to God. Notice his three repeated, "I, even I only, am left; remain a prophet of the Lord" (xviii, 22; xix, 10, 14). He evidently thought that the hundred whom Obadiah saved were not worth mentioning, and he did not know that the Lord had 7,000 who would not worship Baal (xix, 18). Self in any form, even religious self, is very bad and a great hindrance. The only safe way is, "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of God" (Gal. ii, 20; 1 Cor. x, 10). Even the apostles failed by seeking greatness for themselves, so we all need Jer. xiv, 5. As for God, he is always gracious and full of compassion, for he knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust (Ps. ciii, 8, 13, 14). Elijah had been through a great strain, physical and mental, and was simply worn out. The Lord pitied him and gave him sleep and sent an angel to prepare food for him and let him sleep and eat twice, and in the strength of that food he went forty days and forty nights to Horeb, the Mount of God (verses 5-8).

How wonderful is the food which God provides, either for soul or body. We think of the bread and fish by the sea of Galilee for the men who had toiled all night and caught nothing (John xxi, 9) and of the way He fed Israel for forty years in the wilderness. We shall see that this discouraged man who wanted to die never did die, and after some 900 years we see him alive and well, with the only other forty day fasters in the Bible story, on the mount of transfiguration. Let all faint and discouraged ones look up and see Him who so tenderly careth for us, and pitieth us, and notices whether the way is long or short, and just how much strength we have, for He said to Elijah by the angel, "the journey is too great for thee" (verse 7). There are many things too heavy and too painful for us, but there is nothing too hard for the Lord (Ex. xviii, 18; Numb. xi, 14; Ps. lxxiii, 16; Jer. xxxvi, 17, 27). It may not be easy for us to understand why Elijah took that long journey to Horeb, but when he reached there the word of the Lord came to him, saying, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" (Verses 9, 13.) Twice the question was asked him, and twice he answered in the same way, that he was jealous for the Lord God of hosts, that Israel had forsaken His covenant, that he was the only prophet left, and that his life was being sought (verses 10, 14). That he was the only prophet, if it had been true, would seem to be a good reason why he should have remained, and not run away. Fear for his life does not sound well from Elijah. The poor man was evidently quite out of fellowship with God, and much occupied with himself.

The God who could rend the mountains with a mighty wind, make the earth to quake and send fire from heaven (verses 11, 12), was certainly capable of caring for His servant, and it seems to us as if Elijah might have relied upon Him. It is not always His way to do great and mighty things, and what Elijah needed now was quietness to hear the still small voice. The golden text for this lesson has been well chosen. Instead of special zeal and energy, which is often of the flesh, how often we need to be still, stand still, sit still, rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him. The Lord's instructions to Elijah must have been very humiliating to him: "Go, return on thy way, * * * anoint Elisha to be prophet in thy room. * * * I have left me 7,000 in Israel who have not bowed unto Baal" (verses 15-18). That looks like a setting aside of the man who had been so grand for God.

There are certain people whom God cannot use—the fearful or the self-indulgent, as in the case of Gideon's army, or the self-important, as in this lesson. He looks for the weak and empty ones, the things that are nought with which to bring to nought the things that are. When he wants a man He knows where to find him, as when he found Saul and David, and Moses, and Amos, and now Elisha. And he called each from their ordinary occupations, as he did also some of the apostles. Gabriel probably found Mary busy in household duties.

Told by United States Missionaries Who Were on Scene at the Time.

BARRICADE THE BUILDINGS

Ten Thousand Cared for in the Town in Weeks Before Russians Arrived—Provide Ingenious Defense Against Turk Bullets.

New York.—Letters from the staff of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions who were in Van, the old Armenian city in eastern Turkey, during the recent troubles times, have just been received at the offices of the board by way of Petrograd. They tell a thrilling story of the last desperate weeks before the Russians arrived, when Turks were determined to crush the Armenians, when the mission premises were crowded with refugees and the houses barricaded against shot and shell. The wife of Dr. Clarence D. Ussher thus tells the story of the siege:

"As you know, there has been a long-standing and well-grounded dissatisfaction on the part of the Armenians with the insincerity and injustice of the 'Young Turk' party in power. This feeling has grown strong since Turkey declared war against Russia six months ago. This suicidal rush into the fray was a most unpopular move among Moslem and Christian alike, but its consequences bore most heavily upon the latter, who were pressed into service and then deprived of their arms and forced to work as day laborers without proper food or care. Thousands died of typhus and neglect.

Punish Rebels, Was Order. "It was small wonder that as many as possible secured exemption from service or refused to be enlisted. The government naturally regarded their course as nothing less than treason, so when a strong governor-general, the brother-in-law of Enver Bey, was appointed to Van, his first concern was to punish the rebels.

"Three weeks ago last Friday the military head of this revolutionary faction, with two of his companions, was killed at command of the wali, who had sent them to Shaddakh as official peace commissioners to settle a question between the government and the revolutionists. Another prominent Armenian leader, a member of parliament, was seized and deported to the capital. April 17, the day word was received of the assassination of the revolutionary leader, Ishan, Doctor Ussher and Mr. Yarrow (also of the American board) were called by the wali, who told them plainly that he was determined to crush the rebellion if it involved the extermination of the whole Armenian population, but that he would prefer not to injure the women and children.

Refuse Turkish Guard. "As we proposed to open our premises to refugees he urged placing a guard of 50 Turkish soldiers here. We at first consented to the suggestion, but the revolutionists said experience had taught them the soldiers could not be trusted. They were unwilling to allow the soldiers to come. We have been thankful many times since that they refused to do so.

"That evening we consulted with Signor Sbardone, Italian consular agent, the only consul left in the city to represent our interests and those of other foreigners. It was midnight before our plans were made. That very evening neighbors began to bring in beds, carpets, boxes and wheat, as those who realized the situation considered our premises, those of the Germans and Sbardone's the only safe places.

"The next day was Sunday, and we had church services as usual, but all day long the streams of people poured through the gates. Men, women and children were loaded with their household effects. The rich hired 'hamals' to bring piles of bedding and beautifully polished chests of clothing, and the poor hurried in with their pitiful treasures of bare necessities. Little donkeys brought in large sacks of flour and wheat.

Hay Obtained for the Cattle. "Most of the horses in the city had already been seized by the government, but a few were found to bring hay for the cows, which had to be put in the basement of our old school building as our small stable was full. We have had such a rainy spring that the ground was too wet to store goods outside so we packed the basements of our new school buildings from floor to ceiling with boxes, bedding and bags of wheat and flour, reserving all rooms above for the people we knew would need them.

"Before we had dressed Monday we had had applications for rooms from half a dozen families and by night we in our houses had a regular hotel of more than seventy people, while attic, wood room and halls were piled with goods of every description.

"Our family are all together in the middle bedroom, which is barricaded by a wall of large oil cans filled with earth. This shuts out most of the sunlight, but the windows are down from the top, and with three open doors we can get good ventilation. The sitting room windows are protected by bags of flour piled up on the

wide sills and a triple hanging of heavy blankets across the bay windows to keep out the stray bullets. Bullet Holes in the Walls.

"The need of such protection is evidenced by the many broken tiles on our roof, and forty or more bullet holes in the walls and the broken windows through which four balls have entered our living rooms. Sometimes the air hums with the constant flying of bullets over and through the premises, and it is a miracle that so few have been hurt. It was an exciting moment when an unexpected cannon ball struck the wall of our house only ten inches above the head of the mayor's wife, who was outside the study door, and fell harmless at her feet. The same morning another cannon ball fell into the stable yard a few feet from where Neville (Dr. Ussher's son) was standing. He brought the empty shell in, still warm, to show us.

"The benches from the church and seats from the school rooms have been removed to make floor space. Many are huddled in the low dark basement of the church; the audience room and galleries are crowded. The schools are filled even to the hallways. The hospital is considered ordinarily to be full if it has 50 patients, now 140 are under its roof. There are at least 5,000 refugees on our premises, and as many more in the near vicinity. The German compound resembles ours and Sbardone feeds between thirty and forty at his table.

How Armenians Make Ammunition. "The Armenians have shown wonderful ingenuity in making gunpowder, dynamite bombs and serviceable bullets. They make a mortar to throw bombs, and now are at work on four cannons, the only weapons the Turks have which they have not. I visited their cartridge factory last week. It was most interesting to see the process from the start, when disks of copper were cut from plates, to the finished product of a polished cartridge with even English lettering on the end. Everything was handmade, but between 2,000 and 3,000 cartridges is the daily output.

"I never imagined that I could be so interested in munitions of war, or hope so fervently that the revolutionists should win, but it is now a question of saving the remnant of the people from massacre and starvation, of defending their lives and homes from fiendish cruelty, and we exit over every advance of the little band and pray that in some way permanent help may come to them.

"After three weeks of fighting in the city the Armenians have the advantage. But in the defenseless villages the story is very different. It is wholesale and systematic massacre of as many as possible and the taking of many prisoners and sending them later to the head of the revolutionists to be fed. In this way starvation will finish the slaughter.

"From the first the most of our refugees were villagers, some from many miles away. When our premises could hold no more the houses near by and protected by the positions held by the revolutionists were filled. It is estimated that at least 10,000 fugitives are being fed in the gardens. It is impossible to do justice to their condition. Flooding without time to collect their food, they come to us ragged, barefoot, hungry and sick from exposure and fear.

"Many of the regular Turkish soldiers are averse to butchery, so the wali has promised plunder and glory to the lawless Kurds, who are nothing loath to do his will. One morning 40 women and children, dying or wounded from Turkish bullets, were brought to our hospital. Little ones crying pitifully for their mothers, who were killed while fleeing, and mothers mourning for their children whom they had to leave behind on the plains. Some of our orphan girls ask us if God will forgive them for leaving one child thus when as they were carrying one and leading another they could not manage the third. I could tell you stories which would simply break your hearts, but it is needless to harrow your feelings."

MISS LAURA GRAVES



Miss Laura Graves, daughter of John Temple Graves, is spending the summer months in the Adirondack region of New York state. Miss Graves' father occupies a high place in the world of journalism.

Money to "Holy Jumpers."

Menominee, Mich.—One-tenth of his worldly possessions to his church, the "Holy Jumpers," and provisions in his will that if his property increases after he makes his will that the church be treated honestly, was the quaint provision made by Lars E. Weng of Daggett, who died recently.

SECOND TO KRUPP'S

British Arsenal at Woolwich Is Immense Plant.

Munitions of War Being Turned Out in Enormous Quantities to Supply Forces Engaged in France and Turkey.

When "Good Queen Bess," in 1585, decided to establish a store of arms and armor at the old Tower house, a mansion in Woolwich Warren, adjoining the then boggy and unhealthy marshes of Plumstead, she little thought that by so doing she was founding Britain's greatest arsenal, which 330 years later would be giving employment to 30,000 men, earning more than \$500,000 a week for making munitions of war for the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

That small armory at the Tower house, however, was the origin of the Woolwich arsenal of today, which covers 600 acres, and where guns of all sizes, every form of military wagon, shot, shell, torpedoes, cartridges, bullets, war signals, life-saving rockets, and high explosives are manufactured.

Even in the bygone days, however, Woolwich figured largely in military history. It was Prince Rupert who protected the Warren with batteries in Charles II's reign, and other fortifications, which have now disappeared, were added by that king's successor. The Dutch several times threatened the dockyards at Woolwich and at Chatham, while at the end of the seventeenth century two French privateers were captured off Woolwich.

It is obvious that the secrets of the arsenal are most jealously guarded, particularly at the present time. Indeed, the government, since the war broke out, has adopted the precaution of recalling all text-books about the arsenal, although in peace times, when the average number of men employed there is about 14,000, visitors of British nationality, desirous of seeing the arsenal, may do so by obtaining an order from the war office.

It might be mentioned, however, that among the most effective guns manufactured at Woolwich are the famous six-inch howitzers of which the French speak so highly, while one of the latest time-saving ideas is to dip military wagons bodily in huge tanks of paint and hang them up to dry.

Woolwich arsenal is really divided into three great departments, called respectively the Royal Gun factories, the Royal Carriage department and the Royal laboratory. It is in the latter that every kind of experiment is made with explosives, and where officers and soldiers learn their use and effectiveness, while in the gun factories, which are filled with machinery of the best and most modern kind, guns of all sizes are manufactured for the army and tested over the extensive practice ranges which were formerly the Plumstead marshes.

Apart from the actual workshops, there are various important military establishments at Woolwich. There is the Artillery college, for instance, which gives special training to officers of the Royal Artillery in order to fit them for appointments in the manufacturing departments of the arsenal. Then there is the Royal Military academy, the oldest military school in the kingdom, where men destined for the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers begin their training.

The Royal dockyards at Woolwich was closed nearly fifty years ago, but it continues to be used as a military store depot, and it is interesting to note that it was the first, and for very long the principal, dockyard in the kingdom. The Great Harry was built there in 1562, the Royal George in 1751, the Galatea in 1859, and more than 200 other ships. And the curious may spend many an interesting hour in the Rotunda museum, which contains the finest collection of military antiquities and models in the world.

BELT VAULT FOR THE BATHER

Does Away With the Necessity of Leaving Jewelry and Other Valuables in a Locker.

Made large enough so that it may be used to carry cigarettes and matches, or personal jewelry, including a man's-size watch, a water-tight



Belt Vault for Bathtubs and Fishers.

case fixed to a canvas belt that straps about the body has been devised for bathers. Its use precludes the theft of money or other things of value which otherwise would be left in a locker.—Popular Mechanics.

Teach Your Child To Be Thrifty

Then you will never have cause to blush for it.

FEW PARENTS' HEARTS HAVE EVER ACHED OVER THE MISDOINGS OF A THRIFTY CHILD.

GUIDE YOUR BOY AND GIRL OUT OF THE PATH OF THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Start an account for them in our bank and teach them the importance of saving.

If you do not follow our advice, you may regret it.

If you do follow it you will always be thankful.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

DO NOT FORGET

that buying here can't fail to be profitable to you—for we have values unmatched. Buying here enables you to select from a large stock of 200 marble and granite memorials. Just the monument, headstone or marker that you want, and at the lowest price it's wise to pay.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
Westminster, Md.
East Main street, Opposite Court street.
Phone 127.

LEARNED FROM EGG

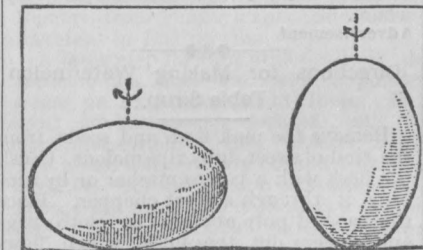
How Scientists Got Notion of Gyroscope.

Lord Kelvin Frequently Used It in Lectures to His Classes, and Professor Grey Has Added Interesting Comment.

If you place a hard-boiled egg on its side on a smooth table and give it a spin it rises on one end and rotates on its tip. A raw or soft-boiled egg will not do this.

This habit of hard-boiled eggs was a favorite illustration used by Lord Kelvin in demonstrating gyrostatic motion before his classes at Glasgow university. In a recent lecture before the Institution of Electrical Engineers Prof. A. Gray repeated the experiment with the following comment:

"The first experiment made was always that of the equilibrium of this nearly egg-shaped piece of wood, which, scientifically described, is a homogeneous prolate ellipsoid of revolution. Its surface may be imagined to be generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. I lay it on its side and we see that in that position it is stable for fore and aft inclinations, 'pitching,' I may call the



The Spinning Egg That Illustrates Gyrostatic Action.

motion, and in indifferent equilibrium for port or starboard displacement, or rolling. This is, of course, all without spin.

"If, however, I apply to the solid, as it lies on the tray before me, an impulsive twist with my fingers, so as to make it rotate about one of the minimum diameters (that is, of course, a diameter about which the moment of inertia is a maximum), the solid shows that when spin is applied the equilibrium is unstable. The ellipsoid at once sets itself on one end, and then rotates in stable equilibrium with the long axis nearly vertical. This is a remarkable result. The center of gravity has been raised, and the equilibrium is now stable. The spin has altered the conditions of equilibrium completely.

"Of course, it was pointed out to us that all these phenomena are well shown by the ordinary spinning-top, spun by the unwinding from it of a string when the top has been skillfully thrown from the hand. The swaying round of the axis of a top when rising just after spin to the 'sleeping' position, and the similar conical motion of the axis when the top is about to fall, give examples of processional motion of, in fact, the astronomical phenomena called procession of the equinoxes."

A raw egg will not rise to spin on end because of the unstable condition

of its contents. These, being liquid, are agitated by the spinning motion and a series of whirlpool-like motions is set up in them; these produce such a confusion of forces that any slight gyrostatic effect is stopped.

India's Rice Crop.

The rice crop of India for the current season, according to the second general memorandum shows a total area of 75,000,000 acres under the crop, being only a hundred thousand acres short of last year. Weather conditions in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and United Provinces have not been favorable since September, however, and the outturn of winter rice, in consequence, is somewhat shorter than these figures indicate, especially in Behar and Orissa, where it is estimated at only 75 per cent of normal. As regards extra-Indian areas the information is that, in Egypt conditions are favorable, in Japan the crop is 12 per cent above normal, while in Korea, Italy and the United States but slight variations, compared with last year, are expected.

Japanese Potato King.

Reading a story of the visit of George Shima, the potato king of Lodi, Cal., to Los Angeles, in a paper of that city, merchants of Lodi recall that not many years ago the Japanese capitalist could not obtain credit in the stores of this city, not because he was not honest, but as a newcomer he had not established credit.

Those business men who refused to trust did not anticipate that in a few years Shima would control 37,000 acres in California and have 6,000 acres in his own holdings, and have established a large credit in California banks.

Last July Shima owned about a quarter of the 4,000,000 sacks of potatoes in California, and today he owns half of the 500,000 sacks unsold in the state.

As to Jarley.

"That man Jarley is without any exception the most inaccurate man I ever knew," said Dobbs. "Tell me, Jones, does he ever get anything right?"

"Oh, yes," replied Jones. "Anything that is left Jarley will always get right."—Judge.

Proof Positive.

"Do you drink coffee?" asked the doctor of an aged patient.

"I do," replied the other.

"Don't you know," continued the wise M. D., "that coffee is a slow poison?"

"Yes, very slow," answered the old man. "I have taken it daily for nearly eighty-seven years."

One Can Sometimes Tell.

Fond Mother—My dear, I don't believe that young man who called on you last evening is much of a society man.

Pretty Daughter—But he seems to be very intelligent.

Fond Mother—Yes; that's the trouble.

Literally So.

She—Are the Howlers very high toned people?

He—High toned? I should say they are. When they quarrel you can hear them two blocks away.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Catherine Humer is visiting friends at Spring Grove, Pa.

Miss Veda Ord, of Chevy Chase, Washington, is the guest of the Misses Birnie.

Miss Dora Jones left, this week, for Baltimore, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Edna Delp, of German Valley, N. J., is the guest of Miss Josephine Reindollar.

N. B. Hagan, who had a severe attack of acute indigestion, the first of the week, is very much better.

Chas. B. Schwartz bought the Kalbach farms, on Tuesday, 438 acres, the total amounting to \$12,400.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Kelly and family who have been away on two weeks vacation, returned home this week.

Chas. O. Fuss has been spending the past ten days on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Cover, in Easton, Talbot County.

Mrs. Henry Hawk and daughter, Marian, spent a few days last week in York, with Henry Terry and family.

The arrival of peaches in town, this week, was much short of that of last week, perhaps due to the very low prices.

Rev. Geo. W. McSherry, former pastor of the Lutheran congregation, Taneytown, has accepted a call to New Florence, Pa.

James H. Reindollar and wife, and son James, returned home, on Monday evening, from an extended visit to Dayton, Ohio.

Ulysses H. Bowers returned home, on Tuesday evening, from Frederick Hospital, where he had been ill with typhoid fever.

An advertiser in last week's RECORD wrote us: "Your paper certainly is an advertising medium. One mail brought us 26 letters."

Mrs. George Mitten and daughter, Elizabeth, of Washington, are visiting Mrs. Mitten's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Buffington.

The RECORD acknowledges the donation of a basket of fine peaches from E. D. Diller, Manager of the Flohr Fruit farm, near Detour.

Misses Grace Witherow and Irene Fringer, who spent several months at the Expositions and visiting throughout the west, returned home, on Wednesday morning.

Please give us your Spring sale date, for the information of others who want to have sale. This will help to prevent conflicting dates—not to our interest, but yours.

Harry Allison, on Sunday, motored John W. Eckard and wife, Mrs. Wilbur L. Shorb and son, Edward, and Miss Margaret Eckard, to New Market, by way of Emmitsburg and Frederick.

Rev. L. B. Hafer, Rev. Seth Russell Downie, E. C. Sauerhammer, Mrs. P. B. Englar, Miss Beniah Englar, attended the Sunday School Convention at Deer Park church, on Thursday, making the trip in Rev. Hafer's auto.

Taneytown has been liberally visited by prospective candidates, this week, wearing their most persuasive smiles and trying to impress upon all their "good fellowship." It seems a pity that so many must "be left," not only in September, but worst of all, in November.

The indications are that more than the usual scarcity of dwellings will be felt in Taneytown, next Spring. A few new families moving in, as purchasers, together with the usual lack of houses to supply the demand, will make the situation worse than usual, from the present outlook. There is still time to build, if action is promptly taken.

Elmer W. Flegle, formerly of this place, now of Philadelphia, left last Saturday for Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes for two weeks rest. He has been general manager of the Lenhardt department store for the past seven years and in that time has built up the business to such an extent that the store had to be extended, making the largest department store in the northeast section of Philadelphia. He expects to spend a few days with his sister, Mrs. A. E. Lewis, of Detroit, Mich., on his return trip home.

Rural Carrier's Examination.

An examination for Motor Rural Carrier will be held at Westminster, Sept. 25, for a vacancy in the Carrier service at Mt. Airy, or as vacancies may occur hereafter, on a salary basis of \$1500. to \$2000. a year. The examination will be in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying, and reading addresses.

The service is to be by a motor car carrying 800 lbs., with a cubic capacity of not less than 80 feet, and applicants must designate a statement of their equipment. All applicants for examination must be made on regular forms which will be supplied by the examiner in charge, or by the Postmaster at Mt. Airy.

All Business men who desire to place orders for CALENDARS, should do so not later than October 1. After that time it will be difficult to fill orders.

Anti-Cigarette.

(For the Record)

If I had the power to paint the evils of the cigarette habit, I would do so with my right hand. Boy's remember, while you smoke the cigarette, you are forging a chain that you will have to fight to conquer, and which if you continue to indulge, will result in the bondage of a deadly habit.

You know the evils of the cigarette, yet you will forge the chain; your will, where is now your boasted will power? You have an irrepressible desire for tobacco, you have mental inability, you feel dull, you have shattered nerves, you have physical weakness, but you will not believe that the cigarette habit is the cause of it all. Just ask any physician if this is not all true.

Finally, with body, mind and soul dwarfed, you are on the downward road to a certain death. I think I hear you say, "Oh, I don't believe it," but it is true, nevertheless. Just look around you and see how many of your companions will answer to the above description. Read your companions faces; what do you see there?

I have a blotter just now before me that says, "A cigarette smoker is a failure in school, in athletics, in business and in manhood." Judge Lindsey, who has had so much experience with boys, says: "The cigarette habit not only has a grip upon boyhood, but it invites all the other demons of habit to come, and add to the degradation."

The cigarette is the royal road to the penitentiary. It is responsible for more crimes than any other so far as the Juvenile Court is concerned.

These are facts about what it will do to your body, and yet there is more to follow. In a business way doors of opportunity are closed to the smoker. You do not believe that either do you? Well, just try it and see.

All the largest railroad companies, business firms, insurance companies, etc., debar the smoker, and can you wonder that they do this? Efficiency is what is wanted, not a listless, careless, stupid, mentally unfit fellow, who is forever puffing away at tobacco. You see them elsewhere. It is a fight for the manhood of the boy. Ask the school teachers what smoking does for you? Ask anyone who knows?

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Paul's Reformed church, Union Bridge—Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; no preaching.

Bausts—Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; divine worship at 10.30 a. m., sermon appropriate to Labor Day. Catechetical class meets after morning service. Young Peoples' Society meets at 8 p. m.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

Presbyterian—9 a. m., Bible school; 10 a. m., worship, theme, "Seen and Unseen." 7 p. m., C. E. service.

Piney Creek—1.30 p. m., Bible school; 2.30 p. m., worship. Services will be held in the Sunday School room, if possible.

Preaching in the Church of God, Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m., Preaching at Frizellburg at 2 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Church—Divine services, Sunday, Sept. 5, as follows: Winters, 10.30 a. m.; Mt. Union, 2.30 p. m. The pulpit will be filled by Rev. J. G. C. Knipple.

Harvest Home services at Baust, Sept. 12th., at 7.30 p. m.

W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

United Brethren—Taneytown, Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.; preaching at 8.00 p. m.

Harney—Sunday School at 9.00 a. m.; Communion service at 10 a. m.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to "Labor Day." The topic will be "The Obligations and the Rights of Workers." In the evening, at 7.30 o'clock, he will preach on "Two Points of Contact with Jesus."

Worth their Weight in Gold.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be just as represented, a quick relief for headaches, dizzy spells and other symptoms denoting a torpid liver and a disordered condition of the digestive organs. They are worth their weight in gold," writes Miss Clara A. Driggs, Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

Directions for Making Watermelon Table Sirup.

Remove the pink flesh and seeds from the rind of sweet, fully ripe melons. Crush the flesh with a potato masher or by running it through a meat chopper. Place the crushed pulp and seed in cloth bags and squeeze out the juice, which flows out readily. About five-sixths of the pulp will squeeze out as juice. About 13 gallons of the juice will make 1 gallon of sirup. This amount of juice can ordinarily be secured from 10 watermelons weighing from 22 to 25 pounds each.

The juice is then boiled down into a sirup in an ordinary preserving kettle. The juice boils without much foaming until it begins to thicken, when the fire should be slackened to prevent foaming and burning. The red coloring matter in the juice coagulates during boiling, and part of it rises to the surface, where it can be removed by skimming. The remainder floats about in the juice, forming red particles which gather near the top. Toward the last of the boiling the sirup must be watched constantly. If the housewife has a candy thermometer, she should take the temperature of 220° F., otherwise she should let it cook until a small sample on cooling is about as thick as maple sirup.

When the boiling has finished, the sirup can be set aside to cool in covered vessels or can be poured while hot into cans or glass containers and sealed.

When a cider press is available the melons can be cut into pieces and arranged on the press so that the pressure will extract the juice of the pulp before it presses the rind. The juice of the rind is not so rich in sugar, and experiments with rind juice alone indicate that it is not suitable for sirup.

If it is desired to make sirup free from red particles, start the sirup boiling, and when some of the coagulated matter has been removed by skimming, transfer the juice to tall glass jars or other tall containers and allow it to settle and cool for a few hours. This allows the red particles to settle to the bottom. The upper part of the juice can then be poured off and boiled into sirup.—U. S. Dep. Agriculture.

R U

Going to Vote at the Primaries on September

14th? If You are, Vote for—

PERCY H. SHRIVER

Republican Candidate

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS

For Carroll County.

8-27-31

Our New Fall Goods

Are coming in now almost daily, so turn your steps to

M. R. Snider's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

and you will find each Department overloaded with the latest-style fall goods, at prices in reach of all.

CLOTHING

We have already received a large shipment of Clothing from Philadelphia, and they are fine. Before buying elsewhere, give us a call—let us show you the style, they way they are made, the quality, and the way-down prices you get in Harney.

HATS AND CAPS

New Hats and New Caps for young and old men. They are fine and right up-to-date—see our large assortment now on hand.

SHOES

Our Shoe Department is overloaded with as good as money can buy. We certainly would like you to see our line of School Shoes for Children, and our line of Every-Day Wear for Ladies and Men, before you buy. If you want to buy or not, come in and let us show you our line and then you be the judge whether this is the right place to save money on good shoes.

COFFEE

1000 Pounds of Fresh Loose Roasted Coffee just received. SPECIAL FOR 2 WEEKS on our new Coffee just received direct from Arbuckle Bros., New York. We have just signed a contract for wholesale jobbers prices, and we will be able to give you much better coffee and lower prices for 2 weeks only.

Our 15c Loose Coffee, 12c

Our 20c Loose Coffee, 17c

Our 25c Loose Coffee, 22c

September 4th to 10th.

NOTICE

Don't forget our Premium Department when you visit M. R. SNIDER'S real bargain store, as they are all FREE.

RUBBER SHOES

Our new line of Rubbers are all in now and we have a complete line of Boston and Straight Line Rubbers, which are the best grade made. Don't buy Low-grade Rubbers and get no service. The best is by far the cheapest.

M. R. SNIDER,

HARNEY, MD.

9-3-31

Peaches! Peaches!

Both white and yellow standard varieties, during the season, at a special low price, at the orchard between New Midway and Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse. A. G. Riffe, local salesman.

R. WALTER BOHN,

Hillside Fruit Farm,

LeGore, Md.

FOR SALE.—My House and Lot of 1 Acre with Stable, Outbuildings, and all kinds of fruit. Possession this Fall.—MRS. DAVID MACKLEY, Middleburg, 2-4t

PEACHES.—Fine quality Crawford late, and Fitzgeralds, at 25c and upwards.—DAVID C. NUSBAUM, near Otter Dale.

WANTED.—A Silver Mounted Muzzle Loading Rifle, one with curly maple stock preferred. Address H, care of RECORD.

WILL MAKE CIDER and Boil Butter Wednesday and Thursday of each week.—FRANK H. OHLER.

PEACHES for sale, at Woodcrest Orchard, Fairfield, Pa. Peaches will be delivered in Taneytown, to anyone leaving orders with Samuel C. Ott.—D. P. RILEY, Manager.

WILL MAKE Cider Thursday of each week until further notice.—C. E. MYERS, Harney, Md.

FOR SALE.—Peaches grown on clean healthy, vigorous trees. Come look at them.—FLOHR FRUIT FARM, E. D. DILLER, Superintendent, Detour, Md. Phone U. B. 11-11.

SEED WHEAT.—I will clean and grade seed wheat. Phone 14-6 or write TRUMAN BOWERS, near Harney.

FOR SALE.—About 1000 bushels of Champion Peaches. Orchard near Keymar.—HOWARD HOUCK, Keymar, Md.

IMPORTANT.—I wish to announce that I am handling the **Rizona Horse & Poultry Powders**. These are absolutely all Drug Powders and I would like all the Cattle and Poultry men to come to my Store, and learn of the merits of all the Rizona goods, of which I am sole agent for this district.—S. C. OTT.

A FINE LINE of Carriages, Buggies, Runabouts, Spring Wagons and Carts for your immediate use. Write or call for prices.—ANGEL VEHICLE WORKS & GARAGE, Middleburg, Md.

TYPEWRITERS.—New and second-hand. All makes and kinds. No. 1 Royal at \$30.00; Oliver No. 5, at \$25.00; Smith Premier No. 4, at \$15.00.—H. B. MILLER, Taneytown.

Laying Hens Do Better

on Rein-o-la Dry Mash than on mashies mixed by guess. It is a balanced ration made of purest materials; will make eggs and will simplify feeding. Get results by feeding this scientific food. No waste. Buy it by the bag.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

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. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

GOOD CALVES HIGH. I have again started killing Calves, and invite my friends to bring them in to me. 50c for delivering. **SPRING CHICKENS.** Highest price paid for 14 to 21bs. Squabs, 20c pair.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER.

PRODUCE WANTED.—Calves, squabs, chickens, guineas, eggs, etc. Come in and get our prices before selling elsewhere. 50c for delivering Calves not later than Friday morning.—Farmers' Produce Co., opposite the Reindollar Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Mgr. Phone 3-K.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Calves, Chickens and Eggs, every Monday morning, at Tyrone and Frizellburg Creameries. Half Cent extra for delivering Calves. Phone 330-15, H. K. MYERS.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—In good condition, cheap.—I. C. KELLEY, Taneytown.

TWO BUGGIES and Spring Wagon for sale cheap.—E. O. GARNER.

FESTIVAL on lawn of Mt. Union Church, Thursday evening, September 9, Union Bridge Band. For benefit of graveyard, and all interested will please aid by money, or in any way they can.

ASK FOR PIANO CERTIFICATES, at D. M. MEHRING & SON.

BUS EXCURSION to Baltimore, on Sunday, \$1.00 round trip. Bus leaves Taneytown, at 7.30 a. m.

SUPPOSE the Hanover tornado experience would be repeated here, and involve your buildings, how would you be insured to help repair the loss? Why not get a Storm Policy? See P. B. ENGLAR, Home Ins. Co., Agt., Taneytown.

COLT two years old, and one Heifer, for sale by BIRNIE SHRIVER.

MARRIED CLERK WANTED, at Medford Bargain Store, Medford, Md.

EXTRA HIGH PRICES paid for Old Hens, Calves and Eggs, next week.—FARMERS' PRODUCE CO.

WINDSTORM INSURANCE.—Rate on Dwellings twenty cents, and outbuildings thirty cents per \$100.00 for three years. Telephone or write STONER & HOBBS, General Insurance Agents, Westminster.

NOTICE.—Owners of dogs are hereby warned to keep their dogs off my premises, as they interfere with my cows.—JOHN M. DEBERRY.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 60 Acres, with all improvements, 2 miles from Union Bridge.—J. E. HARTSOCK, Bark Hill.

THINK OF IT, A PIANO GIVEN AWAY.

HOUSE FOR RENT, near town. Also some well bred Horses, (a young pair that match well) for sale. Can see same at SHALM'S, near town.

TWO HORSES for sale by VERNON BROWER, near Taneytown.

PRIVATE SALE.—Small Farm of 23 Acres, near Mayberry. Apply to Wm. H. FLICKINGER, or JACOB RODKEY.

FOR SALE.—Six pigs, 6 weeks old.—CHAS. F. HOFFMAN.

OATS WANTED, at once, 40 bushels. Apply to Wm. F. BRICKER.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY of 12 Acres. Apply to HARRY ECKER, Greenville.

CHEAP EXCURSION.—Smithsburg to Baltimore and return, Saturday, September 11, 1915, under the auspices of Jr. O. U. A. M., of New Windsor. For schedule see Posters.

SMALL FARM for sale, near Copperville, 15 Acres Land, good Orchard, good Buildings. Apply to H. B. FLEAGLE, Copperville, Md., or T. C. FOX, Keysville, Md.

VOTE FOR DR. CHAS. H. DILLER,

Republican Candidate,

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

Primary Election, Sept. 14.

9-3-31

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat 98@98
Corn 80@80
Rye 75@75
Oats 35@35
Timothy Hay 13.00@13.00
Mixed Hay 10.00@11.00
Bundle Rye Straw 7.00@7.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat 1.04@1.05
Corn 85@85
Oats 50@53
Rye 85@90
Hay, Timothy 19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed 18.00@19.00
Hay, Clover 17.00@18.50

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.

SCHOOL DAYS ARE NEAR OUTFIT THE CHILDREN NOW

Consider the children's necessities for school wearables and come here for them. Everything from Top to Toe must be selected with an eye to the rough and-tumble, care-free use that energetic youth puts to clothing. Here you will find us ready with the most dependable goods and varied assortments of just those things that careful mothers are mindful of.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF GINGHAMS For Dresses and Blouses. In Newest and Best Patterns

School Shoes

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

A big assortment to select from.

Good Quality New Styles

MEN'S TWILL FLANNEL SHIRTS

50c

Ball-Band Rubber Boots and

Shoes Are Here!

BOYS' SUITS

AND KNICKER PANTS AND

HATS AND CAPS

This Department is ready whenever you are.

New Fall Suits in materials of fancy chevots, over plaids checks and mixtures.

Boys' Knicker Pants for School, 25c

Men's and Women's Heavy Work Shoes

—the Largest and Best Selection

to be Found

NEW FALL MERCHANDISE ARRIVALS

Almost every Department is being rapidly stocked with New Fall Goods.

GENTLEMEN!—HOW ABOUT THAT NEW FALL SUIT

Let us show you our line of

ENGLISH-AMERICAN FABRICS

WE GUARANTEE

THAT: Every ENGLISH-AMERICAN fabric is strictly all wool and cut to individual measures.

THAT: Every ENGLISH-AMERICAN garment must prove entirely satisfactory, or it may be returned to us for alteration or credit.

CAN ANY OTHER STORE DO THIS?

Some of the Representative Men of Carroll County, who Endorse the Candidacy of MR. JOSEPH B. BOYLE For the Nomination For Clerk of the Circuit Court

August 30th., 1915.

MY DEAR MR. BOYLE:

We are pleased to learn that you are a candidate for the nomination for Clerk of the Circuit