

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

John D. Rood, Jr., was a delegate from the Johns Hopkins University, to the Maryland Students' Missionary Conference, held Feb. 4, 5 and 6, at Western Maryland College.

Capt. Albert Billingslea, 78 years old, a native of this county, died last week in Chicago. He enlisted in Co. A, 6th, Md. Regiment, during the Civil War, and was promoted to Captain.

John Henry Cromer, who was found unconscious beneath a bed of snow at the Barrick Lime Kilns, Woodsboro, Wednesday morning of last week, and taken to Montevue hospital, was just recently released from Eastern Penitentiary, it was learned Friday, and is wanted by the Gettysburg authorities on the charge of larceny.

The State Department ordered that all of the passengers on the captured Steamer Appan, the British crew and crews of other British ships on board, be permitted to land. The German commander was inclined to remonstrate at some of the orders, but was curtly informed that he had nothing to do with American customs laws. The ship itself can either remain in port, or leave; but if it remains, the German crew will be interned.

The government physicians who are conducting the medical survey in the public schools of Frederick county, have been at work in the Middletown schools all of last week. A mental and physical test is being arranged, so that the parents of each child can be notified just what physical defects their children are suffering from. The work is in charge of Dr. Talaferro Clark and he is assisted by four other physicians.

Frederick city appears to be sure of a new passenger depot to be built by the N. C. R., as the Division Superintendent has recommended the improvement. The old depot has long been an eyesore, and inadequate to the importance of the city, and the same is largely true of the depots at Woodsboro, Taneytown and Littlestown, the difficulty likely being that the line from Hanover to Frederick does a comparatively small passenger business.

But for the block system that has been lately installed by the Western Maryland Railway Company, a serious wreck might have occurred on that line between Edgemoor and Smithsburg, when one of the rails snapped Tuesday. It is believed that the cold weather caused the break. The block system is controlled by the electric current passing along the rails. When the rail broke, this current was cut off, which closed that block. The conductor of the train made an investigation and discovered the broken rail.

Because the Thurmont town officials failed to pay the United States Government the license required from the owners of a movie theatre, the corporation was required to pay a fine of \$50, as well as taxes for the six months ending June 30, 1915, making a total of \$625. The town hall at Thurmont is utilized by Louis O'Toole a moving picture theatre, and the shows are run on a commission basis, the town receiving a certain percentage of the receipts. The amount of the tax required to be paid is based on the seating capacity.

Governor Harrington conferred with the State Roads Commission on Monday, the first time since he has been in office, and learned many of the details of the working of the commission. The commission's report was thoroughly explained by Chairman Weller. This meeting was preliminary to a meeting in the near future at which appropriations for carrying on the roads work will be considered. It is understood that Mr. Harrington wishes to read the report item by item and to confer with legislative leaders regarding appropriations for the next two years.

The Vermilion (S. D.) Plain Talk has an office rule that it will not mention the names of physicians or surgeons in its news columns in reports of cases of illness or operations. Recently a man whose brother had been brought through a siege of pneumonia wished to give the physician credit therefor, and he was permitted to do so through a paid reading notice. Now for the surprise! The physician in question made vigorous complaint to the editor, asserting that the Plain Talk has now made it a rule that it will not publish a doctor's name even to oblige a friend, whether the notice is paid for or not.

With Speaker Clark leading the fight for an increase of one-third in midshipmen at Annapolis, making the apportionment to each Representative and Senator three, instead of two, and a speech during the afternoon by Representative patriotic leader, appealing for patriotic considerations of the day passed the bill without a dissenting vote. There was no rollcall, but upon request of Representative Mann, there was a standing vote—173 voting for it and none standing against the bill. The House also authorized without a rollcall immediate use of \$500,000 to equip Mare Island Navy Yard to begin building a dreadnaught, or battle cruiser, the first to be constructed on the Pacific coast in a Government yard; and authorized expenditure of \$100,000 to enlarge facilities at New York Yard.

Control Over Roadside Trees.

The Record has always advocated the exemption of incorporated towns from the operation of the State Forestry law, as it relates to the trimming of roadside trees. It seems to us that the charter rights granted to a town by the state should cover full control of the streets and sidewalks, and especially the right to control tree planting, their trimming and removal, as these matters very closely relate to regularity in paving, curbing and drainage, all matters for borough legislation.

That this law is also unpopular throughout the state is shown in the following news item clipped from Monday's Frederick Post:

"Claiming that they should be given the right to dispose of or trim in any manner trees along the highways in this county, the Farmers' Association on Saturday afternoon launched a movement to have Frederick county exempted from the operation of the State Forestry Law. While nothing definite was done at Saturday's meeting, which was the regular monthly session, the question will be taken up in two weeks.

As explained by a member of the association a peculiar condition exists in Frederick county. The county does not actually own the road system but leases them from the various property owners through which the roads extend. The survey lines of the various farms extend to the center of the roads. Farmers, it is reported, pay taxes on this property which is in reality a public road."

Teacher Training Class.

(For the Record.)

At a regular meeting of the "Teacher Training Class," held Monday evening at the home of Prof. John T. Royer, Main street, Westminster, much enthusiasm was shown in the work. Eld. W. E. Rood, the regular instructor of the class, gave out the credit slips, all of high grade average, on the third written examination.

This class is enrolled with the State Superintendent for Carroll county, on International S. S. Teachers' Training, Jesse P. Garner, of Linwood, has passed upon all these papers, as the examiner for the International Sunday School organization. The entire class is looking forward with eager interest to the completion of this standard course, and to time for the reception of the diplomas that will be awarded.

W. E. Rood.

Still After the State's Money.

Notwithstanding the present condition of the State Treasury—which we will not attempt to describe—the usual petitioners are after their usual—or larger—allowance, all along the line, and our legislators are no doubt in a quandary as to where to call a halt, or what is best for the state.

There are not only all of the old calls, but some new ones, and all are insistent, if not always proper. Evidently, the state is guilty of getting into debt, and for not having enough cash to dispense liberally to all comers. Our own opinion is that some of the so-called charitable and reformatory institutions, and some colleges and schools, should be left down very materially.

Maryland has been one of the most liberal—not to say prodigal—states in the union in the interest of "state aid" institutions. So much so that some of the institutions, very naturally, have come to a stand of depending on the state rather than on their own efforts; and this is largely true of all "pensioning" systems—individual and institutional effort relaxes, and the common tax-payer foots bills that others more interested should rightfully pay. As long as the state pays the bills, individuals need not worry.

It is a fact, indeed, that with the exception of Pennsylvania, Maryland pays more money to private institutions than any other state in the union—not more per capita, but more in amount—and it is full time to call a halt.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Elizabeth Cassell, et. al., to John Nicodemus, et. al., Trustees, convey house and lots for \$10,000.00.

Murray E. Shreeve and wife, to Thos. Mann and wife, convey 3 acres 15 sq. perches land for \$200.

David E. Pickett, Executor to Robert Thomas Farver, convey 128 acres of land for \$6,825.00.

Harry Gosnell and wife to William Augustus Shriver, Jr., convey 6095 1/2 sq. feet of land for \$900.00.

Francis Neal Park, Attorney, to Uriah Bickler, convey 9,438 sq. feet of land for \$2100.00.

William Buchman, Trustee, to Amanda E. Buchman, convey 11,850 sq. feet of land for \$1450.00.

William L. Fleagle to Rachael E. Wanz, convey 32 sq. perches of land for \$775.00.

James M. Stoner, Sheriff, to First National Bank of Mt. Airy, 18 acres, 1 rood and 10 sq. perches of land for \$2900.00.

Luba Fritz and The Westminster Deposit & Trust Co., to Mike Resnick and wife, convey 2037 sq. feet of land for \$2500.00.

Herbert L. Richards and wife, et. al., to John Gilroy, convey 53 sq. perches of land for \$5.00.

Sudler Murder Trial Next Monday.

The trial of Solomon Sudler, charged with the murder of William F. Brown, near Silver Run, on Jan. 1, has been fixed for next Monday, the case having been delayed by the illness of Judge Thomas. The case will be before the Court, with States Attorney Seabrook and E. O. Weant for the State, and J. Milton Reifsnider, appointed by the Court, for the defense.

Sudler has been in Westminster jail since January 24, under special guard day and night. The indictment is for murder in the first degree.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BALTIMORE NEXT.

Eager to Begin his Campaign Against Liquor Traffic.

To a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, on Thursday, in Trenton, Billy Sunday said:

"No, I'm not going to jump on the Maryland Legislature when I come to Baltimore in an effort to push through the State-wide prohibition bill; that's not my way. I'm not going to tell your Legislature how to pass laws; I'm not going to tell your Governor how to run the State; I'm not going to tell your Mayor how to run your city; that's not my way. I've never done it, nor will I do it in the future. That's all their business. My business is preaching the Word of God. They wouldn't try to tell me how to do that.

"But I expect to preach against the liquor interests and the liquor traffic, because liquor is one of the great curses of the world, one of the greatest of all causes of sin and unhappiness, one of the greatest drawbacks to business; and in doing so, I may refer to your prohibition fight. And those who are engaged in the liquor business will feel the force of my words, just because they are a part of his machine of unrighteousness."

"I am looking forward to my work in Baltimore, not with interest, but with something greater—with big expectations. From reports received from Mr. Walsh and the Baltimore committee your city is better prepared than any we have ever visited. I must congratulate you on that. Then, too, my visit there will be noteworthy, in that it will be my first incursion into the South. In the past I have conducted campaigns in the West and the North and the East alone."

W. M. R. R. Installing Signals.

The work of installing automatic block signals on the Western Maryland Railway, between Union Bridge and Big Pool, Md., has just been completed and the new signals are now in service. This gives the railway company an automatic block signal system all the way from Union Bridge to Cumberland, the stretch between Big Pool and Cumberland having been equipped with signals last fall.

The Western Maryland is further extending the system between Emory Grove and Union Bridge and this additional work will be finished within the next two weeks. In addition, the company is equipping the new Connellsville extension, between Colmar and Connellsville, Pa., with automatic signals. These signals, it is said, will be ready for operation inside of two months.

After President Gary came with the Western Maryland he lost no time in considering plans for gradually equipping the road with modern signals, and this work has been progressing rapidly during the last 12 months.

Church of Brethren Represented.

(For the Record.)

The Temperance Committee at large of the Eastern Dist. of Md., that represented 2,000 members of this Church of the Brethren was duly represented at the public joint hearing on the state-wide prohibition referendum bill, in the Legislative Halls, at Annapolis, on Thursday, Feb. 3rd.

They have been aggressively engaged in aiding in securing the long list of more than seventeen thousand voters' names that were filed with the joint committee of the Legislative body of our state.

The churches represented were, Pipe Creek, by Prof. Jno. J. John and J. W. Englar; Frederick, J. Welty Fahrney; Beaver Dam, A. Y. Longenecker; Bush Creek, Eld. Jesse Burrall and Frank Burrall; Woodberry, Eld. E. D. Anthony and John S. Lau; Long Green Valley, J. M. Prigel, and Meadow Branch by Eld. Wm. E. Rood.

W. E. Rood, Cor.

The Furniture Exemption Bill.

Members of the Baltimore city delegation at Annapolis will wage a strong fight to defeat the bill which proposes to repeal the act of 1914 exempting at least \$500 worth of household furnishings from taxation. At least, they will fight to have this exemption continued in the city and a compromise with the county delegates exempting the city from the provisions of the repealer may be made.

Mayor Preston and other municipal officials are in favor of the \$500 furniture tax exemption because it directly benefits the poor man of the city who is already burdened with heavy taxes, either on his home, if he is fortunate enough to own one, or in the way of rent for the house in which he dwells. By the terms of the act the city loses some revenue, but this loss is agreeable when the benefit is derived by the poor man.

In discussing the subject City Solicitor Field explained that in the counties the farmer already enjoys an exemption from taxation on farming implements up to the value of \$300; his stock and the product of his soil are not taxed, while in the city the poor man enjoys no benefits such as these, except on his furniture. The present law passed in 1914 was prepared by Mr. Field and was passed by the legislature through the efforts of Mayor Preston.—American.

A White Paper Problem.

Some of the daily papers are now using a yellowish tinted paper, for the reason that the paper mills find a difficulty in purchasing the necessary bleaching material, due to the European war. It is claimed that eventually all paper of the lower grades must present this muddy appearance, as the available bleaching product will be needed to produce clear white paper of the higher grades. In the meantime, chemists are doing their best to produce a cheap bleach for ordinary paper.

School Commissioners' Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of Carroll County, was held on Monday, Feb. 7, 1916. The following members were present: Theo. F. Englar, Dr. W. D. Hopkins, C. G. Devilbiss, A. N. Zentz, M. A. Koons.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Theo. F. Englar, at 10 a. m. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the regular order of business was taken up.

Several cases in which pupils had been suspended from school for disorderly conduct were discussed and thoroughly investigated. Believing that the maintenance of good order is absolutely essential to successful school work, the Board sustained the action of the teacher.

N. Claude Erb reported the school building at Mt. Airy completed with the exception of a few small items. Upon motion the building was accepted with the provision that in case there should be anything specified in the contract unfinished at the expiration of sixty-three days after the date of acceptance, \$400 shall be withheld from the last payment until every provision of the contract has been fulfilled.

Upon presenting an order from their bonding company, Messrs. Hendrickson and Easton were given an advance of \$1000 on the amount due them in sixty-three days on their contract for the erection of the Mt. Airy school building.

Dr. Hopkins reported to the Board that 112 chairs suitable for use in the assembly room in the new school building, could be bought at a reasonable price. He was authorized to buy the chairs and have them placed in the building.

It was decided to offer at public sale, the old school building, and the school lot of about one acre of ground, situated along the public road leading from Mt. Airy to Ridgeville, on Monday, Feb. 28, at 2 p. m.

After passing a number of bills, the Board adjourned at 1.20 p. m.

How to Make a Hot Bed.

A contributor to Pennsylvania Farmer, who has been making hot-beds for 40 years, gives the result of his experience as to the right way, as follows:

"Excavate only 8 to 10 inches, according to your soil. If quite clayey, better stop at 7 or 8 inches. Then take soil enough from the outside to bank around the frame so as to leave the outside just a trifle lower than the bottom of the bed on the inside. Then if there is any seepage water it will seep out and not in. Next build a frame, using one 10-inch board for the front or lower side and two 10-inch boards for the back. Cut one end piece diagonally from corner to corner. Then you have a frame with 10 inches pitch. It can be made any length desired. Place this frame over the place dug out 7 or 8 inches deep, putting a brick under each corner. Set the frame as nearly level as possible so it will be 20 inches from the top of low side of frame to the ground on the inside of bed.

Now we are ready for the manure, which should be new horse manure, with plenty of litter or straw among it and showing evidence of fermenting. Put enough into the frame to be from 12 to 14 inches deep when packed down—not with the feet but with the back of a good heavy manure fork, using quite a blow. Be sure to make it level and pack it as firmly in one place as in another, because, as fermentation goes on, the bed settles. We want it to settle as evenly as possible so it can be watered evenly. Have a heap of soil ready, composed of one-fourth old rotten manure and three-fourths sandy loam well worked together. Place this soil on the manure to a depth of 5 inches when raked level. Then roll or firm it by any light pressure and put on top of this a half inch of clear fine sand and smooth down level. Then mark off in rows, 4 inches apart. Then we are ready to sow the seeds without waiting for any excess heat to pass off, because we are not going to have any excess heat. The manure is only one foot deep against two in the old way, hence it can get set as hot.

Usually sow my seed the next day after the bed is finished. While that bed is warming up the seeds are swelling naturally and not in an over-heated soil. In two or three days the bed will be warm enough for best results and if the sun shines brightly the bed may have to be aired. In this kind of a hot-bed only half the amount of manure is required, and less attention needed to care for it properly. It will furnish sufficient heat and last long enough for good results. In fact, better plans are produced in such a bed than can be where the bottom heat lasts much longer. In any case, fresh air is essential to a healthy, sturdy growth; hence any bed should be aired as soon as plants are over ground and almost continually when the sun shines up until the plants are large enough to change to the transplant bed or cold frames."

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, February 7th., 1916.—Glenn W. Horner, administrator, w. a., of Geo. W. Horner, late of Carroll county, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

Henry H. Mansby, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., of William P. Mansby, deceased, received order to sell stocks and bonds.

M. Theodore Yeiser, executor of Priscilla Bankert, deceased, settled his second and final account.

Milton J. Study, executor of Emanuel Study, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Black, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted unto Oscar T. Black and William R. Black, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, February 8th., 1916.—Oscar T. Black and William R. Black, administrators of Annie E. Black, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell bonds.

Emma J. Zepp, guardian of Herschel F., Margaret R., and William Lawrence Zepp, wards, received order to draw funds.

THE LEGISLATURE IS STILL PLODDING.

Important Measures Must Soon Come to the Front.

Senator Ogden has again introduced his initiative-and-referendum amendment to the Constitution. Two years ago this was so emasculated by the Senate that initiative was cut out and the referendum was changed materially.

A local option bill for Washington county was presented, on Tuesday, like the Carroll county bill, requiring that by petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters the question of the sale of liquors shall be submitted to the people at a special election.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors within a mile of Lutherville, in Baltimore county, Congressman Talbot's home town.

On Wednesday the Senate and House granted a hearing to interests opposed to state-wide Prohibition, the event being managed by the "Personal Liberty League," which represented various sympathetic organizations. This will end the hearings on the subject.

The "dry" also held a final hearing before the Senate Committee, on Tuesday, addresses being made by Dr. Hare, Daniel Baker, Rev. E. L. Watson, and others. State's Attorney Seabrook, of Carroll, appeared for the Patriotic Order Sons of America, representing 10,000 members in the state, the state body having endorsed state-wide Prohibition.

A delegation of colored ministers appeared before the Eastern Shore senators and delegates, asking for a prohibitive tax, or license, on colored Camp Meetings, as such events exert a demoralizing influence.

Delegate Herpich, of Allegany, introduced a bill to amend the Sunday laws, which will legalize the sale of ice cream, candies, cigars, soda water, etc., on Sunday. In addition, Mr. Herpich now proposes to legalize the sale of gasoline and lubricating oils. He says this is necessary because there are many hard-working men in the state who own automobiles, but who seldom find opportunity to enjoy them, except on Sundays.

Senator Williams, of Cecil, presented a bill which would reduce Judge's pensions from \$2500. to \$1200. a year, and requires that Judges must be 70 years old before they can be pensioned, and must have served 25 years. The present law fixes 70 years as the age, but provides no term of service.

Harford county objects to smooth roads. According to a bill introduced by Senator Archer only about one-ninth of the families of the state own automobiles, and, by inference, the number of users in Harford is even smaller; hence, it is asked that all state highways shall be so constructed, maintained and repaired as to be suitable and safe for horse travel as well as travel by automobile. The claim is made that now the roads are too slippery for horses. Just how the roads are to be constructed is not stated. The bill will be approved by a large number of road users who do not own autos.

On Wednesday, a big delegation of woman suffragists appeared before the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and argued in favor of equal suffrage; and on Thursday, a delegation of anti-suffragists appeared and stated as positively that they did not want anything to do with politics, and did not want the few to force on the many what the many does not want.

Mr. Leatherwood, of Carroll, introduced a bill to qualify male residents of Carroll county to register and vote. This is likely a bill to obviate the necessity of the present declaration of intention to become a citizen, before the Clerk of the Court, and in favor of making the declaration before election officials in the district of the applicant.

A drastic anti-betting bill was introduced by Senator Williams, which, if enacted into law, would put out of business every race-track in the state. It practically prohibits betting in any form.

Pay of Railroads for Carrying Mail.

The coming debate over the Postoffice appropriation bill will be one of the most interesting of the present Congress, as it will fix the compensation of the Railroads for carrying all classes of mail matter, including the greatly increased bulk of Parcel Post, which the railroads have so far been carrying under an old contract.

The Postoffice Committee wants to place the pay on the basis of car space required, while the Railroads want the weight system continued. The difficulty in the adjustment of the disputed question is that the railroads participate in the profits of the Express Companies, and a reduction in the Express business naturally hurts the railroads.

Unquestionably, the railroads are entitled to a much larger compensation than heretofore, due to the enormous bulk of Parcel Post matter, while the P. O. Department will fight to keep the compensation as low as possible, in order to show a profit for the Parcel Post business.

Bible Term in Westminster.

A special Bible Term will be held in the Church of the Brethren, in Westminster, beginning February 20, at 10.30 p. m. Both morning and evening sessions will be held, closing probably on the evening of February 27. Prof. Paul Bowman, president of "Blue Ridge College," has been secured as the chief instructor. Everybody welcome. Seats free. Bring Song Book and Bible.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

John Milton Krenzer and Carrie May Lookingbill, both of Uniontown.

Lewis W. Shaffer and Blanche E. Lindsay, both of Westminster.

Edward Albert Zimmerman, of Manchester, and Catharine May Brown, of Hampstead.

Consult Over State Roads.

O. E. Weller, chairman; Chief Engineer Shirley and Frank H. Zouck, of the State Roads Commission, conferred with Governor Harrington Thursday night, on the work of the department. The Governor consulted them regarding the several bills which have been introduced in the Senate and House for additional roadwork. He was anxious to know their views on the several projects. Only bills providing for necessary roadwork and bridges will be given consideration, and, if possible, they will be combined into one bill.

Maryland's Public Schools.

The report of the commission appointed by the legislature to make a special survey of public school conditions in Maryland, will be found in detail on the seventh page of this issue. It is interesting reading, and many of the facts developed are worthy of careful consideration and prompt remedy. The most serious allegations are, that many of the superintendents are untrained, one-third of the teachers are not well qualified, the average salary is too small, and politics cuts too much figure in school affairs generally. The report also recommends compulsory school attendance.

Frank A. Brown, who describes himself as "a full-fledged partner of 24 of the richest gentlemen in Carroll county in the district below Westminster, into Reisterstown and crosswise into Fairview and districts thereof," has written to President Campbell, of the Senate, a letter which, when laid before that body yesterday morning, afforded it more amusement than it has been afforded by anything else this session. According to Mr. Brown, he and his partners are the owners of all of the available water in Carroll county and the major portion as well of all the gray stone in the district described. In a style peculiarly his own, he offers this water and stone to the State for development and threatens to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for redress unless some attention is paid to his offer.—Frederick Post.

Dr. Matthew R. Reaser, formerly president of Wilson College, Chambersburg, now operating the Beachwood School for Girls, near Philadelphia, has purchased Irving College, Mechanicsburg, and will operate it in connection with the Beachwood school, according to authoritative reports made public.

DIED.

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

MYERLY.—Mrs. William Myerly (nee Root), died at her home in Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 22, from the effects of heart trouble and la grippe, aged 65 years. She was born in Maryland, but for the last twenty-five years had been living in the state of Ohio. She had joined the Lutheran church while a young lady, and had been a regular attendant, until a short time before her death.

She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Georgina Myerly; also three sisters, Mrs. Hattie Harris, of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Laura Barrick, of Mt. Pleasant, Frederick county, Md., and Mrs. Emma Clabaugh, of near Union Bridge, Md. She is also survived by two nieces and a nephew, Miss Lorena Barrick, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. H. O. Harner, Thurmont, and William K. Clabaugh, Union Bridge. Her body was interred in Fern View Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio.

ARNOLD.—William L. Arnold died in McSherrystown, last Saturday morning, from pneumonia, aged 49 years, 5 months, 8 days. He had been ill for about a week with a heavy cold which developed into pneumonia, but he was not considered critically ill until Sunday, when a sudden change took place for the worse.

He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Arnold, of this county. He had followed huckstering for a number of years, when he removed to Taneytown, and later engaged in business as proprietor of the Central Hotel, and a year ago removed to McSherrystown, Pa., where he purchased the Columbus Hotel.

His wife, who was Miss Lillie J. Slonaker, of Uniontown, survives him with the following children: Mrs. John L. Leister and Mrs. Peter Graham, of Taneytown; Mrs. Scott White, and Theresa and Russell, at home. Funeral services were held at Uniontown, on Wednesday morning, in the Church of God, by Rev. L. F. Murray.

SELBY.—On Feb. 6, 1916, at Copperville, Mildred P., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah P. Selby, aged 11 years, 1 month, 14 days. She is survived by her parents, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Mollie Bentsel, Gettysburg; William Selby, Hagerstown; Chester, near Taneytown; Charles, Fielder, Murray and Raymond, Union Bridge; Norman, Flora and Nellie Selby, at home. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at the Church of God, in Uniontown.

In all her pain and sorrow
She was humble, meek and mild,
Only waiting for her Saviour
To claim her as His child.

She has gone to meet her loved ones,
Who had journeyed just before.
There to walk and talk with Jesus,
On that bright and happy shore.

By her Father and Mother,
Mildred is gone, but was so young and fair,
She slumbers sweet and knows no care,
Her heart was true, her life was young,
But not my will, but God's be done.

Farewell, farewell, little sister, dear,
Life is lonely now, my youngers,
Oh may we meet in heaven above,
Where all is joy and peace and love.

By her sisters, NELLIE and FLORA,
In the home of fadeless beauty
She is now a shining star,
Dwelling in the Holy City
With the gates of gold ajar.

She never will be forgotten,
Never shall her memory fade,
Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger
Around the grave where she is laid.
By her schoolmates,
EDNA V., and ANNE E. REISMAN.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th., 1916.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. They have always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

Election Expenses Need Investigating.

One of the questions discussed at the Taneytown tax-payers' meetings, developed the fact that bills for election expenses seem to be paid by order of the County Commissioners, on the simple presentation of such bills, certified to, without any examination into the merits of the bills, and without same being fully itemized. We understand that this has been long-standing custom—but whether it is strictly in accordance with law, we have no exact information.

Our conception of the duties of the office of County Commissioners has always been that they have the right to hold-up, and examine into all bills presented for payment, and to refuse to pay any about which there is any doubt as to their representing full services rendered the county, whether they be for elections, roads, or any other county service. This might lead into difficult situations, at times, but we think that the knowledge of a possible "hold-up" of a bill, rather than the assurance of its payment without question, would have a healthy effect on the honesty of bills.

Unless the information made public at the tax meetings referred to was very incorrect, some of the bills for election service were unjustifiable. It was stated, for instance, that some of the officials had itemized bills for their services, representing smaller sums than others presented, and that the former were withheld and larger bills finally presented, making all of the bills practically uniform in size from the various districts.

The law appears to provide pay at the rate of \$3.00 per day, and 30 cents an hour for overtime. As there is no way to regulate the amount of "overtime," it is probable that the variation in the bills was partly due to this item, which would naturally be greater in some districts than in others, and also vary some according to the expertise of the officials, or their desire to spin out the job.

We have no means of accurately determining the justice of the bills presented, nor is it our business to do so; but such statements as were made are of interest to over-burdened tax-payers, and they have the right to be assured that hereafter only such bills as are unquestionably honest, shall be passed by the County Commissioners; or, if the Commissioners have no option in the matter, then they ought to be given that option by law.

It ought to be made known, too, that the services of individuals, who are none too conscientious about framing up large bills, are not desired as election officials, as there will be no difficulty in getting an abundance of good men to do the work at the rate of \$3.00 per day, and 30 cents an hour.

Intimations were also made, at the meetings, that the supplies used by the Board are not economically conserved, but actually wasted. This is a matter fully worthy of investigation, and if found true, it is a practice that should be ended.

The Playing of Games.

There will always be a difference of opinion as to the harmfulness of games, and as to the merits of certain games, and over others. These are largely matters of conscientious conviction, and it is therefore most difficult for one to set a code of righteousness for another, for extremes can not be made harmonize.

Perhaps the basis on which most can unite on the general subject, is to first reach the agreement that games are harmful largely as the element of chance predominates over skill, as well as on what constitutes legitimate and beneficial physical and mental recreation. Perhaps it is not necessary to recuperate either of the forces named, through games, but such a position is so unnatural that but very few take that position, for play of some sort is natural with all, almost from birth.

Considering the element of chance, therefore, as harmful, or tending to produce harm, we must conclude that such indoor games as chess and checkers head the list of unobjectionable games, as there is no "chance" whatever in either of them, consequently no element calculated to

cause loss of temper with what we call "bad luck," and little or no appeal to the gambling spirit.

Such games as billiards, pool, and bowling, are in themselves almost entirely games of skill, and have the advantage of combining both physical and mental exercise. That they are so frequently connected with bar-rooms, gives them a bad name, but there is no other real reason why the games themselves can not be played wholly without harm, unless one can become so attracted to them as to make their indulgence, in public places, a matter of too great expense—a means of wasting money needed for more important objects.

All card games are practically on the same basis, whether they be common playing cards, flinch, or any one of the many lesser known games depending on "dealing" to the players. Many will not agree to this, urging the "bad name" of playing cards; but after all, such games are merely bits of card-board, containing certain printed figures, and any of them can be made harmful, in the matter of playing for stakes, commonly called "gambling," depending entirely on the purpose and desire of the players. The surroundings of card games are apt to be decidedly more harmful than the games themselves.

There is a large percentage of skill in card games, but the element of chance is the most important. Unquestionably, there is connected with the playing of cards the danger of over-indulgence, of being led into exhibitions of bad temper, of cheating in order to win, and of playing for stakes; all of which means that some had much better never play, for the same reasons that many other things in life must be continually guarded against.

A game that was popular, years ago, and is yet to some extent, is Parcheesi, played on a special board with men and dice. It was, and is, a pretty commonly admitted game, even where cards are strictly tabooed, yet it is one of the most harmful games ever invented. The element of skill being almost non-existent, the whole game depends almost entirely on the luck of the dice, and certain "blockading" and "sending back" situations appeal to temper most effectually.

The games without the slightest justification are dice throwing, and slot machines, wherein the chance element is in full ascendancy, and skill plays not the least part. Moreover, there is no higher incentive in the playing of such games than to gamble—to win something on "luck." Whenever a dice cup enters a game, its merit drops to zero.

The same general argument and conclusions apply to outdoor games; but it can be said truly that all outdoor games have the advantage of both physical and mental exercise. We think that such games as croquet and tennis are entirely unobjectionable, as the element of chance is practically non-existent, and as a rule they are played for the recreation only, and do not require a great expenditure of physical effort.

Baseball, the greatest of American outdoor games, is in itself almost wholly unobjectionable, except for the danger of personal contact, the cultivation of "rowdiness" and an opportunity to place "bets." It is largely a scientific contest, requiring observance of many restrictive regulations and a considerable amount of physical strength and endurance, but unfortunately depends on close decisions and the application of rules to instantaneous situations, known as "umpiring," out of which naturally grows contention.

Football, as we see it, is on a much lower plane. It stands for the exercise of skill and generalship, but there is necessarily required in it a large percentage of daring and mere physical force, exerted to win without regard to consequences to the enemy. It is largely a hand-to-hand struggle for supremacy between two opposing forces. It results in a certain measure of general defensive ability being acquired by the players, but on the whole, we doubt whether the benefits derived compensate for a number of objectionable results that might be named.

We think it a pretty safe conclusion that if indulgence in any game results in loss of temper, heated disputes, gambling, or personal injury, they are wrong. If games of any sort can not be played for development or recreation of body or mind, or in pleasant companionship, or without neglecting important duties, all are wrong; but the world will never be without games—or wrong either, for that matter—and it will be just as well for all of us to learn to distinguish for ourselves—and as charitably as possible for others—that most games can be played without much, if any, real harm.

Too Many Churches.

Christ gave us one church. But now, according to the statistics of Dr. H. K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, there are in this country fifty Christian denominations, sub-divided into one hundred and sixty-seven bodies. This does not include 267 independent congregations, all claiming to show the most direct road to heaven, but all unwilling to yield unimportant doctrinal points and join in a federation of effort which would be magnificent in its results.

There are six kinds of Adventists, fifteen kinds of Baptists, eleven kinds of "Brethren," thirteen kinds of Catholics, four kinds of Friends, twenty-one kinds of Lutherans, twelve kinds of Mennonites, sixteen kinds of Methodists, twelve kinds

of Presbyterians, and so on. When these separated from their parent churches both God and the members knew the reason, but since then many of the members seem to have forgotten what it was.

Surely, the Christian religion has been made a complex thing, yet just so surely it ought to be the simplest thing in this world or the next. Even a lack of belief in the divinity of Christ ought not to bar a man from association in righteous endeavor with his fellow men, provided he is willing to accept Christ as the wisest and truest prophet of all time and to recognize His teachings as the best that have ever been given for the conduct of men. We are inclined to think that those of us who are permitted to land on the heavenly shore will find there one kind of Christian, not one hundred and sixty-seven kinds.

Dr. Carroll's figures, although they do not show any lessening of the numbers of denominations, or branches or schools of thought during the past year, do show a net decrease, instead of a normal increase in the number of churches. Whether this is because of a sensible consolidation, or merely because of hard times which have come upon churches in the rural regions and have led to a closing of a number of them, is not shown, although Dr. Carroll seems to think that both of these factors have been responsible. But he shows that we still have 225,333 churches, and it is quite likely that if we had but 100,000, or one to each 1,000 of population, the cause of religion would be strengthened.—*Towson Union-News.*

The President's Course.

The chief plea of those who defend the President's course is that he has "kept us out of war." So he has for the time. But his own serious words of warning are an admission that the peril of war has not been averted. The PUBLIC LEDGER has too much respect both for the man and the office even to intimate that these words are to be interpreted in any other than their obvious sense, that they are uttered rashly for any other purpose than to warn the nation of its peril. The President's defense of his policy—for that is what it is—rests upon the assumption that a bolder course than he has pursued would have brought the peril nearer; that he could not at once and the same time avoid war and protect the national honor.

And the fact that we are unprepared for war is his justification for the course he has followed. It is perfectly true, to be sure, that a nation undefended is a nation open to aggression and humiliation. But there is an easily discernible fallacy in the argument as applied to the present situation. The Declaration of Independence was signed when we were unprepared for war; but that fact did not deter the Fathers of the Revolution from standing at any cost by a principle which was dearer to them than life.

Had the President taken the position a year ago that he is taking now the messages he complains he has had to write would probably have been fewer. None of the belligerents could wish at this time to plunge into a war with a nation of so many potential resources as the United States, whatever its actual military weakness. The trouble has really been that these messages did not carry conviction. Some of the points raised have been abandoned; none of the solemn warnings have materialized in fact. Would it not have been far wiser as well as more courageous to make it clear from the beginning to all possible aggressors that we were not to be assaulted with impunity in any of our rights? Is there not justification for the belief that nothing has been gained and much has been lost by words without acts? That is what the critics of the President think. It is hardly "abusing" him to say so.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Coal Strike Situation.

Fair-minded citizens cannot fail to be impressed by the wisdom which the executive committee of the anthracite coal operators, of which Mr. Samuel D. Wariner, of Philadelphia, is chairman, has exhibited in putting before the public a detailed, exhaustive and temperate reply to the ten demands of the miners' union respecting wages and working conditions. Great industrial disputes are ordinarily conducted without any effort being made by either party to inform the public of the facts involved. It is encouraging to observe, therefore, that the anthracite mine owners are making a special effort to see that those upon whom any increase in the cost of producing coal must inevitably fall, shall not be kept in the dark.

Chief among the demands of the miners is the call for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, based upon the union's contention that during the past twelve years the cost of food has advanced 40 per cent., while wages have risen only 5 1/2 per cent. In taking exception to this statement, the operators point to a straight cash wage increase of 10 per cent. to the miner in 1912, in addition to "an advance in his opportunity for earning due to the increased time worked by anthracite collieries of 12 1/2 per cent. over and above his wage increases." Therefore, if we compare the \$560 earned annually by a miner in 1901 with the \$762.30 he may earn today by the same exertion, his earning opportunity would appear to have been advanced by 36 per cent.

In demanding an eight-hour work day, the miners ask for that which would very materially increase the cost of producing coal. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, in 1902, awarded an eight-hour

day to firemen and engineers, whose labor is unusually burdensome, but that commission found no evidence to warrant a similar decrease in the work day of the other men.

While reiterating their willingness that all employees join labor unions, if they care to, the operators refuse firmly to extend "full and complete recognition to the United Mine Workers of America," and to look upon that organization as the representative of all their workmen. The public is reminded that this demand for recognition was also rejected by the Roosevelt Commission. A particularly objectionable feature of this demand is that it would force the operators to deduct dues, fines and assessments from the miners' pay envelopes and turn the money collected over to the union treasurers.

In response to the miners' contention that all contracts be made for periods of two years, the operators reply that this would increase the frequency of wage disputes and multiply the enormous economic loss created by such disputes, losses which in the bituminous field alone, between 1900 and 1912, totaled \$1,362,264 working days—an aggregate of earning capacity "approaching the digging of another Panama Canal!"

Other demands, including a different method of adjusting grievances, fresh restrictions for contract miners, a change in the method of weighing mined coal, a new scale of prices for miners' supplies, and separate district boards for the adjustment of local disputes, are dismissed by the operators with facts and references tending to show their grave doubts whether the welfare of miners, employers or public would be fostered by the changes urged.

In view of the enormous, perhaps determining, part that public opinion is bound to play in the forthcoming adjustment of terms in the anthracite field, it should be the pleasant duty of every thoughtful citizen to acquaint himself thoroughly with the facts set forth by the operators in their response to the miners' demands.—*Prepared Copy.*

Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for 20 Years.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke, Shortsville, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Dress Reform.

"Vigorous Protest To Be Made Against Women Who Appear Half-Clothed."

They are going to start a dress reform in May; it's for women who with gowns are getting gay; Fashion's moderate decree is that far too much you see, and they're going to show the error of that way. They are going to "slam" the quite immodest maid, who for lack of covering puts Eve in the shade, and the gray haired buxom hack who's cut open down the back, at her head they'll fire a critic's fusillade. To the "chicken" that's rigged ultra "day cole tay," they are going to have a lot of things to say; as for dresses to the knees—well, they're going to lengthen these, so that folks won't have to look the other way. On shoulder drapings made of flimsy gauze, they are going to add a cautionary clause; the ruling "out of place," will be issued as to lace that's transparent, 'gainst Property's set laws. Manhattan is the place they're going to meet, ten thousand ladies gowned au fait and neat; they're going to raise a racket touching hose and hat and jacket, frocks and shoes and furs and everything, complete.—*Emmitsburg Chronicle.*

Help Your Liver—It Pays.

When your liver gets torpid and your stomach acts queer, take Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will find yourself feeling better. They purify the blood, give you freedom from constipation, biliousness, dizziness and indigestion. You feel fine—just like you want to feel. Clear the complexion too. 25c. at druggists. Advertisement.

U. S. Must Finance Itself in Future.

In the February *American Magazine* Merle Crowell says: "Out of the complicated world situation stand forth two facts of prime importance to us: First, the United States hereafter must do most, if not all, of its own financing; second, this country, if it desires to keep company with prosperity, must quit being a borrowing nation and become a lending nation, permanently." "To do this we need much more money than we have saved up; but, once having done it, we shall become the banker, the trade leader, of the world—the most prosperous nation in history.

"Taken altogether, the United States has a man-size job in prospect. It has got to stand on its own financial bottom, swing European war loans, absorb the three or four billion dollars of American securities held abroad, lend a hand to the rehabilitation of subsidizing Mexico, open its purses to those South American republics which formerly made Europe their bankers, and perform the other functions of fiscal agent for the civilized world.

"To carry through this program will require billions of dollars more than we have at hand—and the persons who contribute toward these billions are the ones who will share most largely in the national prosperity that follows."

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

New Goods for Spring have already begun to arrive and we invite you at any time to call and inspect our lines. We do not say we have the best in town. We are not in a position to judge, but are willing to let you be the judge.

Dress Goods

This Department is always well stocked with a Fine Line of Dress Goods, in all the leading colors and materials, at the most reasonable prices.

Embroideries

Our New Stock of Embroideries has just arrived and we are now showing a very attractive line of these, in almost any width you may wish.

Percales

We have on display, at the usual price, a big lot of the Best Quality Percales, in both light and dark colors and very attractive patterns.

Dress Skirts

They have just arrived. A very nice assortment of Dress Skirts for Ladies, made up according to the latest dictates of fashion and of the latest material, are now here for your inspection.

Ginghams

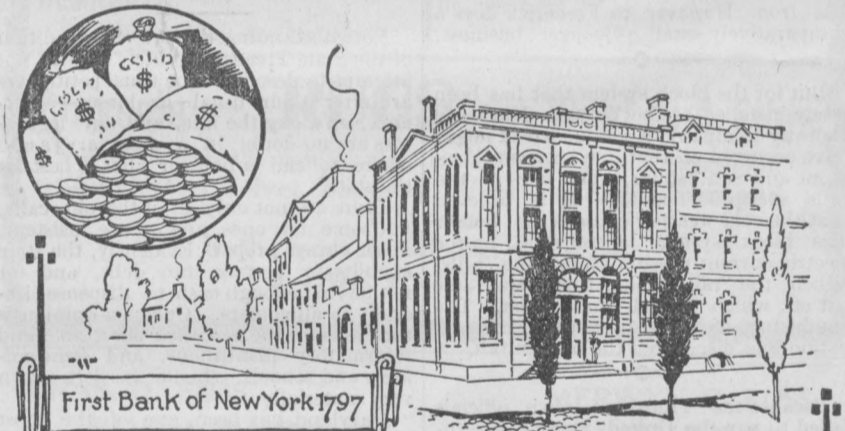
We are showing a large assortment of all the Standard Brands of Ginghams for dresses and Aprons, and invite you to give them your inspection. The prices are the lowest possible.

Galatea Cloth

This Cloth has become very popular for making House Dresses, Waists, Etc., and you can find a very pretty line here, in light and dark colors.

"Taylor" Tailoring

The New Spring Samples have just arrived. The values are just as good as ever and the variety for selection large. Come early and select your Suit for Easter. If you let "Taylor" do it, you will be tailored right.



First Bank of New York 1797

From the handling of a few hundred thousand dollars each year at the time of the inauguration of our government to the position of practically the money metropolis of the world is the financial history of New York City.

No one of the great banks of our national metropolis gives more careful attention to the correct principles of banking than we do.

A savings account at this bank means an earning capacity for your money—no matter how small the amount—and an absolute assurance of its safety.

Get the saving habit. It means a relief from many of life's worries.

Start a bank account with us today.

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

READY FOR FALL

We have for your inspection the largest assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes we have ever carried. Come in and look them over before buying.

We have special good values in Ladies' Shoes, at \$2.00. Also great values in Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

We are agents for the Best Line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on the market, from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per pair.

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here in Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

Remember we are headquarters for NECKWEAR, COLLARS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

WM. C. DEVILBISS,
22 W. Main Street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

EXPERIENCE WITH SHEEP.

A Nebraska Farmer Found Profit in a Bunch of Ewes.

In the fall of 1911 Frank Hummel of Richardson county, Neb., started in the sheep business, and his experience has convinced him that it is a profitable and easy business for his locality, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. A flock of sixteen ewes were purchased at public auction at a price of \$4.50 a head, the original intention being to have them clean up a ten acre grove of weeds and underbrush, for which purpose they have been entirely satisfactory.

In the meantime the flock has increased to sixty-four head at a valuation of about \$320. The profit on wool



Romney sheep are very popular in New Zealand, where practically all breeds have been tried, and there more Romneys are bred than any other two breeds together. Romneys are the hardest long wool breed. In the Falkland islands and Patagonia they are the only sheep that can stand the rigors of the climate. The Romney ram shown is a fine specimen of the breed.

sold for the years 1912 to 1915 respectively is \$28.97, \$20.88, \$35.13, \$93.66, during which time Mr. Hummel sold lambs and sheep to the amount of \$71.05, or a total of \$249.50. The original cost of the rams and ewes being \$94, the net cash gain of \$155.50 was made on this lot, which is in addition to the \$320, the value of the present flock, or a total profit of \$475.50.

Not many sheep are raised in eastern Nebraska. In fact, flocks are few and far between. The sheep have been a secondary consideration with Mr. Hummel in farming a half section of land. They have been kept at the task for which they were originally bought and have been given no special attention except at lambing time.

From May 1 until the grass is gone the sheep run in the grove and pasture and are then let into the stalk fields. Throughout the winter they are fed straw and clover or straw and alfalfa. For a month or six weeks before lambing the ewes are fed a mixture of four pounds of corn and oats each day. They keep the pasture pretty well free of weeds and do not have a separate pasture, except that the young colts or mules are not turned in with them. In the evening they come to the corrals of their own accord. Mr. Hummel does his own shearing and ships the wool direct to the buyers, usually to St. Louis.

FEEDING BROOD SOWS.

Rations Should Be Reduced For a Few Days Before Parturition.

Salt is best fed to hogs with charcoal. Place wood ashes and charcoal two parts and one of salt in a trough where the hogs can get it at will. Feed it dry. It is not a good plan to feed salt in slop. There is danger of getting too much.

Sows should be fed very little for a few days after the pigs come, a little cooling feed such as wheat bran in a sloppy mixture or ground oats. Give small amounts with plenty of water. As soon as the pigs begin to take more milk increase the feed, giving plenty of shorts or ground feed and skim milk and plenty of pasture and some shorts or chopped feed.

Straw is better bedding material than sawdust. Sawdust could be used where straw is scarce. The straw makes it easier to clean the hog sheds and also makes better manure. Be sure to use plenty of straw and clean the sheds often.

It is best to feed chopped alfalfa and grain or roots mixture wet. If fed dry the hogs will often sort out and eat the grain and leave more of the alfalfa. If fed wet they will eat it all up clean. Where alfalfa is abundant pigs should have plenty of it at all times, either chopped or for pasture while green.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Winter Feeding of Lambs.

A good ration consists of clover or alfalfa hay, two pounds; roots, two pounds, and corn ensilage, two pounds. Should all of the above roughage not be available a limited amount of grain mixture composed of equal parts of oats and bran should be added to keep the lambs growing steadily and in fair flesh. Lambs made overfat during the first winter will not attain the size necessary for the breeding of large market lambs.

THE STOCKMAN.

* A horse that will pull or rub off his halter is a nuisance, and the habit is the result of the carelessness of man.
* A scrub feeder can waste all the profits of a well bred bunch of pigs.
* A check in the growth of sheep will cause a weak place in the fiber of the wool.
* Don't let the colts lose flesh on frostbitten grass.
* The brood sows must have sufficient exercise or the litters will be a disappointment and a loss.
* It is not wise to turn a sheep flock in a field that is covered with burs, etc.

PROFIT IN FEEDING STEERS IN WINTER

Feeding a few cattle is a winter side line with me. I buy steers which are ready to put on weight, not fat alone, but meat, writes a Pennsylvania farmer in the American Agriculturist. I buy my steers in October and sell them in April, and in those six months the steers must average a gain of 400 pounds. To have cattle that will take on weight I consider carefully several most important factors. First of all, the animal must possess frame, size and weight and some age. It must be in excellent physical condition. It must be wide between the forelegs, straight on back and belly, wide between the eyes and have a square rump and a thin tail.

I never buy a fat steer, but an animal which will put on the meat. The weight a steer will take on his frame is my profit after the cost of feeding is met. The best bred cattle are always given preference. Angus and Shorthorn are my favorite breeds. Of course the Hereford is an excellent meat animal. I get a profit of \$12 to \$15 a head and always feed fifteen steers a year. I keep them inside the barn in a single pen and loose, which method suits my purpose and my farm. The steers get exercise twice daily in the barnyard, where they are watered. The bedding is kept deep and dry, and the manure is removed each two weeks



Galloway cattle are the hardest of the beef breeds, their heavy coat of black curly hair being proof against cold. The Galloway is the oldest of the pure breeds of cattle, and during the centuries covering the period of its early development it was accustomed to an outdoor life. The breed is native to southwest Scotland, where the custom among farmers is to winter their cattle in the open. The bull pictured is a Galloway.

or oftener if necessary and spread on the field immediately without regard for season or weather.

I never attempt to feed more cattle than I can supply with rations from the farm, but I believe it can be done at present at a profit. I begin to feed a small quantity at the beginning and increase that amount as the market time approaches. I feed shredded fodder, hay, cob meal, bran, crushed oats, cottonseed meal, mangels, turnips and carrots. Eight weeks before market time the steers are on the full ration. Each steer is allowed five quarts of cornmeal, two and one-half quarts of bran, one pint cottonseed meal, two and one-half pints of crushed oats, mixed night and morning. At noon they get fodder and hay and roots cut in a root cutter.

Besides sending my products off the farm on the hoof, I get a quantity of manure, which has put my acres into a fertile state of cultivation and big crops. My system of feeding steers as a winter side line suits my purpose. I do not, however, disregard the slio, alfalfa, raising one's own stock or the purchasing of young steers to be kept indefinitely. I do get success and a good substantial profit in the manner I have outlined.

Foottail Grass Hay.

Hay made from foottail grass is not good for milk cows. They do not like it, and if they are compelled to eat it the flow of milk will decrease. However, when this grass is young and before the flowering stage it is fairly good feed for cows.

Age to Breed Young Bulls.

As a rule most bulls are mature enough for light service by the time they are eleven months old, but such service should be very limited until they are twelve to fifteen months old.

My Friend

WHY IS IT THAT YOU HAVE NO BANK ACCOUNT?

SURELY, IN THIS DAY AND AGE YOU MUST REALIZE THE WISDOM OF SUCH A POSSESSION.

ON MANY AN OCCASION YOU WILL BE THOUGHTFUL OF YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

Opportunity Knocks at the Door of the Thrifty Man.

GIVE US A CHANCE AND WE WILL PROVE TO YOU THAT OUR BANK SHOULD BE YOUR BANK.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
TANEYTOWN MARYLAND

Your Monument For Spring

The monument which you wish to have erected next Spring will cost less if selected now, and it will be finished with even more than usual care, since our workmen have time to spare during the winter months.

Allow extra time for quarrying and finishing, and you will be sure of securing an extra fine monument. During the slack period in Winter we can secure the choicest of material, and as an inducement for work to keep our men steadily employed, we will offer you a saving in price.

Why not take advantage of this double opportunity, and in the interest of economy and extra value, select your monument now?

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
East Main St., Opposite Court St.,
Phone 127 WESTMINSTER, MD.

NEURALGIA

STIFF NECK

KILLS PAIN

BRUISES

Why bear those pains?

A single bottle will convince you

Sloan's Liniment

Arrests Inflammation, Prevents severe complications. Just put a few drops on the painful spot and the pain disappears.

Got Something You Want to Sell?

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

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

WHY NOT SELL THEM?

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

THIS NEWSPAPER?

Printing

Are You in Need of

- Tags
 - Cards
 - Blanks
 - Folders
 - Dodgers
 - Receipts
 - Envelopes
 - Statements
 - Bill Heads
 - Invitations
 - Packet Heads
 - Letter Heads
- Call at this office

Good Work Is Our Specialty

NEW FACTS ABOUT KAISER



In her most recent book "Court Life From Within" the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, aunt of King Alfonso, gives some new and interesting facts about the kaiser. The court life at Berlin is the most formal, the most medieval that the infanta describes. Her pictures of the kaiser are very interesting. The "quality that makes him most misunderstood, both in Germany and abroad," remarks the infanta, "is his religiosity. He has an intimate sense of the constant direction of a personal God—how intimate no one will believe who has not seen the expression of his face when he is silently praying. Since he believes that God directs every incident of the life of the world, he believes that he has been divinely appointed to rule over Germany as every one else has been divinely appointed to the station of life he occupies and the work he has to do. He rules therefore, under God, responsible only to God, and going to prayer frequently for direction."

COPPER THOUGHT IT "GOAT"

Mysterious Animal Found on Steps of Elks' Club Turned Out to Be a Possum.

Natchez, Miss.—While patrolling his beat on Franklin street, Policeman Ed Gahan saw a mysterious animal on the steps of the Elks club here. The cop, thinking that the "goat" had escaped, executed a flanking and enveloping movement and captured the animal. Believing it was the official "goat," the officer had prepared for desperate resistance, but immediate surrender was made.

He found that he had captured a possum of enormous size. The possum was placed under arrest, taken to the station house and a charge of prowling entered against him. Not being able to explain his presence in the heart of the city, and especially at the Elks club, the possum was condemned to execution and fell into the clutches of the colored janitor of the city hall.

BOY TRAMPS 10,000 MILES

Youth Completes Jaunt Around Country During Which He Visited Almost Every State.

Baltimore.—Locked up here recently was a slight, wiry boy of fifteen years, with keen blue eyes and a shock of red hair, who has just completed a swing around the county that covered more than 10,000 miles and nearly every state. His name is Donald Burke and his home is Philadelphia. He is not the least bit worried at his predicament, nor about the charge of unlawfully riding on freight cars, which has been placed against him.

The boy first went to Chicago, and was arrested, but discharged. From St. Louis he went to New Orleans then across Texas to El Paso and down along the Mexican border, always using the rods under passenger coaches or roomy empty freight cars. After seeing the exposition he continued up the coast to Vancouver and down through Canada.

HOLDS REUNION OF PUPILS

Reopens Schoolhouse Started 65 Years Ago and Rings Bell as of Yore.

Los Angeles.—How he returned to his old home, reopened a schoolhouse which he started sixty-five years ago and held a reunion of his pupils, was told by Frank C. Grant, eighty-two, of Santa Monica, who recently returned from the G. A. R. encampment in Washington.

While East Grant visited Kirby, Vt., his home town. At a schoolhouse in that place he held a reunion of the pupils he taught more than a half a century ago. Nineteen of the thirty-six who were his pupils attended the reunion. Grant rang the old schoolhouse bell and "taught" his gray-haired "pupils" their lessons as he had done in 1860.

Canary Bird in Jail.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—A gymnasium has been provided in the Logan county jail for the pleasure of the prisoners. Sheriff George Smith, feeling that the men needed some other form of recreation than reading, has put in the equipment at his own expense. Mrs. Smith, the sheriff's wife, has placed two canary birds in the jail to help divert the minds of the prisoners.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE COUNTRY HOME

Necessity of a Good Water Supply And Points To Be Considered in Selecting The Source.

T. H. TALIAFERRO, Maryland Agricultural College.

In view of the fact that pure water in abundance is a necessity in the country home, it is of interest to consider in a general way the sources of water supply and the methods of rendering it available for use.

A plentiful supply of pure water adds, not only to the comfort of the home, but to the health of the members of the family. It tends to make the home more attractive, not only to the adults, but to the children. In so far as it accomplishes this fact, it has a marked tendency in keeping the young people in the country, since, in many instances, they go to the city to escape what they term the discomforts of country life.

Sources Of Supply.

Water may be obtained from streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and wells. Rain water is collected from the roofs of buildings. Health demands that water for home use must be free from hurtful germs. Therefore, it should be tested at intervals to determine its condition as to purity.

Streams, lakes and ponds are formed by streams and the drainage from the surrounding country. When the water supply is obtained from such a source, this watershed should be carefully examined to see that no center for pollution exists.

A spring should be cleaned out and surface water drained away from it, unless it is definitely known that such water seeps through a sufficient depth of soil to filter out any impurities. Hog pens and privies should never be placed above a spring.

Rain water should never be stored until after sufficient rain has fallen to cleanse thoroughly the roofs and gutters.

Locating A Well.

A well, particularly a shallow well, should be constructed, if possible, on ground higher than the house site, barnyard, cesspool, etc., so that the drainage would be away from it. It is, however, seldom possible to select such a position for the well, but it is possible to locate the well from forty to fifty yards from any source of pollution whatsoever; and considerations of health demand that it should be done. At this distance, any drainage water seeping through the soil should be sufficiently filtered before reaching the well. This is not, however, always true, even at this distance.

The necessity for thorough filtration of the surface water before it reaches the source of water supply is a strong argument in favor of using deep wells in preference to shallow ones. Further, the water from a deep well is usually cooler and more palatable.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE NEED FOR LIME.

H. J. PATTERSON,

Maryland Agricultural College.

There have been numerous methods proposed for determining the need for lime and the probable quantity required, none of them are very reliable and all take more or less skill in their application. The most reliable test is evidenced by the crop, but this takes considerable time. Probably the easiest test is the use of blue litmus paper for testing the acidity of soils, and if it turns red rapidly it will generally indicate the need for lime. The blue litmus paper test is very simple, it is made by bringing a piece of blue litmus paper in contact with the moistened soil and observing the intensity and rapidity of the redness thus produced.

The general characteristics of the land as to its derivation can not be taken as a sure indication of the lack or supply of lime. It is not infrequent to find in lime-stone regions and on the so-called lime-stone soils that applications of lime produce most marked results. This is due to the fact that the lime of lime-stone soils has been removed in a great part through prolonged decay and the dissolving action of the carbonated waters. This, not infrequently, leaves such soils so siliceous or ferruginous as to be quite barren and of a nature to be benefited by application of lime. Throughout the Trenton Lime-stone areas in Maryland, nearly every farm has, in years past, had its quarry and lime-kiln for fitting and supplying lime once more to soils that had been so thoroughly leached as to render them lean and poor.

THE LOCAL GRANGE SHOULD FOSTER BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL CLUBS.

Every local grange or neighborhood club should foster a Boys' Farm Club and a Girls' Homemaking Club in the local school. It can do nothing more helpful both to itself and the neighborhood than urging the organization of such clubs in connection with the school. In connection with these clubs it could conduct contests in growing corn, potatoes, or tomatoes; in raising pigs, poultry or other livestock; in doing sewing, canning, or cooking. No one thing that I know of is calculated to make the local organization more useful or popular in its neighborhood than the giving to our boys and girls an opportunity to take a real interest and excel in farm and home industries.

Subscribe for the **CARROLL RECORD.**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct.

LITTLESTOWN.

Miss Ena May Basehor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Basehor, of near town, became the bride of Mr. Dennis Runkle, of Lancaster, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Runkle, of Hanover.

Claude Lochman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lochman, of Menges Mills, and Miss Regina Bankert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bankert, of Nashville, were married Saturday evening, at the Reformed parsonage, at East Berlin, by the pastor, Rev. Irwin Ditzler.

Charles Ott, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the Littlestown Milling Co., for the past 6 years, resigned and left on Monday for Washington, D. C., where he accepted a position.

Master Burnell Manthey, of Hanover, is visiting at the home of his grandparents, John Milhomies and wife.

John Feiser spent the week-end with relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. Edward Cox, of Hampstead, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles Cronce.

Master Reginald Pfeiffer, spent Saturday in Hanover with his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Forney.

Mrs. C. A. Elliot and daughter, of Taneytown, spent the week-end with John Hornberger and wife.

Miss Carrie King, of Mechanicsburg, is the guest of Miss Florence Kelly.

Mrs. Samuel Smith spent Tuesday in Gettysburg, where she attended the funeral of Ephraim Tanney.

J. M. Strevig and wife left on Sunday for a several weeks' trip to Florida.

UNIONTOWN.

The funeral of G. T. Mering was held at the home, Saturday afternoon, but owing to his son, John W. Mering, of Great Bend, not getting here in time, the interment did not take place until Sunday noon.

Tuesday afternoon, Miss Mildred, daughter of Noah Selby, of near Copperville, was buried in the hill cemetery.

Wednesday, the remains of William L. Arnold, son of the late Jesse Arnold, both former residents of this place, were brought from his home in McSherrystown, and after services in the Bethel, was interred in the hill cemetery. Rev. Murray had charge of the services.

Mrs. Pearl McMaster, who returned from Fawn Grove, last week, was accompanied by her little niece, Margaret Hawkins.

Charles Rodkey, of Arlington, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Dr. L. Kemp continues ill; a hospital nurse is in attendance.

Thurston Cronise, a farmer near town, who was so severely bitten in the hand last week, by one of his horses, is being treated at a hospital in the city.

The young people of the Lutheran church are rehearsing for an entertainment to be given in the school house, on Feb. 19. One of the plays is entitled "Fifteen miles from Happytown Convention."

Mrs. Diene Stittg entertained some friends, Tuesday, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Howard Harr, of Baltimore, who is visiting the home.

EMMITSBURG.

Rev. L. B. Hensley, after being a patient in the Frederick City Hospital, returned to his home last week much improved.

On last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Chas. Wehler, of Frederick, filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church.

Miss Sue Guthrie is visiting her niece, Mrs. Dillenback, of Hyattsville; she will also visit Mrs. John Selby, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Anna E. A. Horner is the guest of Mrs. Mary Motter, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lucy Beam was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Hunter, of Waynesboro.

Lucian Beam has accepted a position as draughtsman in Waynesboro; he left on Monday morning to engage in his work.

Walter Peppier and wife, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Peppier's parents, Albert Patterson and wife.

Miss Elizabeth Fralley and Miss Virginia Eyster, were the guests of Mrs. S. C. Ott, of Taneytown.

Mrs. Ida Gillelan is visiting her son, Lawrence, of Westminster.

Grip is reported as rapidly disappearing. Very few families have escaped; most of them in a mild form.

Rev. I. M. Motter, of Frederick, will fill the pulpit in the Reformed church on Sunday.

COPPERVILLE.

Edward Harner, wife and daughter, Ethel and son, Donald, spent Tuesday, with Charles Harner and family.

Wallace Eckert, wife and son, Roy, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with W. K. Eckert and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Selby lost by death their daughter, Mildred Viola, aged 11 years, 1 month and 14 days. She was sick only about four weeks with rheumatism and dropsy. Besides her parents she is survived by three sisters and seven brothers. The funeral service was held at the home on Feb. 8th. Rev. Murray of the Church of God, of Uniontown, officiating. By the request of the deceased, the 23rd. Psalm was used. The pallbearers were her schoolmates, Roy and Clyde Winter, Norris Sell and Raymond Eckert.

THURMONT.

While a crowd of boys were coasting on a steep hill in the field of Mr. Shipley, Donald Sifton, son of Edward Sifton, had the misfortune of sliding against a stone, which threw him off the sled, and in doing so, the one runner struck him in the eye, which cut it so badly that he was taken immediately to the Frederick City Hospital. While the injury was very painful, it is not thought his sight will be impaired.

Rev. H. O. Harner, pastor of the Deerfield U. B. church, held a revival in that place of four weeks' duration, which resulted in twenty-seven conversions. Thirty-three accessions were made to the same church.

Just five days after they had moved down to their daughter's residence, Mrs. Rena Lantz, near Deerfield, Mrs. Savilla Fisher died from the effects of pneumonia, on last Thursday, at 11 a. m. Her husband passing away Friday following, between the hours of 8 and 9 p. m. They had lived at one place for over 50 years, but on account of the infirmities of old age had decided to make their home with their daughters.

Miss Lillian Fuss, of Sparrows Point, is visiting her grand-parents, R. O. Fuss and wife.

C. E. Engle and wife have gone South for the benefit of Mrs. Engle's health.

Mrs. Mertie Kohler, of Keymar, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Clarence Eichelberger.

Miss Hoover, of Hanover, has been visiting Mrs. J. H. Danner.

Mrs. W. R. Straw has shipped her household goods to the vicinity of Pen-Mar, with the expectation of taking boarders.

Charles Six has occupied the house vacated by Clarence Hahn.

Miss Jane Ecker is again suffering from her limb that was injured by a fall several years ago.

Enforced idleness through sickness will cause people to rebel. While they will lounge around thoughtless of work if they do not conceive that their personal liberty is being infringed on.

Work on L. C. Barnes' house which was stopped by the Candelmas day snow, has been revived this week with renewed energy.

"Be fair to Baltimore" is the continued theme of some of the city newspapers. Allow her to gather in the thickly populated parts of adjoining counties, that she may boast of her standing as to population among the great cities of the nation.

Yet she is entirely unwilling to allow the counties to assist in voting out the pest holes of rum from her midst, which send their vile goods into the dry counties creating the same conditions of drunkenness that the voters had hoped to remedy when they voted their counties dry.

"Until she is willing to be fair to the counties in this matter, she has no right to complain if they do disappoint her in her greed for population."

War Upon Pain! Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy.

It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful.

Mervin H. Soister, Berkeley, Cal., writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet, I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new."

NEW WINDSOR. Mrs. Mollie Haines and family, of near Linwood, have rented Charles T. Zepp's house on Church street, and will occupy the same this Spring.

Geo. P. B. Englar and wife will entertain a number of friends to supper this Friday evening.

The M. E. church of this place have allied themselves with the Billy Sunday movement, and will run an excursion one Sunday during the campaign in Baltimore.

John Coe died at his home on Tuesday after an illness of several years, aged 89 years. He leaves a widow and a number of children. Funeral services were held on Thursday; interment at Baust church.

Wm. D. Lovell went to Annapolis on Thursday on business.

The Jr. Epworth League held a Pink Tea on Friday evening last, and was quite a success both socially and financially.

Charles Devilbiss and Maynard Jones, both of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here.

Scott Wolfe and wife, entertained a few friends on Monday evening.

Edward Baker has purchased from Jesse Stevenson his corner lot on Church St., and will erect a garage on it.

Miss Alice Russell was taken to the Women's Hospital, on Thursday, for treatment.

Mrs. John W. Meyers, who has been sick, is able to be up.

Coughs and Colds are Dangerous. Few of us realize the danger of Coughs and Colds. We consider them common and harmless ailments. However statistics tell us every third person dies of lung ailment. Dangerous Bronchial and Lung diseases follow a neglected cold. As your body struggles against cold germs, no better aid can be had than Dr. King's New Discovery. Its merit has been tested by old and young. In use over 45 years. Get a bottle to-day. Avoid the risk of serious Lung ailments. Druggists. Advertisement.

UNION BRIDGE.

Rose Virginia, wife of Harry O. Haines, died at her home in Union Bridge, on Thursday night, Feb. 8, of a cancerous disease, from which she had patiently suffered for more than two years. She was of a gentle, kind disposition, and her loss is sincerely mourned by her many friends whose sympathies go out to the bereaved family, consisting of her husband and three children: Mary, Herbert and Saylor. Her age was 41 years. The funeral was held on Sunday morning in the Brethren church in town, Prof. J. J. John addressing eloquent and comforting words to the assembled mourners. The pallbearers were Charles Mackley, Arthur Yingling, Charles Winters, Merl Fogle, Charles Selby and Glenn Lightner. Interment in the cemetery at Pipe Creek Brethren church.

Joseph Paxton and bride returned here on Sunday evening and will make their residence in town.

Harry Diefendal, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday in town visiting friends.

Miss Lillian Fuss, of Sparrows Point, is visiting her grand-parents, R. O. Fuss and wife.

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KEYSVILLE.

Miss Virgie Kiser has returned to her home after visiting relatives in Baltimore. Harvey Shorb and wife, of near Clearview schoolhouse, were visitors at C. E. Six's, Sunday.

Miss Helen Harner, of Four Points, spent last week with her grand-parents, A. N. Forney and wife.

Lutheran preaching this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Hafer, of Taneytown, will conduct the services.

Miss Victoria Roop, of Union Bridge, is visiting her parents, George Roop and wife.

Charles Deberry, wife and family, of near Detour, visited George Frock and wife, Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Wilhide, of near Bruceville, has gone to a hospital to have an operation performed on one of her fingers.

W. C. T. U. meeting this Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Wm. Devilbiss and wife, of Emmitsburg, visited at George Ritter's, Saturday.

Miss Victoria Weybright has been ill with tonsillitis.

A. N. Forney and wife entertained some of their friends last Saturday evening in honor of their forty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Those present were, A. N. Forney and wife, Sidney Ellis, wife and daughter, Mary; Mrs. Harry Harner, Chas. Young, wife and son, John, George Frock and wife, O. R. Koontz and wife, Thomas Fox and wife, Edward Knipple and wife, Charles Harner and wife, Mrs. C. E. Six Samuel Fleagle, George Ritter; Misses Helen Harner, Margaret Shorb, Anna Ritter, Carrie and Virgie Fox; Messrs Ernest Harner, Philip Stuller and Orestus Fox.

ONE MAY BEAT A DONKEY "It is the Will of God," Says an Eastern Legend, Reported by Traveler.

In his article on his journey to Babylon, in Harper's, William Warfield told a legend prevailing among the natives by which they justify beating of donkeys but not horses.

"We stopped to change our mules. In the roadway before the khan sat a group of Arabs. A servant supplied them with little cups of tea from a rude samovar. We saluted them, and, taking our places in the circle, we were served in turn. Someone in the dark doorway was thumping away on a drum. A boy came out of the khan beating a poor lame donkey covered with fly-infested sores. I turned to one of my neighbors:

"Is it not cruel for that boy to beat a lame ass in that way?" "Effendim, it is the will of God!" "But you do not allow horses or camels to be beaten thus."

"Effendim, the donkey is not like the horse, nor yet is he like the camel. The reason is this: Upon a certain day the donkeys went before Allah and complained that they were grievously beaten by men, so that life was a greater burden than they could bear. Then said Allah: "I cannot make men cease from beating you. It is no sin, neither does it cause them any great loss. But I will help you. I will give you so thick a hide that however much you are beaten you shall not suffer."

"So," said my informant, "it is of no consequence if men beat an ass. So thick a skin did Allah give him that after he dies men use it in the making of drums, and the donkey continues to be beaten after death."

WANTS DAMAGES FOR BITES Employee of Minneapolis Library Brings Suit in a Case That Establishes a Precedent.

Bitten by a man he ejected from the branch public library at the Gateway, Jack Smith, employed at the branch, demands damages from the city under the workman's compensation act. Jerome Jackman of the city legal department said Smith's claim was the most unusual that had come to his notice.

"A drunken man entered the library," said Mr. Jackman. "Mr. Smith started to usher him out. The fellow struggled and finally bit Mr. Smith's right hand, causing deep lacerations on the thumb and index finger. He has had the wound dressed four times by a physician and it seems slow to heal."

Mr. Jackman gave the opinion that Smith probably is entitled to compensation for loss of time and for medical attention.—Minneapolis Journal.

Hermit's Advice. Are you baldheaded, why so? There's no reason for it. Fasting will make your hair grow. This is according to a hermit who was found living in Van Cortlandt park, New York. He told the court that he had been fasting for scientific purposes. Before his fast, which had lasted 53 days, he said his belfry was as bald as a billiard ball. "Now look at it," and he pointed to the top of his head, which was covered with a wilderness of hair that would have made him eligible to any all-American football team. According to the hermit, if the baldheaded man follows his instructions the famous first row at a musical comedy will no more consist of nothing but nude domes. These are the directions: Live in the open air; drink about two quarts of water a day; do not eat any food. Nix on the eats. If any bald-headed person does this, says the hermit, in a couple of months his thinking apparatus will resemble that of a Russian Cossack.

Clever Invention. William Beach, the New South Wales trooper who invented the rifle periscope which has been used in Gallipoli, is the second son of the ex-champion sculler of the world. He is twenty-three years old.



The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth! What Shall YOU do with HIGH PRICES?

High prices in many cases are a reality. They are here because of unusual conditions; conditions such as the world has never known before. So much WASTE never went on before. Prices, therefore, have gone hand in hand with demand. Certainly, some high prices are caused by speculation, but getting right down to causes, war is responsible for most of them.

Buy Early, Now, If Possible. It is literally true that the prices of tomorrow cannot be told with any certainty. But some time, and soon, you will have to pay on nearly every item, just a few cents more than today.

OUR BIG STOCK IS AT YOUR SERVICE. We have bought early and in such large quantities as never before. This means a saving to you. On many articles our old prices still hold, but when replacement becomes necessary, YOU must pay more, too!

We believe that still higher prices are coming, and then the small advances of the present will give way to greater advances. If this be true, are we not right in urging early buying? Buy Now, Anticipate Your Needs!

Best Market Prices REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS TANEYTOWN, MD. Most Reliable Goods

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. More than half the cars you see are "Fords." Over a million Ford cars are in use today, rendering efficient economical service under all kinds of conditions. 500,000 will be built and sold this year. Low price places it within your reach. Touring Car \$440; Runabout \$390; Coupelet \$590; Town Car \$640; Sedan \$740, f. o. b. Detroit. On display and sale at TANEYTOWN GARAGE.

No Furnace Like This. Here is the one furnace that successfully heats your house without pipes. Just one register and it keeps every room warm. No holes to cut in the house, no expense for pipes or flues. The PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE can be installed in any house new or old. Burns coal, coke or wood and is guaranteed to save 35% of your fuel. You get heat without dirt and no carrying of fuel and ashes up and down stairs. Less fire danger. Read This Guarantee. If this furnace is not satisfactory any time within one year after purchase the manufacturer will make it right. That amply protects you. Come in and let us show you its economy and efficiency. GEO. P. BUCKEY, Union Bridge, Md.

Dr. E. M. Demarest, Osteopathic Physician, Times Bldg., Westminster, Md. C. S. P. Phone 51 M. Elliot House, Taneytown, Md. 1-2-16, 17 Fridays of Each Week.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of HOWARD W. BANKERT.

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 18th day of August, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 21st. day of January, 1916. RICHARD M. KESSLERING, Administrator, W. A.

Some Time You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

Piano Bargains. New Pianos, \$125 up; second-hand, \$25 up. Organs, \$10 up. Easy terms, \$5 monthly, on new Pianos. Over a dozen makes at Lowest Factory Prices, including the Famous Lehr, sold 20 years at Birely's Palace of Music. Phone 455-R., CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. 11-8, 15-1y

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store Advertisement.

MCGLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE, FREDERICK, MD.
Reliable Goods Watch, Clock and Jewelry
Right Prices Repairing
Prompt Service Guaranteed

Your Little Chicks Will Like It

They'll take to it quickly and look eagerly for you at feeding time because buttermilk tastes good to them. Practical poultrymen regard it as an ideal baby chick food because it is an aid to digestion and helps to make robust chicks.

The Buttermilk portion of 100 pounds of

Conkey's BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

Come in and get a free sample and a copy of Conkey's Poultry Book. Full of valuable poultry facts.



contains in a sanitary convenient form the digestive and food elements of 50 pounds of good buttermilk. The water, about 90% of the buttermilk, has been removed. The buttermilk elements have been mixed with a balanced combination of clean, wholesome grains, just right for the digestive tract of the growing chick. That's why Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food is the only food needed for the first three weeks.

Packages 10c; 25c; 50c; 14-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$1.65; 50-lb. bag \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.75, and larger sizes.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES
A specific Remedy for each poultry disease.
Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy—conquers the springtime terror.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

SALE REGISTER

All sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

FEBRUARY.

26th—1 o'clock. Edgar M. Staub, near Harney, Horse, Cow and Farming Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.

1st—12 o'clock. Geary Angell, near Bethel Church, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

2nd—12 o'clock. Joseph Croft, 3/4 mile South Union Mills, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. E. Warner, Auct.

3rd—1 o'clock. Philip E. Stuller, 1 mile from Keysville, 1 pr. Mules and Farming Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

4th—12 o'clock. Jesse Lemmon, 1 mile from Marker's Mill, Personal Property, Household Goods, etc. Wm. Warner, Auct.

6th—9 o'clock. George N. Wilhite, near Keysville, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6th—10 o'clock. R. M. Kesseling, Adm'r of Howard Barkard, near Marker's Mill, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7th—10 o'clock. Dr. Luther Kemp, 3 miles from Mayberry, Stone Road, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8th—12 o'clock. Wm. M. Anderson, about 3 miles west of Taneytown, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9th—12 o'clock. Augustus Grosse, near Marker's Mill, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9th—12 o'clock. R. G. Shoemaker, near Harney, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

10th—The Misses Wolfe, 1 mile south of Union Bridge, Live Stock, Farming Implements and Household Effects, See Posters.

10th 12 o'clock. J. Albert Angell, near Walnut Grove School, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11th—10 o'clock. W. H. Harbaugh, 1 mile Northwest Deaton, Live Stock and Implements, E. L. Stutely, Auct.

11th—10 o'clock. Jacob H. Routson, on Sharps farm near Keymer, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

13th—10 o'clock. Wm. H. Flickinger, near Oregon School, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14th—10 o'clock. Joseph Althoff, along the State Road, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15th—10 o'clock. John T. Koontz, near Sell's Mill, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

16th—10 o'clock. J. W. Frook, near Harney, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

17th—12 o'clock. Samuel J. Reuser, near Taneytown, Stock, Farming Implements and Household Goods, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

17th—10 o'clock. John King, between Mayberry and Pleasant Valley, along Stone Road, Stock and Implements, Wm. E. Warner, Auct.

20th—12 o'clock. Edward Shoemaker, near Harney, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

20th—10 o'clock. Jos. L. Haines, between Lindwood and Uniontown, Live Stock and Implements, E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

20th—10 o'clock. Arthur Wantz, at Hahn's Mill, Live Stock and Farm Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

21st—10 o'clock. R. Smith Snader, 1 mile from New Windsor, Live Stock and Farming Implements, F. A. Crawford, Auct.

21st—10 o'clock. John T. Dutterer, on State Road, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22nd—10 o'clock. Harry G. Sell, on State Road near Taneytown, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23rd—10 o'clock. Edward Hesson, Frizzellburg, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

25th—10 o'clock. H. Frank Delaplane, near Detour, Live Stock and Farming Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28—12 o'clock sharp. Wm. J. Reifsnider, near Middleburg, Live Stock, Implements and Household Goods, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29th—10 o'clock. Oliver G. Newcomer, near Keysville, Live Stock, Implements and Household Goods, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, having sold his farm, will sell at public sale on his premises situated near Bethel Church, 2 miles north of Taneytown, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1916, at 12 o'clock, m., the following personal property

- 8 HORSES AND MULES.**
1 dark brown mare, 4 years old, good outside worker and good size; 1 light bay mare, 4 years old, a good outside worker and good driver, will suit some young man; 3 yearling colts, good size; 1 pair of mules, 2 years old, the one will work anywhere, the other a good outside worker; 1 brown mare, 8 years old, will work anywhere; 15 head cattle, consisting of 10 milk cows, 2 Jersey cows, will be fresh by day of sale, the one with her second calf, the other with her 4th calf; 4 Durham cows, two with second calf, and 2 with 4th calf; 1 cow will be fresh in April; 1 cow will be fresh in May, and 1 cow fresh in September; 3 heifers, 2 Holstein and 1 Durham; 1 stock bull and 1 fat bull, 16 head hogs, 2 Berkshire brood sows, will give pigs by the middle of March; 14 shoats, will weigh from 50 to 100 lbs.; 3 farm wagons, 1 a Champion wagon and bed, and 1 home-made wagon and bed; Deering binder, 8 ft. cut, in good order; Osborne mower, good as new; Osborne horse rake, good as new; Ontario grain drill, 11-hoe, in good order; Deere check row corn planter and chain; 2 Brown corn plows, 1 riding and 1 walking; Oliver Chilled plow, 1 pr. hay carriages, 20-ft. long; fifth chain, single, double and triple trees, Buckeye sled mill, good as new; jockey sticks, harness, brooms, 1,000 bus. corn, 20 bus. potatoes, lot of junk, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 12 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.
GEARY H. ANGELL,
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-11-38

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to retire, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Harney Maryland, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1916, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following property

- ONE ROAN MARE.**
18 years old, will work anywhere, a No. 1 leader, and safe for any woman to drive. **GOOD MILK COW,** carrying her 4th calf, and will be fresh in June; 18 head of Hogs, consist- ing of 1 Brood Sow and 9 pigs; these pigs will be 6 weeks old by time of sale; 8 shoats, will weigh from 40 to 100 lbs. each; 1 good horse wagon, Weber make; falling-top buggy, Mountville single cow worker, shovels, plow, corn converter, dung sled, 1-horse drag, double and single trees, open ring, set of 1-horse harness; set of buggy harness, 2 bridles, 2 collars, lead reins, 2 pairs flynets, riding brush, dung fork, matts, hoes, scops, shovel, bushel basket, half bushel, churn and bucket, etc. Also, about 100 bundles of corn fodder, about 30 chickens, about 75 bushels of corn in ears. Will also offer 7 1/2 acres of growing grain.

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, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.
EDGAR M. STAUB,
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 2-4-38

Save Pennies— Waste Dollars

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

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Subscribe for the RECORD

WAR SORROWS DRIVING WOMEN TO USE OPIUM

Many London Society Folk Reported Addicted to Pipe and Other Drug Habits.

TRAFFIC IS HARD TO CHECK

Ring, Whose Operations Are World-Wide, Unchecked by Law—Use Moving-Picture Film Tins to Smuggle Into the United States.

London.—A craze of opium smoking and the extensive use of other drugs, including cocaine, heroin and ether, has recently been taken up by London women of means and many in society and actresses as well.

Eagerness to alleviate the terrible depression caused by the war has led many cultured women to seek the consolation of drugs, and this desire has been cultivated and exploited by a ring composed largely of Americans, who maintain opium dens on a luxurious scale in the West end.

The activities of the ring are not confined to England. It is a serious business organization, world-wide in its ramifications. Managed by half a dozen principals it maintains established agencies throughout the East, particularly in China and India, and also all over the United States, with headquarters in New York. It is largely imported into New York by means of personal smuggling. One of the favorite methods of smuggling is to conceal the opium in tins containing moving picture films, which are not likely to be opened or to be even under suspicion. The films are shipped to certain firms who also conduct film trading agencies, but the drug scheme, as may be imagined, is the hugely profitable side of the venture. These opiumed films have been shipped in large quantities to New York and up to the present have escaped detection.

Another means employed is to have the opium cooked in pellets ready for use. Thousands of these pellets can be and are carried in the dresses or clothing of passengers to New York and safely delivered to the headquarters of the ring there.

The men composing the ring have extensive acquaintance, and it is not exaggeration to say that during the last few months scarcely a steamship has left this side for New York without one or more carriers of opium aboard. Stranded Americans have frequently been employed, as the difference in price between opium here and in America enables the ring to give the carriers not only a first-class passage, but also a good sum of money besides. From what has been learned the ring has had great luck with its carriers, who have all got through safely with the "goods."

The authorities, who are aware of the existence of the "ring," have the greatest difficulties in coping with the situation, because opium smoking and drug taking are not prohibited under the English law. Opium and similar drugs are not supposed to be sold in England save through a physician's certificate and the seller must keep a record of the sale and the name and address of the purchaser, but these difficulties have been surmounted by means of "tame" druggists and "reliable" wholesalers.

On the question of export, from which the ring at present receives the greatest profit, the only means of prosecution is under the merchandise act, and then only if a false manifest is found to have been used.

In the case of opium shipped in film tins the authorities point out that it would be extremely dangerous for them to open every tin, thereby running the risk of spoiling invaluable films on the mere chance that they contained opium. They say they would require almost absolute proof before they would take such a step.

Recently, however, the police in the London docks have nipped several attempts to ship opium out of the country fraudulently in barrels containing cheeses or grease. Several Chinese have been prosecuted and fined, but the fines were immaterial and the Chinese only minor factors in the game.

London Authorities Alarmed.
But the society craze for drug taking is spreading so rapidly, particularly among the better-class women, that a new dangerous social factor has arisen with which the authorities are seriously concerned. Means of grappling with it are now being discussed, but the suppression of the vice will require the passage of new laws giving the police greater powers than they now possess.

A few years ago the drug-taking habit, and particularly opium smoking, was comparatively rare in England, save among the Chinese along the docks in the East end and a small number of American crooks who frequented dens in the same neighborhood. By a system of exchange of intelligence the American dope fiends knew just where to go when they arrived in London and wanted their "hop." Like homing pigeons they made directly for Limehouse cause-

way, near the docks. It is a narrow, horrible, darksome street, where lights are few and shadows many. It is not a nice place to visit alone. The houses are of the two-story kind, broken here and there by dingy shop fronts. On the left is the haven of the Americans. It is run by a Chinese whose name is known to every American opium fiend from New York to San Francisco. For years it has been the mecca of pipe fiends visiting London. The interior is as dingy as the exterior. Several rooms are lined with rude bunks and the dim light of the oil lamps shows filthy paper and a faded cheap chromo or two.

The Chinese who runs the place is of uncertain age. He might be sixty, seventy or one hundred. With soft-felted slippers he pads about from room to room giving to each customer his proper degree of attention. He never forgets a patron and in some mysterious manner keeps in touch with all their movements and happenings. How he does it no one has been able to fathom because he has never been known to leave the narrow precincts of his own narrow street. Perhaps it is because his world comes to him. Yet, like some Chinese Moriarity, he seems to be the center of a web whose fibers never loosen.

Haven for Expatriated Crooks.
"Where is Morris M.?" he was asked one night.

"Oh, he South Africa, Joburg this week, next week Cape Town."

"What's become of S.?" mentioning the name of a man who had been cutting a suspicious dash around the West end hotels.

"You no hear? He went back New York. Pinched, forgery; doing three-year stretch. He gave me bad check—forty-two dollars."

Another venture, and the information was promptly forthcoming that the man was dead, and so, question after question about various American dope fiends, from crooks to actors and actresses; this man never was at a loss to tell whether they were living or dead, well or ill, poor or prosperous. In the present state of affairs this queer character looms large in securing opium for the ring.

But the clientele in the older days was small. Now it is large. It began to grow when the Rosenthal murder caused many New York gunmen and other criminals to emigrate to London. These undesirable brought with them their usual theories about gaining a livelihood. Save that they found that gun play was dangerous in London, and that knifing was much safer, the majority of them found London simpler than New York. The women upon whom they preyed were not as cunning as their American sisters and were apt pupils in the art of robbery under the influence of drugs, so the expatriated crook simply gave himself up to a life of ease, with very little necessity to resort to violence except in an occasional fight with those of his kind.

The drug habit spread rapidly among the women. From opium smoking they quickly passed to cocaine snuffing and ether drinking, until now it is a rarity in that class to find anybody not addicted to some drug.

But with the war came a new development of the traffic. China, India and Egypt, where the authorities had been suppressing the opium and hashish habit, offered an illimitable field of operations. The film-tin idea was hit upon and the ring got to work in short order. The results were amazing in their success.

Women Taught to Smoke Opium.
The restriction of night clubs in London, where for two years women of the better class had been following the craze of ragtime, raised a demand for some other sort of palliative for the depression of war, so the "ring" came into play again. Houses in Soho and flats in inconspicuous parts of the West end were taken and fitted up in luxurious style, and the same methods of tooting which were so successful when the "chemin de fer" craze was in vogue in London were again employed.

Parties were made up to see an opium joint. The mere suggestion of the Orient was enough to appeal to women suffering from abnormal depression after the excitement of gambling and night clubs. They went to see. The furnishings of the place with their attractive divans and suave attendants were attractions in themselves. The operation of transforming the pasty opium to a puffy chocolate and then rolling it into a little pellet ready for smoking was in itself a process of interest.

"Just try one whiff." After murmurings and objections and the usual rigmarole about it being harmful answered by the stock phrase, "Why, I have never hurt me," the victim usually tried.

After the first plunge the rest was easy. Any fit of depression was seized as an excuse to try the pipe.

FRANCE ORDERS OREGON FIR

Mill Owners Bid on 200,000,000 Feet of Lumber for Ties and Trenches.

Portland, Ore.—Lumber mills on the Columbia river and Puget sound have been invited to bid on 200,000,000 feet of fir for immediate delivery to the French government. All the big Columbia river mills are bidding on from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet each. Rail-way ties and trench linings, among other specifications, are mentioned. The French government will provide the transportation. If the Panama canal is not open in time the shipments will go to the Atlantic seaboard by rail.

FOR THOSE FOND OF HONEY

Missouri College of Agriculture Has Published Some Recipes That Will Be Found Useful.

Brown Bread.—One-half cupful of honey, one and a half cupfuls of sour milk or buttermilk, three cupfuls of graham flour, one teaspoonful of soda, Nuts and raisins may be added if desired.

Soft Gingerbread.—Half a cupful of sugar, one cupful of extracted honey (or sorghum), half a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful each of cloves, ginger and cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one cupful of boiling water, two and a half cupfuls of flour. Add two well-beaten eggs the last thing before baking.

Honey Muffins.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, sifted four times; yolks of two eggs beaten lightly, one and a fourth cupfuls of cream. Beat thoroughly, then fold in lightly in the beaten whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of extracted honey. Bake in muffin pans and serve while hot.

WORTH KEEPING IN MIND

Housekeeping Hints That It Would Be Well to Preserve for Future Reference.

If the clock in a sick room annoys the person place a glass shade over it. Water potatoes have been boiled in is excellent for cleaning stains from silver knives and forks.

If washing greasy dishes, use a little ammonia in the water and you will save soap and your hands.

When washing cut glass add a little borax to the suds and rinse in clear water with few drops of bluing added, if you wish glass to sparkle like new.

Patent leather shoes are successfully cleaned by removing all dirt, then wiping them with a soft cloth dipped in milk, polish them with a dry cloth. The milk is valuable in preserving and softening the leather.

Apples pared, cored and set into a dish with sugar and water, to bake till tender, but not broken, are delicious served with custard poured over them.

Buns.

One pint milk, one ounce yeast, one-half pound flour, one teaspoonful sugar; rub the flour through a sieve, cream the yeast and sugar together and add lukewarm milk; strain this mixture into the flour and beat well. Cover the basin with paper and set in warm place (on the fender) to rise for one hour. In another basin put 1 1/4 pounds of flour, one-quarter pound butter, two ounces candied peel, two eggs, one-quarter pound suet or currants, one-quarter pound sugar. When the sponge in the first basin has risen, beat in all the dry ingredients from the second basin with two eggs. Thoroughly mix and beat them for about five minutes. Set this sponge to rise again for about 1 1/2 hours. Then shape the mixture into buns and bake on a greased tin for one-half hour. When cooked and while still hot brush them over with a little milk and sugar to glaze them.

Fine-Grained Cake.

Have mixing bowl warm and the chill taken off the milk. Use finest grade granulated sugar. Use measuring cup and follow directions carefully. One-third cupful butter, three-fourths cupful sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful milk, one and one-half cupfuls bread flour sifted before measuring; return to sifter and add two teaspoonfuls cream tartar and one of soda. One teaspoonful lemon extract. Soften butter, add sugar and stir just enough to blend, add well-beaten eggs, and beat until light colored. Stir in milk, then sift in prepared flour and beat at least five minutes to make fine grained. Add flavoring, bake in a slow oven.

Chocolate Rice Cream.

Wash the rice (Carolina rice of good quality) and cook gently in milk with a piece of stick vanilla and some sugar until thoroughly swelled and tender. Remove the vanilla. When cool stir in enough cream to make the rice like a thickish, lumpy looking custard. Place in custard glasses and scatter powdered chocolate over. To four ounces of rice allow one and three-quarters pints of milk and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Use a double mill saucepan and cook long and slowly.

To Prevent Cheese Hardening.

The addition of a raw egg to the mixture of grated cheese and cream for cheese wafers prevents the cheese from hardening when cold. My plan is slightly to butter crackers, or dip them in melted butter, place in pan and put a spoonful or more of the cheese mixture upon each one. Sprinkle with paprika and place in heated oven after turning off the gas. They are delicious hot, and are good cold, and can easily be reheated.

Baked Sweet Potatoes With Cream.

Steam four large sweet potatoes for ten minutes; take out and peel, slice lengthwise half an inch thick; put into baking pan, spread each slice with butter, sprinkle powdered sugar over them, pinch of salt, pour over half a cupful of cream. Set in oven to heat through.

Cooking Hint.

To prevent citron, raisins or currants from sinking to the bottom of your cake have them well warmed before adding them to the batter.

The Machete.

Because it is as useful in peace as in war the Spanish American machete has a distinction of its own as a weapon. It is a sword, spade, hedging bill, ax, hatchet and pruning knife. It is first cousin to the United States cavalry saber, and almost every male in Spanish American countries above the age of childhood carries one. The laborer carries it to cut sugar cane, prepare firewood and trench ground for his crop. The horseman wears it to cut his way through woodlands during journeys over rough country. The hidalgo wears it with silvered hilt and tasseled scabbard. His humbler neighbor is content to carry it bare and hilted with horn, wood or leather. The machete is made in about thirty different forms, and the blade varies in length from ten to twenty inches. It may be blunt, pointed, curved or straight, broad or narrow. The favorite with the laborer is of medium length, with unornamented handle and broad, straight blade.—Boston Herald.

Tonsils and Rheumatism.

Rheumatism in its many forms is, according to Dr. Seymour Taylor, the famous British specialist, the most dangerous disease with which physicians have to deal, more dangerous than even tuberculosis, cancer or blood disease. He notes that 75 per cent of young patients who are the victims of acute rheumatism also suffer from diseased tonsils and asserts that "rheumatism affecting young children or adolescents leaves mitral stenosis (contraction of the mitral valve of the heart) as its most frequent and crippling valvular affection."—New York World.

A Possible Retraction.

"I hear you are having a 'take it back' campaign in this town."
"Yes," admitted the Plunkville citizen. "Have you borrowed something that you have failed to return?"
"Oh, no. I want to see a man who called me a liar about three years ago."
—Pittsburgh Post.

Vain Conceit.

"The only fault I have to find with Kippers is that he has an exaggerated idea of his own importance."
"I hadn't noticed it."
"But it's a fact. Why, he thinks he's the only man on earth who could have married Mrs. Kippers."
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

His Misfortune.

"So you were driven out of the theatrical profession by the movies?" asked the sympathetic old lady. "How did that happen?"
"You see, ma'am," replied the truth-telling tramp, "there ain't much of a demand for stage hands these days."
—Buffalo Express.

The Doctrine of Chance.

He—Was your father very angry when you told him of our engagement? She—Not particularly. He said he had been rather fortunate in the stock market of late and figured it was about time for his luck to turn.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Unusual.

"Jiggs is a rather unusual character."
"He certainly is. For a fact, his relatives are as welcome at his house as his friends."
—Buffalo Express.

Her Status.

His Wife—Never mind if you have lost everything. You still have me. Mr. Bustup—But you're not an asset. You're a running expense.—Judge.

A wise man never loses anything if he has himself.—Montaigne.

Advertising a Sale!

YOU don't leave your rig in the middle of the road and go to a fencepost to read a sale bill do you? Then don't expect the other fellow to do it.

Put an ad in this paper, then, regardless of the weather, the fellow you want to reach reads your announcements while seated at his fireside.

If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your sale. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a poor ad that won't pull that buyer.

An ad in this paper reaches the people you are after. Bills may be a necessity, but the ad is the thing that does the business.

Don't think of having a special sale without using advertising space in this paper.

One Extra Buyer at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad.

Get That Buyer

The Kokuro Vase

How It Established a Man's Good Name

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"It is understood that I purchase the house as it stands now, with all of its contents," warned John Day, as he sat in the office of the Japanese agent. The Japanese bowed deferentially. "Yes, Mr. Day, it shall be as you desire. My clerk has made an inventory of the contents of the Tatsayo house, and you will find that not even a shoji is out of place or a kakemono missing from the walls."

John Day nodded approval, and before the day closed he found himself the owner of the Tokyo residence of the late Henry Burdick, a self exiled American, whom he had known many years ago in the United States. The house sat back from the street perhaps a hundred feet and was surrounded by a high stone wall without a door or any other sign of entrance to break its rough surface. At the end of the wall was a red lacquered gate that led into a narrow lane bordered on either side by bamboos, whose feathery tops interlaced and formed a pale green roof overhead. Halfway down this lane of bamboos was a door set in the wall leading straight into the garden of the house purchased by John Day. This was the main entrance and led up a flower bordered path to the veranda of the house. Farther down the lane there was another door in the wall that gave entrance to the kitchen gardens and the servants' quarters. The Tatsayo house, as the place was called in reference to the original builder and owner of the pretty residence, was now the home of John Day. On that first evening spent in his new home Day wandered from one room to another with the inventory in his hands, checking off the contents of each apartment, until he felt assured that since the day of Henry Burdick's death not one article had been disturbed. Henry Burdick's will had been a brief one. It directed that the house be sold and the proceeds, together with certain securities, be given to his relatives in New England. To John Day's surprise, he found himself named as an executor of the will. It was a surprise because he and Henry Burdick were bitter enemies and had been ever since Day had discovered that Henry Burdick had deeply wronged him in a business matter and fled to Japan. Day's appearance in Tokyo a few days before Burdick's death was purely accidental, and he did not know that Burdick was aware of his presence. But the hastily drawn will and naming of Day as an executor gave color to his suspicion that Burdick had known of his presence in the Japanese capital and for some reason had desired to bring him in close touch with his affairs. In their youth these two men had both been employed by the same firm of jewelers. A magnificent diamond was missed from the safe, and suspicion was divided between John Day and Henry Burdick. Burdick managed to clear himself of blame, but John Day was judged guilty by his firm, but permitted to remain with it and repay the value of the missing gem. By denying himself of everything, even the barest necessities, by remaining unmarried and devoting himself entirely to earning and saving money to pay back something which he had never taken, John Day had worked for twenty years. And now, forty-five years old, he found himself clear of debt to the jewelry firm of which he had been elected an honored member and was taking a well earned vacation and a trip around the world. It was a strange coincidence that landed him in Tokyo a few days before Henry Burdick's death, and that brought him into close touch with the affairs of the man who had deeply wronged him, for Day had always believed Burdick guilty. "If Burdick had that diamond and never disposed of it, and I can find no trace of it in any of the markets of the world, then it is either untouched among his possessions, or else he dropped it in midocean," mused John Day as he completed the inventory of the contents of the house. He was strongly of the opinion that Burdick had concealed the diamond somewhere in the house, trusting to John Day to discover it and thus, in a fashion, right the great wrong that had been done. The drawing room of the house was the most promising place, for it was furnished in a style that combined the rich simplicity of the orient with all the comforts of the occident. John Day lingered long in this room before he went into the library adjoining. This room was a replica of the other, save that the walls were lined with bookshelves, which were burdened with curios. Here Henry Burdick had spent many hours, and this was the room which must have witnessed his remorse if he had ever felt any for the dishonor he had brought upon John Day. John Day touched a bell and summoned the house boy. It happened that he had been fortunate enough to engage the same faithful Japanese who had served Henry Burdick during his long residence in Tokyo. "Hatsu," began John Day, looking

keenly at the impassive face of the oriental, "I wish to ask you a few questions concerning the last hours of your late master, Mr. Burdick." "Yes, honorable," returned the man, but Day fancied that the impassivity of his face was broken by a quiver of surprise. "Did Mr. Burdick appear to be particularly concerned about any matter? Was he troubled in mind?" "He had that appearance," returned Hatsu cautiously, after long thought. "In what way?" asked Day sharply. "He talked much to himself, and he was usually a silent man," said Hatsu thoughtfully. "One day, the very day he passed out into the hands of the gods, I found him wandering about the rooms, looking into hole and corner, and he was muttering words." "What words?" "I could not make for sure, honorable," returned the man after another interval of thought, "but it seemed that he wished to hide something, for he said over and over that he must conceal it, yet it must be found. 'Hidden and found, hidden and found,' those were his words." "I was alarmed at his behavior, and I ran out for help. When I returned he was stretched on the floor of this room senseless, and it was later in the day that he died without a word." "And you found nothing in the room—the thing that he might have tried to conceal?" questioned Day. "Nothing, excellency," returned Hatsu. Day dismissed him, and later in the evening when all the servants had retired to their quarters John Day made an exhaustive search of the house. He left the library till the last, and it was long after midnight when he turned into that dimly lighted room. He looked around. Where would he conceal a large diamond as big as a hazel nut if he had been minded to conceal such a gem? Under the rugs? Within the vases? In a niche of the carving? Within that grinning idol? There were a score of places to choose from. He began with the rugs, groping carefully over every inch of their surface for the missing stone. The rugs refused to divulge the secret. Then the innumerable curios. The grinning idol when shaken gave back a dust of sandalwood and a smell of joss sticks. The ivory elephant refused to offer any hiding place. The Kokuro vase on the mantelpiece—John Day looked at its graceful outlines. There was a gray surface traced with delicate cherry boughs and flying birds. The neck was very small. He took it down and examined it. The missing diamond would never have entered that tiny orifice, yet it must be somewhere. Suddenly in the silent house there came a sound. John Day extinguished the light, replaced the vase and stepped behind a carved screen. Into the darkened room came a bent form holding a lighted lantern. The glow of the light showed the tense features of—Hatsu, the house boy. He looked furtively around, and then his feet led him swiftly to the mantelpiece, where he took down the Kokuro vase. He glanced over his shoulder into the dusky corners, turned the vase upside down and shook it vigorously. Just as he replaced it there came the sound of another step in the room, and there was the evil countenance of the gardener peering in. Hatsu turned, saw him, and instantly the two men leaped for each other's throat. They wrestled silently, each one struggling for a death hold. John Day, standing there behind the screen, marveled at the deadly struggle. What was it that each one desired—the Kokuro vase? He stepped forward, removed the vase from its place and slipped it in his pocket. Then as the forms remained silent on the floor he glanced once at them, and, convinced that they would fight it out between them, he went upstairs to his own bedroom and locked every door and window. He wrapped the vase in a cloth and then shattered it against the edge of his trunk. When he unwrapped the broken pieces there fell into his hands an envelope rolled into a tube. In one end was something round and hard. The envelope was sealed with Burdick's private seal, and on the outside it was addressed to the firm of jewelers in New York of which John Day was now a member. He slipped the sealed envelope into his inner pocket, and then, his search ended, he went to the library to discover that the fighting servants had vanished. He never saw either of them again. John Day's trip around the world ended there and then. He took the next steamer for San Francisco, and six weeks later he stepped into the private office of his firm with Henry Burdick's confession and the missing diamond. Why the guilty man had deferred his confession until the day of his death and why he had never had the courage to use his ill gotten gains no one ever knew. The great diamond had been a curse to him, and its possession had undoubtedly shortened his miserable life. Now that he was vindicated in the eyes of his fellow men John Day married the girl he loved and retired from business. But he directed that the house in Tokyo be sold, and so the lovely house in the garden by the lane of bamboos has passed into other hands. As for the shattered Kokuro vase, John Day treasures it highly. He has had it repaired, and it occupies the place of honor in his library.

FOR LUNCHEON TABLE

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS AND MUFFINS THAT ARE DELICIOUS.

Try These When the Family Seems to Be Getting Tired of the Ordinary Griddle Cakes or Plain Hot Bread.

Parker House Rolls.—One cake yeast, one pint milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls lard or butter, melted, three pints sifted flour, one teaspoonful salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk, add lard or butter and one and one-half pints of flour. Beat until perfectly smooth. Cover and let rise in a warm place one hour, or until light. Then add remainder of flour, or enough to make a dough, and the salt. Knead well. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise in a warm place for about one and one-half hours, or until double in bulk. Roll out one-fourth inch thick. Brush over lightly with melted butter, cut with two-inch biscuit cutter, crease through center heavily with dull edge of knife, and fold over in pocket-book shape. Place in well-greased, shallow pans one inch apart. Cover and let rise until light—about three-quarters of an hour. Bake ten minutes in hot oven.

Wheat Muffins.—One cake yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one-fourth cupful lukewarm water, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls lard or butter, melted, two eggs, two cupfuls sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk. Add the lard or butter, eggs beaten until light, and flour to make a moderately stiff batter, then add the salt, and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside in warm place for about one hour. When risen, fill well-greased muffin tins half full. Cover and let rise again for about half an hour. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. They should be eaten immediately.

Graham Muffins.—One cake yeast, two cupfuls milk, scalded and cooled, four tablespoonfuls molasses or brown sugar, three-fourths cupful chopped nuts, four tablespoonfuls lard or butter, melted, one egg, one and one-half cupfuls graham flour, one cupful sifted white flour, one teaspoonful salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar, or molasses, in lukewarm milk, add lard or butter and egg well-beaten, then the graham and white flour, gradually, enough to make a batter that drops heavily from the spoon. If necessary add a little more of each, then the salt and nuts, beating all the while. Beat until perfectly smooth, cover and set to rise in warm place, free from draft, until light—about one and one-half hours. Have muffin pans well-greased and fill about two-thirds full. Cover and let rise to top of pans—about half an hour, and bake 20 minutes in hot oven.

Simple Dessert. Make a sponge cake and soft custard; when ready to serve place a slice of cake on the plate and pour the custard over it. You see, it isn't very elaborate, but it tastes very nice and is something different from puddings made of cake and custard. For Sunday night why not have a salad? Potato salad which can be made Saturday. Then if you have any cold veal or lamb you can mix it with a salad dressing, and it makes a very tasty sandwich filling. These sandwiches, with sponge drops and fruit custard and chocolate or tea, would make a very dainty supper.

Puff Muffins. Puff muffins are as nice as anyone could wish, and contain no egg and but a tablespoonful of butter. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat into the dry mixture a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat hard for ten minutes, using a large egg-beater. Then pour into hot greased muffin pans (iron pans are best) and bake for 10 or 15 minutes. When finished the muffins will be white and puffy.

Orange Omelet. Three eggs, two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, dash of salt. To the beaten egg yolk one-half cupful of orange juice is added, grated orange rind, sugar and salt. The stiffly-beaten whites are folded in, and the omelet put in a hot buttered pan. When ready to serve it is placed on a hot platter, topped by sliced oranges.

Inexpensive Punch. Through the winter, as you open jars of strawberry, raspberry, pineapple and cherries, save the extra juice until you have enough to fill pint jars. Heat and seal; then when you make punch, simply make lemonade, of orange and lemon juice mixed, and add a pint of this juice and a few bananas sliced. Serve ice cold.

Baked Beans. Wash one quart of pea beans and pick over. Strain and wash again, put into bean pot with one-quarter cupful molasses, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, teaspoonful of salt and one-half pound of pork. Put in oven and cover with water. Let cook six hours. Put water in every hour until the last hour.

Appetizing Luncheon. Canned shrimps cooked in a chafing dish and served with cream sauce and green peas make a most satisfactory luncheon dish.

TO SERVE WITH THE TEA

Innumerable Goodies, the Ingredients of Which Should Be Kept Constantly at Hand.

There are many tempting ways of serving dates besides plain and as a sweet. Use them as a filling for sandwiches. Take two cupfuls of dates, put them through a meat chopper, then add a cupful of peanut butter and blend them together. Then the paste between slices of white bread. Another woman also uses dates in baked custard, in tapioca and as filling for cookies, pies and cakes. Mixed with apples, celery and nuts, they make a delicious salad. To use dates as a pudding cooked with rice, add to a quart of milk a cupful of stoned dates and a quarter of a cupful of rice. Sweeten and bake in a slow oven. Cook keeps in her cold closet an assortment of pastes and butters that are used so much in preparing relishes for the tea, after-dinner suppers and bridge parties. She has them ready in small, labeled glass jars, and tins and sauces can be made at a moment's notice. Here are a few of her best recipes: Rub skinned and boned sardines to a paste and then gradually blend with a little lemon juice; may be added to butter to give it very desirable sandwich flavors. Orange butter for afternoon tea sandwiches can be mixed with chopped nuts and figs or any other sweet filling. Grated orange rind, too, is good to add to the butter. Olives may be ground in a vegetable chopper, mashed to a paste and creamed into butter. Capers are chopped and creamed with butter, and either of these can be used on broiled chops or beefsteaks, as sandwich butters, or on green peas or string beans to improve the flavor.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If a brick is used for an iron stand the iron will hold its heat much longer than when an ordinary stand is used. Before baking apples make a small slit all the way round each with a knife. This will prevent their splitting when cooking. When shoes become squeaky, try dipping the soles in kerosene. Never use a liniment near an open flame, for a liniment usually contains some substance of an inflammable nature. An apple or two baked in the inside of a goose will absorb any rankness or oily flavor. To make a satisfactory cream sauce, first put the milk on, and while this is getting warm rub the butter and flour together until smooth; as soon as the milk comes to the boil, gradually add the creamy mixture while the milk continues to boil, and the finished sauce will be quite smooth. Honey Used as Sweetening. Few housewives realize the value of honey, yet in sweetening qualities it surpasses sugar. Grapefruit, for instance, is much enhanced by a treatment with honey. Prepare as you would for breakfast when sugar is used, only prepare it the night before. It will then be found that the fruit has absorbed the honey. Apples baked with honey are another delicacy not too well known. In this also the apples are prepared just the same as though for sugar. For six or eight apples take four tablespoonfuls of honey. Mix with one cup of fine bread crumbs and a half tablespoonful each of cinnamon and lemon extract. Fill the apples, which have been peeled and cored, with the mixture and bake in a porcelain lined baking dish that has been well greased. Original Meat Recipe. Cut beef, either cooked or uncooked, into inch cubes. Put in porcelain cover saucapan. Dredge thick with flour. To two and one-half cupfuls beef add six cloves and one-half can of tomatoes. If not enough liquid to more than cover add water. Set on back of stove, cover and let simmer three or four hours. Sometimes I add sliced potatoes one-half hour before serving. Should be very tender, dark red, with no trace of tomato, and very rich. 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. Tomato Bisque Soup. One can of tomatoes, one onion cut fine. Bring onions and tomatoes to a boil slowly, then strain and add one-half teaspoonful of soda and one pint of milk. Be sure you add soda to the tomatoes before you put in the milk. Thicken with one tablespoonful of flour. Stir until boiling; season to taste. It is delicious. Leftover Cold Mutton. One cupful or less mutton that has been boiled down into small pieces. Take a quart of gelatin and pour over the meat, stirring it well. If liked, put in tablespoonful poultry seasoning. Let stand until set, in a cold place. Apple Pancakes. One cupful flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls finely chopped apples, milk to make a thin batter. Serve with powdered sugar.

WAR! What Is It All About?



HAS the whole world gone stark mad over a very foolish and trivial question? Are swords rattling, cannon rumbling, mailed armour glistering just because Russia wanted to show her love for the little brother—Serbia? Tear aside the curtain of Europe's politics and see the grim and sinister game of chess that is being played. See upon what a slim, yet desperate, excuse the sacred lives of millions are being sacrificed. Read the history of the past one hundred years, as written by some of the greatest authorities the world has ever known, and learn the naked, shameful truth. Just to get you started as a Review of Reviews subscriber, we make you this extraordinary offer. We will give to you

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Nothing but an American. When I look back on the shifting scenes of my life, if I am not that altogether deplorable creature, a man without a country, I am, when it comes to pull and prestige, almost equally bereft, as I am a man without a state. I was born in Indiana, I grew up in Illinois, I was educated in Rhode Island, and it is no blame to that scholarly community that I know so little. I learned my law in Springfield and my politics in Washington, my diplomacy in Europe, Asia and Africa. I have a farm in New Hampshire and desk room in the District of Columbia. When I look to the springs from which my blood descends the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman who was half English and a German woman who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the south. In this bewilderingment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons and confess that I am nothing but an American.—From "The Life and Letters of John Hay" in Harper's Magazine.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VIII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 20, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iv, 32, to v, 5. Memory Verses, 34, 35—Golden Text, I Pet. i, 22—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic of today's lesson is "The Christian Brotherhood at Jerusalem," but as half of the portion assigned tells of the failure of that brotherhood in the case of Ananias, and we have no further study in chapter v, the remainder of the chapter being very important, it would seem wise to devote most of our time to the further testimony of Peter and his results.

The one heart and soul of the believers and the common fund from which all were helped was certainly a beautiful brotherhood, but the deceit of Ananias and the murmuring of the Grecians rather spoiled the harmony. The self life which remains in the believer and the deceit and wickedness of every human heart makes it next to impossible for even the smallest company of Christians to be of one mind very long about anything. If all could be fully yielded and have no will but His, no self pleasing and no pride or ambition it might be possible. Because of human frailty I cannot use the "with one accord" in our prayer service, but invariably omit it.

While Barnabas, the son of consolation, sold his land and laid the proceeds at the apostle's feet, it would seem that his sister Mary, the mother of John Mark, kept her home and had the believers meet there for fellowship and prayer (Acts xii, 12; Col. iv, 10). We must not follow others in what they do, but each for himself say, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Ananias and Sapphira did not need to sell their property because others did it, and when sold they did not need to bring all the proceeds. Their sin was in their professing to give all, but keeping back a part, and thus lying to the Holy Spirit. God is the God of Truth, the Spirit is the Spirit of Truth, and Jesus Christ is the Truth. They desire truth in the inward parts (Ps. li, 6), and aught else is a grief to them. If all deceivers and liars were dealt with as these two were, what a lot of funerals there would be and what a thinning out of church members!

It surely becomes us all to pray the prayer of Ps. cxxxix, 23, 24, and to aim at nothing less than an honest, whole hearted surrender to Him who has bought us with such a great price. In verses 12-16 of our lesson chapter (chapter v) we see the risen Christ showing Himself alive by signs and wonders and healings through these human channels, and multitudes of men and women believed and were added to the Lord (verse 14). It does not count for anything to be added to a list of church members unless truly added to the Lord. He said, "Every plant which my Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up" (Matt. xv, 13). The power of God so stirred the adversary that his followers were filled with indignation and laid hands on the apostles and put them in the common prison (verses 17, 18). The Lord in Heaven was watching over His own and sent a messenger from heaven to open the prison doors, bring the prisoners out and send them to speak in the temple the words of life. When the morning came there were no apostles in the prison, but they were found in the temple teaching the people, and the high priest and council and senate being assembled, the officers found them and brought them and set them before the council. Now, for the second time, Peter has the privilege of honoring Jesus Christ before this august assembly. The high priest asked how it was that when forbidden to teach in the name of Jesus Christ they had persisted in doing so and had filled the city of Jerusalem with their doctrine. That was a good testimony to the zeal of the apostles in their devotion to the Lord, for it would be difficult today to find a city filled with their doctrine. It sounds strange to hear him say that the apostles intended to bring the blood of Jesus upon them (verse 28) when they themselves had said to Pilate, "His blood be upon us, and upon our children" (Matt. xxvii, 25).

Peter was very clear and decided in accusing them of killing Jesus Christ, and now for the fourth time he repeats it (Acts iii, 23, 24; iii, 14, 15; iv, 10; v, 30, 31) and more often asserts the fact of His resurrection. As to obedience, there is only one to obey—"We ought to obey God rather than men." As in the case of Daniel's friends, there was no room for argument, but simply a matter of right or wrong, and the wrong they would not do. Peter did not hesitate to declare that the risen and exalted Prince and Saviour would give even to them repentance and forgiveness of sins if they desired, and said that the Holy Spirit stood with them in this testimony (verses 31, 32).

Peter's testimony so angered them that they were ready to kill the apostles, but the counsel of Gamaliel saved the situation, and after beating the apostles and repeating the command not to speak in the name of Jesus they let them go. They went forth rejoicing to be counted worthy to suffer shame for His sake, and daily in the temple and from house to house they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ (41, 42). This is the fearlessness and devotion we all need.

IN DARING ESCAPE

Interned British Naval Officer Flees From Denmark.

Takes Back Promise Not to Try to Escape, Then Makes Get-Away While Doubly Guarded Day and Night.

London.—Lieutenant Commander Layton, a British naval officer who was interned at Copenhagen, has just made his escape in exciting circumstances, and arrived here.

At first he was allowed by the Danes a fair amount of liberty on parole, but a few days after his internment began he went to the commandant of the barracks and told him he wished to take back the word of honor he had given not to try to escape.

The commandant, interpreting this as an intimation that he would endeavor to escape, told Layton that he would have to have him very closely watched. His quarters were placed under double guard, and there always seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. The prospect of escape seemed small, and, to make matters worse, Dayton was seized with a violent influenza cold, which prostrated him for the time being.

Two sentries stood at the door of his room, and they never seemed to relax their vigilance. They were constantly looking through the peepholes in the door of Layton's room, to see that matters were all right.

They did it as usual on the particular evening that he escaped. Things were apparently quite in order, and their prisoner was apparently lying on the bed. As a matter of fact, he was not, and at a moment when the attention of one of the sentries was engaged and the other had been sent on an errand, Layton opened the door and slipped into another room, where he found a thick serge civilian suit. In due course he found himself at a window overlooking the street, and with a rope which he had discovered he lowered himself into a street.

The barracks were on an island, and for better security patrols had been placed everywhere. The escaping officer met two of them, but succeeded by a ruse in passing them.

His next obstacle was the canal. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being several degrees of frost, but, clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course, and swam for it. In spite of the fact that he was still suffering from influenza he did this successfully, and having got to land, he took off his clothes and wrung them out, so as to show no obvious signs of water.

On the ferry boat he turned himself into a porter, and managed to get a job of carrying a passenger's bag to the station. There he boarded a train, and in due course reached the dockside, where he caught a train to Christiania.

He used several disguises during the remainder of his voyage to Christiania, just succeeded in escaping detection, and finally sailed from Bergen to England. On the boat to England a passenger asked him if it was true that he was an American. He replied that he was, whereupon his fellow-traveler remarked:

"If you were not so darned sure about it, I should say you were a British naval officer."

When the travel-stained young Englishman, without money, presented himself before a transport officer at the British port, he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon able to establish his identity.

STRANGER IN THEIR HOME

Surprise for Pennsylvanians on Return From Vacation—Visitor in Jail.

Lewisburg, Pa.—When Prof. Norman Stewart of Bucknell university and his wife returned home from spending the Christmas vacation with relatives in New York, they found a stranger occupying their home.

Professor Stewart could not unlock the door, and seeing a light through a keyhole, rang the doorbell. A well-dressed fellow responded.

"What are you doing here?" the professor asked the stranger.

"I'm here on a visit," was the reply.

"Why, this is my house, and that is my suit you are wearing," the professor declared.

The stranger attempted to escape, but the professor succeeded in locking him in a closet. While her husband was struggling with the intruder Mrs. Stewart telephoned for Sheriff Hackenberg, and the intruder is in the county jail.

SILVER DOLLARS BY MAIL

Ten, Sent One Year Apart, Have Gone Through to Destination Without a Mishap.

Federalburg, Md.—About ten years ago Henry P. Wright of Aberdeen began sending to his sister here, Mrs. Mary Fleetwood, a silver dollar through the mail as a Christmas present. Recently the annual dollar arrived with Mrs. Fleetwood's address on one side and a two-cent stamp on the other. In the ten years that Wright has been sending these unique remembrances to his sister not one has been lost or stolen, neither has it failed to arrive on time.

MANY DEFECTS IN STATE SCHOOLS

Take Education Out of Politics, Expert Advice to Maryland.

TEACHERS BADLY TRAINED.

General Educational Board of New York, After Inspection of Every County in the State, Points to Need of More Superintendents, Higher Salaries and Changes in Existing Laws.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—The Legislature of Maryland in 1914 authorized the appointment of a Commission to procure a survey of education in Maryland and appropriated \$5,000 for its expenses. The Governor appointed as members of this Commission B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore; Col. Albert W. Sisk, of Preston, and Dr. J. McPherson Scott, of Hagerstown.

At the request of the Commission, the General Education Board of New York undertook to make the survey, agreeing to bear any expense incurred in excess of the state appropriation. The results of the survey are made public to-day.

The report is the work of Abraham Flexner and Frank P. Bachman. The former is the author of "The American College" and several years ago conducted for the Carnegie Foundation investigations of medical schools in the United States and Europe; Dr. Bachman, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, was a prominent member of the Hauns Commission which investigated the New York schools and is the author of important educational studies.

Every County Inspected.

Every county in Maryland was visited and typical schools of all kinds were studied throughout the state; the records of the state and county departments were carefully examined; and much new material was gathered. The material is set forth in a comprehensive volume dealing with each detail of the situation.

"Public education in Maryland is on the whole soundly organized," says the report of the General Education Board. "Further, the state deals generously with its public schools in the matter of money."

"We do not propose therefore any fundamental changes in the general structure of the public school system of Maryland nor do we suggest that the State increase at all its appropriations to the schools."

"But there are other aspects which will cause grave concern. A few counties possess good and steadily improving schools; a good school may be found here and there in other counties. But the large majority of the schools are poor; teachers are, for the most part, poorly trained; instruction is ineffective and obsolete; children attend school with disastrous irregularity; school buildings are far too often in unsatisfactory condition, school grounds, neglected and untidy."

Need of More Superintendents.

"The County Superintendent is in even more unsatisfactory condition. In the first place, the law does not even require the County Superintendent to be a trained or experienced school man; in the second place, adequate provision for skilled assistance exists in only one or two counties."

"In most counties, therefore, an untrained official without expert aid, certifies teachers, arranges courses of study, supervises instruction, and examines for promotion pupils who attend school regularly or not, as they or their parents please."

"Finally, the state's large school fund is not distributed so as to accomplish the greatest possible good. For it is distributed almost unconditionally. The counties get their quota whether they do their educational duty or not, with the result that the backward counties sometimes do much less than they ought and some well-to-do counties do much less than they should."

"The state fund thus becomes a source of positive demoralization. It can be converted into a real help and stimulus only if payment by the State is conditioned upon the performance of local duty."

"In view of these conditions, it is easy enough to understand why a fundamentally correct type of organization produces unsatisfactory educational results in Maryland. But, as a matter of fact, the state does not even fare as well with its present organization as it might; why not?"

Education Is "In Politics."

"A few words suffice to explain. Public education in Maryland is 'in politics.' Politics are apt to prevent the State Board from acting with vigor; to determine the composition of the County Boards; to affect the choice of the County Superintendents; even to enter into the selection of the one-room rural school teacher."

"Of course, there are exceptions. Some of the county boards are excellent; some schools are entirely free from political taint. But in general political and personal considerations impair the vigor, independence, thoroughness and efficiency of the school system. The public does not begin to realize the seriousness of the political infection or the damage it does."

The report of the survey says that: "Baltimore County must be singled

out for especial commendation. The County Superintendent is a man of experience and modern training; and he is aided by a corps of supervisors, including an assistant superintendent, a primary supervisor with an assistant, a grammar grade supervisor with an assistant, a manual training supervisor, a domestic science supervisor, and, finally, a supervisor of rural schools. "But every county in Maryland could, up to the limits of its financial ability, do the kind of thing that Baltimore County does. At bottom it depends on the competency of the County Superintendent."

Training of Teachers.

In discussing the weaknesses of the school situation in most of the counties, the Report points out that the teaching force of the state is in a high degree miscellaneous. On this fundamental point the Report states:

"Regarding the training of these teachers, no general statement can be made at all. There are the widest possible variations in the training of teachers doing the same grade of work—inconceivable confusion and lack of sequence and order in their preparation. "Of over 3,000 white elementary teachers in the state outside of Baltimore, 391 (12.7 per cent.) have had only an elementary school education; 634 (20.7 per cent.) have spent one or two years in a high school; 1,031 (33.7 per cent.) have completed a four-year high school course; only 148—less than 5 per cent. of the whole—have received a standard normal school training."

One-third of Teachers Untrained.

"Of the rest, some have spent a little while in normal school; some have received an irregular normal schooling; a few have been to college and still fewer through college. Grouping together standard normal school, part college and college graduates, about 10 per cent. of the elementary teachers of Maryland—not more—may be called well trained; not quite one-third could on a stretch be called fairly well trained; at least one-third are practically untrained. The body as a whole is thus heterogeneous to the last degree."

Of the high-school teachers, it is declared that not over two-fifths are adequately trained.

A revision of the law dealing with the certification of teachers is therefore recommended as the first step toward realizing improved conditions.

Teachers' Salaries Too Small.

Salaries are too low to obtain well-trained teachers; they range from an average of \$271 a year in St. Mary's, to \$662 a year in Baltimore County. Three counties pay an average of less than \$300; four less than \$350; seven less than \$400; seven less than \$450; and only two, Allegany and Baltimore, pay in excess of \$450."

School Attendance.

The attendance of school children is so irregular and uncertain that even good teachers could not teach successfully. As the state is without an effective compulsory attendance law, many children remain away from school altogether—large numbers begin to go to school too late or attend irregularly. The precise extent of this evil cannot be stated, for there is no correct school census.

It is recommended, therefore, that the state enact a state-wide compulsory education law, including proper provisions for attendance officers and whatever else is required to make it effective.

Organization.

The schools of Maryland are supported in part by county, in part by state taxation. Some of the counties, notably Baltimore, Allegany, Queen Anne, and Worcester, support their schools liberally; the rest do less and some of the most prosperous do much less than they can and should.

Help Those Who Help Themselves.

It is recommended by the Report, therefore, that the state contribution should in future be paid to no county which does not levy for educational purposes a minimum tax fixed by the Legislature. The more progressive counties will, of course, continue to levy more as they now do.

Again, the state and county organizations exist in skeleton or outline only. The State Department of Education, which should guide, study and report upon the educational activities of the entire state, consists of a superintendent, his assistant and a clerk. "Nothing is simpler," says the Report, "than to authorize or require the State Superintendent to 'supervise', 'inspect', 'examine' or 'pass upon', but neither inspection, supervision, nor examination can avail, unless an adequate trained organization is provided through which he can work. The force now at the Superintendent's disposal is utterly insufficient. He has a single assistant appointed with the approval of the State Board at a salary of \$2,000 and one clerk at a salary not to exceed \$1,200. In addition to his own salary, he has an expense allowance of five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars more for furniture, supplies and printing. Three persons thus constitute the entire staff at the disposal of the Superintendent of Public Education in Maryland."

"It goes without saying that the functions which we have enumerated simply cannot be effectively discharged by this organization."

Would Increase Number of Officials.

The Report therefore recommends an increase in the staff in the office of the State Department of Education, said staff to be paid, not by additional legislative appropriation, but out of the present school fund, before this fund is distributed to the counties.

Equally defective is the county organization. At present, the County Superintendent is not only the main, but in most counties practically the only county educational officer. Balti-

more County alone has a really adequate county organization, with the result that the schools of Baltimore County are the best in the state. Not only is the County Superintendent usually unaided—he is not even always a trained educator.

"Three County Superintendents," says the Report, "have had less than a high school education and four of them never went beyond the high school. Only one of the seven has added to his initial preparation, and he only to the extent of six weeks at a summer school. Of those remaining, one is a normal school graduate with a summer term of professional work. Though fifteen hold college and university degrees, yet not more than six of the fifteen have made special and professional preparation for their work."

Salaries are indeed frequently so low that trained men cannot possibly be obtained for this highly important post. "Of twenty-three county superintendents, one receives \$5,000 a year, one \$3,000, one \$2,250. Of the remaining twenty, one receives \$800 a year, six receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and thirteen from \$1,600 to \$2,000. In addition, there is an allowance of from \$100 to \$500 for expenses incurred in visiting schools, though Garrett County makes no allowance, and Hartford and St. Mary's only \$25. One cannot be surprised, therefore, to find that these positions have not attracted trained men."

Competent Assistants Lacking.

"Conditions are aggravated," the Report continues, "by the almost universal lack of competent assistants. The law, while permitting the county boards to expend thousands annually in their discretion, forbids the employment of even a clerk to assist the Superintendent, unless the number of teachers in the county exceeds 85; an assistant superintendent may not be employed unless the number of teachers exceeds 175."

"Hence, five counties depend almost entirely upon the County Superintendent alone, employing only occasional and temporary clerical assistance. Six out of the twenty-three have assistant superintendents, and supervisors are found in four."

"In only three counties—Baltimore, Frederick and Allegany—are the offices ample and well equipped; elsewhere space is often meagre and equipment usually limited. One-fourth of the County Superintendents have but one room, often a small one at that, which serves alike as a store-house for school supplies, as a meeting-place for the County Board, and as general office."

How can an untrained and unaided County Superintendent organize schools, certify teachers and examine children efficiently? Once more, it is manifestly absurd to expect good results under these circumstances.

Would Specify Qualifications.

The Report recommends that the law define the qualifications of the County Superintendents, requiring that he devote himself exclusively to his office, and that every superintendent be given such aid as is indispensable to the proper performance of his duties.

It is recommended, further, that one-half the additional expense of the county school organization be paid out of the general school fund, provided the several counties pay the other half.

Where Politics Disturb.

The Report points out that it is in the selection of county superintendents that the next session's instance of political influence is exhibited. On this subject the Report says:

"The County Superintendents are elected by the politically constituted County Boards. The politicians view the County Superintendent as 'spoils,' and in most counties the indifference of the people permits them to dispose of it on that basis. A general election, bringing about a change in party control, is scarcely over before political candidates are brought forth and 'groomed' for this important office."

"In the four years during which the Republicans were in power—1896-1900—new County Superintendents were chosen in 19 out of the 23 counties of the state, 11 of them in the very year when the County School Boards became Republican. In the first year of the new Democratic administration of 1900, 16 new County Superintendents were appointed, whereas during the ensuing 11 years, aside from removals by death, there was a total of only 11 changes."

"Similarly, the first three years of the present Republican control witnessed the election of 12 new superintendents. Some of these changes were indeed for the better; but as long as a political upset is the inciting cause, there can be no certainty that changes will be based upon public advantage. Luckily, these deplorable conditions are not universal."

"In a few—a very few—counties, politics play no part in either the selection or retention of the County Superintendents. While a dozen Superintendents have served three years or less, three have been in office for fourteen years."

THE GENERAL CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT IS THAT, UNLESS EDUCATION IS TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS, EVEN THE IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THE REPORT WILL BE OF LITTLE AVAIL.

Complete copies of the Report will be placed in the hands of each member of the State Legislature. Additional copies can be obtained free of charge by addressing a request for the same to W. C. Coleman, Secretary, Maryland Educational Survey Commission, Room 825 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

Nagle Farson, who was wounded by a splinter of a Russian shrapnel shell while flying over the czar's lines during a recent reconnaissance, photographed on his return to America recently.

Red Heads Good Citizens.

Evansville, Ind.—Neal Kerney, coroner, has added to the weight of testimony as to the good citizenship of red-headed persons. None of them is in jail here, or in the divorce courts, and the coroner says he does not recall that any red-headed person has ever committed suicide here.



The Rayo Lights Like a Gas Jet

To light the Rayo lamp you don't have to remove the shade or the chimney. Just lift the gallery and touch a match. It is just as easy to light as a gas burner and it requires little effort to keep it clean.

Rayo Lamps

are the modern lamps for the farm. Simple in design—yet an ornament to any room in the house.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain best results in Oil Stoves, Lamps and Heaters.

The Rayo is only one of our many products that are known in the household and on the farm for their quality and economy.

Ask for them by name and you are sure of satisfaction.

- Standard Household Lubricant
- Matchless Liquid Gloss
- Standard Hand Separator Oil
- Parowax
- Eureka Harness Oil
- Mica Axle Grease

If your dealer does not have them, write to our nearest station.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey) BALTIMORE

Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C. Norfolk, W. Va. Charleston, W. Va. Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

BATTLE-SCARRED AVIATOR



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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Eleanor Birnie spent the week in Frederick, as the guest of Miss Johnson.

F. J. Saylor, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

W. Wallace Reindollar has been attending the big convention of Hardware dealers, in Pittsburg, this week.

Mervin Ashenfelter and Miss Ida Thomson, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent Sunday with J. A. Thomson and wife.

Tobias C. Bowers and oldest son, Elmer, of Dixon, Ill., are visiting friends and his mother, Mrs. David H. Bowers.

Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt left, Wednesday, for Washington, to spend about a month with relatives and friends.

Robert S. McKinney has been confined to his home, this week, because of a carbuncle on his left temple, from which he has suffered severely.

The replacement of the furniture tax where it was, will add about \$60,000 a year in state taxes, on a basis of \$18,740,000 lost by the exemption.

Additional contributions to the High School Fund have been received, as follows: George H. Winemiller \$2.00; Wm. E. Burke \$2.00; Tuesday Club, \$5.00.

Representative Kephart, of this district, introduced a bill, on Tuesday, sanctioning a bequest of the late John T. Reek to the Trustees of Trinity Lutheran church.

The Lutheran C. E. Society will hold a Valentine social on Monday evening, Feb. 14. All the members, those who attend the meetings and friends, are most welcome.

One of our subscribers, E. W. Null, of Niantic, Ill., in making us a remittance, sent the following valentine greeting, "If dere iss a ding I want to get, it iss THE CARROLL RECORD, undt I'll get it yet."

The RECORD printed stationery for two farmers, this week. This looks like business and progressivism, and that is just what it is. Farmers are "business men" as well as any other class that buys and sells extensively.

The Treble Clef Club gave a generally enjoyed program to a large audience, on Tuesday night. Most of the numbers were very artistically rendered, Miss Taylor's impersonations and make-up being exceptionally fine.

The many friends and acquaintances of William L. Arnold, of McSherrystown, recently of Taneytown, were shocked to hear of his death, last Saturday morning. His body was brought here by train, on Wednesday morning, and taken to Uniontown, his former home, for burial.

Wm. E. Thompson, well known here, who recently opened a feed store in Sebring, Ohio, was burned out three days after opening. Reports of the fire received here do not seem to make it clear whether the insurance was sufficient to cover his loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from a passing engine.

An examination and recital was given at the home of Miss Anna Galt, Saturday, Feb. 5. Those of her pupils who played were Bessie and Elenora Kiser, Carrie Winter, Oneida Dern, Catharine Downie, Elva Martin, Marian Miller, Helen Arnold, Helen Ohler, Edith Smith, Clara HeckenSmith, Carmen Shoemaker and Olivia Wulf.

Mrs. Luther H. Eyler, living on the Brining farm, near town, was badly scalded, last Saturday, by the accidental overturning of a kettle of boiling water on a stove, by one of her children. She was badly burned on face and arms, and was taken to Frederick hospital for treatment. For a time her condition was serious, but she is now recovering.

Rev. Thurlow W. Null and family left this week for their new home and field of labor, Kearsarge, Mich. This place is in the northern section of the state, in the copper mining region—in the portion of the state for which a movement is being made to create a separate state, to be known as "Superior." Rev. and Mrs. Null's home folks and friends generally, wish them a pleasant home and successful work.

Postmaster Wm. E. Burke, went to Baltimore, on Tuesday, to attend the funeral of his nephew, Charles E. Reilly, a fireman on the P. R. R., who was instantly killed on Saturday morning, by leaning too far out of the cab of his engine, his head striking a freight car with force sufficient to crush his skull. Reilly was on a switching engine, the accident occurring on Guilford Ave., near Franklin St. He was a son of Mr. Burke's sister.

Edward Franquist and wife (nee Miss Margaret Elliot) visited relatives in Harney and Taneytown, on Monday and Tuesday. They left for New York Tuesday morning and expect to sail for their new home in Baracoa, Cuba, on Saturday. Mr. Franquist is developing a coffee plantation in Eastern Cuba, near Baracoa; he says that aside from tobacco and sugar, the resources of the island have as yet been little more than touched, and that there are great opportunities for American energy and capital.

Some Kind of Light.

We can't all be electric lights, But an oil lamp's just the same If it does the best it can of nights To scatter wide its flame.

Just so we are some kind of light, Some hope, some help, some cheer— It makes it worth the while to fight In the fine old struggle here.

We can't all be the biggest guns, But a little gun may find There's lots of need where this life runs For the guns of every kind.

And many a battle has been turned back To victory from defeat Because of some small battery's whack When the army thought it beat.

Some kind of light, some kind of cheer, Some kind of help, some strength; We've all a part to follow here That means a lot at length;

We all can shine a little way With the light we have to give; We all can turn the shadows gay With a smile that helps men live.

Don't worry if you're not a gleam Set high o'er tower and town; The world can take a candle's beam And march to a great renown;

And the little ray you cast may be Just the light some neighbor needs To lead him on through life to see His way to nobler deeds.

—BENTZTOWN BARD.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Services at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9.15; Prayer Service, Wednesday evening, at 7.30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30; Catechetical Class, at 2.15.

Woodbine Charge, Calvary—Sunday School, 9.30 a. m.; Preaching, 10.30 a. m. Messiah—Sunday School, 1.30 p. m.; Preaching, 2.30 p. m.

G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9.30 a. m., Sunday School; 10.30 a. m., Worship. Subject, Foreign Missions, "The Field is the World." 7.30 p. m., Evening Worship. Subject "Abraham Lincoln."

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2.00 p. m., Divine Worship. Subject, "The Master's Loyalty to His Cause."

Baust—Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 2 p. m., Woman's Missionary Society. Subject for discussion, "The Gospel in India." PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Master's Therefore." In the evening the topic will be "Spiritual Cleansing."

Regular Divine Service at Baust, at 10.30 a. m.; Catechetical instruction after service; Preaching at Uniontown, at 2.30.

W. E. SALZGIVER, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Town—Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E. Meeting, 6.30 p. m.; Worship, 7.30. Sermon subject: "Making our Service Very Real." A welcome to all.

Piney Creek—10 a. m., Worship. Sermon subject: "Revealing the Substance of Our Faith." Everybody welcome.

U. B. Church—Taneytown: Sunday School at 9.00 a. m.; preaching services at 10.00 a. m.

Harney—Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.; preaching at 2.30 p. m.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

The Lutheran services at Keysville, on Sunday, Feb. 13, will be at 2.00 p. m., and will be conducted by Rev. L. B. Hafer, of Taneytown. All are invited to be present.

How Mr. Davis Got Rid of a Bad Cough.

"Some time ago I had a very bad cough," writes Lewis T. Davis, Blackwater, Del. "My brother McCabe Davis gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After taking this I bought half a dozen bottles of it but only used one of them as the cough left me and I have not been troubled since." Obtainable everywhere.

For Girls Who Travel Alone.

Stirred by the fact that 50,000 girls are disappearing annually in the United States the *Woman's Home Companion* for February has the following advice for girls who travel alone:

- 1. Before starting to a strange city, write the Travelers' Aid Society to meet you.
- 2. If alone or your friends fail to meet you, apply to the Travelers' Aid representative or a uniformed official at the railroad station or steamship dock as soon as you arrive.
- 3. If you need help of any kind, find the authorized Travelers' Aid agent—a uniformed official at the railroad station or steamship dock will direct you to find her.
- 4. Aim to arrive at your destination in the daytime.
- 5. What not to do:
 - "1. Do not start to a strange city or town, even for a night, without previous information about a safe place to stop.
 - "2. Do not leave home without some extra money for emergency.
 - "3. Do not ask or accept information, advice, guidance, or direction except from the Travelers' Aid representatives or uniformed officials.
 - "4. Do not trust attentions on train, ship or elsewhere from men or women.
 - "5. Do not accept offers of work either in person or through advertisements without thorough investigation.
 - "6. Do not go to strange parts of a city or town at night alone, or escorted by public porter, or in a cab."

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE
Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c—at McKellip's advertisement

Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

Secretary Garrison Resigns.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, today tendered his resignation to President Wilson and it was accepted.

Refusal of the President to insist upon acceptance of the continental army plan, generally disapproved of the Philippine Independence bill as it passed the Senate are understood to have been responsible for his decision to quit the Cabinet.

Immediately after Secretary Garrison had resigned Henry S. Breckinridge, First Assistant Secretary of War, sent his resignation to the President. Both resignations were accepted.

The President took the position that he could not dictate details of an army plan to Congress. He conferred today with Republican members of the House Military Committee, who informed him that Democrats and Republicans alike on the committee were opposed to the continental army scheme and that it had no chance of being approved. Secretary Garrison would not admit that there properly could be modifications of the plan.

Mr. Garrison is the third member of President Wilson's Cabinet to resign. The first, Justice McReynolds, resigned as Attorney-General to accept a seat on the Supreme Court. The second, William J. Bryan, resigned as Secretary of State because of differences with the President over the conduct of the submarine warfare controversy with Germany.

The White House tonight gave out the letters of resignation of Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, the letters of acceptance by President Wilson and the preliminary correspondence explaining the development of the break.

Constipation.

When constive or troubled with constipation take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

Melancholia.

Melancholia does not mean depression of spirits. A man may be as depressed as it is possible to be and still not have melancholia. Melancholia is despondency on account of painful delusions. One of the two typical delusions of melancholia is that the unpardonable sin has been committed, that God has been offended beyond redemption and that hell is to be the ultimate goal; the other is that of impending poverty. Everything is lost or is about to be. The patient and his family are going to end up in the poorhouse. His acts alone have brought about this terrible calamity from which there is no escape. It can be readily seen that a person having delusions of this type must be necessarily depressed. There is probably no form of insanity in which the anguish of the patient equals that of the melancholic. Life is one continuous horror.—Exchange.

Pan-America.

The combined area of pan-America, exclusive of Canada, is 12,000,000 square miles, of which the Latin American countries occupy approximately 9,000,000 and the United States 3,000,000. This physical extent of pan-America is better realized when it is compared with that of Europe, which has 3,750,000 square miles, with Africa, which has 11,500,000, and with Asia, which has 17,000,000.

Pan-America's real greatness, significance and power in world relationship are emphasized by appreciation of its present population and the future possibilities for a vast increase. Its twenty-one nations can now boast of a population of 180,000,000, of which 100,000,000 are living in United States territory and 80,000,000 in Latin America.—John Barrett in North American Review.

Defining an Art Patron.

"Is your husband so very fond of art?"

"Art! He doesn't know a Raphael from a hair cut."

"Why, I understood him to say that he was an art patron."

"Patron! That man wouldn't trade a club sandwich for a Bouguereau! What does he mean by calling himself an art patron?"

"Why, he says it costs him ten thousand a year to pay for the bogus masters the smooth dealers coax you to buy—and that makes him an art patron."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Obedying Directions.

"Good heavens, John, what made you pick out such an ugly woman to send home? She scared the baby almost into fits."

"Just did what you told me, Maria. You said you wanted a plain cook, and I got the plainest one to be had."—Baltimore American.

A Strenuous Singer.

It is possible for a singer to be too strenuous. All students of musical history know that the famous tenor, Rubini, actually fractured his collarbone while singing a double forte on B flat.

Strong Even In Death.

A yew tree almost destitute of branches or bark grows abundantly in the Caucasus to a height of from fifty to sixty feet and a diameter of a little over two feet. It grows slowly, but its timber is almost indestructible except by fire. It is considered superior in durability, appearance and toughness to mahogany, which it otherwise somewhat resembles. In some large forests of this tree it is very difficult to distinguish the live trees from the dead ones, the latter being very numerous and said to stand for 100 years after death without exhibiting decay.

CARD OF THANKS.

I take this means of thanking all my friends for their kindness and for the help they gave me in the piano contest conducted by D. M. Mehring & Son. I appreciate it all very much.

Mrs. HARVEY E. OHLER.

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.

SPECIAL! Highest Prices paid for Calves; 50¢ for delivering. **SPECIAL PRICES** this week on good Skunk and other Furs. Poultry for sale, at Highest Highest Price for 14 to 2-pound Chickens. Squabs 28¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week. A few Duck and Goose Feathers for sale.

—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-12

POULTRY, CALVES, EGGS, Squabs and Game, always wanted at Highest Cash Price; 50¢ for delivering Calves.—FARMERS' PRODUCE CO., H. C. Brendle, Manager. Phone 3-J.

FRESH COW (Jersey) with 2nd. Calf, for sale by SAMUEL LAMBERT, near Taneytown.

WILL CLOSE MY SHOP, on Feb. 19, until further notice.—HARRY E. RECK 2-11-21

FOR SALE.—New home-made Wheelbarrow, several good Coal Stoves, several good Cook Stoves and Ranges, heavy Spring Wagon Bed, good Tire Fenders.—S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge. Phone 15-J. 2-11-31

GOOD FRESH JERSEY Cow, 3rd. Calf, for sale by EDGAR H. BROWN, near Kump.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs—40¢ a setting.—Mrs. W. M. BROWER, Taneytown.

NOT BEING ABLE to get out to collect February's gas bills, patrons will please pay same at my store.—ROBT. S. MCKINNEY.

FOR SALE—2 R. I. Red Cockerels, 1 R. I. Red Cock, 2 Barred Rock Cocks.—HERBERT W. WINTER, Taneytown. 11-21

THE HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT will present, on Saturday evening, Feb. 12, a special continued 4-Reel Feature, entitled "Richelieu," with a comedy, "Gussie, the Gracious Lifeguard."

FOR SALE.—Black Stallion, coming 8 years old, weight 1400; he is a good blocky fellow.—DORIE FEESER, near Taneytown.

FOR RENT.—A House, Stable, Shed, Hen House, Hog Pen, near Otter Dale. Good situation for a day laborer.—RUSSELL FEESER.

FOR SALE.—Black Cow carrying her fourth calf, will be fresh in a few days.—P. H. SHIVER.

HORSE FOR SALE, good driver and will work anywhere; also Rubber tire Buggy (Eckenrode make) good as new.—PETER S. GRAHAM, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—2 Horses, 2-yearling Colts, 2 Double Corn Plows, 1 riding and one walking, 3 Barshare Plows, 3 Harrows; 1 Adriance Mower.—JOHN GRAHAM. 2-4, 16-17

10% Special for February and March 10%
We will allow a 10% Discount to all starting housekeeping this Spring, on all household goods. We have the best and biggest line.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—Fancy, Comic and Postal Cards. Nice assortment.—N. B. HAGAN. 1-4-21

HOUSE FOR RENT, near Keysville. Apply to WILLIAM STONISSEF, Keymar, Md. 4-21

FOR RENT.—Half of my House on George Street. Apply to—Mrs. HELEN ENGELBRECHT. 21-17

WE OFFER Bran, \$25.00 per ton; White Feed, \$29.00 per ton. All from our own Mill and for quick delivery.—THE REINDOLLAR CO. 17

THREE SHOATS for sale, about 45lbs.—JERE J. GARNER. 1-28-17

ANYBODY WITH JUNK to sell, notify me by postal and I will come to buy it on day of sale or before the sale. Iron, rags, rubber, bones, copper or brass—anything in the junk line.—CHARLES SOMMER, Taneytown. 1-28-21

WE OFFER Bran, \$25.00 per ton; White Feed, \$29.00 per ton. All from our own Mill and for quick delivery.—THE REINDOLLAR CO. 17

WANTED.—Raw hides and furs of all kinds.—S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Phone 15 J. 11-26-17

HOGS WANTED weekly, dressed or alive; good Stock Steers for sale.—J. ELMER MYERS, Phone 8246 Westminster. 10-22-17

CALORIC Pipeless Furnace!

Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer to be satisfactory. Saves fuel. Easy to install and operate. Can be seen in use at John E. Buffington's on Middle St. Apply for information and cost, to—

J. W. BUFFINGTON, Agent. TANEYTOWN, MD. 2-1-17.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Friday, Feb. 18th., 1916. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

The Delight Enamel Kitchen Set 98¢

First Quality Chemically Mottled Blue and White Tint White Lined Enamel Ware

CONSISTING OF

6-Quart Berlin Kettle With Enamel Cover

5-Quart Preserving Kettle

5-Quart Pudding Pan

4-Quart Lip Sauce Pan

Under an agreement with the manufacturers, we can furnish this

\$2.00 Blue and White Mottled Kitchen Set to all those whose purchases amount to \$5.00, and 98 cents cash. The \$5.00 may be made up in small amounts at different times, or in one purchase.

COME IN AND GET A CARD.
This Ware is Guaranteed First Quality and sells at \$2.00 a Set.

CHAS. O. FUSS. FURNITURE!

MERWYN C. FUSS. FURNITURE!

Perhaps most of the readers of the RECORD are aware of the big advance in prices in some lines. This is, indeed, true of the Furniture Line. We have been paying advances on almost all of our purchases, since January 1st., but with few exceptions, we have permitted our old prices to stand. The notice of further advances which almost all of our manufacturers have sent us, is bound to compel us to mark up the price on all Furniture. The purpose in our bringing this matter to your attention is to save you money. If you are going to purchase Furniture in the Spring, you will have to pay a big advance; if you buy from us now; we will give you the advantage of the old prices and keep the furniture for you until you desire it. Quite a few of our appreciated customers have already shown their wisdom by purchasing now, at the old prices, for goods desired in March and April. We give this notice in the RECORD so all our customers can avail themselves of this opportunity of saving money. We will gladly serve you if you but give us the opportunity.

We Welcome Mail Order House Competition.

All we ask you to do, when desirous of purchasing Furniture, is to look the cuts over furnished in the catalogues, read the description given, then come in and look our line over, compare the prices, but above everything, the quality. We have studied the catalogues furnished by the Mail Order Houses and compared our prices with theirs, and in some instances have found them to be as much as \$10.00 higher on certain articles than we were. We admit that they sell some goods cheaper than we do—goods that we could not sell you, if we carried them in stock, for then you could see it, you could examine it, and if you did so you could easily see that it did not represent service. You see a cut, it displays the piece of Furniture to a big advantage, and then, "Why such a low price!" "Why our home Merchants must be trying to rob us!" That is what you say. Then you mail your order; the article arrives; you unpack it. Then you see what cheap goods you purchased. You say "I won't keep it." Well, you can send it back, providing you pay the freight; then you are out that much more, so you decide that you will have to keep it. You have paid for your learning.

Why can't you believe your home Merchants in the first place, without an incident like that given above to prove to you that you cannot believe cuts; that you must pay for goods of quality, goods that represent service? If you decide that you would rather trust the Mail Order Houses than us, it is all right; we have done our part to secure your trade. We gladly offer you our services; if you care to save money by purchasing Furniture from us that will give you service, we are at your command. We ask that when you think of purchasing Furniture, you bear these few words in mind:

We don't show you cuts; we show you the Furniture.
We don't ask your money until you get the goods.
We will save you money, if you care to deal with us.
We carry no goods but that will give service.

CHAS. O. FUSS & SON, Taneytown, Md.

PUBLIC SALE

We will offer at public sale at our new Garage in Taneytown, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

BUGGIES, SURREY, SLEIGH.

Second-hand Steel-tire buggy, 1 second-hand rubber-tire buggy, narrow track; 1 new runabout, 2 second-hand runabouts, 1 surrey, good as new; 1 sleigh, 1 set wheels, 2 hind wheels, lot of single trees, lot of cross pieces, shafts, hinges, locks, swedges, hoes, shovels, picks, vise, anvil, wheelbarrow, ladder, washstand, barrels, and many other articles not mentioned.

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, with interest.

REINDOLLAR & LEISTER, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 1-4-21

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Wheat | 1.25@1.25 |
| Corn | .70@.70 |
| Oats | .75@.75 |
| Rye | .50@.50 |
| Timothy Hay | 15.00@15.00 |
| Mixed Hay | 12.00@14.00 |
| Bundle Rye Straw | 8.00@8.00 |

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Wheat | 1.31@1.31 |
| Corn | .78@.80 |
| Oats | .48@.83 |
| Rye | 1.00@1.02 |
| Hay, Timothy | 19.00@20.00 |
| Hay, Mixed | 18.00@18.50 |
| Hay, Clover | 17.00@17.50 |

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.