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VOL. 22.

Chesapeake & Potomac
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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

NO. 46

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Maryland has 2300 members in her National Guard, who can be mobilized within 48 hours, or less. The entire effective National Guard of the country is about 125,000 men.

All anthracite coal will likely be advanced from 15c to 50c per ton, on account of the new working agreement entered into between the mine owners and operators.

The pupils of the Tom's Creek Public School will hold a festival on the school grounds Wednesday night, May 24, 1916. Should the weather be unfavorable, the following evening.

George M. Bowers (Rep.) was elected to Congress at a special election in West Va., on Tuesday, in a close vote. This is a Republican gain, the district formerly being represented by a Democrat.

The Progressive leaders announced, this week, that the party has no intention of "bolting," merely because Col. Roosevelt may be nominated, but that the party will support any typical Republican, preferably Judge Hughes.

John B. Hanna, former Republican state leader died at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, on Tuesday, from an attack of typhoid fever. He had been ill since early in April. He was a native of Belair, and was 49 years of age.

In the recount of votes in the Third legislative district, Baltimore, Goldsborough gained 25 votes, leaving a majority for France of 249. As France will win without the vote of the Fourth district, the recount of that district has been abandoned.

Seats at the Republican National Convention are selling at \$50.00, and so great is the demand that the price is likely to be advanced to \$100.00. The committee has been allotted 2200 tickets, which, at \$50 a ticket, would be more than enough to meet the \$100,000 guarantee made to secure the convention for Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Miller, for 25 years pastor of the Second Lutheran church, Baltimore, died on Thursday morning, of paralysis. He suffered a stroke about two years ago but recovered sufficiently to resume his work until he became ill again about five weeks ago. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter. He was 70 years of age.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hoffman Orphanage held at the home of Mrs. J. L. Butt, Gettysburg, it was decided to give \$100 toward the erection of a new laundry building at the institution. M. B. Gibson, of the Weaver Organ and Piano Co., of York, announced that he would present an organ to the orphanage.

Rumors that Germany is receptive to a peace proposition have been in general circulation during the week, and are supposed to be due to the shortage of food supplies. There are reports of rioting, and that some sections are facing starvation. The army must be fed, first, which makes it very difficult, as well as expensive, for non-combatants to obtain food.

The Secretary of War has issued the following instructions to the commanding officers of all mine-laying vessels of the United States: "You are requested to discharge without delay all members of your crew who are not citizens of the United States. By citizens is meant native born citizens of the United States." The action taken is believed to be an effort to prevent disloyalty on the part of foreign born men.

The Summer Courses for teachers which have been given for the past five years by the Johns Hopkins University will be continued this summer. The session opens on Wednesday, July 5, and closes Tuesday, August 15. This work was begun at the urgent request of the school superintendents of our State, and has been developed under their co-operation in order to provide at home ample opportunities for special study by Maryland school officers and teachers.

Justice C. H. Eckstein, on Friday afternoon, heard troubles of the family of Joseph Shorb, aged about 54, of Emmitsburg, who was arrested by Sheriff Roderick, charged with assault with intent to kill his wife. Shorb was released on \$200 bail for action of the Grand Jury. It was testified that the man, who is employed at the mill of Daniel Zentz, near Emmitsburg, is a good workman as long as he lets booze alone. It is said that although Mrs. Shorb owns the property in which the family resides, Shorb locked things up and told her to stay out. Justice Eckstein told Mrs. Shorb to open the house and if her husband molests her he will be sent to jail.—Fred K. News.

Another "Mutual" Bankrupt.

Another "Mutual" Insurance Company, "The York County Livestock Insurance Co.," went into bankruptcy, recently, and the usual result is now facing the policy holders in that the death—benefit assessments to pay the accumulated losses and expenses, about \$30,000. While some of the policy holders are resisting payment, the "mutual" feature will hold them and make them liable for their share of the debt.

Danger on Taneytown State Road.

Some automobilists using the state road near Taneytown, do so very carelessly and without proper regard for pedestrians. It is common information that many cars exceed the speed limit, and that in passing pedestrians do not give proper space between, very much as though only the cars have a right to the use of the roadway, which is naturally popular for strollers, especially on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Unless conditions are changed, there may be accidents on the road this Summer, similar to that noted elsewhere in this issue, which resulted in the killing of a little boy. This road being straight and level for over a mile, is a popular speeding course. The actual speed made by motor-cycles over it is frequently 50 miles an hour, while many automobiles do their best, apparently, to reach the limit of their speed.

Every Sunday the road is lined with autos the greater part of the day, but especially in the afternoon and evening, and we suggest that the section from William Myers' home to Taneytown, be specially watched for offenders against speed laws and general road regulations, in order to help prevent the often improper verdict of "unavoidable accident," and possible loss of life.

Lord's Day Alliance Meeting.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Davis, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, an enthusiastic worker for righteousness, both of Baltimore, and Dr. Slagle, pastor of an United Evangelical congregation, of Lancaster, Pa., delivered addresses in the Reformed church, Taneytown, last Sunday afternoon, in advocacy of better Sabbath observance. The addresses were earnest and inspiring, as well as practical and convincing.

Dr. Davis gave a partial review of the work of the last legislature, and specially commended all of the representatives from Carroll for standing "four-square" for all moral measures. The various bills relating to Sabbath observance are fully reviewed on the editorial page, this issue. Dr. Davis, in his talk, plainly stated that the Lord's Day Alliance had not endorsed Mr. Clark, one of the Republican candidates for the nomination for Congress, as advertised by him.

Senator Allen, of Baltimore county, was along with the party and made an excellent impression with those he met.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The Carroll County C. E. Union will hold its 25th anniversary convention in Uniontown, with the three C. E. Societies, beginning Wednesday afternoon, May 24, at 1.30 p. m. All delegates should be present for the opening session ready to report. The theme for the convention is "Forward."

On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Rene H. Williams, of Hughesville, Pa., will preach the anniversary sermon. His theme will be "The Heritage."

Thursday morning, "A Word on the Forward Movement of C. E. for 1917," will be discussed by the delegates, with Rev. Hetrick, of Westminster, as leader. The Vice-President of the State Union, Cortland B. Springer, will deliver an address at this session.

Thursday afternoon, Rev. Reed, of Westminster, will give an address on "Missionary Work," followed by the Junior Rally. Miss Gertrude Ruhl, State Jr. Supt., of Baltimore, will give a conference on Junior Work.

The Thursday evening session will be the convention sermon, "Forward," by Rev. C. L. Oswald, pastor of Fulton Ave. Presbyterian church, Baltimore.

Quite an interesting service will be held on Friday morning. The ex-Presidents of the Union will be present and give short addresses, and Spencer E. Sisco, Secretary of State Union, Baltimore, will give a conference on "C. E. Methods."

The Friday afternoon session will consist of a Bible Reading and Conference on C. E. Union Work, H. B. Fogle, President, presiding.

Each session will open with devotional services. Special music will be rendered by each choir. The convention music will be in charge of Rev. Renshaw, of Harrisburg, Pa.

A free lunch will be served in the I. O. M. hall.

Come and enjoy a feast of good things.

Senate Passes Road Bill.

Washington, May 8.—The Senate passed today without a record vote the Bankhead Good Roads bill to spend \$85,000,000 in construction of post roads, contingent on an equal expenditure by the states. Appropriation for \$10,000,000 for roads in national forests is included.

A fight led by Senator Smoot, of Utah, to extend the credit of the United States to the states for construction of roads by them was lost.

The bill appropriates \$5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1917, with increasing appropriations until 1921, when the entire amount is to have been spent. The money is to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture on a basis of one-third in the ratio of the area to which the states bear to the total area of the country and one-third in the ratio of the population and one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes bear to the total mileage in the country.

The measure is a substitute for the Shackleford bill, which passed the House, providing that not more than \$25,000,000 should be appropriated annually by the Federal Government.

Mt. Lake Park Bible Conference.

The Bible conference at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, will again this year be conducted by The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, under the able leadership of the Rev. James M. Gray, D. D. The dates are August 13-20. Because of the unusual success of the conference last year, the request was unanimous that the Institute again have charge of it. The program, which will be announced later, will offer many of the best known Bible teachers and preachers of the country.

THE MEXICAN OUTLOOK AND ITS PROBLEMS.

The Coming Election for President Befogs the Situation.

The calling out, on Tuesday, of the militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, together with other detachments of regulars, placed our total armed force in readiness for war with Mexico at about 45,000 men, which includes practically all of the regular army in the east. The situation with Mexico is peculiar, to say the least, and barely escapes the ridiculous, for the reason that there is no authority or power, in Mexico to deal with, and no assurance that a deal with Carranza, the head of the so-called Mexican government, will be accepted by the various other Mexican generals and leaders.

The absence of a stable central government there, with a dependable military power back of it, leads to fears of treachery and double-dealing, and to uncertainty on the part of our government as to what to do, or what to expect; and the whole country is not worth pacifying, or subduing, at a great cost of American lives and money.

The situation, however, is valuable for one purpose—it is showing us how unprepared this country is to meet any foe, even so inconsequential as Mexico, and may result in giving us, eventually, reasonable "preparedness" for a possible more serious situation—providing one does not come too soon.

Although the country has been sifted for "regulars," Congress still complacently refuses to become excited, or even seriously interested, but is more disposed to play politics with the whole situation, and this leads to the suspicion that those who are presumably in possession of the inside intentions of the administration, are thereby assured that this country means only to put up a strong "bluff," and has no real intention of fighting Mexico, or of getting ready to fight any other country, if need be; all of which has the tendency to increase the shouting for Roosevelt, and if such a policy continues within the next few weeks, will help tremendously toward forcing the Republicans to nominate him, whether disposed to so or not.

It must at least be a disgraceful situation to some, that the National Guard of even a few states needs to be called out for such a miserable possible antagonist as bandit overriden Mexico—a country that has practically no standing among even the smaller nations of the earth. What this country would do, in case of invasion from Canada, or some foreign Nation like Japan, for instance, through Mexico, is rather disquieting to contemplate; and what the other countries of the world must be thinking of us, is another proposition of the same sort, not calculated to make us feel proud.

The main issue in the coming Presidential contest is reasonably sure to be "Preparedness," coupled with demand for more pronounced policy of National protection to both the country and her business interests. The nominations are now too close for any other issue to be mainly considered, and the acts of our present administration, with reference to Mexico and Germany, are very apt to be taken largely with reference to their popularity before the people, and in connection with the casting of their ballots in November.

American Consuls throughout Mexico are instructed to urge American citizens to leave the country, as their presence there is undesirable. The Consuls have also been advised to leave whenever they fear for their own safety. The whole situation at present seems to rest on whether American troops shall stay on Mexican soil, and take their own methods for preventing further loss to American life and interests, or whether they shall withdraw and let the situation in charge of Gen. Oregon, the chief of Carranza's army. This is the Mexican demand, which is likely to be refused.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Monday, May 8th, 1916.—Atha B. D. Lathaw, executrix of Ellen Berry, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and leasehold property, and received an order to sell same.

Charles H. Basehoar, administrator of Catherine Basehoar, deceased, returned an inventory of current money and reported sale of personal property.

William K. Grimes, executor of Leonard Parrish, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Thomas H. Shipley, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Ida Belle Shipley, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Maria E. Costley, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Keener Costley, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of George E. M. Lowman, nee Jackson, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted unto Keener Costley, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

John W. Grandeur, received order to draw funds from the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

Tuesday, May 9th, 1916.—Beverly Bennett and Francis Lloyd Bennett, administrators of Pennington T. Bennett, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts due and current money.

William R. S. Benner, executor of Harry M. Smith, deceased, received an order to conduct the business of the deceased.

Boys' Club Work Tour.

College Park, Md., May 9, 1916.—It is announced by Henry E. Warner, Director of the Tour, and Reuben L. Brigham, Assistant State Agent in Charge of the Boys' Club Work, that their preliminary trip over the route of the Home State Tour for Maryland Corn and Potato Club Boys under the auspices of The Baltimore Sun, will be made during the third and fourth weeks of June, instead of the second and third weeks of May, in order to complete the details in connection with the local meetings.

On June 12, the Path Finding Auto will leave Grinstead and proceed to Baltimore by way of Elkton, and from Baltimore westward to Oakland, over the State highways, passing through all the towns included in the Home State Tour. Messrs. Warner and Brigham will meet the citizens of these towns at places to be selected by them, which will be announced later. The purpose of the Tour is to organize the permanent committee in each town so that the plan can be harmoniously worked out to the success which seems to be a foregone conclusion.

When the preliminary Tour is made, all citizens with their mothers, wives, sweethearts and daughters are invited to attend. As far as possible, there will be three meetings in as many towns a day (morning, afternoon, and evening.) At the conclusion of this Tour, the committee in charge of the event will send out to all local committees a clear statement of the work expected of them, which will be made possible by the many conferences to be held in June.

It has been suggested by the Home State Tour for Maryland Corn and Potato Club Boys be held during the ten days preceding Maryland Week so that this Tour will be a forerunner of the big event at the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore. These plans will be submitted to the various citizen committees for criticism and adoption.

Boy Killed by Automobile.

Irving William Tabler, the six-year-old son of Albert Tabler, of Mt. Airy Junction, was struck by a large touring car on the road between Lane No. 4 and Mt. Airy, Tuesday afternoon and instantly killed. His neck was broken and his face and body terribly bruised. The little victim, covered with blood, was picked up still breathing and rushed in the automobile to his home a quarter of a mile away. Before reaching home, however, death ensued.

The car was occupied by two men, two children and a woman. At the Tabler home they left the name of W. Anderson, Martin, W. Va. The name and address was written so carelessly as to make it almost impossible to decipher the address. After taking the dead child from the car the man at the wheel stated that he would drive to Ridgeville for a physician. The party, however, passed rapidly through that town without stopping. The child, who is a pupil at the Lane No. 4 school, taught by Miss Lillian Rothenhofer, left for home in company with his seven-year-old brother, Ralph, a few minutes before the accident. They were walking along the right side of the road when the car suddenly drove into them.

According to the statement of Ralph who is the only person that witnessed the accident besides those in the car, the machine was going at a moderate rate of speed as it approached where they were walking. When the car got within a short distance of the victim the driver sounded his horn. This seemed to frighten the child and he ran directly in front of the oncoming machine. The car knocked him down, the wheels passing over his body and dragging the form a few feet. The parties running the car will be located, and the event further investigated.

Circuit Court.

The May term of Circuit Court for Carroll County convened on Monday morning with Chief Judge William H. Thomas on the bench.

The grand jurors drawn are as follows: John E. Masenheimer, foreman; Ellisworth S. Fleagle, Glenn W. Horner, Geo. C. Overholzer, Romanus J. Wantz, Amos R. Mitzel, Geo. R. Gehr, Harry T. Eckard, Michael A. Doyle, Scott O. Clemson, Amos E. Evans, William B. Richards, Charles E. Schwartz, Joshua N. Sellers, Clarence P. Baker, Wm. H. Rigler, Peter R. Wildhide, Granville S. J. Fox, Geo. H. Baker, Wm. H. Bennett, Harry K. Oursler, Robert J. Flohr, Wm. H. Flickinger.

The petit jury is composed of the following: George W. DeVries, John A. Chew, Geo. W. C. Leppy, Joseph Calvin Hodger, John W. Crowl, Geo. W. Albaugh, Ernest R. Franklin, John H. Brodbeck, Wm. E. Baker, Arthur Lambert, Harry M. Kinney, Charles H. Phillips, Franklin H. Wilhelm, John S. Baile, Harvey J. Wantz, Roland P. Baile, Dorsey W. Brandenburg, James A. Frederick, Wm. H. Lippy, Wm. A. Study, Wm. J. Ebbert, Upton E. Myers, Ira E. Whitehill, Chas. E. Keefe, Richard R. Bennett.

The U. S. and Germany.

The German government has assured President Wilson that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning, or without visit and search, and that human lives shall be saved unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance. This is the substance of the German reply, accompanied with considerable diplomatic verbiage, some of which is held by critics to be "aggravating," if not worse.

The reply also urges the United States to require Great Britain and the other countries in the war to cease their illegal methods of warfare, and intimates that unless this is done to the satisfaction of Germany, that country may withdraw its present concession. The reply is held to be just about sufficient to justify its acceptance, and no more.

The State Department has accepted the reply in a brief note stating that this country will hold Germany to a strict observance of the promises, and that it recognizes no advice as to how other countries shall be dealt with.

BOTH PARTIES HOLD STATE CONVENTIONS.

Harmony Not Very Abundant at Either Meeting.

The Republican Convention, on Tuesday, in Baltimore, named 16 delegates to the Convention in Chicago, in June, as follows: O. E. Weller, Gen. Felix Agnus, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Warner B. Miller, John D. Urie, Thomas M. Bartlett, Laban Sparks, Henry A. Whittaker, John A. Janetzke, Harry B. Wilcox, George W. Cameron, Charles H. Heintzman, Francis S. Cannody, Gist Blair and Leo Weinberg. The delegates are unopposed.

The following Presidential electors were chosen: Ernest A. Ackeman, of Baltimore; Howard T. Kefauver, of Frederick; Edward S. Furbush, of Worcester; Walter R. Rudy, of Carroll; George Wille, William Albrecht, Arthur W. Dowell, Frank L. Hewitt.

Owing to the recount for Senator, action on that part of the program was postponed until later. The Convention was "harmonious," the various conflicts having been fought out in caucus. The Goldsborough forces tried to have Col. E. C. Carrington named as one of the Delegates at large, but the Col. was so objectionable to the ruling majority that he was downed, and the Goldsborough following was given a clear knock-out.

The Democratic State Convention was held in Baltimore, on Thursday. David J. Lewis was formally nominated for Senator, in accordance with the vote of the primaries. As President Wilson is the only candidate thought of for the Presidency, little interest was manifested in delegates to the National Convention, and in order to further lessen chance of trouble, it was decided to send 32 delegates with a half-vote each.

The convention was a most formal affair apart from the refusal of the Lee-Mahon-Preston people to accept the somewhat insistent harmony overtures made to them by the Smith-Harrington forces. Senator Lee and Mayor Preston, through their representatives, refused to harmonize. Both refused to be delegates-at-large, but the Smith-Harrington people named Senator Lee anyway. Mr. Preston's declination was accepted.

The organization people might as well have accepted Senator Lee's declination, too, for his son, Brooke Lee, made the following statement on his behalf: "Senator Lee appreciates the compliment bestowed by the convention, but his engagements are such that he will not be able to serve."

Not only did Senator Lee and Mayor Preston want to be delegates, but they had their friends in the convention make a fight against the plank in the platform indorsing the administration of Governor Harrington.

The following delegates and electors were named: At Large—Senator John Walter Smith, Senator Blair Lee, Governor Emerson C. Harrington, Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, William Cabell Elice, Congressman J. Fred C. Talbot, Jere H. Wheelwright and Dr. J. Hubert Wade.

First Congressional District—State Senator Harvey L. Cooper, William W. Beck, John E. George and State Insurance Commissioner William Mason Shehan.

Second District—Carville D. Benson, Joseph B. Boyle, James T. Jones and George D. Iverson.

Third District—Collector of Customs William P. Ryan, Register of Wills Howard W. Jackson, John H. Robinette and Thomas J. Flaherty.

Fourth District—William Milnes Maloy, John Hubert, Daniel J. Loden and Wm. F. O'Connor.

Fifth District—State Senator Frank M. Duval, J. O. Watson, George M. Palmer and Edward M. Hammond.

Sixth District—Frank W. Mish, John Shearer, Andrew J. Cummings and C. H. Conley.

Electors, Frank A. Furst and J. Royston Stittler; First District, L. Earnest Williams; Second District, Albert C. Tolson; Third District, Forrest Bramble; Fourth District, William W. Burnett; Fifth District, Dr. George Wells; Sixth District, George Stern.

Railroads Responsibility.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision recently in the case of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad against the Peninsula Produce Exchange of Maryland which will have an important bearing upon the future movement of perishable freight from the Eastern shore territory.

In effect, the court held that the Carmack amendment to the act to regulate commerce provides that an initial railroad must assume liability for damages sustained by shipments on account of delayed delivery as well as liability for damages from any other cause. This is what the producers contended for and is a great victory for the shippers all over the country.

The judgment in the test case was insignificant in proportion to the issue involved. The court awards \$133.00 damages to the exchange, the loss sustained in a shipment of berries from Marion, Md., to New York.

It was shown that the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and its connections failed to deliver this shipment to New York on a given market day, and as a result the price dropped two cents a quart. Suit was brought by the exchange for the damages. This was awarded by the Maryland Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court upheld the Maryland tribunals.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Bowman, Littlestown, Pa., and Ruth Hess, Silver Run.

Transfers of Real Estate.

McClellan C. Keefe and wife to S. Raymond Senseney, convey lot of land, for \$5.

George Harry Bevard and wife to Catherine Thiele, et al. convey 106 acres, 1 road and 12 perches, for \$8000.

George W. Stair and wife to L. Virginia Gallaway, convey 8 acres, 1 road and 26 square perches, for \$100.

Francis Orndorff and wife to John Wesley Wike and wife, convey 2 acres and 21 square perches, for \$425.

John Wesley Wike and wife to Francis Orndorff, convey 2 acres and 71 square perches, for \$275.

Frank Williams and wife to Samuel Flickinger and wife, convey 60 square perches, for \$50.

William H. Lippy and wife to Leander L. Royer, convey 4 acres, for \$2500.

Abraham T. Cronk and wife to Howard L. Price and wife convey 149 acres and 25 square perches, for \$7000.

S. Raymond Senseney to George W. Albaugh, conveys several lots of land, for \$1.

S. Raymond Senseney, to Union Bridge Banking & Trust Co., conveys 6 acres, 1 road and 22 square perches, for \$5.

Silas D. Senseney and wife to Union Bridge Banking & Trust Co., convey 3 acres and 13 1/2 square rods, for \$5.

S. Raymond Senseney to Union Bridge Banking & Trust Co., conveys 10,000 square feet, for \$1.

J. Herman Allender and wife to John W. Frush and wife, convey 71 acres, 2 roads and 14 square perches, for \$3300.

Jan. H. Bowers to Lester S. Patterson, conveys 6 acres and 6 square perches, for \$7500.

John S. Woodworth and wife to Wm. H. Lippy and wife, convey 130 acres, 3 roads and 55 square perches, for \$2500.

William B. Thomas to Westminster Savings Bank, conveys 4 tracts of land, for \$5.

Rachel A. Shipley to Nicholas S. Wood and wife, convey 3 tracts for \$325.

E. O. Grimes, Jr., et al, trustees, to Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, &c., convey real estate for \$1.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, &c., to George E. Benson, conveys 60 acres and 10 square perches, for \$9000.

Wade H. D. Warfield and wife, et al, to Standard Oil Co., Inc., convey 10,500 square feet for \$600.

Replacing Furniture Tax.

We have not learned what plan Carroll county authorities will adopt for replacing the furniture tax, but the Frederick County Commissioners have decided to do it by sending out a printed notice, of which, the following is an extract: "You are requested to appear at the Court House, before the first day of June, 1916, so that your household effects and furniture may be fairly assessed. In the event of your failure to appear before said date you will be assessed on the same basis you were prior to the act of 1914, plus any additional property the board may ascertain you have acquired."

Members of the board of County Commissioners are confident that the taxing of household furniture will result in a gratifying increase in the taxable basis of the county. One member of the board recently said that the basis would be increased about a million dollars.

No Big Wheat Crop This Year.

No bumper wheat crop can be expected this year, such as was produced last year and the year before. At the present time it looks as though the fall-sown portion of the crop will produce about 500,000,000 bushels, which is 24 per cent less than produced last year, 27 per cent less than produced two years ago, but 13 per cent more than the average yearly production of the preceding five years. It may thus be observed that the prospects are good or poor, according to whether they are compared with the abnormally large yields of the past two years or with the ordinary yields of previous years.

The seeding of the spring-sown portion of the wheat crop is scarcely finished and no official estimate has been made as to its extent; but opinion is more or less general that the acreage will be less than last year by about 10 per cent, which would reduce it to about 17,500,000 acres. This, if the yield per acre were the average of the last 10 years—13.7 bushels—would produce about 240,000,000 bushels. Last year the production of spring-sown wheat was 356,000,000 and the year before, 208,000,000 bushels. The total production of both fall-sown and spring-sown wheat last year was 1,012,000,000 bushels; two years ago, 891,000,000, and the average of the preceding five years about 686,000,000 bushels.

The world wheat situation is such as to forecast a smaller production during the coming season than last; acreages in various countries have been reduced from the unusually large seedings following the first year of the war. But an unusually large surplus from last year's harvests will probably prevent any serious shortage of world supplies before another year. The average price of wheat to producers in the United States on May 1 was \$1.02 a bushel, compared with \$1.40 a year ago and 90 cents, the average of the preceding five years on May 1. If war continues, continued high prices for wheat are expected.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Of my dear wife, Emma P. Formwalt, who died April 25, 1916.

Lonely the house and sad the hours
Since my dear wife has gone
But Oh a brighter home than ours
In Heaven is now her own.

We weep for her, no tender wife
Ever made man's fireside bright,
No more devoted mother's love
E'er kept home altar fires alight.

And she is with the angel host,
With sinless heart and stainless hands,
Waiting to meet her friends to come,
To that bright and happy land.

We know dear wife that you're at rest,
Your soul in Heaven we know is best,
Her life was short, He thought it best,
That she was called on high.

Darling wife, she has left me,
Left me, yes, forevermore;
But I hope to meet her
On that bright and happy shore.

By her HUSBAND.

THE CARROLL RECORD
(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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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, MAY 12th., 1916.

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

The Recount For Senator.

The direct nomination of Senators, which has been brought about largely because of "dead-locked" legislatures in former Senatorial contests, and the charge that money was frequently used for "buying" members of the legislature, demonstrates that it has simply missed one snag to run against another, in the demand that may easily be made for a recount of the direct vote.

In the present case between Dr. France and Mr. Goldsborough, a change of about 300 votes from the former to the latter would have changed the nominee, and the recount was demanded on the basis of a large number of "rejected ballots" because improperly marked; and right here comes in the old objection to our form of ballot as registering accurately public sentiment in case of a close contest.

Although the law has been somewhat improved with reference to the counting of ballots, it is yet far from determining how every ballot should be counted, or how the intent of each voter is to be correctly recorded. There always will be such a doubt, as long as ballots must be marked for each candidate, and there are likely to be even more complications at a primary than at a general election.

As there are twenty-seven separate Senatorial voting units in Maryland, this recount proposition is likely to occur, and there is nothing wrong about it. A title to a nomination, as well as to an election, should be a clear one, and because ballots are thrown out, uncounted, by election officials, is not the fault of the candidates.

There is only one sure result to the direct primaries, and that is their cost to the taxpayers. That they are any fairer, or less subject to the debauchery of money, or more free from the trickery of party bosses, we have never been able to see, and, coupled with our voting laws, present a combination that is little less than a burlesque, as recording popular majority sentiment.

The Governor and the \$1000.00.

As long as Gov. Brumbaugh holds on to that \$1000. contribution, there must be a doubt in the minds of the people as to whether it was a "personal gift," as he claims he thought it was, or whether it was a "campaign contribution" that he failed to report. We think it is up to the Governor, to send it back, especially as Mr. Oliver, who gave it, says it was not a "personal" gift, and it can not be kept without showing that the Governor violated the law, even if unintentionally.

Arguing over the matter does not change the resting place of the money; and besides, it does not look well for the Governor of a state to accept big gifts. He is not an object of charity, and is not specially devoting his surplus to charitable or benevolent objects, so far as we are aware. Had he been Gov. Brumbaugh, we do not presume to say what we would have done with the money when it was received, but we would at least get rid of it now—if not to the donor, we would set it to work somewhere and get the "taint" rubbed off.

Our War Strength in Men.

It is estimated by one who has made a careful analysis of the subject, that for war with some foreign power this country could raise about 1,700,000 men by volunteer enlistment, and about 4,500,000 by conscription. There are approximately 20,000,000 men of fighting age in this country.

This is not as much a fighting age as others have been. Men much prefer peace and business, and that somebody else should do the fighting, as well as the dying for the country. As between "liberty or death," the first proposition is largely monopolized by the Patrick Henry style of spread-eagler, and not so much by the masses who find life entirely worth living.

And this does not necessarily mean that men are less patriotic than they once were, but it does mean that men are more inclined toward diplomacy and

arbitration—that they are less head-headed, and more averse to the arbitrament of the sword and explosives, and the barbarism, the cruelty and bankruptcy, of modern warfare.

The better people live, the happier they are—the more they want to live—and there is not as happy and comfortable a nation on the face of the earth today as our own America. Moreover, the European war has powerfully disillusionized hundreds of thousands of our own people who were inclined to take a rather careless inventory of war, especially following our little affair with Spain.

War would not be as popular here as some pretend to imagine, and this is the truth without in the slightest reflecting on American manhood or bravery. By far, the larger number prefer to keep out of it, and will keep out. As long as war talk is confined to the newspapers and a few extremists, we may adhere to a make-believe warlike inclination, but when war would come as an actuality, there would be quite a sudden change in temperature.

Is "Boodler" Coming Back.

The primary election law, of course, invites it. No man can afford to run for Senator, for instance, who does not command plenty of cash for the double campaign. The "poor man, but worthy" does not have a look-in for political honors. None but the wealthy need apply for high office, and yet, the poor man by his vote at the primary is supposed to exercise his suffrage for the purpose of electing a rich man, rather than permit the rich man get in his work with the delegates of a nominating convention, or a state legislature.

The rich man "gets it" in either case, only through the direct primary he may have more men to buy. Does he, in fact? The probability is that he "fixes" not many more (properly distributed) leaders than he would be required to "fix" in a legislature. What a lumbag this scheme of legislating for the freedom of the ballot, and the circumvention of the money power, is! The *Sun* moralizes in this way, referring to our last election.

We do not wish to make this matter appear more serious than it is. A good record in office, popularity, proved good qualities, do count for something, as was evidenced by Mr. Lewis' success in his recent primaries. But even a man of his type cannot win without the backing of a machine liberally supplied with funds. He can get the nomination more cheaply than a less capable or less popular candidate, but even he cannot get it cheaply. The matter is serious enough as it is, without one touch of exaggeration.

The sworn statements of various candidates for important offices in recent years show enormous expenditures. But, as the article referred to points out, there is reason to believe that these statements, in all cases, do not cover the total amount of money spent. There is reason to believe that a large part of the money spent, legally or illegally, is spent in direct or indirect bribery. At any rate, even accepting the sworn statements as true, it is evident that money plays a controlling part in the nomination and election of the high officials of this State. If the candidate himself doesn't spend it, others spend it for him and he becomes either the creature of those who have paid his way into office or an ingrate. He has to be faithful either to his powerful supporters or to the people.

Can Marylanders look upon a situation like this with complacency? The trouble with the situation is that it is one almost impossible to correct by legislation. The corrupt practices act was supposed to correct it, but that has proved futile. Limitation of expenditures by law seems a plausible remedy, but it carries its own evils with it and anyway would be worse than useless if the law were disregarded after its enactment. And if the provisions of the present law are violated there is no reason to hope that further provisions would not be.

A change in public sentiment seems to be the only real remedy, but public sentiment is hard to arouse on this question in Maryland. Vote-buying has been so long prevalent in certain sections of the State that consciences have become callous. The fact of bribery is difficult to prove, even though the circumstantial evidence be of the strongest. Without direct proof it is hard to get the people excited about the matter. About the only hope that remains to the self-respecting people of the State, who realize the gravity of the existing situation and the disgracefulness of it, is that some quarrel between political bed-fellows may take place which will lead one to "peach" on the other. Such things do happen occasionally—as the recent revelations in Pennsylvania concerning Governor Brumbaugh's acceptance of a \$1,000 check which he failed to include in his report of campaign receipts indicate. Perhaps something of the sort may occur in Maryland.

Restricting Immigration.

The national House of Representatives has recently passed a very rigid bill to restrict immigration, and the Senate, after modifying it somewhat, will also undoubtedly pass it. Several times before, Congress has passed a similar bill, but each time it has met the executive veto. Presidents Cleveland, Taft and Wilson successively prevented such a bill from becoming law. In each case the President would have approved the bill except for a single clause—the requirement that intending immigrants shall be able to read in some language. Probably President Wilson will refuse to sign the pending bill. The majority in the House is large enough to overcome the veto; but the strength of the measure in the Senate is not yet known.

An easy argument against the "literacy" clause is that a test that excludes those who cannot read does not necessarily exclude the most dangerous persons—in other words, is not a perfect test. No one asserts that it is; and no one has ever suggested a test that is perfect, or anywhere near perfect. Nevertheless,

it is reasonable to maintain that those who cannot read are on the whole likely to be less desirable than those who can. Once we admit a man to the country, he can become a citizen; and no one will hold that it is well to admit to the suffrage men who cannot read their ballots. Are we imposing a great hardship if we require that intending immigrants shall learn to read before they take passage for this country?

Wholly aside from the question of the literacy test, there is a pressing need for many of the other limitations that the bill contains. It is well enough to be enthusiastic over America as the "melting pot"; but what if we cannot supply fuel enough to melt such a huge potful, or if some of the material cast into it is too refractory to be melted at all? The real need of the time is such a barrier against the admission of aliens as will greatly reduce the number of those who enter, and at the same time improve their quality.

No clear-sighted person whose mind has dwelt on occurrences during the present war can fail to be apprehensive of most serious internal dangers should our country be attacked from across the ocean. Do we not all know that a pitiful minority of some race group—men who cherish their native allegiance, although they have sworn to relinquish it—might frustrate our best plans for defense, or even betray us to the enemy?

We cannot shut the gates into the country, but we ought to guard them carefully enough to keep out the unworthy.—*Youth's Companion.*

Why Gasoline Is Going Up.

There is no longer any mystery as to the extraordinary rise in the price of gasoline, if, indeed, there ever was. Standard Oil controls the supply and wants the money. This kind of manipulation is no novelty. The statement from St. Louis that the Oklahoma product, of which no fewer than 100,000,000 barrels have been stored, is selling in the market at \$2.00 to \$2.15 a barrel is not borne out by other apparently authoritative figures, which put the price at \$1.55. But every one who drives a motorcar knows the retail price has gone skyward by leaps and bounds. This has been an unwarranted drain upon the pocket of the individual owner and an injury to the automobile business as well. The manufacturers will not feel the effects at first; probably their industry was never so profitable as now; but dealers in supplies and garage owners are bound to suffer from the economies which the owners of cars will feel compelled to practice. In time these conditions might affect even Standard Oil itself.

That there is any sufficient reason for this gouging of the public no one will believe. Indeed, the annual report of Standard Oil reveals a doubling of profits in a single year. The total surplus is now one-third of the total capitalization of the company. It is idle in the face of all this to talk about reasonable profits, much less about concern for users of gasoline. Standard Oil is proceeding on the familiar principle of all the traffic will bear—and perhaps a little more. It is exhibiting monopoly in its most offensive form. There was a time when it could be argued with some plausibility that Standard Oil had been a benevolent monopoly to the extent of cheapening the product. That is no longer true. On the contrary, it has been employing its power to filch from the consumer every cent it can get. And under present conditions the consumer has to grin and bear the burden.—*Phila. Ledger.*

General Assembly of 1916 and Lord's Day Alliance.

The General Assembly of Maryland of 1916 had seven bills introduced proposing to modify our Sunday law.

(1) The Griebel and Distler Bills, legalizing the general delivery of ice in Baltimore City on the Lord's Day. The legislature protected the hard worked men in their right to Sunday as a rest day by defeating both bills.

(2) The Herpich Bill, legalizing Sunday selling of certain luxuries by four classes of dealers, was introduced as a state-wide measure. Every political unit in the state asked to be exempted except Talbot and Allegany Counties. By Monday, March 27, it was quite evident the Talbot delegation had heard from "the folks at home," and they asked to have Talbot exempted. Herpich's Bill then ceased to be state-wide and became local, applying only to Allegany with Delegate Smith against it. The House Judiciary Committee, through Chairman Hall, made an unfavorable report. Mr. Herpich moved to substitute his bill for the unfavorable report. The following members voted to sustain Chairman Hall's report: Messrs. Speaker, Buckler, Willis, Atwell, Cox, Jones, Milbourne, Byrn, Brohawn, Anderson, James, Balderston, Wimbrow, Delaplaine, Moleworth, Rice, Baker, Ward (of Harford), Wright, Jackson, Fooks, Antonio, Curry, Prinz, Hall, Kelly, Lee, McCusker, McDonough, Allen, Burton (of Baltimore City), Stoffer, Strie, Gardiner, Waters, Smith, Ely, Kephart, Leatherwood, Wooden, Long, Holloway, Schockley, Ward (of Wicomico), Fox (of Garrett), Hayden, Shartzler, (those who voted to substitute the Herpich Bill were: H. Buckler, Urie, Hopkins, Linticum, Solley, Brazier, Bryant, Given, McIntosh, Reich, Welbrenner, Posey, Mitchell, Fisher (of Prince George), Metzert, Blanford, Dudley, Stevens, Corddry, Flock, Tydings, Distler, Duke, Denpsey, Brooke, Brown, Campbell, Fisher (of Allegany), Green, Herpich, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Garrett and Wicomico Counties voted solidly against the Herpich Bill, while Baltimore, Charles, and Queen Anne Counties voted solidly to substitute the Herpich Bill. All delegates from Dorchester, Cecil, Howard and Somerset voting were against the bill. Notwithstanding the fact that Leaders Bryant and Metzert voted to substitute the Herpich Bill yet the majority

of the delegates followed the lead of Speaker Laird and Chairman Hall defeated substitution by a vote of 48 to 38.

(3) Delegate Duke, of Baltimore, elected to the Legislature from the First Legislative District, but living in the Third, introduced three bills to modify our Sunday law, but all three were defeated. They were as follows:

(a) A bill to license Sunday Moving Pictures. The Ways and Means Committee, after a hearing, ordered an unfavorable report on Tuesday, March 28, but it was never reported to the House of Delegates. An interesting fact is that on March 30, Chairman Ogden, of the Senate Judiciary, reported favorably and identically the same bill, which quietly made its way until it passed the Senate, April 1 by a ye and nay vote, with every one of the 27 recorded as voting for it.

The general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance discovered the surreptitious passage by the Senate of this Sunday Moving Picture Bill late Saturday afternoon, April 1, and reported this fact to a number of the Senators who were indignant at what had been done. It was agreed that a message should be sent to the House of Delegates asking for the return of Senator Ogden's Bill No. 663. This message was introduced by Senator Warfield late Saturday night, and assented to by the Senate without a dissenting vote. Speaker Laird, before the receipt of the Senate's message asking for its return, had referred this bill to the House Judiciary Committee, where it remained until the end of the session. Thus died this legislative "snake," notwithstanding an active lobby did its utmost to get it out of the Committee.

(b) A bill to license Sunday business for those who keep their Sabbath some other day than the Lord's Day. The City Delegation, through its chairman, Mr. Lee, after a hearing, reported this bill unfavorably. The adoption of this report by the House defeated the bill.

(c) Mr. Duke's third bill, legalizing Sunday Brass Bands with military organizations died in the Senate Committee on Militia.

Besides the continued protection given our Lord's Day by defeating these seven bills it will be of interest to know that the Baltimore County Liquor License Law, by prohibiting on the Lord's Day picnics, etc., where intoxicants are drunk will, if honestly enforced, mean great things in the way of a better Lord's Day in Baltimore County. State's Attorney Hartman deserves the appreciation of all lovers of a better observed Lord's Day for preparing and energetically working until this law was passed. It is worthy of mention that the Lord's Day, was defeated without the necessity of taking a single delegation to Annapolis. On every committee, before which hearings were held there was a sufficient number of friends of the Lord's Day to give a majority of votes to sustain our present Sunday law, for with one exception not a single committee made a favorable report on any bill modifying Maryland's Sunday law. The only exception as above mentioned was the Senate Committee on Judicial Proceedings, whose chairman, Mr. Ogden, without a hearing and without the knowledge or consent of several members of his committee, made a favorable report on the Senator's own bill to legalize Sunday Moving Pictures. Beyond a doubt the splendid state-wide campaign made by Dr. Kelly and the General Secretary had so informed the people of the state as to the true worth of our Sunday law that their representatives rallied to the defense of this day whose sanctity as a holy day is an inseparable part of our fundamental law. Every county in the state has been visited, more than 500 meetings held, more than 9,000 miles traveled. This response of Maryland's General Assembly of 1916 in not weakening a single section of Maryland's Sunday Law will nerve us to do even more effective work in the next two years. To the members of the Legislature who were loyal to the Lord's Day, to the papers of Maryland that spoke out boldly for the sanctity of the day, to the many friends of the Lord's Day in every county of Maryland who have greeted us in their homes and their churches and bidden us God-speed in our great work, to one and all our thanks many times over for their co-operation.

I must not close this statement without a word of appreciation to Dr. Howard A. Kelly, for whom no road has been too long, no sacrifice too great that he might take to the remotest part of our state his message of a clean Sunday and a square deal for all men. But for Dr. Kelly this work would never have been accomplished.—Published by The Lord's Day Alliance of Maryland.

Lightning Rods Protect.

Lightning rods of good material, if properly installed, are a real protection. The rod business got into disrepute in early days because some manufacturers of lightning arrestors knew little about electricity and became many swindlers were worked on farmers in connection with the business. The farmer felt that his only safety lay in a shotgun and a bulldog when lightning rod agents were in his neighborhood.

Under modern conditions, however, rods have proved successful. In Iowa, 55 insurance companies report for eight years, 1905 to 1912, that about 50 percent of the buildings insured by them had rods. In the eight years, all these companies paid only \$4,464 lightning claims on rodded buildings, an average of \$10.15 per company per year. On unrodded buildings, they paid claims amounting to \$341,000, an average of \$775 per company year. By comparing \$10.15 with \$775, it is seen that for every \$1 paid on rodded buildings, \$76 was saved on unrodded ones, or that the rods save \$75 out of an expected loss of \$76 if the buildings were not rodded. This shows an efficiency of 98 per cent, and as these rods were not subject to inspection it is probable that some improper rodding is included.

The installation is a very important part of lightning rod protection, but involves no more complex or secret work than building a fence or digging a well, and any professional lightning rod agent who insists that his system is the only one that is scientifically correct and reliable, and that no one but an expert, at a high price, should be allowed to install it, invites suspicion either of his honesty or of his knowledge.

The all-important thing is to have a continuous conductor from the highest points on the building to moist earth beneath. There must be no loose joints or joints filled with rust or careless handling. A rod broken from any reason ceases to be a conductor and becomes an accumulator and a source of danger, rather than a protection.—C. E. Reid in *Kansas Circular.*

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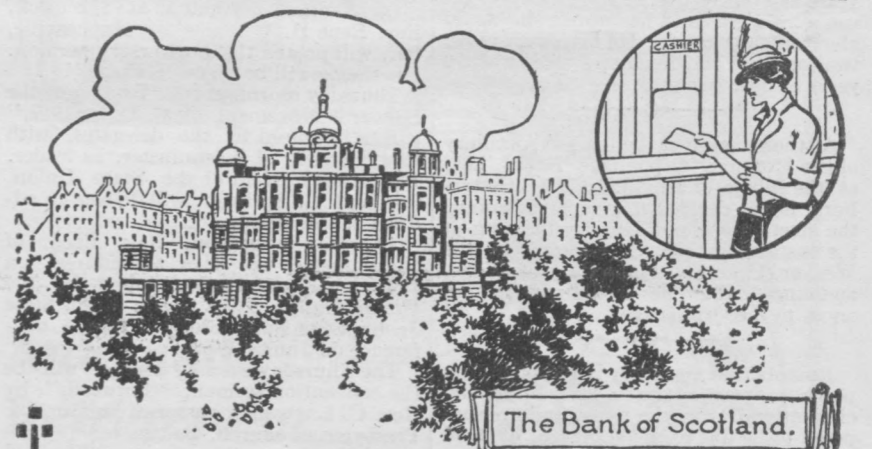
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POULTRY and EGGS

PROFIT IN TURKEYS.

Grain and Stock Farms Well Adapted to Raising This Fine Fowl.

For those who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found, says a bulletin of the United States agricultural department. Given plenty of range where the turkeys can find grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, the seeds of weeds and grasses, waste grain, acorns and nuts of various kinds, the cost of raising them is very small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted to turkey raising.



White Holland turkeys are easily cared for and are readily tamed. They do not grow so large as the Bronze, but are much more domesticated. They range around the farm and almost pick up their living, but return to the barnyard to roost at night. The bird shown is a White Holland turkey cock.

ing, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Little has ever been done in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and where it has been tried the results have been discouraging. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising.

Turkey hens, chicken hens and incubators are commonly used to incubate turkey eggs. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that one has on hand a number of eggs that should be incubated before any of the turkey hens become broody. In such case, and also when it is desired that the turkey hens lay more than one litter, some of the eggs have to be incubated under chicken hens or in an incubator. About a week before the poults are due to hatch turkey hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the poults hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the chicken hens and allowed to hatch the poults themselves, or at night a newly hatched poult can be slipped under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poults, and by morning she will be glad to take them.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm, the poults can easily pick up their own living, and one light feed a day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient. If the mother hen is confined to a coop and the poults allowed to run in and out three times a day is often enough to feed, and very little should be given at a time. The poults should always be ready to eat; if given all they will clean up several times a day indigestion will be the result. If there is little or no feed outside the coop for the poults to pick up then they should be fed about five times a day, feeding only a small quantity at a time. A good feed for the first few days is stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Cornbread crumbs and clabbered milk or cottage cheese is also quite often fed and with excellent results. Green feed and grit should be on hand at all times. As the poults grow older the ration should gradually be changed to grain.

CHICKS ON RANGE.

Feed Hopper Is the Simplest and Safest Way to Raise Them.

Undoubtedly the simplest and safest way of raising young stock on range is by the hopper system—keeping a supply of food before the birds at all times, writes a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer. In this way they do not run off flesh and retard growth by constant foraging for meals. They will do a certain amount of foraging they will never overexert themselves. I keep a supply of hard grains, mash, beef scrap and oyster shells constantly before them, with of course an abundant supply of fresh water. On free range practically no green food need be fed, but on limited ground it will be necessary to supply sprouted oats or greens from the garden.

I believe a better feed in this manner will make a better growth in a shorter time, growing more evenly, never being hungry and never overeating. I have had Wyandottes mature and lay in five months. I do not desire such early maturity, but it shows the system is not far from right. Any type hopper that does not waste the grain and that protects it from the weather may be used.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Don't keep fowls for which you have no use.

To keep up the stamina of your breeding stock the males should be changed every year.

For best results in breeding do not have the male too closely related to the females.

Continually cleaning up to keep clean is what pays in poultry keeping.

Poor hatches sometimes are as blamable upon those who manage the hatch as it is upon the hatcher.

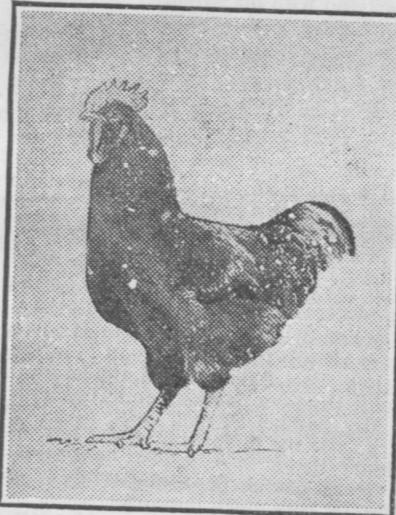
When the parent birds lack vitality the chicks are naturally weak, not worth raising and it is time, patience and money thrown away.

PREVENT DISEASE AMONG THE CHICKS

Most of the losses by disease occur before the chick is three weeks old. Head lice kill many, it is true, but bowel trouble of one form or another is responsible for the death of a great majority. Why should they have bowel trouble? There may be various reasons, but most all troubles of this nature are due to either improper feeding or improper care. By the latter we include improper housing, insufficient heat and various other items too numerous to mention.

If chickens are not given or allowed access to find sand from the very first an important point in their feeding has been overlooked. Chicks hatched in an incubator seldom get this, and this simple omission accounts for many deaths through disorders of the bowels. A gizzard is part of the digestive system of a chick and must have the implements with which to do its work. In the small chick the implements are fine bits of sand. The gizzard is soon supplied with this in the case of the hen hatched chicks when they have access to earth.

The question of what to feed is important, but it is not only important to



Like all American breeds, Rhode Island Reds were originated with the idea of utility uppermost. Their subsequent development along fancy lines was an afterthought. They lay big brown eggs. The chicks are strong and vigorous and develop rapidly, being one of our best varieties for the production of broilers. The cock shown is a Rhode Island Red.

see that sweet and wholesome food is provided, but it is equally important to see that these are put into the proper form—that is, we must not consider alone the kind of food particle, but also the size and consistency of that particle. For instance, no one would think of feeding chicks whole corn, no matter how sweet or how well seasoned; it is too hard and too large.

On the other hand, if the particles are too fine the food becomes pasty and collects in a mass or ball as soon as wet by juices of the crop. The food is then more resisting to both the juices of the digestive tract and to the mechanical action of the gizzard. Formerly it was the generally accepted notion that the first food of young chicks should be soft or semisoft, as bread and milk, hard boiled eggs or soft mash, but while such foods are well for a few days and for a pleasant variety when chicks are given different foods for a principal diet, they are not necessary, and fully as good results are obtained by feeding finely cracked, well seasoned sweet grains.

The old fashioned pinhead oatmeal makes an ideal food of just the right consistency for baby chicks and could be fed from the first. Corn and wheat, when cracked to about this size, make splendid chick feed, even for the first feeds.

Give the Hens Room.

Don't have too many fowls in your breeding pens. Fowls can stand some crowding in very cold weather, but when springtime and warm weather come they must have plenty of room to do well. Do not have over ten hens in a pen—and still less is better—if you have plenty of small houses and runs to put them in. You will have a larger percentage of eggs from the small sized pens than you will from large sized ones.

Get Rid of Weaklings.

Weed out the weaklings as fast as they appear in your flock. Put them in a separate brooder until you are sure they are incurable, and then eliminate them.

The Home Insurance Company, New York.

Our inspector has been spending some time in Carroll County, looking over property insured in the above company.

We wish to call your particular attention to the danger of terra cotta and hanging flues, air tight stoves, gasoline stoves, wooden fire boards and shingle roofs.

We also call your attention to the advantage of keeping premises clean, removing rubbish and other accumulation which cause fires.

The Home Insurance Company maintains an Information Department at Baltimore, and shall be glad to write any policy-holder or property owner giving full information on the subject of fire hazards, as outlined above.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY BY INSURANCE AND AVOID FIRES WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

Write for Information.

A. G. HANCOCK, General Agent.
THE HOME INSURANCE BUILDING, BALTIMORE.

LOCAL AGENTS

A. FRANK MILLER, Mt. Airy. CHAS. M. ANDERSON, Sykesville.
CHAS. E. GOODWIN, Westminster. P. B. ENGLAR, Taneytown.

Which costs most—painting or waiting?

After your house needs painting, every year you wait it will require more paint and more labor to put it in good condition. And every year you wait, your house is worth less. A little paint-money is good paint-insurance.

DEVOE
THE GUARANTEED
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT
FEWER GALLONS - WEARS LONGER



Just as soon as your house needs painting, come in and let us show you how little it will cost you to use DEVOE. We say "DEVOE" because it's absolutely pure. That's why DEVOE takes fewer gallons, wears longer—and costs less by the job or by the year. And that's why we guarantee Devoe without reserve.

D. M. Mehring & Son

Taneytown

Maryland

What O. T. Shoemaker of Taneytown

has to say about cream separators this week

BUYING a cream separator is good deal like hiring a man to work on your farm. A hired man that does poor work and is lazy is an expensive proposition, no matter how little you pay him. A cream separator that is hard to turn, hard to keep clean and doesn't skim close, would be expensive even if you got it as a gift.

Creamerymen and dairymen all over the world recognize the superiority of the De Laval.

About the only reason why any one ever buys any other cream separator is because they can get it a little cheaper. Then they soon find out they have lost ten times as much from separate inconvenience, poor skimming and a machine that quickly wears out, as they saved in the beginning.

Remember that a De Laval will soon pay for itself, and if you have no separator now, or an inferior machine, we can sell you a De Laval on such terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it.

The best cream separator is the cheapest. Let us prove it for you on your own farm.

Sooner or later you will buy a DE LAVAL



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.

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

Want Something?

Advertise for it in these columns

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.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. David Franklin spent Friday and Saturday last week at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Franklin.

Miss Elsie Kelly returned home Monday evening, after a pleasant week's visit to home folks of Littlestown, Pa.

Mrs. Charles Jones and daughters, Andrey and Vivian, were visitors among relatives in Westminster from Friday morning until Monday evening.

150 tickets were sold at Union Bridge for the band excursion on Wednesday. It was estimated by those who saw the train pass through that there would be fully 2500 passengers on when the train reached Baltimore.

Keener C. Billmyer is able to be out again.

Concrete pavements and gutters have been made in the last two weeks at the following places: In front of the Brethren church property to the alley at the Band house; in front of C. E. Engel's property south of James Smith's; in front of the former lively stable on Broadway, lately purchased by Mr. Stauffer of Mt. Long.

Ann Fisher, daughter of the late Baiser and Susan Fogle, died at the home of her daughter in Lancaster City, Pa., Sunday, May 6, aged 67 years. She was born at Beaverdam, and of a large family of sisters and brothers, only two survive, Daniel and William Fogle, of Union Bridge.

Funeral services were held in the Brethren church at Beaverdam, on Wednesday. Interment in the cemetery adjoining.

States Attorney Seabrook and Sheriff Stoner appear to be making a determined effort to stop smuggling intoxicants from the wet district of Woodsboro into the dry district of Union Bridge.

On Monday night the Sheriff overhauled an auto, in which were a white man, the owner and driver, and three negroes. The white man and one negro ran and escaped, the other two negroes were secured. Those who escaped are known and will be apprehended later.

The white man succeeded in getting to a phone and warned several autos that were at Woodsboro on the same mission of danger, and they succeeded in escaping, with the negroes captured were found eleven gallons of whiskey, which was confiscated.

This was a pretty large haul for the first, and the good work will be continued, with the probable result that some of the white gang engaged in the traffic will hear the thunder before the storm overtakes them.

Little Mary Wolfe, who was ill with pneumonia, is out again. George C. Eichelberger, another pneumonia victim appears to be improving slowly, but is still very weak, and it will probably be several weeks before he gets back to his normal condition. Miss Helen Kraestraw escaped typhoid fever, and has a case of jaundice.

Mr. Stetter's addition to his house, and the house of Ezra Arbaugh, are being pushed along at a lively rate by the carpenter who has contracted to build both houses.

John Reindollar has dug another cellar, this time for a single house, and says he will begin to put in the concrete wall this week.

Richard Bond and his little nephew, Sterling Grimes, are thought to have the measles.

DETOUR.

Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter, Miss Mary, visited relatives in Westminster, a few days this week.

Those from here who attended the public school contests and athletic events in Westminster, last Friday, were M. J. Wilhide, wife and children, H. H. Boyer, Edna Weant, Marian Clabaugh, Erma Fox, Maurice Fox, Mrs. Milton Devilbiss, Mrs. E. D. Essick and two daughters.

Charles Eiler and wife, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Eiler's mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant, this week.

Vallie Shorb spent a few days recently in Baltimore.

There will be preaching at the Old Stone Church, near here, on Sunday, at 2.30 p. m., by Rev. Yoder, of Union Bridge.

Mrs. F. J. Shorb spent several days this week with relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. Leib, of Frederick, is visiting her brother, Dr. C. H. Diller.

Mrs. David Forney and daughter, and her sister, Nora Hahn, of Baltimore, visited relatives and friends here, this week.

Mrs. Edward Koons and son, Edgar, of Hagerstown, visited relatives here, last week.

James Quinlan, of Baltimore, visited H. H. Boyer and wife, this week.

Quite a number of the Detour folks who took advantage of the excursion to Baltimore, on Wednesday, attended the circus in that city.

Misses Margaret and Pauline Fogle, of Baltimore, visited Samuel Weybright and wife, on Sunday.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

The annual election of Sunday School officers took place on Sunday afternoon, May 7th., with the following results: President, Upton H. Myers; Vice-President, Harry J. Myers; Superintendents, Upton E. Myers, Edward Welk; Lady Supts., Mrs. Edward Myers and Mrs. Frank Kane; Secretary, Wilmer Myers; Asst. Sec'y, Bernetta Myers; Treasurer, Holly Myers; Asst. Treas., Edw. Myers.

Miss Bernetta Myers spent last week in Hanover with relatives.

The Sunday School has decided to hold their annual picnic, on Saturday, July 29th.

Rev. J. Luther Hoffman, has announced that he will start Catechetical instructions on Saturday afternoon, May 13. We hope he will have a full attendance.

Sunday School this Sunday, at 1.30 p. m.; Divine Service, at 2.30 p. m., by Rev. J. W. Reinecke. C. E. Society in the evening.

LITTLESTOWN.

The W. H. & F. M. Society of St. Paul's Lutheran church held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Fox, on Thursday evening.

Daniel Bair and wife entertained at their home, on Sunday, the following persons: Harry Bair, wife and daughter, Harry Wolf, wife and grandson, Wm. Hahn, wife and three daughters, Paul Miller, wife and three children, all of near Littlestown; Gehrie Bair and daughter, Ethel, Jesse Kleindenst, wife and child, of York; Wm. Warner, wife and daughter, of Square Corner; and Geo. Warner and wife, of this place.

Samuel H. Rebert and wife were in Mount Joy recently, where they attended a concert given by the Mount Joy Choral Society, conducted by their youngest son, Prof. Horner F. Rebert, teacher of Latin and Music at F. & M. Academy, and organist and choirmaster of St. Stephen's Reformed church, at Lancaster.

A Victrola dance, given by Miss Maude Lippy at her home, on Tuesday evening, the following persons were present: Misses Christine Schmuck, Helen Holiday, Messrs Dean Omell, William Young, Joseph Kump and wife, all of Hanover; Misses Madeline and Marie Duttra, and Messrs Allen and Jackson B. Starr and Winfield Lippy, of this place.

Rev. John J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, spent Monday in Washington, attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home for the Aged, of which he is a member.

Miss Nina Sherman, a nurse in training at the York Hospital, is spending a week with her parents, Geo. Sherman and wife. Miss Sherman is recovering from an attack of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Daniel H. Bair is spending this week in York with the family of her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Kleindenst.

Mrs. Chas. E. Fink, Mrs. Emma O'Hara, Mrs. Mary Weikert and Miss Helen V. Fink, of Baltimore, spent Monday with relatives and friends in this place.

An Ideal Spring Laxative

A good and time-tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. The first dose will move the sluggish bowels, stimulate the liver and clear the system of waste and blood impurities. You owe it to yourself to clear the system of body poisons, accumulated during the winter. Dr. King's New Life Pills will do it. 25c at your Druggist.

Advertisement.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

On this Friday evening, the Emersonians will give the last public literary program of this school year. The main feature of the program is a sketch entitled "Triumph of the Beverley's." It will be held in the gymnasium.

On Friday evening, May 19, a joint literary program will be rendered by the three literary societies.

On Saturday evening, May 20, there will be a temperance contest held. The best oration will be awarded first and second prizes of \$10 and \$5.

Blue Ridge crossed bats with Baltimore Polytechnic, on last Saturday. The latter was defeated by a score 6-3.

Prof. Bowman was in Washington, D. C., Sunday, where he gave instruction in Bible work.

Mr. and Mrs. Bousack returned from Gettysburg, Monday evening. The former conducted evangelistic services at the Church of the Brethren there.

A number of the students attended the semi-annual communion services held in the Meadow Branch church, on last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Olive Maust and Susie Utz visited Mrs. Clara Englar, of Linwood, on Sunday.

Miss Parkhurst made a shopping trip to Baltimore, on Saturday.

The Y. W. C. A. spent Friday evening from 4 until 6.30 in Hibberd's meadow, where they enjoyed a real social time as only girls can. Sandwiches, roasted marshmallows furnished the material for supper and its preparation.

Rev. Frank Crumpacker, a returned missionary from China, was at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday. On those two evenings he spoke on customs and improved conditions of China with its needs.

For Your Child's Cough

If your child has a cold, nose runs or coughs much, get a small bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Its a pleasant Pine-Tar-Honey syrup, just what children like and just the medicine to soothe the cough and check the cold. After taking, children stop fretting, sleep good and are soon entirely well. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c at your Druggist.

Advertisement.

UNION MILLS.

Dr. G. L. Wetzel and Edward Groft are improving their dwelling houses with a coat of paint, which adds greatly to the appearance.

D. Wesley Yingling has finished the foundation for his new house.

Daniel Craton was unfortunate in having the roller pass over his foot, bruising it considerably.

Last Tuesday while Master Edmund, son of Weldon R. Nusbaum, was playing in the yard at the home of his grandfather, E. J. Yingling, he fell and broke both bones in his right arm. Drs. Wetzel and Crouse were called in attendance, and the little fellow is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. John Feeser, Mrs. Margaret Sterner and son, Lloyd, and Evelyn Poist, of Hanover; M. T. Yeiser, wife and daughters, and Miss Grace Gunther, of Westminster, were guests of G. W. Yeiser and wife, last Sunday.

Reuben Humbert, wife and son, Oscar, of Westminster, were recent visitors at the home of their son, Wm. Humbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Billman and Miss Mary Wetzel were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wetzel, last Sunday.

Oliver H. Brown, wife and daughters, of Tyrone, visited W. R. Nusbaum and wife, last Sunday.

Leander Miller and wife, of Westminster, and Miss Amy Drohn, of Baltimore, visited Adam Yingling and wife, last Sunday.

Burton Townshend and sister, Helen, of Westminster, were recent visitors at the home of Bernard Ecker.

Milton Feeser and wife, near Pleasant Valley, last Sunday.

Oscar Bowman, wife and daughters, of Hanover, visited their parents, Daniel Frock and wife, last Sunday.

UNIONTOWN.

W. P. Englar, whose accident was mentioned in last week's paper, continues to have a very stiff painful hand.

Shortly after his accident, a next door neighbor, Miss Ruby Rodkey, made a misstep in the dark while going from one room to another, falling, broke her collar bone and sprained her ankle. She is getting along fairly well.

Glennie Crouse, of Clear Ridge, had the misfortune to have his axe slip while making fence, and had his foot cut badly.

Mrs. George Slonaker, Mrs. Henry G. Wright and Miss Sallie Banker, are on the sick list; the latter is being cared for by her niece, Miss Helen Diehl, Hagerstown.

William Banker has taken charge of his work in Adams Co., for the summer.

Philip Walt, one of our enterprising young men, has taken a position with the Taneytown Garage Co. We hope he may become a master mechanic.

Josiah Erb was notified last week of the death of a younger brother, Jacob Erb, Logansport, Indiana.

Little Henry, the three-year-old son of Roy H. and Mrs. Singer, was taken to the Md. University hospital, last Saturday, by Dr. Legg, of Union Bridge, and operated on for trouble with the mastoid bone; he had been ill several weeks with tonsilitis and pneumonia, followed by a gathering in his head, which caused him much suffering.

We are glad that Uniontown was not in the back this year at School Rally held at Westminster. Our school won ten badges.

Rev. T. H. Wright will hold all-day services at Pipe Creek, May 28. Rev. Greenfield, of Baltimore, will assist him.

Miss Margaret Harman, of the "Samar Home," is visiting friends in the neighborhood.

Other visitors were, James Ousler, of Baltimore, Mrs. Leo Weinberg and children, of Frederick, at W. Guy Segamore's; Mrs. Andrew Gagel, of Baltimore, at J. W. Rodkey's; Mrs. Emma Smith, at D. Myers Englar's; James O'Mear, wife and grandson, at Mrs. C. Hann's; Rev. Geo. W. Englar and wife, of Pittsburg, with his mother.

Our street was given a coat of oil last week, but a heavy rain shortly after washed much of it to the gutters.

PINEY CREEK SUMMITT.

Thomas Harman is greatly improving the appearance of his home. Last summer he had an addition built to the house and other improvements made, and when all is completed Mr. and Mrs. Harman certainly can enjoy their very pretty home.

Oliver Hesson and family had the former's brothers at their home. On Friday, C. H. Hesson, of near Mt. Pleasant, and on Sunday, Clarence and William Hesson, of near Westminster.

Mr. Hugges, of Motters', spent the week-end with his parents.

LINWOOD.

Mrs. Lee Myers entertained the Standard-Reading Club, of Union Bridge, on Thursday. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

The young ladies of the Brethren church here, will give a play in the hall on the 18th. See posters for particulars.

Misses Olive Maust and Susie Utz, of Blue Ridge, and Walter Snader and wife, were visitors at Linwood Shade, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, of Baltimore, were visitors in our village on Sunday.

Rev. Earl Riddle visited the family of John Drach on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Samuel Dayhoff has been very sick, also the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rees.

George Garver has returned from the hospital very much improved.

The Aid Society meets at Mrs. Will Stem's, Friday night.

E. Mac Rouzer came home on Tuesday evening in Lee Myers' new Buick car, returning Wednesday morning in company with Mrs. Clara Englar and daughters Lee Myers and sons.

NEW WINDSOR.

Grace Clifton Devillbiss and Bernard Fisher were married on Wednesday in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher will reside in New Windsor on their return.

The new garage is progressing nicely. Joseph Englar ran his automobile into John Baile's car and damaged both cars.

N. T. Bennett and Dr. Geatty are both getting new automobiles.

Loyola College, of Baltimore City, and B. R. College, played a game of baseball on Thursday, score 12-11 in favor of B. R. College.

The Chautauqua Club met the manager on Tuesday evening, and laid plans for the Chautauqua to be held here June 14, 15 and 16.

Mr. Tydings and son, of Baltimore, visited relatives here on Sunday last.

Miss Jennie Zepp, of Baltimore, visited here on Sunday last.

Whooping Cough.

One of the most successful preparations in use for this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. S. W. McClinton, Bladensburg Springs, Ala., writes, "Our baby had whooping cough as bad as most any baby could have it. I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it soon got him well." Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

KEYSVILLE.

Charles Devillbiss and little Helen Kiser are the latest victims of the measles.

Misses Margaret and Pauline Fogle, of Baltimore, were guests over the week's end of their cousin, Miss Victoria Weybright.

Misses Elsie Baumgardner and Ellen Valentine attended the school rally in Westminster, last Friday.

William A. Devillbiss and wife, of Emmitsburg, were callers at George Ritter's, Tuesday.

Misses Verna Weybright and Mary Durborow, of near Gettysburg, spent last week with their cousins, Misses Bernice and Olive Ritter.

Miss Mary Baumgardner entertained at supper on Sunday evening two of her school friends, Misses Elizabeth Weybright and Edith Murray, of B. R. C., New Windsor.

Rheumatism.

If you are troubled with chronic or muscular rheumatism give Chamberlain's Liniment a trial. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school here, Sunday, at 10 a. m.; Divine services in the Church of God, at 2 p. m., by Rev. Murray.

Chas. Maus and wife, of Baltimore, spent a few days here this week.

Howard Eckard and family moved to Westminster, on Thursday, where he will be employed by Dr. Fitzhugh. We wish him success.

Mrs. Ollie Few, who had a severe attack of grip, is able to be out again.

Foster Warehime and wife, and Benton Myerly and son, William, autoed to Baltimore, on Wednesday. On the way, they stopped to see Grant Hollenberry who is very ill.

Mrs. Laura Cook and her sister, Mary Bowers, of Westminster, spent about one week with relatives in this place.

George Harmon has resolved to put an addition to his barn, and will begin work on same next week.

Corn planting is being pushed along and some of our farmers have already finished.

Our public school teachers and pupils went to the woods on Wednesday to spend the day. The children were much enthused with the outing. Their little baskets with lunch, and the study of nature, gave them a great deal of pleasure.

Colds Quickly Relieved

Many people cough and cough—from the beginning of Fall right through to Spring. Others get cold after cold. Take Dr. King's New Discovery and you will get almost immediate relief. It checks your cold, stops the racking, rasping, tissue-tearing cough, heals the inflammation, soothes the raw tubes. Easy to take, Antiseptic and Healing. Get a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "It is certainly a great medicine and I keep a bottle of it continually on hand," writes W. C. Jesseman, Franconia, N. H. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

Advertisement.

HARNEY.

Mrs. Miranda Bishop, of this place, died suddenly Thursday morning from a hemorrhage. She had been confined to the house for several weeks, but was thought to be improving. Funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Stockslager at the Lutheran church, Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery.

A large number of school children and patrons attended the School Rally at Westminster, last Friday, and all enjoyed it greatly. Many of the scholars won bronze pins and medals. Making them eligible for the silver pins and medals next year.

Mrs. Ella Null and son, Robert, of Baltimore, who have been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Bishop, returned home on Wednesday.

Dangers of Draft

Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles or sometimes an attack of Rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from Neuralgia or Neuralgic Headache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for Neuritis too. Price 25c at your Druggist.

Advertisement.

"Pass de Hat."

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation am Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look-a-yeah, palson," he interrupted, "yo' ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo' go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de use in payin' for it? Dat's what I want to know. An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I find out. Now—"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll indicate. S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down and drink your fill, couldn't you? An it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Oh co'se not. Dat's jes' de very thing—"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But, s'posin' yo' house to hab dat water piped to yo' house, yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yes, s'pose, but—"

"Waal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de habin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'."

"Pass de hat, deacon; pass de hat."

Greenland Summers.

Things grow very fast in the short Greenland summer. As soon as the snow melts off in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry something like a huckleberry. It is nearly tasteless, but it is juicy, and the natives are fond of it.

To the Point.

Her Father—Young man, I must ask your object in coming here so often Young Man—I love your daughter, sir She is adorable, a queen Her Father—Then, I take it, your object is to be come her subject. Very well, she's yours.—Boston Transcript.

Insects in Flight.

Motion pictures of insects in flight show that they regulate their speed by changing the inclination of their wings rather than by altering the rapidity of their motion.

Unpleasant.

"The man who tells us of our faults is our best friend," quoth the phillosopher.

"Yes, but he won't be long," added the mere man.—Judge.

Perhaps it is.

"If you want a thing well done"— "Get an expert to do it for you. Ain't that more sense than what you were going to say?"

American Steel Posts LAST A LIFE TIME CHEAPER THAN WOOD AND MORE DURABLE THEY PROTECT STOCK FROM LIGHTNING NO STAPLES ARE REQUIRED Will Not BURN OR ROT STEEL POSTS ARE LABOR SAVERS THEY REQUIRE LITTLE WORK TO DRIVE THEM

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS TANEYTOWN, MD. Garden Stoves, Screen Doors, Lawn Mowers, Tools

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Personal Property! The undersigned, will offer at public sale on his premises at Kump Station, on SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916, at 1 o'clock, the following described personal property:

1 TRACTION ENGINE, in good running order; CLASS 1 THRESHING, good as new; No. 4 CLOVER HULLER, in good running order; BUTTERWORTH SELF-BINDING RYE THRESHING, in good order; 1 BAY MARE, 9 years old, a No. 1 driver and good offside worker; 1 new cutter sleigh, falling-top buggy, good rubber tire buggy, 1 pr. platform scales, 800 lbs. 2 sets buggy harness, set front gears, 2 collars, set good flynets, spring wagon, single shovel plow, corn worker, 2-horse plow, harrow, 2 barrel water carts, force feed oil pump, 7 heavy log chains, lot of tie chains, lot of rope, all sizes; lot gum and leather belting, half barrel cylinder oil, half barrel machine oil, and many other articles not mentioned.

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor, Maryland. Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month. I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

Both Phones Opposite R. R. S. D. MEHRING, Littlestown, Pa. Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

Keymar to Taneytown Pike Company. NOTICE! The Keymar to Taneytown Pike Company will build about seven (7) miles of pike; and want to communicate with some one who will quarry and crush native stone for the bottom layer and filler. Top course to be limestone. Or, we will contract to build the pike, as above.

L. T. SHARETT, Pres. JOHN N. FORREST, Sec. KEYMAR, MD. Notice to Creditors. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of JESSIE MYERS, 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 20th day of November, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 28th day of April, 1916. LIZZIE V. ZEPF, Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of SAMUEL S. NULL, 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 2nd day of December, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 5th day of May, 1916. MARY J. NULL, Executrix.

Notice! We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY Call "LEIDY," "Always on the Job" Phone No. 259, Westminster, Md

Dr. E. M. Demarest, Osteopathic Physician, 62 W Main St., Westminster, Md. C. & P. Phone 76 R. Elliot House, Taneytown, Md. 1-7-16, Fridays of Each Week.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleaning, beautifying the teeth. Makes the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKellips Advertisement. Subscribe for the RECORD

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

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

M. R. SNIDER'S
 ONE PRICE STORE
 HARNEY, MD.

COMING IN EVERY WEEK
 NEW SHOES AND OXFORDS

We are now showing an extra large assortment of Shoes and Oxfords. Think of it! 24 Different kinds of Men's Oxfords, prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50; and 27 different kinds of Ladies' Oxfords, prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Our Children's and Boy's assortment is extra large. Don't you think it will be easy to get just what you want?

We have just received another large shipment of the Brown Shoe Co's "Star Brand" Shoes direct from the manufacturers at St. Louis, Mo. Try a pair of "Stump of the World," at \$3.38, guaranteed. We are now showing 41 different styles of Men's Every-day Shoes, prices \$1.50 to \$3.50. We know we can please you with our immense large assortment of high grade shoes, and at the extremely low price at which we sell them. When in need, turn your foot-steps to Snider's, for good goods at bottom prices.

DRY GOODS

This department is full and complete. Did you see our line of Summer Dress Goods? Everybody who has looked at our assortment of Summer Dress Goods, Lace and Embroidery, Buttons, Flouncing, Ladies' Collars, Ribbons, Ladies' and Men's Underwear, and Neckwear, says it is one of the largest and best selection ever seen in Harney, and the price is right.

Clothing for Fathers and Sons

35 Different, new and right up-to-date high-grade Suits, we are now showing for Men only, at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$16.50. This is one of the very best grades of Clothing we have ever carried, and they are right up-to-the-minute.

Our Boys' Knee Pants Suits range from \$1.50 to \$6.50, and an extra large assortment. Give us a trial and we will prove it all to you.

HARNESSES

Another large shipment just received, makes our line and assortment full and complete of first-grade Harness, Collars, Bridles, Halters, Pads, Lines, Leads, Reins, Coupling Straps, in fact, anything you want.

LAWN MOWERS

We sell the kind that always cut—the Colonial and Cadet Ball-Bearing, at prices from \$2.50 to \$4.50.

A large assortment of Tinware, Enamelware and Aluminum at special prices.

Queensware and Glassware

This department you will find full and complete with a lot of real bargains for you.

Oilcloth and Linoleum, Carpets and Matting

Don't forget our large assortment of Oilcloth and Linoleum, Carpets and Matting on second floor, at the old prices.

WIRE AND FENCE

When you need Fencing, we have plenty of it, at prices as low as you will be able to find anywhere.

POSTS

Don't forget we have a large assortment of Steel and Locust Posts, at the right prices.

OIL

We have Harness Oil, Machine Oil, and Speedway Special Oil for automobiles, at 45c per gal.; 5 gal. for \$2.00. Also Standard Oil Co's gasoline.

HATS AND CAPS

If you want a nice Hat or Cap, you can get it at Snider's.

Chick Feed and Powders

Eshelmann's Chick Feed, Developing Feed, or Hen Feed, at 24c per lb; or \$2.25 by the 100-lb sack. None better. We have just received a new supply of Dr. Hess' Panacea, for small or large chickens. All Stock Food sold on a guarantee.

GROCERIES

A large stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries always on hand, at bottom prices.

The time of the year is here when you will want one of our

Snow Ball or Frost King Ice Cream Freezers at bottom prices.

Yours for Business,
M. R. SNIDER,
 Harney, Md.

See My Line Before
 Buying Elsewhere!

I have a good line of Wall Paper on hand; also samples of all styles and prices.

Also, a Stock of Sun-Proof House and Barn Paint, Oils and Varnishes, Glass, Bicycles, Supplies, Sporting Goods, Galvanized Roofing, Etc., at lowest market prices.

Anything not in stock will be supplied on short notice.

J. W. FREEM,
 Harney, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The Birnie Trust Co.

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, May 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$142,078.45
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	339.10
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	47,176.96
Banking-house, Furniture & Fixtures	10,500.00
Other Real Estate Owned	5,950.00
Mortgages and Judgments of record	70,186.96
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	5,978.85
Checks and other cash items	525.23
Due from approved Reserve Agents	58,453.81
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$7,177.00
Gold Coin	751.50
Silver Coin	1,832.35
Nickels and Cents	191.82
Total	\$730,396.96
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, interest taxes paid	16,565.71
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	966.85
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$6,015.14
Certificates of Deposit	201.85
Deposits (time)	65,219.02
Savings and Special	22,345.23
Certificates of Deposit	602,630.32
Trust Deposits	12,643.23
Total	\$730,396.96

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss: I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above named Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1916.

Geo. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.
 Geo. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
 G. WALTER WILT,
 EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, } Directors
 MILTON A. KOONS

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Carroll County Savings Bank

at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, May 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$308,905.05
Overdrafts, Secured	51.99
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	243,059.42
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of record	27,287.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,681.99
Checks and other cash items	409.42
Due from approved Reserve Agents	9,495.06
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$2,670.00
Gold Coin	13.00
Silver Coin	365.65
Nickels and Cents	155.78
Total	\$818,475.96
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, interest taxes paid	6,819.48
Dividends unpaid	228.48
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$17,632.62
Certificates of Deposit	224.66
Certified Checks	30.00
Deposits (time)	17,857.28
Savings and Special	\$7,312.19
Certificates of Deposit	246,195.53
Total	\$818,475.96

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss: I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named Institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1916.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.
 MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public.
 CORRECT ATTEST:
 J. WEAVER, JR.,
 W. GUY SEAFORSE, } Directors
 LUTHER KEMP

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business May 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$98,106.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	97.70
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	216,707.41
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	4,079.89
Mortgages and Judgments of record	85,552.23
Checks and other Cash Items	46.22
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,570.96
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$4,431.00
Gold Coin	738.50
Silver Coin	653.00
Nickels and Cents	67.12
Total	\$452,016.78
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid	10,822.15
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,591.92
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$37,291.65
Certificates of Deposit	371.33
Certified checks	14.00
Deposits (time)	38,176.98
Savings and Special	1,758.00
Certificates of Deposit	340,937.73
Total	\$452,016.78

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss: I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1916.

Geo. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public
 CORRECT ATTEST:
 JOHN S. BOWER,
 N. P. SIEMAKER, } Directors
 D. J. HESSON

Raise Every Chick
 on Rein-ola Chick Feed. Made from pure, sound grains only, and balanced to suit the little chicks' needs, it makes them grow rapidly. Avoid heavy mortality, bowel troubles and other ailments by using only Rein-ola Poultry Feeds. REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 3-31,tf

The Johns Hopkins University
 ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
 State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the Academic Department, will be held in the Academic Building, of The Johns Hopkins University, Homewood, Baltimore, June 19-24, 1916, beginning at 9 a. m.

Entrance examinations will also be held in the Academic Building, September 18-21, beginning at 9 a. m. Application for scholarships in the Department of Engineering established in The Johns Hopkins University under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter, 90, 1912, may now be made. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination will be held in the Academic Building, Homewood, on September 22, 1916.

Each County of the State and each Legislative District of Baltimore City, with the exception of Charles, Harford, and Queen Anne's Counties will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1916-17, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the counties mentioned above all of the available scholarships have been awarded. Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, St. John's College, Washington College and Western Maryland College, and one scholarship will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank form of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships and courses of instruction. 5-12,4t

Playgrounds.

I do not know of any better way to teach a boy to be honorable and straight than to give him a chance to play with his comrades. In the playground he learns without any suggestion of rebellion against instruction and precept and preaching. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to cheat him and is "down" on the boy that does not play fair. And in the long run, because he is "down" on the boy that does not play fair, he will establish standards of conduct which we must maintain in the community and particularly in our great cities. If there is one thing that we need more than another it is the constant emphasis among our citizens of that spirit of fair play, that willingness to give and take, that generosity in defeat and that lack of assertiveness in victory which we identify with true sport and which is learned best of all in childhood upon the playground.—Justice Charles E. Hughes, United States supreme court.

Universal Demand.

"The trouble with our son," said father, "is that he wants his own way about everything." "Yes," replied mother, "and I suppose that's what he thinks about us."—Washington Star.

A Trace of Kindness.

"He—Can't you find anything pleasant to say about the members of my family? She—Well, I remember they were all opposed to our marriage.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Modern Venus.

If a girl could have the neat ankles of the hosiery ads., and the trim waist of the corset ads., and the hair of the grower ads., and the teeth of the tooth-powder ads., and the complexion of the cold cream ads., wouldn't she be a wonder? What would she do for a heart? She wouldn't need a heart or a brain. We could give her the emotions of the heroines in the best seller ads.—Life.

Considerate.

Mrs. Brindle—Now, Mary, I want you to be extremely careful. This is some very old table linen—been in the family for over 200 years and— Mary—Ah, sure, ma'am, you needn't worry I won't tell a soul about it, and it looks as good as new, anyway.—Chicago News.

Making Friends.

Blessed are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but, above all, the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.—Thomas Hughes.

Rubbing the Eyes.

The Italian child is never allowed to rub his eyes. If it bursts into tears it is not repressed, but allowed to have the cry out. This, it is claimed, beautifies the eyes and makes them clear, while rubbing the eyes injures them in many ways.

More Urgent.

"Daughter, don't you want to improve your mind?" "Of course, ma, but I'm busy with my complexion now."—Kansas City Journal.

Never write a letter and never burn one.—Talleyrand.

Explained.

Proud Father—That is a sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know. Friend—Ah, that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country.—Puck.

Miss Girls Again.

Edith—Miss Oldgrail says she has just reached the marriageable age. Marie—You don't say! I wonder what delayed her!—Boston Transcript.

Thrift is not a virtue of tomorrow, but of today.

FRENCH GUNNERS FIGHT UNTIL THEIR LAST SHOT, THEN BLOW UP PIECES

Save Last Shell to Disable Their Gun When Germans Are Upon Them and Delay Means Death or Capture—One Hero Stays With His "90" for Forty-Eight Hours and Then Loses His Life.

Paris.—How the French field artillery, and in particular the batteries of the famous "75's," were battered during the opening phases of the Verdun battle is detailed in a letter to the Figaro. The letter, written by an officer of field artillery who was in the thick of the fighting, tells in simple style of the superhuman efforts made by the French gunners to stem the tide of the German advance while they were themselves under the fire of heavy artillery.

"On the twenty-first," he writes, "the Germans commenced their preparations for the attack, with a fury that let us know something serious was on foot.

"Our group (a group of 75's is composed of three batteries of four guns each) was in position to the southeast of the Haumont woods. One battery was split up as flanking pieces in three positions—one with two guns to the east of Haumont woods, one to the south and the third to the north of Samogneux, with one gun each. The other two batteries were to the south of hill No. 312. We were supported by a battery of six 90 mm. guns.

"Naturally we responded at once to the German attack with a barrier fire to stop, so far as possible, the enemy infantry from making its way to our lines. The two guns at the east of the Haumont Woods were pushed into position in the Caures ravine and opened fire at 700 meters.

"But the Germans, despite the sacrifice of great numbers of their men, began to arrive in hordes. They appeared through the Caures Woods along the crests running between the Haumont and Caures woods, and established themselves there. The two guns here reduced their range and with sweeping fire cut down entire ranks, but new waves appeared to take the places of the fallen men in front of the blazing guns. Still the gunners kept at their work until just as their ammunition was falling the enemy infantry appeared through the Haumont Woods almost in their rear. The gunners then blew up their guns and retreated, taking their wounded with them.

Thirteen Men Fall.

"A battery of 90 mm. guns established upon the Haumont crest, although enveloped by an infernal fire, kept quietly about its business. Shells of 305 mm. caliber were falling all about it. In less than a minute thirteen of the servants fell and its fire began to slacken. Then appeared a first sergeant of a 58 mm. battery, Pierrard, of the 4th Field artillery, who reported to the commandant of our group:

"Mon commandant," he said, simply, "my battery no longer exists; give me something else to do." "Very good," was the answer, "report to that battery of 90's." "Pierrard rallied the remaining men of his battery, they reported to the 90's and in a moment the battery reopened its fire with terrific vigor. For forty-eight hours Pierrard stuck to the 90's, taking charge as the commissioned officers were killed or wounded. He kept in close touch with the commandant and for a time was able to receive from the combat trains extra supplies of ammunition for his duel—for it was a real duel he was waging—against the 'Boches.' But it was at last impossible to send more ammunition to him.

"Fire every shot you have," he was told; then blow up your guns and retire."

"The Germans redoubled their efforts to take this battery that barred their way. Again and again they came surging to the crest. At last they got so close that Pierrard and his men opened fire with their carbines and drove them back. Then they returned to their guns and reopened fire. But their situation was untenable. With their last shots they destroyed the recoil mechanism. Then the brave fellows came back. But, alas, in their retreat, Pierrard, the bravest of the brave, was probably killed. When they arrived in safety he was not with them, and has not been seen since. He was not the only one to die valiantly for his country.

Hail of "305" Shells.

"Here is another proof of the tranquil audacity of our gunners. One battery was under a terrific fire of heavy projectiles. A 305 shell burst in its midst, killing the captain, the first sergeant, a chief of section and five cannoneers. Did the others blench? Not they; they only tore off their blouses, and working in their shirt sleeves, redoubled their efforts to intensify their fire and avenge their chiefs and their comrades.

"During the day of the 22d we received an incalculable number of 305 shells on the Mormont farm and its vicinity. Our situation was all the more difficult because of the difficulty we experienced in getting more ammunition. Hardly one caisson in three of ammunition reached its destination. The road from Ville to Vacherauville was swept by a hellish fire.

"The gun established at Samogneux under a bombardment of all calibers

kept up its work of destruction without cessation, except when, on four occasions, the servants had to cease fire and wash the bore to cool it. Finally, pressed by the enemy, they pulled out the clavettes (keys that bolt the piece to the top carriage and whose withdrawal disables it) and retreated. "Chagrined at being unable to take their guns with them, the men of the section came back in the night to pull it out by hand. They were driven back and the chief of piece wounded. Once more they returned to the charge, this time carrying bombs to blow it up. They got there only to find it already destroyed; a 210 shell had struck it.

Courage and Devotion.

"The same scenes occurred on the 23d. Our men rivaled themselves in courage and devotion. In the evening, after reciprocal bombardments of awful violence, our batteries were ordered to Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill), where they arrived, miraculously, without accident. The next day, the 24th, was a great day! What a massacre of Boches! This was when the French and German troops were fighting for Hill No. 344.

"We played our fire on the German masses. Their infantry advanced and receded time and time again, and each time our shrapnel played on them, as we lengthened and shortened the range to follow their movements. How many victims did we make? I do not know. All that I can affirm is that we left them there on the hillsides in heaps without number.

"One regiment, moving from the shelter of the Haumont woods, and another from Samogneux, near les Cotelettes, found itself directly in our line of fire and was literally cut to pieces. I assure you that those of ours whom we left behind were amply avenged.

"All that we wish for are similar occasions when we are advancing. Our field artillery at Verdun has shown that it has kept up its reputation; it will speak as it should when still more decisive hours sound."

DR. MARY WALKER



Her quiet figure in a Prince Albert or a cutaway coat and in men's trousers has for many years been one of the sights of Washington. She expects to be stared at as she makes her way serenely through congressional corridors or about the street. She is a suffragist, of course, and is perfectly at home after she has laid her silk tie on a congressman's desk and has begun to argue the cause. A special act of congress gave her permission to wear trousers.

COLLIE HALTS A MAD BULL

Effort of a Dog Saves the Lives of Two Men on Farm in Illinois.

St. Louis.—Fannie, a Scotch collie, saved the life of John C. Shafer, a farmer and the dog's owner, and John Shafer, father of the dog's owner, on two different occasions last week, when the men were attacked by an infuriated bull, according to a story told in Marine, Ill.

When the father went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. In trying to get away he fell several times and was bruised. His granddaughter, Nellie Shafer, arrived home from school at that time, and she sent the collie into the lot. The dog halted the bull and permitted the old man to escape.

The next morning, when the son went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. His cries attracted Mrs. Shafer, who went to the lot in her night clothes, taking the dog with her for the second rescue.

When We Feared the Indians.

At a recent gathering of life insurance men one of the old timers exhibited a copy of a permit which had been attached to a policy issued in 1868. This permit read:

"The within assured has permission to reside in any settled part of the states of California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington territory and while so residing to make trips (as a passenger only) on first class steamers plying between the ports of Washington territory, the states of California and Oregon and the Sandwich Islands and to proceed to and return from in like manner or by public conveyance overland;

"Provided that written notice be given by the assured whenever any trip to the Sandwich Islands or to the Atlantic states is undertaken to the general agent of the company at San Francisco, Cal., and provided, also, that on the overland route the said assured to take his own risk by death from hostile Indians."—Wall Street Journal.

A Natural Born Spender.

When a long forgotten cousin died and left Miss Mitfield a round hundred thousand the entire village, after having recovered from the shock, fell to wondering whether the faded little spinster, after having for sixty-three years pinched and scraped and plain sewed just to keep soul and body together, would, after all, get much comfort from her eleventh hour opulence.

The state of little Miss Mitfield's mind was revealed when her next door neighbor inquired what she should do with her money—did she mean to save it?

"Save it!" Her eyes flashed with new found scorn. "Listen to me, Betsy; by my life long I've wanted a pair of side combs with yellow glass beads on 'em, and now I'm goin' to hev 'em; yes, ma'am, even if I should hev to go as high as 50 cents!"—Youth's Companion.

Coffee With Milk.

For many years after coffee was first drunk in Europe, says the Manchester Guardian, no one thought of mixing it with milk any more than the Turks and Arabs do now. The use of coffee au lait seems to date from 1687. Mme. de Sevigne, writing to her daughter in that year, said that a doctor much in vogue "has taught us to mix sugar and milk with our coffee. They make a most delightful compound, which will help

Miss Hitty's Discovery

A Story of the "Movies"

By CLARISSA MACKIE

In the village of Edgewood were many straitlaced persons. To visit that town and become acquainted with the inhabitants was like going back a century, when the theater, playing cards and all manner of amusements were considered wicked. There is a story of a man who paved the way for the enjoyment of the game of billiards in the God fearing town of Philadelphia during the early part of the last century. He said that marbles were not considered wicked—why billiards? Marbles were stone, while billiard balls were ivory. Marbles were shot by the hand, billiard balls by a stick. Marbles were played on the sidewalk out of doors, while billiards were played on a level bed in the house. Wherein lay the difference?

The good people of the Quaker City, whose children could not be prevented from playing marbles, concluded after this discovery had been made that billiards were no more sinful and withdrew their opposition, and thereafter billiards became fashionable.

It was the fate of Miss Hitty to make a similar discovery in Edgewood. Miss Hitty met Dick Hedges at a church social. Had she not met him at a church social she would probably never have met him at all, for dancing was frowned upon in Edgewood, and without dancing young people's parties are considered dull. The consequence was that, no one caring to go to the trouble of getting up a party that was sure to be dull, parties were not given.

But it would have made no difference where these two happened to meet, for at once both recognized that they were made for each other, and after that they provided their own places of meeting, and very soon they were engaged. Unfortunately Hedges was poor and but one opening appeared for him; that was a position in an American tea house in China. Dick availed himself of it and tore himself away from his betrothed. Weeks, months, even years, passed, and he did not return.

When the Palace movie theater opened its doors in Edgewood the house of entertainment was looked upon with disapproval by the church members.

At first many of them declined to even penetrate the mysteries beyond the white painted doors and the many posters outside, but gradually one by one the villagers were lured inside until the venture promised to be a profitable one. Even the ministers of the different churches visited the theater from time to time to censor the plays, but on the whole it was decided that it was a harmless diversion.

After Miss Hitty Morton made her important discovery Edgewood took the Palace theater to its heart.

Every one knew that Hitty Morton would have been married long ago if Dick Hedges had ever returned from his long voyage to China. But Dick had never returned, and it was believed that he had died. One by one his family had died or moved away from Edgewood until there remained only his old sweetheart, Hitty Morton, who lived on Honeyport road, in a little red cottage near the bay. Some people whispered that Dick had been faithless to Hitty.

The first time Hitty entered the walls of the Palace she was bewildered by the crowd of silent people, the flashing pictures on the screen, the novelty of it all, for she had never been in a theater in all her simple life.

But the screen pictures laid their magic spell upon her, and she became a devotee of the movies. Twice a week as regularly as the program was changed Hitty Morton could be found sitting in the same seat halfway down the room, her bright eyes eagerly following the stories told by the screen.

Deacon Peddie, who passed the collection plate in church, always scrutinized Hitty's contribution to detect whether or not she was enjoying the semi-weekly amusement at the expense of the church, but invariably Hitty's silver dime would drop into the plate. Perhaps Hime Dayton, the butcher, might have told another story—that Hitty was skipping on her food. She was eating meat only twice a week now instead of three times.

One night in particular the posters were more alluring than ever. There had been a change of program that day, but there was a missionary meeting, and Hitty had postponed her going to the following night. Now she paused in front of the brightly lighted entrance and studied the colored posters. "All For Love." That sounded thrilling, with a rescue at sea. Pictures of the sea always attracted her.

"Visits to Strange Lands." Hitty thrilled with anticipated pleasure, for she dearly loved these travel pictures, giving glimpses of strange lands and strange people, perhaps the countries that Dick Hedges had visited. He used to say that when he got a vessel of his own he would take her with him to the far east. Hitty still lived these voyages in her day dreams.

She glanced up and down the village street.

Yonder was the church. The basement was brightly lighted, for there

was to be a missionary barrel packed that night. In Hitty's arms were half a dozen white shirts she had stitched for some unknown missionary in Asia. She was expected to help pack the barrel.

Before her were the alluring posters. Hitty glanced once up and down the street and then disappeared through the swinging doors. She did not know that Mrs. Deacon Peddie, passing on the other side of the street, had glimpsed her backsliding sister and was even now detailing the circumstances to a shocked group of listeners about the missionary barrel.

Hitty found her accustomed seat, and being rather short in stature she sat down on the bundle of shirts and so did not miss a thing all evening.

The sweet romance of "All For Love" was slowly reeled off to the sentimental rapture of the very young and a few lonely souls like our own Miss Hitty. She sat through it all, her round, sweet little face uplifted to the screen, with a look of wistfulness that a newcomer saw as he sat down nearby.

If any one had been interested it might have been noticed that the bronzed newcomer divided his interest between the pictures and Hitty Morton's face. After awhile the seat beside Hitty became vacant and in the darkened theater the stranger glided across the aisle and occupied it. Hitty never even turned her eyes from the screen; she was accustomed to this change of neighbors.

On the screen appeared the first of the travel pictures, which were Hitty's delight.

A great steamer was sailing from San Francisco for Japan. She felt herself one of that group of travelers hurrying up the gangplank of the great liner.

The scene shifted to the first port of call, Honolulu. Dark eyed maidens with garlands of flowers about their necks and other garlands for sale, queer vehicles, a swift view of a volcano, then aboard the steamer. A glimpse of the social life on board, then the approach to the fairy islands of Japan.

Breathlessly Hitty watched the shifting scenes, fascinated by the oriental sights. She almost thought herself there with Dick, as she had dreamed. While she watched she turned a little worn ring on her engagement finger. Any woman in Edgewood would have told you that it was Hitty Morton's engagement ring.

The man beside her glimpsed the ring, and his face grew pale.

At last the steamer approached the yellow shore line of China. Then she dropped anchor off Wusung, in the mouth of the Yangtze river, and transferred her passengers to the small tugs which were to convey them up the shallow tidal river called Whangpo to the city of Shanghai.

When the picture of the public wharf at Shanghai was thrown upon the screen Hitty leaned forward. She wanted to scream.

There in the crowd of eager faces watching the arriving passengers was a familiar one—the face of Dick Hedges, grown older, perhaps, but Dick Hedges, nevertheless, smooth shaven, with a captain's uniform on his broad shoulders and a gold laced cap on his handsome head.

It was Dick—Dick Hedges, her Dick in faraway Shanghai!

The much maligned moving picture screen had shown her that he was alive!

"Dick! Dick! Oh, Dick!" she whispered sobbingly.

A strong, warm hand covered hers, and the man beside her looked down out of Dick Hedges' eyes. He wore a captain's uniform, and in his other hand was a gold laced cap.

"Dick!" Hitty thought she screamed the word, but it did not leave her lips.

"Easy, lass; easy, lass!" he whispered gently, and then while the screen displayed further pictures of these far countries Hitty saw no more. Was not life unreeling for her a greater romance than could be depicted on a screen? Had not the sea given up its dead?

Dick whispered the meager details of his story. He had been lost at sea and then rescued, and when he had returned to civilization some one from Edgewood had maliciously told him that Hitty Morton had forgotten him and was married to another man.

Only a little while ago had Dick heard that Hitty was still unmarried, and so he had returned to Edgewood to ascertain if she still cared for him. He had dropped into the theater and glimpsed her face. He sat beside her and saw that she wore his ring alone upon her third finger. He had seen her face when his own picture—taken unknown to himself—had leaped out of the crowd upon the wharf in Shanghai. He had heard her murmured words, her unconscious cry of joy at seeing him.

"Then I knew that you still loved me and that I was not too late," he whispered as they followed the crowd outside. "My ship sails from San Francisco on the 21st, Hitty, so we must be married at once so that we can start on our honeymoon voyage. You remember how we planned it, eh?"

Of course Hitty remembered. They walked along in happy conversation, the package of shirts tucked under Dick's free arm.

Mrs. Deacon Peddie and a group of missionary ladies overtook Hitty Morton and brought her to a realization of her sins.

"Hitty Morton! Where are those missionary shirts?" demanded Mrs. Peddie. "We're holding the barrel open till morning so's they can be put in."

Hitty took the package from Dick's grasp, but he snatched it back again.

"If these are shirts, men's size," he said genially, "I guess I'm the missionary they'll about fit. I want 'em for my trousers. Hitty and I'm going to be married in a day or so."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Second Quarter, May 21, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiv, 8-20. Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, Isa. xl, 29—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter completes the story of Paul's first evangelistic missionary tour to Jews and gentiles, and is spoken of in verse 20 as "the work which they fulfilled." Being driven from Antioch, they came to Iconium; persecuted there they fled to Lystra; their persecutors followed them, and at Lystra Paul was stoned to death, but the Lord revived him, and then they went on to Derbe, everywhere preaching the gospel, telling the glad tidings and suffering for it, but winning souls and thus adding to the Lord the members of His body. From Derbe they returned through all the places where they had been, and from Attalia sailed to Antioch, in Syria, from whence they had set forth, and there rehearsed to the brethren all that God had done with them, opening the door of faith to the gentiles.

After preaching the gospel in every place, when they returned they confirmed the souls of the disciples, encouraging them to continue in the faith, ordaining elders, praying with them and commending them to the Lord on whom they believed. One thing they insisted on was that the believers must not count suffering a strange thing, for only by the way of tribulation can we enter the kingdom (verses 21-23). When we receive the Lord Jesus we become children of God and heirs of the kingdom, but then the conflict with the world, the flesh, and the devil begins and will continue while we stay on earth. Even our Lord said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation." But He also said, "Let not your heart be troubled." "See that ye be not troubled" (John xvi, 33; xiv, 1, 27; Matt. xxiv, 6).

Our Lord told Ananias that He would show Saul how great things he must suffer for His name's sake (Acts ix, 10), and on this first tour Saul certainly had quite a taste of the sufferings he enumerates more fully in II Cor. xi, 23-28. "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II Tim. iii, 12), and if we were more godly in our daily life we would have more fellowship with our Lord in this matter, according to Phil. i, 29. At Iconium they spoke so boldly in the Lord, and the Lord was so manifestly with them, working signs and wonders by their hands, that a great multitude, both of Jews and Greeks, believed, and they abode long time there preaching the Lord Jesus (verses 1-6).

Persecution sent them on to Lystra, and there they preached the gospel. In Paul's estimation there was nothing else worth doing, for this he counted all else as dross and determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ crucified, risen, ascended and returning.

The healing of the lame man at Lystra, who had been born lame, reminds us of the healing through Peter in chapter iii of another man who had been born lame. We also think of the man in John ix, who was born blind, and remember the Saviour's reason why. May we see in all difficulties an opportunity for God to work and be willing to be the material. When the people saw the miracle wrought through Paul and Barnabas they were ready to worship them and could scarcely be restrained, even after Paul assured them that they were only men of like passions with themselves and that the healing of this man was by the power of the living God, who was thus seeking to draw them to Himself and away from all the lying vanities of their idolatry. Note how the Thesalonians turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i, 9, 10).

So fickle are people that those who were ready to worship these two men of God, being persuaded by the persecutors from Antioch and Iconium, are equally ready to kill them, and they actually stoned Paul and drew him out of the city, supposing him to be dead, but while the disciples stood round about him he rose up and came into the city and the next day was able to start for Derbe with Barnabas (verses 19, 20). It is possible that as Paul was being stoned he thought of the day when he stood by and saw Stephen stoned, but if we are right in the supposition that II Cor. xii, 1-4 describes his experience while he seemed to be dead, then he had further fellowship with Stephen and soon forgot the stones and the persecutors in the bliss of the paradise, the third heaven, to which he was taken and saw and heard things he could not describe in words.

It must be a fine thing to be killed or to be taken out of the body in any way when it transfers one to such blissful realities. Such, no doubt, is the experience of all who die in Christ, and precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints. In II Cor. xii, 7-10, there is a suggestion that Paul's thorn in the flesh was a result of his being stoned at Lystra, but although he was not delivered from it he was able to rejoice in it and glorify God. May the grace of God enable us to finish the work to which He has called us, filling us with His Spirit, enabling us to speak boldly in the Lord and give testimony to the word of His grace and making it manifest that Christ is at home in us.



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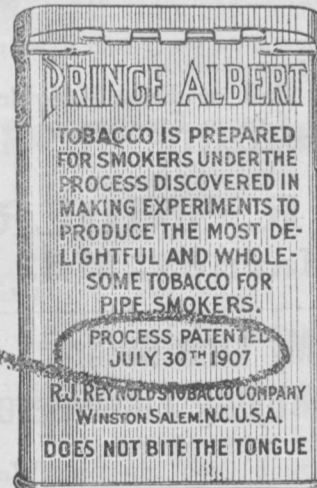
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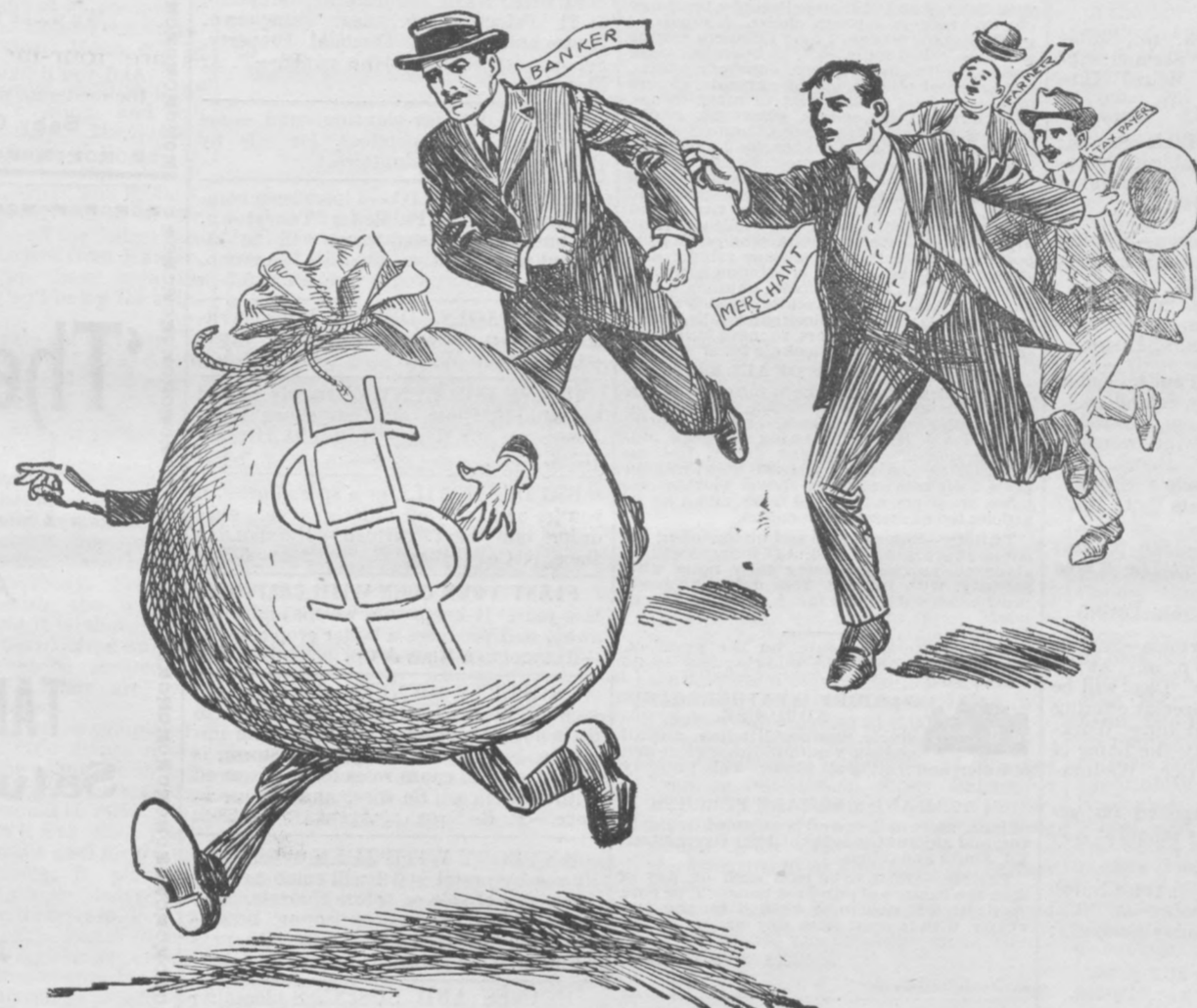
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