









What is the Soul of a Boy,  
the honor of a Girl,  
Worth in Cash?

# VOTE DRY!

**Vote Dry!**

The saloon  
destroys  
the home.

**Vote Dry!**

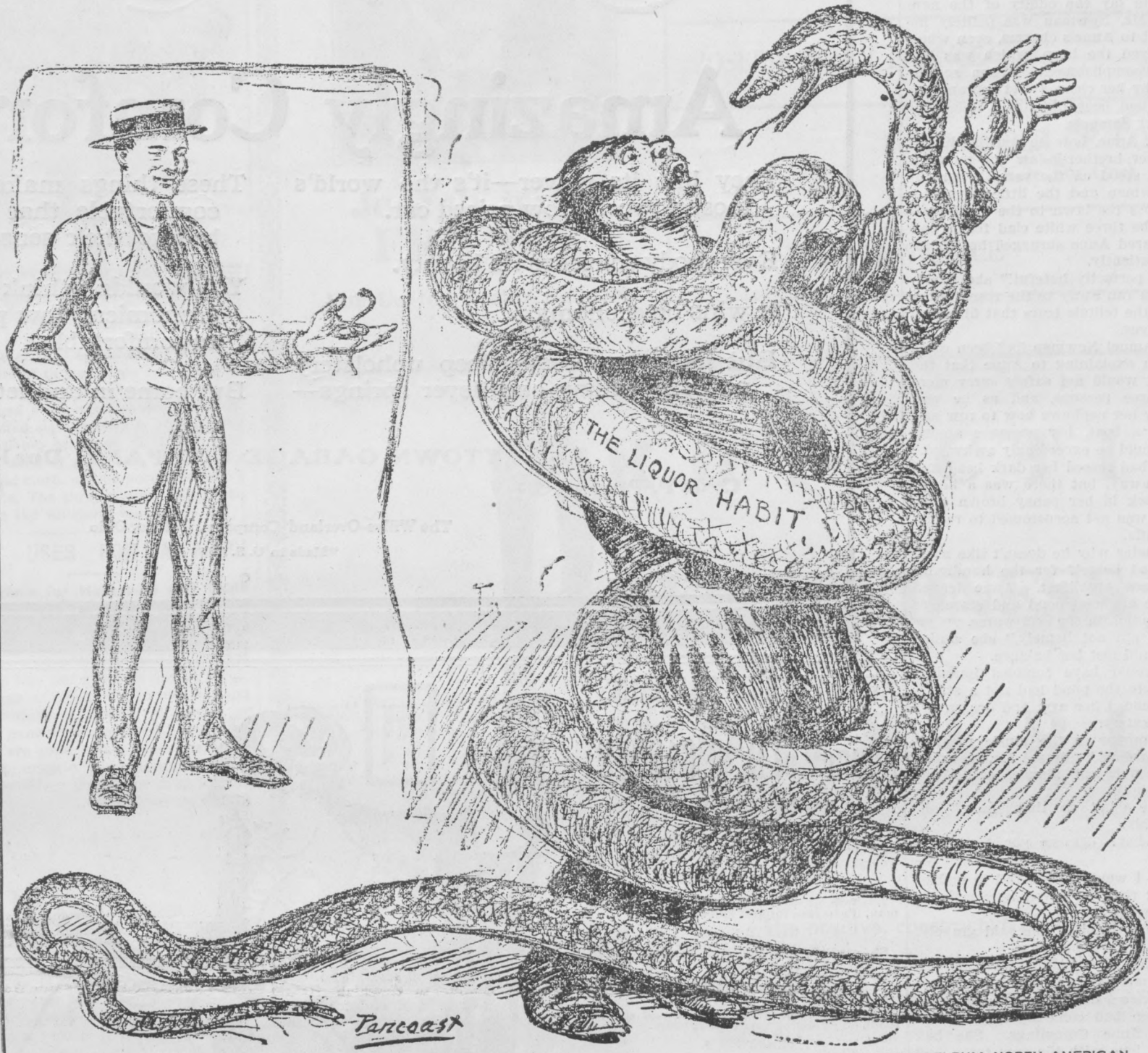
The saloon is  
the snare for  
young men.

**Vote Dry!**

The saloon steals  
the virtue of  
young women.

**Vote Dry!**

Your own home  
may be the vic-  
tim of the saloon.



**Vote Dry!**

The saloon takes  
the children from  
the school.

**Vote Dry!**

The children of  
drinking men  
need food.

**Vote Dry!**

The children of  
drinking men  
need clothes.

**Vote Dry!**

The saloon  
fosters corruption  
in politics.

**SAVE THE YOUNG MAN FROM  
THE COILS OF THE REPTILE! — VOTE DRY!**

# VOTE DRY!

What shall it profit a man, if  
he shall gain the whole world,  
and lose his own soul?

**Expert Testimony.**

Subterfuge is born of cowardice and invites contempt. It is a mistake to fight under false pretense, to try to hide behind misleading names and titles. It is utter folly to imagine that any sane persons can be fooled by the idea that every organization, with whatever name, actively engaged in fighting prohibition, is not financed, in part at least, by the liquor interest. ...“Windy” Windle, the paid Advocate of the liquor traffic.

**A Comparison.**

A wet advertisement in a Frederick County paper calls attention to the fact that bank deposits in that county on September 12, amounted to \$10,503,710.68 and asks: “Does this, my voting friend, show that Frederick is suffering from the rum demon? Can any county in the State, of equal size, show such magnificent results?” Let us see about this. Frederick county is next to the largest of the counties of Maryland. It was once hailed as the richest county in the United States. It has 633 square miles as against 437 for Carroll. It had a population in 1910 of 52,962 as against 33,924 for Carroll. On September 12, last, dry Carroll had on deposit in her banks the sum of \$9,400,499.15. This represents, in round numbers \$277 for every man, woman and child in the County, as against \$198 for Frederick!—Hampstead Enterprise.

## How to Mark A Dry Vote

In the **UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER OF THE BALLOT** you will find the place to vote on this question.

**FOR THE PROPOSITION**  means a dry vote, as shown below.

SHALL THIS COUNTY CONTINUE TO BE ANTI-SALOON TERRITORY?	
FOR THE PROPOSITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AGAINST THE PROPOSITION	<input type="checkbox"/>

**HEAR! HEAR!**

Right was never Divinely built on the foundation of what brings money prosperity to a comparatively few people. Right is **RIGHTEOUSNESS**, pure and simple. Even murder, arson, tornadoes, floods, pestilences, **ALL MAKE BUSINESS GOOD FOR SOMEBODY, BUT ALWAYS AT SOMEBODY ELSE'S EXPENSE**—and that is exactly the case with “booze” prosperity.

It is as true as Holy Writ, that when any man—storekeeper, property owner, citizen of any kind—makes money because of the sale of liquors, he makes it at **SOMEBODY ELSE'S LOSS**. Perhaps at loss to wives and children, or to manhood and self-respect, or to decency and the keeping of the public peace. Whatever the use of liquors is **RESPONSIBLE** for, that is what liquor selling prosperity **COSTS**. How about it? **IS THAT THE KIND OF PROSPERITY YOU WANT?**—Carroll Record.

**DON'T BE FOOLED.**

By eleventh hour statements of the liquor traffic. There are generally corrupt attempts to deceive when truthful men have no more chance to answer. Just remember that **LIES ARE THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC**, and

**DON'T BE FOOLED**

# CHOOSE YOU THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE



# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 12, 1916.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Rom. xiv, 13, to xv, 3—Memory Verse, xiv, 16, 17—Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is called a temperance lesson and is no doubt intended to be used as an exhortation and a warning against the use of intoxicants, a most important topic, and a line of service on which we cannot do too much, but when I consider the intemperate people who are so often prominent in what is called temperance work I feel increasingly the need of getting at the root of the matter rather than prescribing for symptoms. The words "temperance" and "duty" are seldom used in the Scriptures, not over six or seven times in each in the whole Bible, and the meaning of temperance is self-control in every form (Acts xxiv, 25; I Cor. ix, 25; Gal. v, 23; II Pet. i, 6). As in Paul's talk with Felix and verse 17 of our lesson, righteousness comes first. In I Cor. vi, 9, 10, where the drunkard is mentioned among other gross sinners, the opening sentence is "The unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

The great topic of this epistle is righteousness, the word being used at least thirty-five times and fifteen of these in chapters iv and x. As in I, 17, it is the righteousness of God, that which God requires, and has provided fully and freely in Christ, but which men object to, preferring their own filthy rags of self-righteousness, character, reformation, duty and the like (Isa. lxiv, 6; Rom. x, 3). There is no possible way for any one, drunken or sober, moral or immoral, but to plead guilty, according to chap. iii, 19, and be justified freely by grace (iii, 24); then will come the peace and joy of being justified by faith (xiv, 17; xv, 13), and the patience and comfort of the Scriptures (xv, 4-6). It is no use to appeal to any kind of a sinner to do right, for until born again by receiving Christ all are said to be "in the flesh," merely "natural" people, and cannot please God (John i, 12, 13; Rom. viii, 7, 8).

When Christ is received as a personal Saviour and our righteousness, then we are said to be "in the Spirit," and by the Spirit we may be led, controlled, live and make no provision for the flesh or its lusts (Rom. xiii, 14; Gal. v, 16-25). Salvation, of which the first eight chapters of this letter tell us so fully, is the free gift of God for all who will receive it, or rather Him (Rom. vi, 23; Rev. xxi, 6; xxii, 17), and there are no differences nor degrees, for all who are in Christ have all the benefits of His finished work and are equally saved and delivered from the wrath to come (I Thess. i, 10). Now, as saved people, we are supposed to have done with self and walk in His steps who never pleased Himself, but always pleased the Father and lived and died to save others (Rom. xiv, 7; xv, 3; Pet. ii, 21-23; John viii, 29; Gal. ii, 20). If we thus had the good of others at heart instead of our own selfish ends we would not talk of eating or drinking what we pleased regardless of others' infirmities.

We are here to win others to Christ and then to help build them up in Him, rooted and grounded in love and filled with all the fullness of God for service here and an abundant entrance into His kingdom by and by (xiv, 19; Eph. iii, 16-20; II Pet. i, 5-11). Although all believers are accepted in the beloved, washed, sanctified and justified and made meet to be partakers of His inheritance (Eph. i, 6, 7; I Cor. vi, 11; Col. i, 12), we are left here for service and good works, for which every one of us shall give account of himself to God at the judgment seat of Christ, where only saved people shall be approved and rewarded, or else burned up and we suffer loss (xiv, 7-12; I Cor. iii, 11-15). The service which will be rewarded will be that which He has wrought in us by His Spirit, according to Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21. We cannot expect that anything we do of ourselves that is not His working in us will have His approval.

When I was off duty for eleven weeks a little over three years ago because of heart failure, which many thought would take me home, nothing gave more comfort in my weakness as I lay in bed than Rom. xiv, 8: "Whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord. Whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." It is possible so to abandon ourselves to Him for life or death, for service or suffering, that His perfect will shall be everything to us, and our heart song shall be, "Not I, but Christ; 'Not I, but the grace of God' (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10). This will keep us so occupied with Himself that we shall not see others except to help them and will make us so sensitive to what He likes or dislikes that we shall not wish to allow that which He would condemn.

Forevermore, beside us on our way, The unseen Christ doth move, That we may lean upon His arm and say Dost Thou, dear Lord, approve? The kingdom to which we are hastening and which cannot come till He comes, if it fills our soul's vision, will lift us above all such matters as eating and drinking, and is there any harm in this or that, and our acceptable service of Christ will be manifestly righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (xiv, 17, 18).

## DEBUTANTE'S DANCING FROCK



This is one of the latest frocks to pass the critical eye of Dame Fashion. The skirt of this costume is a combination of tiny ruffles of sage green chiffon edged with narrow velvet ribbon. The puffed side-drapery is of the same shade, being of green tulle and with a wide band of gold lace. The bodice is of gold cloth, a wide berth of heavy corn lace. The three rows of black velvet add the finishing touches.

## MANY USES FOR A MARK

Monograms for Household and Table Linen and for Note Paper in Favor Again.

The monogram, which for several seasons was more or less out of favor, is in again. Separate letters formed into initials in round, diamond or square panels are also used. Single initials are used, too. Then there are ciphers, cryptic combinations of initials or other arrangement of initials or the letters of the name in odd and hidden fashion.

Marks of all these sorts can be used on household and table linen; on note paper they are engraved. Sometimes a book plate is no more than a cipher, and anything of this nature, because it is so personal, is sure to be effective.

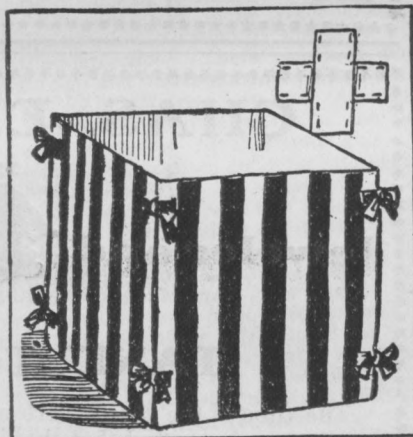
Some women make a point of having their marks on everything alike. This, of course, is so when a crest is used. But the same idea can be carried out with any other sort of symbol.

When it comes to ready-made marks there are many kinds. There are names woven in tape and initials, for linens, and there are paper and cloth initials over which one can embroider. There are printed book plates to paste into books, and there are dies for sealing wax and ready-stamped initialed paper.

## CHEAP WASTE-PAPER BASKET

Can Be Easily and Quickly Made and Serves All Purposes of More Expensive One.

This is a quickly made and very cheap receptacle for waste paper. First decide on the size you wish to make it, then cut two oblong pieces of cardboard that will divide into three squares the height and width you wish the basket to be; cover one side with plain sateen or paper and the other with black and white stripe; either



Waste-Paper Basket.

paste or seam the edges; place one piece over the other evenly to form a cross as shown in small diagram; stitch edges where they cross to form a firm foundation; make two holes in each side as shown by the short lines; bend the sides up, letting each form an even edge to the square bottom when folded, then join the edges of sides together by passing ribbon through the holes and tying in bows.

## For Rugs.

To clean rugs and carpets use the following compound: Make a suds with a good white soap and hot water and add fuller's earth to this until it is of a consistency of cream. Have plenty of clean drying cloths, a small scrubbing brush, a large sponge and a pail of fresh water. Put some of the cleaning mixture in a large bowl and dip the brush in it. Brush a small piece of the rug with this, then wash with the sponge and cold water. Dry as much as possible with the sponge, and finally rub with dry cloths. Continue this until certain all the rug is cleaned, and then let dry.



Joseph Irwin FRANCE

For United States Senator

## FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HUGHES and FAIRBANKS REPUBLICAN X

## FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote For One)

JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE REPUBLICAN X

## FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS (Vote For One)

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN X

# PROTECTION PREPAREDNESS AND AFTER PROSPERITY

The positive, constructive platform of the Republican Party has no "isms" in it. It means the welfare of all, the respect of the world, the sacredness of American rights and property and lives both at home and abroad.

## The Republican Doctrine of Tariff Protection

Means more this year than ever before to every American laborer and business man, his home, and his property, BECAUSE, after the war, in competition with cheap but efficient European labor, Tariff Protection will be the only means of UPHOLDING THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF WAGES, and will give us a chance to convert munitions plants into peace industries.

To guarantee the protection of American industries after the war it is necessary to elect not only a Republican President, but also a Republican Senate and House of Representatives.

The above illustration shows how this can be done by three X marks--one opposite Hughes and Fairbanks to vote for the entire electoral ticket, one opposite Joseph Irwin France for United States Senator and one opposite William H. Lawrence for Member of Congress.



William H. LAWRENCE

For Member of Congress

Published by authority of Galen L. Tait, Chairman and Treasurer, Republican State Central Committee.

## Bulletins On Hog Raising Offers Valuable Suggestions.

### USED BY MARYLAND FARMERS

Timely Directions For Proper Curing Prepared By The Maryland Experiment Station.

College Park, Md., November 2.—Valuable suggestions regarding the curing of pork, as published in the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 185, are of particular interest to hog raisers at this time. In regard to the curing of pork, the following recipes for the home curing were given by farmers in different sections of the State and include only those that have been used successfully for a number of years:

1. DRY SALT—This is one of the simplest methods of curing in vogue today. The meat is thoroughly rubbed with plain, dry, coarse salt and packed in large barrels. It is allowed to remain in the barrels from four to six weeks, depending on the weather. If the meat is taken from the barrels, the salt is thoroughly brushed off and the hams and shoulders sprinkled

with dry borax to keep away skippers. The last process is to hang the meat in the smoke house and smoke well with hickory or other hardwood for several days.

2. COMBINATION MIXTURE—This process is similar to the dry salt except that several other ingredients are added to the salt. For every thousand pounds of meat, the mixture is proportioned as follows: 10 quarts fine salt, 12 ounces saltpeter (dissolved in a pint of water), 8 ounces black pepper, 3 pounds brown sugar.

The ingredients are thoroughly mixed together and result in a damp, moist product. This is well rubbed into the flesh side of the meat, which, after treatment, is placed on a board that has previously been salted. The meat is so placed on the board that no two pieces touch. After curing for three or four weeks, the meat is treated with prepared or liquid smoke. It should be painted twice with this preparation, allowing about two days between treatments, and then sprinkled with borax and put in the meat house.

3. SPICED HAM CURE—The following recipe was furnished by a Maryland farmer who has the reputation of producing especially fine hams. The proportions for 100 pounds of

meat are as follows:

- 2 pounds brown sugar.
- ¼ pound saltpeter.
- ¼ pound black pepper.
- ½ pound red pepper.
- 2 quarts fine salt.
- 1 tablespoonful cloves.

Mix the ingredients together and then thoroughly rub all parts of the ham with the mixture. Place hams, skin side down, on boards, exercising care to see that they do not touch each other, and after all are in position, the remainder of the mixture is sprinkled on them. In about six weeks they are removed and smoked with hickory wood.

## Methods Of Cooking Vegetables

College Park, Md., November 2.—In instructions to her students in home arrangement, Miss K. A. Pritchett, of the Maryland Extension Service, gives valuable advice regarding the cooking of vegetables. She says, "Boiling and steaming are both very good methods of cooking vegetables, for no nutritive value is lost. In cooking in a large amount of water and then draining the water off, the mineral matter and flavors are lost, because they are dissolved in the water. For an economical dietary, this method should not be followed, because it is wasteful. Where the housewife can plan to get

the necessary mineral matter from meats or other sources, it may be allowable. It may also be used for old potatoes, beets of rank flavor and strong onions. A better method for fresh vegetables is stewing or cooking in a small amount of water, so that it is almost boiled away by the time the vegetables are cooked.

## Points To Remember.

1. When cooking vegetables, the general rule is to allow one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water.
2. Violent boiling water is no hotter than boiling water, and violent mashes and breaks the vegetables.
3. With some vegetables, like corn, it is more satisfactory to add the salt toward the end of the process, otherwise it hardens the fiber.
4. Drain the vegetables as soon as tender.
5. Cook strongly flavored vegetables, i. e., onions and cabbage, in an uncovered dish.
6. Vegetables that should be cooked with a small amount of water are greens, tomatoes, and tender young peas.
7. The less tender vegetables, such as peas, carrots, and the outer pieces of celery and celery tips, may be cooked and put through a sieve for soups.
8. Left-over vegetables may be reheated or used for soups.

