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THE CARROLL RECORD

Spring or Summer, you always need a good county weekly, no matter how busy you may be with your work.

VOL. 23.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 41

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Practically the entire stock of eggs held in storage through the winter was exhausted March 1, only 3200 cases remaining from the 5,000,000 cases held last August 1, the Federal Bureau of Markets announced this week.

Billy Sunday has announced that he will give all of the profits from his evangelistic campaign in New York, to war relief funds. He told his audience he did not want their money so much as he wanted them.

By the explosion of a coal oil stove, the home of Martin J. Spalding, near Emmitsburg, was destroyed by fire, last Friday afternoon. Only a few household effects were saved. The house was built only a few years ago.

The German Kaiser is trying to forestall revolution by ordering elections to be held, hereafter, of a more popular order, and not by classes, as heretofore. He promises to reward the faithfulness of the people by giving greater liberty, but would still hold on to the monarchical system of government.

The German Lutheran congregation, of Hagerstown, will disband and sell their property. Rev. E. C. Ide, the pastor, who is 70 years of age, resigned on account of his health and advancing age. The membership of the church has been gradually dwindling.

Better conditions for winter wheat are reported in the central and eastern parts of the principal wheat belt. Weather conditions generally were favorable and the crop continued to show improvement. From Nebraska southward the weather was very detrimental and the crop shows deterioration. In Kansas the wheat is pretty generally poor.

As a result of the general re-assessment of real property in Frederick county, the taxable basis has been increased near \$8,000,000. In other words, the re-assessment of property in this county represents an increased valuation to the extent of about 25 per cent. The present basis is \$30,474,393.28. With the new assessment, it will be near \$39,000,000.

About one hundred and fifty persons, mostly girls, were killed in a war munition plant at Eddy-stone, near Chester, Pa., on Tuesday. The buildings cost \$1,500,000 and were owned by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The factory was working under the direction of the Russian government, on shrapnel for the army. It is suspected that the work was done by a German plotter, but there is, as yet, no direct evidence of it.

Senator Orlando Harrison, of Worcester county; the Messrs Miller, of Allegany county, and other owners of Maryland orchards, unite in declaring that apple, peach and buds of other fruit trees are not impaired by the snow of Sunday night and by the cold weather which followed. They express the opinion that the fruit and vegetable crops in Maryland this year will exceed former records.

Students of Earlham College, a Quaker institution, Richmond, Indiana, have received enthusiastically the advice of President Kelly, given publicly, that each man should follow the dictates of his own conscience as to enlistment in the fighting branch or any other department of the army. President Kelly declared he believed it beyond the province of any church or institution to lay down a principle higher than the conscientious conviction of the individual.

A largely attended meeting of farmers was held in Chestertown, on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed pledging loyalty to the United States and determination to do everything possible to raise all the larger crops possible. It also was resolved that the State Board of Education revise the Compulsory School bill, so that all boys of 13 years of age and over be permitted to work; also that the Governor recommend to an extra session of Legislature that a law be passed exempting from military duty all farm laborers, and the State Roads Commission employ other than farm labor on work now in progress.

Governor Harrington set an example to the men of Maryland, on Tuesday, when he enrolled himself as available for service to his country. In doing so, he said, he would serve in any capacity; that he simply wanted to serve the country in time of conflict and that he was ready and willing to perform any class of service. Further commenting upon the matter, the Governor referred to the fact that he had never been a seafaring man, that he knew little or nothing about the handling of boats or the firing of a big gun, but said he believed that he was quite as able-bodied as other men of his age, or even older.

Foreigners Must Respect Flag.

Washington, April 9.—Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued today by the Department of Justice. The following notice was sent to federal attorneys and marshals: "Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the Proclamation of the President, issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and confinement."

Censorship of War News.

Since the declaration of war, readers of newspapers must understand that there is a certain amount of official censorship of the news in force; just how much, we do not know. It is noticeable, for instance, that we do not hear much of submarines sinking vessels, but it is hardly probable that this has stopped. Neither do we hear of vessels sailing for Europe, and it is hardly probable that sailings have stopped.

There is nothing said of the movements of American war ships, but it is practically a sure thing that they are on the job, somewhere. Nor is anything said of the approaches to our coast cities being mined, or otherwise protected, but it is equally sure that this is being done. The fact is, we are not getting much war news of any kind, except such as comes from the proceedings of Congress, and the enlistment activities, as well as favorable reports from the allies operations.

A large part of the censorship is justifiable, and part of the war game; but we think that what is happening in the war itself, so far as the battles are concerned, whether favorable to the allies—or, as we must say now, our side—or to the enemy, should continue to be legitimate public news.

Dr. Duttera's New Parish House.

The Salisbury, N. C., Evening Post of April 2, contains a lengthy descriptive article concerning the dedication of a new parish house in Salisbury by the First Congregational church, of which, Rev. Dr. W. B. Duttera, son of Amos Duttera, of Taneytown, is pastor. We have not space for the full article but give the substance of it.

"The dedication of the new Parish House of the First Congregational church, Rev. Dr. W. B. Duttera, pastor, took place Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation, the services being held in the auditorium of the first floor of the new building.

The Parish House is a modern and convenient structure and is well adapted for the purposes to which it has been dedicated. Its erection was hastened through the untiring efforts of the pastor, Dr. Duttera, who has not only superintended the work but constituted one of the chief laborers in its construction.

The Parish House is for Community service and not an exclusive Congregational institution. Its gymnasium and reading rooms as well as the auditorium and assembly rooms and roof garden are at the service of any commendable undertaking, meeting, or for use by the boys and girls of the city in holding club meetings, having social gatherings and the like. It will be open practically at all times, especially in the afternoon.

Paper Prices Rising Again.

Paper prices are again going upwards. Before the declaration of war, prices were on the stand-still, with a slight inclination downward, but all advices, this week are for a climb. A good Book paper that we purchased, for years, at \$4.75 per 100, and last year this time at \$7.00, was billed to us this week at \$10.25 per 100.

A notice from the manufacturer of press rollers announces a material advance in roller costs; metals of all kinds are still going, and such smaller items as glue, twine, binders materials, as well as inks, are calling for surprising advances. Envelopes are about double the original price, and cards and cardboard follow in the same procession; so, on the whole, the printer is not getting rid of his troubles, and the worst may be yet to come.

Woman Suffrage Meeting.

(For the Record.) The Just Government League of Carroll County, will hold a meeting in the Opera House, Westminster, Friday, April 20th., at 2.30 p. m., to which they cordially invite the public. Those who are interested in one of the great questions of the day, Women Suffrage and the Federal Amendment, will be given an opportunity to hear it ably discussed by Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, wife of Representative Kent, of California, herself a voter and worker from a suffrage state.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League, of Maryland, will also be present, and speak on present day needs of Suffrage in Maryland. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken to help defray the expenses of the League. Suffrage sentiment is developing rapidly in Carroll County, and it is hoped that all who are interested will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Mrs. Kent. Gentlemen are specially and cordially invited to be present.

Bryan Wants to Serve.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 6.—Former Secretary Bryan today sent this message to President Wilson:

"Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils I hereby tender my services to the Government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed. Assign me to any work that I can do until called to the colors. I shall through the Red Cross contribute to the comfort of soldiers in the hospital and through the Young Men's Christian Association aid in guarding the morals of the men in camp."

Mr. Bryan, with the rank of colonel, commanded a regiment of Nebraska volunteers during the Spanish-American War.

Mail Miscarried.

Last week, when we especially desired the Record to reach subscribers on Saturday, on account of the information relative to the Military census, by some mishandling on the part of the mail service, all of our papers for Western Maryland Railroad points failed to arrive in time for the Carriers, Saturday morning. This is an answer to a large number of complaints received.

NAVY ENLISTMENT URGED IN CARROLL CO.

Fifty Recruits are Asked. Public Meetings to be Held.

At the call of John Milton Reifsnider, chairman, the Carroll County Association, an organization formed at the time the Maryland soldiers went to the border, met in Westminster, Tuesday afternoon. The association is composed of from three to five committeemen from each of the 14 districts in the county. The object of the meeting was to quicken the patriotic conscience of the citizens and stimulate recruiting for the navy.

Mr. Reifsnider was chairman and H. Barton Gorsuch secretary of the meeting. The address was made by Arthur Henry Dodman, secretary of the Navy League of the United States. A stirring address was made by Judge James A. C. Bond, Robert S. McKinney, Dr. W. D. Brown, Ezra Caylor, George W. Yeiser, Frank Magee Lamotte, Zile Pickett and Henry Fuss. Dr. Sherman, Dr. Charles H. Diller, Senator Warfield, State's Attorney Seabrook and others also spoke.

Arrangements were made to hold mass meetings in Taneytown, Uniontown, Union Mills, Union Bridge, Mount Airy, Skylesville and other places in the effort to secure at least 50 recruits for the navy in Carroll. Five young men have gone to Baltimore in the last two days to join the navy: Fred. Bitzel and Francis Hunter, Westminster, and Dr. B. J. Asper, James B. Noyes and Edward Burke, of Springfield State Hospital, Skylesville.

A meeting will be held in Taneytown, Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, at the Opera House, for the purpose of encouraging enlistment, at which the following speakers will be present: Howard C. Hill, Secretary of State Industrial Commission, and State's Attorney W. L. Seabrook.

Parent-Teachers Association.

The seriousness of the times is demanding of every citizen his whole thought and attention to the great economic and civic questions. The solution of them depends upon a thorough understanding of them, and requires of each one a certain amount of education. What will be demanded of our children only the future can tell, but that it is our unquestioned duty to give them the best opportunities for meeting the duties of life, I think need hardly be demonstrated. To this end all parents ought and do, to the best of their understanding, strive, but not all parents at all times appreciate to the full the possibilities, conditions, and aims, as well as difficulties that are to be encountered. It is also more or less true that most parents would gladly co-operate with the teachers in securing the best results, but the opportunity is lacking; that teachers generally gladly invite and accept intelligent suggestions and criticisms is also universally true, but individual efforts are, however, never fruitful of the best results. We seldom accomplish much without the general co-operation of a community, since intelligent, well thought and well discussed effort is much more satisfactory to all than sporadic individual effort.

Hence it follows that there should be a united support of all in every community; a close alliance between the teacher and the public; a willingness to help and to assist as well as to direct criticism in an intelligent manner. This result is best attained through the organization in every community of a parent-teachers association. This type of community organization has been found to accomplish most excellent results in moulding public opinion, in giving wholesome support to the school, and in bringing the teachers into closer touch with the people of the community, and as a result there is always a much better understanding of the mutual interests involved. In this county such organizations now exist in Union Bridge, New Windsor, Uniontown and Hampstead. I believe I speak for all teachers when I subscribe my name in advocating such organizations in every community, and I trust for the good of all concerned, the progressive citizens in every community will organize at once in a spirit of hearty co-operation for the betterment of their schools.

M. S. H. UNGER, Supt.

There will be a meeting of the parents and teachers of Westminster, at the High School Building, Friday evening, April 20th., at 7.30, hear addresses made by representatives of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, Maryland Branch, for the purpose of organizing a parent-teachers organization in Westminster. It is to be hoped that all persons interested in the welfare of the Westminster schools will attend and assist in perfecting such an organization.

A similar meeting is scheduled at New Windsor, on Saturday afternoon, April 21st. The same speakers will address the organization already formed in that place.

Marriages Rapidly Increasing.

In Baltimore and other cities, it is said that hundreds of young men are getting married with the hope of thereby escaping military service. At any rate, there has been a phenomenal increase in the issue of marriage licenses. As a matter of fact, getting married is not necessarily a sure exemption, and especially in the case of "slackers" who use marriage as a means of dodging.

There is no provision in the law directly exempting married men from service. The purpose of officials throughout the country has been to call first into service young men of between, say, 20 and 25 years of age, and to relieve from service those of that age who are married; provided that enough men of the desired age can be obtained, exclusive of the married ones. But there is nothing obligatory in this, and there seems to be no reason why the Government should not go behind the mere report of marriage to ascertain whether it was made to escape service, and, if so, to call the man.

Proclamation Regarding Agricultural Preparedness.

Whereas, the assembling of a large army for our country's service, and the help we will be privileged to give in supplying the people of Europe, with whom we are making common cause, will greatly increase the demand for agricultural and food supplies in this State and throughout the land, which in connection with the present shortage, makes the food problem a matter of grave concern, to be met and solved only through helpful, systematic and efficient food and co-operation; and Whereas, food preparedness is essential to military preparedness, and together form the basis which will insure American success in the days which are ahead;

Now therefore, I Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland, do hereby recommend and urge:

1. That the farmers of Maryland make every effort to place under cultivation the largest acreage possible, commensurate with the labor obtainable for proper cultivation and harvesting, and that intensive cultural methods be followed as far as possible, as this practice will give the best returns for the labor expended.

2. That farmers consult and closely co-operate with the Extension Service, an organization of the Maryland State College of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture Co-operating, whose specialists and county agents are trained to utilize every facility of the State and Federal Governments to insure better and larger crops.

3. That merchants, bankers, business and professional men organize, in each county of the State, in order to assist in obtaining and properly distributing labor for the farms; in purchasing and transporting seed, fertilizer, farming implements and other supplies, and generally in aiding and encouraging farmers in the production of large crops. The benefits of the National Farm Loan Bank of Baltimore should be understood and availed of by the farmers.

4. That farmers devote themselves chiefly to the production of staples which can be stored and disposed of during the winter months. Such staples will be in steady demand at good prices, throughout the year, and their production, therefore, is most important, both to the producer and to the consumer, and should be given preference over perishable products.

5. That groups of boys, and of women and girls, of the villages, towns and country, be organized for the growing, canning and preserving of food products. The Extension Service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture has already formed boys and girls into a number of groups, and will advise and co-operate with all who organize for this purpose.

6. The vacant lot and back-yard gardening and cultivation be encouraged and developed in Baltimore City and in other cities throughout the State. This can readily be made an important source of supply, as well as of profit, to those engaged in such work.

7. The more earnestly and faithfully the people of Maryland co-operate in the development of our agricultural resources, along the lines thus broadly suggested, the more prepared will be our country to meet successfully the conditions which confront us; the more efficient will be the aid we give in restoring peace in the world, and the greater will be the individual's personal contribution to that result.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the Capitol, in the City of Annapolis, on the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

EMERSON E. HARRINGTON, GOVERNOR.

THOS. W. SIMMONS, Secretary of State.

Lutherans Urge Loyalty.

Whereas, the Government of the United States has declared that our beloved country is in a state of war, and it becomes the duty of all citizens to give the authorities their most earnest support, we the presidents of the three general Lutheran bodies in America, viz.: the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the south, do hereby call upon and request the 1,400,000 members of these bodies, now, as they ever have done, to affirm and approve by word and act, their loyalty to the president and congress of the United States; and we further recommend to the congregations in our cities and towns that they form or unite in forming American Red Cross chapters in their respective communities for the amelioration of the lot of our brave soldiers and sailors, and that they offer up prayers that the war may end with honor to our country, and in an early and perpetual peace.

T. E. SCHMAUK, J. A. SIMMASTER, M. G. G. SCHERER, Members executive committee of the quadricentennial of the Reformation, Philadelphia, April 9.

Cardinal Gibbons will Support War.

Cardinal Gibbons has announced that, although strong for peace, he is ready to lend his influence in support of war, and says there must be no shirking on the part of Americans, in order that an early peace may result.

Maryland, he said, should be the first to show its loyalty by giving the President the men for the navy that have been allotted to this State. Headed that every young Marylander without dependents for support should step up and enroll his name and thus complete the roster of 500 that the nation has asked of this State. The counties especially should be heard from, he said, and he expressed the hope that Catholic young men would lead the way in enlistment. He gave his hearty indorsement to the work of the committee that is trying to assemble this group of 800 men for the country's sea forces.

WAR PREPARATIONS BEING ACTIVELY MADE.

Recruiting and Finance the Two Leading Questions.

Formal declaration of war against Germany finally passed in the House, last Friday, and it was at once signed by the President. The vote in the House was 373 to 50, the most of the latter, since the vote, being fully allied with the majority, but whose convictions compelled them to vote against war. The proclamation of the President calls on all citizens to support the government, and with its signing all the naval forces were called to the colors.

Both houses of Congress have been busy, all week, with financial and other questions relating to the war, and will not be carried off its feet in a panic to do things by wholesale, nor to invest the President with any more authority than necessary. As one said the "United States must not depart from Democracy in order to bring Democracy to the rest of the world." Therefore, there is a disposition to make all needed appropriations, liberally, but to know, first, what they are to be made for.

The question of a war draft, or prescription, is also being considered very carefully, the plan of the administration being to first call for 500,000 soldiers between the ages of 19 and 23 years, in addition to raising all of the state troops to their full war strength.

On Monday, Austria formally broke all diplomatic relations with the U. S., and this government promptly seized 14 Austrian vessels in American ports. Nearly 100 German vessels, of all sorts, had been previously seized, and their crews placed under guard.

On Tuesday, the House Committee on Ways and Means agreed on a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000, and \$2,000,000,000 additional in certificates of indebtedness, the latter to be redeemed at the expiration of one year, both bonds and certificates to bear 3 per cent interest. It is the purpose to redeem the certificates through a system of direct taxation within the year, the details of which are being worked out.

The war department prepared on Thursday, to issue instructions to recruiting offices, which will be in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular army and the existing units of the National Guard. All recruits enlisted since the declaration of war and those to be enlisted hereafter will be notified that they will be discharged at the close of the war, putting them in the status of wartime volunteers.

A total of 4355 men already have been enrolled in the Regular Army, who will come under such a status. This number of recruits was accepted during the first 10 days after the passage of the war resolution.

Analysis of the pending Administration bill as it affects the Regular Army and the National Guard shows that provision is made for the absorption of 517,868 volunteers. Of these 161,519 will be needed to fill up the Regular Army and 206,349 for the National Guard. As 150,000 men must be withdrawn from these two services within six months to train the first 500,000 increment of the selective conscription army, their places must be taken by that number of additional volunteers.

By this plan, while absorbing the volunteer spirit of the country, the feasibility of depending entirely upon volunteers will be demonstrated. Army officers are certain that it will show Congress, where there are some doubts of the selective conscription plan, that conscription is necessary to maintain an army adequate to meet the present situation.

Main Events of the War.

The main war news of the week was the continuation of the drive of the British forces, which is reported to have resulted in the capture of about 11,000 Germans and a large supply of guns and war material, and the occupation of considerable territory. This is in Belgium and the fighting is still in progress. German reports do not concede as extensive losses as the British claim.

Brazil has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, which practically means a state of war.

There is a rumor that both Austria and Bulgaria are seeking separate peace, through Switzerland. It is conceivable that this might be true of Bulgaria, but hardly of Austria.

Kill Flies and Save Lives.

Kill at once every fly you can find and burn his body.

Observers say that there are many reasons to believe there will be more flies this season than for a number of years. The killing of just one fly now means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Clean your own premises; see and insist that your neighbors do likewise. Especially clean "out-of-the-way-places," and every nook and cranny. Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is too filthy to mention.

The fly has no equal as a germ "carrier"; as many as five hundred million germs have been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the "carrier" of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a housekeeper is uncleanly and inefficient. Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance.

April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign. The farming and suburban districts provide ideal breeding places, and the new born flies do not remain at their birth place but migrate, using railroads and other means of transportation, to towns and cities.

Kill flies and save lives?

Board of Education.

The Board of Education of Carroll county met in regular session at the office of the Board, Wednesday, April 4th, 1917. All members were present except Commissioner Feeser. The usual order of business followed.

The greater part of the Board's time during the session was taken up in hearing delegations from Union Bridge and Hampstead, and petitions from Skylesville and Franklin District regarding enlarged facilities for their schools. In all cases new buildings are demanded, The Board, however, was compelled to reply to all these applications that there was not sufficient funds to do any constructive work this year.

The Board ratified the action of the Committee for the purchase of the Smith land, in Union Bridge, to enlarge the public school grounds of that community. The Board also ratified the action of the Committee in acquiring the old Manchester Academy in the town of Manchester for school purposes.

In view of the chaotic state of the coal business in this country, it was impossible for a number of the coal dealers in this County to offer their bids for supplying the schools with coal in time for this Board meeting. The Board, therefore, extended the time for receiving bids until the next regular meeting in May, and it is hoped that all bids will be in by that time.

The Board authorized the standing Committee for the Westminster District to consider further the question of providing additional quarters for the increased demands for the schools of Westminster for next year, and make report at the next meeting.

The Board contributed \$10.00 to each of the following schools for the purposes designated:

Pearl Garrity, teacher, Ridge School, organ; Mabel Lambert, teacher, Piney Creek, library; E. W. Cramer, teacher, Union Bridge, library; F. R. Young, Mt. Airy, stable on school premises.

Other incidental matters being discussed and passed upon, the Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, April 9th, 1917.—A. Melvin Bay, administratrix of Nathan Bay, deceased, returned an inventory of leasehold property and settled her second account.

The last will and testament of Samuel H. G. Hollingsworth, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Jesse Hollingsworth, who received a warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Maudie Frank, executrix of John F. Frank, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell real and personal property.

The last will and testament of John C. Harman, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Delia V. Basler, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Martha A. Humbert and George C. Humbert, administrators of John C. Humbert, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled their first and final account.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1917.—The sale of real estate of Joseph S. Shipley, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The last will and testament of Clotworthy Birnie, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Amelia H. Birnie, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Jesse Hollingsworth, executor of Samuel H. G. Hollingsworth, deceased, returned an inventory of real and personal property. Ernest Wolf and George Wolf, executors of Peter Wolf, deceased, settled their first account.

Benjamin Croft, administrator of Benjamin Croft, Jr., deceased, settled his first and final account.

Perla McMaster, administratrix of Thomas H. Wright, deceased, settled her first and final account. The last will and testament of Thomas H. Wright, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters of administration were granted unto Perla McMaster.

"Wisdom" of the Owl is Bunk.

The Greeks made the owl the emblem of wisdom. Shakespeare makes the witches add the wing of an owl to their cauldron of deadly potion, and "was the sale of that shrieked the fatal bellman." For centuries the owl was accused of such evil practices as luring hunters into dangerous swamps and causing the bride to commit suicide just twenty-four hours before the time set for the wedding. Napoleon exhorted his soldiers to sleepless vigilance with the command: "Sleep with the owls and get up with the larks."

Since it has been recognized that the owl is a beneficial bird, economically important as a destroyer of rats, mice and gophers, there is an increasing tendency to restore its classic significance. Like many people of deliberate manner and few words, owls are not as wise as they look. They are quite easily caught in traps. In case the barn in which the owls make their home catches fire the owls usually burn to death. They get along very well in captivity when they are comfortably housed and fed either nice or a variety of food, but they can not live on a diet of raw pork or beef.

The barn owl, also called the white or golden owl, is easily distinguished by a heart shaped ring surrounding its face, which is formed by a layer of feathers radiating from each eye. The eyes are rather large and the yellow iris opens and closes about the pupil similar to the arrangement in a cat's eye, only the pupil in the owl's eye is round when contracted instead of being elongated. In the dark the pupil is expanded until it covers most of the eye, giving it the appearance of a shining coal.

Owls are loyal lovers, and it is believed that they remain mated through life. In some instances both parents sit together on the eggs, and when the young hatch out they take turns at feeding and caring for the offspring. A nest of owls makes much hissing, snapping of beaks and fluttering of wings during the entire night, but all is quiet during the day.—Exchange.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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P. B. ENGLAB, 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, APRIL 13th., 1917.

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.



"Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

WE WOULD ALL FEEL VERY comfortable, just now, if we had a big standing "regular army" to do our fighting, so that we need not concern ourselves about more volunteers. But, what is a "regular army" made of? Just young men, mostly, who have homes, fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts.

A REVOLUTION in Germany, that would turn out the Kaiser and his family, would bring peace to the world quicker than all of the Allied armies. And just that will come, some day. Germany, as a Republic, would be as peaceable a country as the United States, for the common people of Germany are as good citizens as any in the world.

THIS COUNTRY is full of "bums" of various sorts, who tramp the country more or less as a menace to property and safety. These fellows should be rounded up and put into the army, when fit, or made to do some real work for the government. In these times, when good honest citizens find it hard enough to provide enough to eat for themselves, the government has no right to let the burden of "tramps" rest on the people.

Our Country First.

The RECORD is not a recruiting agency, and will take little part—at present, at least—in urging enlistments. That is a matter for the individual conscience and decision—for the call—of what each one conceives to be duty. We will therefore, in the future as in the past, treat the questions of the war largely as news items continue to give, concisely, the main events of the week, and such other relative matters as seem to us to be within our sphere.

It is time now for all to stop useless discussions and criticism, and face the situation as Americans confronting a condition that has passed their power to change. Sentimentalism, pacifism, the right or wrong of Germany's course, are issues of the past. What we prefer, as individuals, must now largely give way to "doing our bit" for our government.

National mottoes have displaced individual mottoes, whether we like them or not; and a determination to be loyal and brave in the face of danger, is now a prime necessity, as well as virtue. We still think that there is no likelihood of any great war involving loss of life to Americans; but we must prepare to defend our homes, and country, and National honor, as befits a great Nation. There is no other sane course left.

As to Selling on Sunday.

We have recently noticed several broadsides from our neighbor, *The Independent*, of Littlestown, against certain butchers and confectioners of the town for keeping open and selling on Sunday, and thereby violating the law. Evidently, this is done because nobody seriously objects; that is, no one invokes the law, by prosecuting the offenders. If that be the case, then the whole town is *particeps criminis*, as the lawyers say, and there is no particular justification in lambasting the dealers because they are no better than the rest of the citizens of the town.

Besides, it occurs to us that if it is criminal to sell, it ought to be criminal to buy. Just as soon as customers stop going to these places, we venture to say that criminal selling will come to an end. To sustain the theoretical proposition that a dealer must necessarily be more honest than his patrons, is some job, even for our versatile neighbor, and we suggest that he get after the buying end rather

more strongly, as being the real fault of the whole sinful business.

Of course, every shop-keeper should obey the laws, and especially our Sunday laws; but we can easily see, in these days of sharp commercial rivalry, that a lot of conscientious dealers might be seriously injured in their business, by just one less conscientious fellow in a town, and that these conscientiously inclined ones may rather easily excuse their own delinquency by arguing that "customs make laws" when the "customs" are set by their week-day customers, presumably to suit their own (un-Sunday-like) convenience.

The People Should Demand Legislative Economy.

Notwithstanding the fact that our last Congress set such an inexcusable example, and robbed the "pork barrel" by wholesale, smaller governmental divisions should display better sense, in the face of enormous war taxes, and demand, not unusual economy, but the kind of economy we ought always have, though do not get—the economy of common sense, and fair pay for actually needed public service and public improvements.

This is the worst possible time for the exercise of grab schemes by private institutions and interests; for the building, or maintaining, at public expense, of new propositions not absolutely demanded for the public service; for providing luxuries, or for displacing present equipments that can be made do further service; for placing in operation expensive changes that are partly experimental; or for paying salaries to unnecessary public officials.

The people who pay the taxes, and who will now have to pay war taxes of different kinds, as well as increased living and business expenses, should interest themselves, effectively and promptly, in condemning and forbidding all unnecessary and luxuries, such as are paid for out of public treasuries, no matter where found. If those who handle our public funds are not willing to adopt a regime of this kind, they should be turned out, the sooner the better.

There is no necessity for a stingy policy, to the extent of crippling any needed public service. It is never good business to let property of any kind depreciate for want of repair, or needed betterments. Real economy is the very best caretaker, and the *real thing* is what we want now.

If we have in positions of power men with "fads" to work off, they should be made move on. If we have any recent legislation, not yet fully equipped, that is of a character easy to be dispensed with, appropriations should be withheld until a more favorable time. The taxpayers, are bound to have heavy burdens, at best, but they should be made as light as possible.

Shall the U. S. Send an Army to France?

It is a very important question as to how far this country ought to go in the matter of war. There is unquestionably a strong sentiment against war of any kind, but this will now naturally recede and the spirit of unity prevail to uphold National freedom and honor, and to aid in securing something like Democracy for the whole world. The other question, however, remains, and it is summed up in this—Shall the United States send an army to France or Belgium?

Many who favor fighting the submarines, and if possible drive them off the sea, and who favor moral and financial support to the Allies, oppose going much further. They prefer the attitude taken by Japan, and say that our chief grievances against Germany can be amply pressed without sacrificing lives through an invading army, especially when such an army must be raised by prescription.

Col. Roosevelt favors sending a large army to France. Certainly, if the Colonel is able to raise a large volunteer army for this purpose, this country could equip and transport it, and that would largely satisfy the objections to our becoming invaders, because the men would themselves elect to become such. Col. Roosevelt, in a recent speech in New York, said:

"The American people are united behind the President in the determination to wage effective, aggressive war for our own rights and for the rights of humanity and civilization. I believe that our people now realize that the system of universal military service is the only efficient and the only adequately democratic system. I, of course, most earnestly hope for the passage of legislation establishing the principle of universal obligatory military service and training.

In addition, I believe that the American people desire that in the immediate future we send abroad an expeditionary force. It is an excellent, an indispensable thing, to raise money for and furnish supplies for our allies. This must, of course, be done. But more than this must be done. The American people wish to do their own fighting. They do not wish merely to pay others to fight for them. They believe that we owe it to ourselves and to the national honor to send a fighting force of at least an army corps under the American flag to the front at the earliest moment. This army corps should be commanded by one of our first-class regular major generals. It might consist of three or perhaps only two divisions.

I have asked permission to raise a division which would be in this army corps and under its commander. No unwelcome precedent can possibly be created by permitting an ex-President of the United States of previous military experience to raise such a division and to serve with it at the front under command of the general who heads the army corps."

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.

The Vote in the House.

Of the 435 members of the House of Representatives 373 voted in favor of the war resolution and 50 against it, 12 members being absent through sickness or other causes. Those in opposition constitute about 12 per cent. of the entire membership of the House. Thirty-two Republicans, sixteen Democrats, one Socialist and one Prohibitionist composed the opposition. If we assume that this 12 per cent. represented one-eighth of the American people, say 12,000,000, the 373 votes may be assumed to represent 88,000,000 out of a population of 100,000,000. But that, we think, is crediting the peace-at-any-price. Congressmen with a far larger following than they really have. There were only five votes against the resolution from Southern States—two from Alabama, one from North Carolina, one from South Carolina and one from Texas—and only one vote from an Eastern Congressman, that of Mr. London, the Socialist member from New York. The other 44 votes came from the West. Three came from California, two from Colorado, six from Illinois, one from Ohio, three from Iowa, two from Kansas, one from Michigan, four from Minnesota, one from Montana (Miss Rankin), four from Missouri, one from Nevada, three from Nebraska, two from South Dakota, two from Washington and nine from Wisconsin. Of Wisconsin's eleven Congressmen nine voted the LaFollette ticket of surrender. Wisconsin, therefore, contributed the lion's, or rather the ass' share of the percentage.

It would not be fair to say that all the votes in opposition were influenced by political considerations. Ohio has a large German population, or population of German descent, and but one vote was cast by the Ohio delegation against the resolution. Illinois, which also has a large foreign population, cast six against it; but one of its foremost pacifists of Teutonic leanings heretofore, Congressman Mann, voted in favor of it. Nebraska's three votes were probably influenced in part of Mr. Bryan's long campaign against war, and we see the same influence reflected in the South Dakota, Washington and Minnesota votes. Making allowances, however, for the genuine pacific sentiment, there can be no question that if there had been no so-called foreign constituencies in the West the vote in the House from that section against the resolution would have been diminished by half.

At all events, whatever the impelling causes and motives of the fifty opposition Congressmen, it is only proper to assume that hereafter they will support with all their hearts and heads the policy which the country has decided upon. It is well that they should have been given a full and free opportunity to make their arguments and to record their views. After this, however, they must not only acquiesce, but actively cooperate. Until yesterday they had a right to disagree; from now on disagreement with the purpose to which this country is pledged cannot be regarded with toleration or charity.—*Balt. Sun.*

Why Ministers Sons Go Wrong.

They don't. Sporadic cases are responsible for this popular and age-old fiction. The success of ministers' sons in life's activities is eighteen times greater than that of the sons of any other class of men. Among the noted men of English History it was found that 350 were the sons of doctors, 510 the sons of lawyers, but 1,270 were the sons of ministers. Of the ninety-nine foreign members of the French Academy of Science one in every eight is a minister's son, and of the foreign members of the English Academy of Science one in every six was reared in the atmosphere of a parsonage.

The French Scientist, De Candolle, says that "the sons of the clerical families have actually surpassed during two hundred years in contributions to the roll of eminent scientists the similar contributions of any other class of families." Among the most brilliant men in every profession in America today minister's sons are pre-eminent. Beginning with President Wilson the list is unparalleled.

Is not their success largely the fruit of good parentage and careful and more or less rigid training in an atmosphere of purity? Does not such wholesome discipline show that the old Scripture, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," has not yet outlived its usefulness? Does not the habit of church-going in childhood have a beneficial effect of incalculable worth upon the after life of the child? If we would judge a home by the value of its human products, there is no other place comparable to the humble home of the minister for the making of real men.—*The Country Parson.*

Home Garden Hints.

Practically all truck crops do better on a sandy soil than on one that is sticky and heavy. Larger-sized crops, however, such as cabbage, tomatoes, beans, and peas, will do well on heavy soil provided it contains the necessary vegetable matter. The soil in most back-yard gardens is distinctly heavy. It will help the soil greatly if the owner works into it a good amount of finely sifted coal ashes free from all cinders. Coal ashes are used largely for the physical effect in breaking up a compact, heavy soil. Such ashes do not take the place of fertilizer. Plentiful use of well-rotted manure is still more beneficial in breaking up heavy

soil because this improves the texture and adds fertilizing material.

Many garden soils are sour. To offset acidity and also to improve the physical properties of the soil the garden specialists recommend the use of lime. Burnt lime should be applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre or slaked lime at the rate of about 1,500 pounds per acre. A garden plot 50 by 100 feet is approximately one-ninth of an acre.

To apply the lime, broadcast it and mix it freely with the surface soil by harrowing or raking. Lime should be applied before the crops are set out or planted and should not be applied at the same time that fertilizer or manure is put on.

Manure will greatly improve land. If well-rotted manure is not available, it may be advisable to use a complete chemical fertilizer. Apply at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre a mixture containing 2 to 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 1 to 2 per cent potash. The amateur gardener will find it easier to use ready-mixed fertilizer, which can be obtained from any reliable dealer.

No amount of fertilizer, water, and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden. Home gardeners before attempting for the first time to use a back yard or other space should consider carefully how many hours a day any part of the yard is in shadow from buildings, fences, or trees. At least five hours of sunlight a day is necessary for a successful garden. The more sunlight they get the better it is for most vegetables. For this reason it is best practice to put plants of low habit between tall-growing plants, which will shade them for the greater part of the day. As a rule, foliage crops such as lettuce, spinach, and kale do fairly well in partial shade, but even these must have sunshine two or three hours a day. In laying out the garden, therefore, use shadier parts for such plants and reserve the sunny spaces for those which must have plenty of sunlight to grow and fruit properly.—*Ag. Dept. Weekly News Letter.*

Some Good Advice.

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when bilious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do well to follow their example.

Trouble with the Wireless.

There is a good deal of trouble now with the wireless. It has got to be a sort of a plaything, and the boys in the high schools are having lots of fun with it. It has got to be so prevalent that one can encounter a message flitting through the air at almost any point. The government stations are complaining that amateur and private messages are so cluttering up the air that it is almost impossible for them to transmit an important public message. It is a strange situation that a boy in one town will be talking with a boy in another and thwarting the United States in its effort to get in a word. It has happened that the government dispatch, relating to some great national movement, has collided with another about a game of ball or a kissing party. But such is science. The boys now take off the weather intelligence and the markets as they ramble through the air. In the big match games of baseball in New York or Chicago the anxious schoolboy in Columbus goes to the roof and listens to the results of the game told in the ether as soon as it is played. It is mighty interesting, even if sometimes it is annoying.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Hope for a Liberal Germany.

The destruction of Russia's autocracy leaves that of Prussia in a more exposed position, more subject to assault from within and criticism from without. A liberal Germany, representing in government and policy what is best and noblest in German thought and civilization, would offer no menace to the rights of other nations and peoples, and would in due time be able to secure the respect and influence throughout the world that naturally belongs to the German people. An utterly false sense of national power and its exercise in relation to the rights and liberties of other nations has become bound up with German imperial policy. This insane determination to secure Germany's future through sheer assertion of strength and dominance has now turned almost the entire world against militant Germany.

Everything of a reasonable sort that Germans have aspired to gain would have been theirs in due time if they had been content to live quietly and at peace. At the very moment when the growth of freedom in the world was making old-fashioned imperial systems obsolete, Germany was trying to create the old-fashioned kind of empire. The British Empire is in essence little more than a voluntary association of free and self-governing peoples. Germany has a whole different theory and policy of empire from that of Britain.—From "The Progress of the World," in the *American Review of Reviews* for April, 1917.

For Your Child's Cough.

Here's a pleasant cough syrup that every child likes to take, Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your child has a deep hacking cough that worries you give him Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey, the soothing pine balsams relieve the cough, loosen the phlegm and heal the irritated tissues. Get a bottle to-day at your druggist and start treatment at once. 25c.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Fine Assortment of Goods to meet the demands of the Spring Season.

WE HAVE on display a very fine stock of goods, in every Department, to meet the demands of the season and feel sure you will be repaid if you call here for your Spring needs.

Dress Goods.

This Department is filled with a choice lot of the seasons latest productions as Taffeta and Messaline Silk, Crepe-de-chines, Tub Silks, plain and striped Voiles, Chiffon Silks and Linens, etc.

Ladies' Waists.

We are showing a very nice lot of Ladies' Waists in Lawns, Silks, etc., made from good quality material and of good workmanship. Our prices range from 50c to \$4.00.

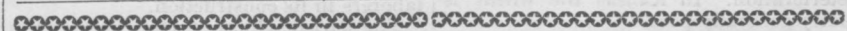
Ladies' Shoes for Spring.

We have a very pretty line of these in the late styles in White, Black and Tans.

Men's Suits.

Don't fail to visit our Clothing Department and get acquainted with the latest styles in Clothing. We have just received another shipment of suits which makes our line about complete in all respects.

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

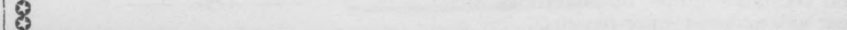


THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Said a stranger, "I would like to have something to eat, but I am not very hungry. All I want is a little corn pone." "Come right in," she said, "Ef cawn pone is all what yu wants yu cum to th' right place. We ain't got nothing else but."

As for Preparedness and Efficiency, we have "Nothing else but"

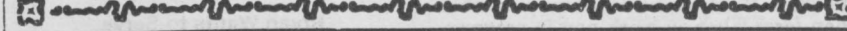
THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY.



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Each memorial in my exhibition of Monuments, and Headstones and Markers makes its appeal with some particular expression for character and strong individuality. Here, owing to the magnitude of my business, you find a larger variety, finer quality and designs, better values and superior service. Come in and see the actual memorials. I will be glad to personally answer questions, make suggestions and quote prices—which by the way you will find comparatively low.

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200 Monuments and Headstones to select from.
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Making the Farm Pay

CORN IN DRY REGIONS.

Need of Getting Moisture Into Soil and Conserving It.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

As lack of moisture more than anything else limits corn yields in droughty regions the first question regulating each operation should be, "What will be its effect upon the soil moisture supply?"

The authorities state that while summer fallow frequently results in greater yields of corn, the practice has not proved practicable. They therefore advise beginning the preparation of land to prevent loss of moisture and to put the surface into condition to receive moisture as soon as the preceding crop will permit. Cultivation after the re-



BREAKING VIRGIN LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

moval of the preceding crop is profitable if it stops or prevents a growth of weeds. But if the growing season is past dead weeds may catch more snow than would be caught by a cultivated surface.

Fall disking, or listing, is usually beneficial in putting the land in better condition to prevent the soil from blowing, to hold the snow and to prevent runoff. The penetration of moisture is slow, and when rains occur evaporation is rapid from hard soil surfaces, such as usually follow the growing of small grain. The chances of storing moisture are increased by loosening such compact surfaces as early as possible. Whether plowing is necessary, however, depends very much upon the type of soil. Most heavy clay soils are best put in proper condition by plowing. Sandy or light loam soils should not be plowed in the fall and left bare during the winter in regions where soil blowing is likely to occur. If however it becomes advisable to plow such soils in the fall, blowing of the plowed area may be checked by top dressing with barnyard manure.

Deep plowing should always be done in the fall or very early in the spring to allow more moisture to penetrate and the soil to settle before planting time.

On sloping land the plowing, listing and cultivating should follow on a level along the slopes or around the hills.

The moisture saved makes this a profitable practice, and very often the prevention of runoff is necessary to avoid erosion, with the loss of the richest portions of the soil.

Alfalfa land to be prepared for corn should be fallowed one year or plowed early the previous summer.

Growing plants draw large quantities of water from the soil and subsoil. All growth of weeds and volunteer grain on land to be planted to corn should be prevented.

Deep plowing and subsoiling should be done in the fall rather than at corn planting time. Soil put in the right condition to take in moisture to a considerable depth is also open to the air and dries out rapidly. If necessary to plow in the spring for corn the plowing should be done early and should not be deep, and the ground should be packed immediately. Plowing under several inches of snow is an effective and sometimes a practicable way of getting moisture into the ground.

Dairy Farming Profitable.

Dairying is an economical form of agriculture, and economy and thrift are handmaidens of prosperity. It retains upon the farm the larger portion of the fertility of the crop and thus the productivity of the fields is kept up without recourse to expensive commercial fertilizers. Dairy farms are invariably highly productive because the fertility is returned and because a plentiful supply of humus is supplied to the soil. Dairy farming is economical in that it utilizes practically all the land. Parts that are unsuited to the plow can in a variety of cases be turned to pasture.

Corn For Poultry.

Do not supply too much corn to laying hens. It is very heating, and it is too fattening for hens that are to make eggs. It is a good winter feed, but too much fat stored in a hen's body interferes with the laying functions.

DAIRY WISDOM.

- Fine cornmeal for the skim-milk calf is a good substitute for the more expensive oilmeal.
- Have your heifers from the good milkers.
- The practice of selling all the calves is what hurts the dairy business.
- Test and test and in a short time all the nonpaying cows will be missing.
- One of the necessities of a stable is a good thermometer.

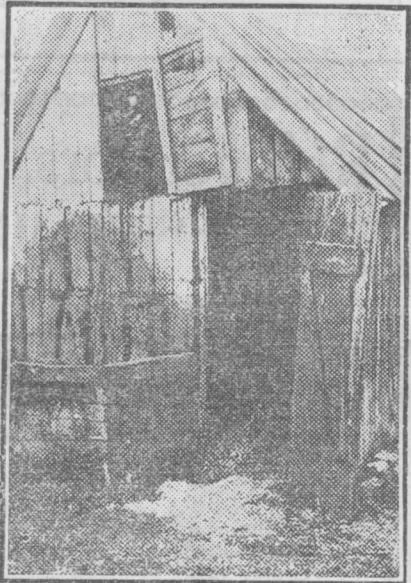
THE PRODUCTION OF SANITARY MILK

In circular 61, issued by the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, Charles North suggests the grading of milk as a substitute for dairy inspection, says Hoard's Dairyman. In other words, his plan is to determine whether or not milk is sanitary by its bacterial content rather than by the conditions under which it is produced. Of course, in order to have milk of low bacterial content it is necessary for the farmers and dairymen to adopt sanitary methods, but expensive equipment is not a necessity for such production.

The plan suggested in the above mentioned circular is to grade the milk according to the number of bacteria it contains and to pay a small bonus or premium above the market price for milk of the best grade.

The following quotation illustrates how this plan worked out in one of the eastern dairy districts:

"At Oxford, Pa., this milk producing system already has been established. Oxford is a very large milk shipping station to which ninety-eight dairy farmers take their milk for shipment to Philadelphia. It was not possible immediately to transform such a large group of farmers into clean milk producers. They were therefore divided into two classes, sixty-three of the



It is next to impossible to produce clean milk under the conditions here depicted. A foul barnyard keeps the legs and udder in a constant state of filth, more or less of which is bound to fall in the pail during the process of milking. The barnyard pictured is happily disappearing, but too many are still evident in some communities.

producers going to one door in the shipping station, called the Grade A department, and the rest of the producers bringing their milk to another part of the building, called the Grade B department.

"The stimulus of the bacterial tests and the bonus acted with such force on these producers that in a short time all of them graduated into the Grade A department. The records of individual farmers taken from the laboratory books show in a remarkable manner the reduction of bacteria from many millions under the old methods down to a thousand and even less than a thousand as a result of the adoption of new methods."

Dr. North suggests the following precautions to be observed in the production of sanitary milk:

- Use small mouthed, covered milking pails.
- Keep the cow's udder clean.
- Milk with dry hands.
- Sterilize pails and cans and all other utensils with an abundance of boiling water.
- Beware of milk strainers. Use only cheesecloth, washed and boiled before each use.
- Beware of open coolers. Cool night's milk, winter and summer, by placing cans in tanks of cold water, ice water or running water preferred.
- Beware of wooden paddles or stirring rods. Use only metal stirring rods scalded before using.

Air Spaces In Barn Walls.

The walls of the cow barn on the Hoard's Dairyman farm are constructed as follows: Two by four studding are set sixteen inches apart at the outer edge of sill, and to this the clapboards are nailed. The inside of the studding is lined with heavy building paper, and over this a 2 by 2 strip is nailed. Then another layer of building paper is put on, and on this another series of 2 by 2 strips is nailed, which is also covered with building paper. The inside of the building is then sheathed with shiplap, and we have three dead air spaces that give warmth and help to make the ventilation system give more efficient service.

GET MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



DAIRY FEED

Digestible Protein is what you need in your Dairy Feed. "Spring Garden" Brand contains 20% protein, digestible protein, proven by test; a larger percentage than any other feed for the price. Agricultural Station tests prove its better feeding value.

"Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the result of a great many practical experiments with some of the best herds in the State of Maryland. The mixture contains nothing but good milk producers and water absorbers.

Write for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.
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Other "Spring Garden" Feeds: Home Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Hominy Feed, O. & O. Feed, Cracked Corn, Chick Grits.

To Corn Dealers and Shippers: We buy white and yellow corn either shelled or cob delivered at our mill or at your station.



Take every good thing that comes your way. There are so many pleasant little outings that would send you home rested and with a different viewpoint, but you think up some excuse and do not go.

FOR THE FAMILY MEAL.

A chafing dish is a most useful utensil to use in preparing a late lunch, a Sunday night supper or light refreshments at almost any time or season. Such a convenience is especially appreciated where there is no gas or electric conveniences in the summer or farm home.

Tomato Golden Buck.—Prepare a Welsh rabbit in the chafing dish with a tablespoonful of butter, half a pound of finely minced cheese, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, half a cupful of strained tomato puree, a pinch of soda and salt and paprika to taste; when well melted and smooth extinguish the flame and stir in two well beaten eggs, cover for a moment or two and serve on squares of hot toast well buttered with a poached egg on each slice.

Salmon mixed with one-half teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a half cupful of mild vinegar, simmered together for ten minutes, is another good dish for the chafing dish.

Mock Sausages.—Into a cupful of thick white sauce stir the beaten yolk of an egg, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and two cupfuls of shredded cooked fish. Shape to resemble sausages, dip each one in egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Arrange them with slices of tomato on a platter garnished with tufts of parsley.

Impanada.—Cut up a chicken and flour each piece well. Line a deep dish with slices of raw sweet potato, slices of Irish potato, some chicken, a little scraped onion, a few slices of bacon, a little salt and pepper, a can of tomatoes, a little butter if the chicken lacks in fat and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Cover the top of the dish with sweet potatoes and bake slowly for two or three hours. Serve hot.

Iced Grapefruit.—Cut Grapefruit in halves, remove the centers, cut around the edges to loosen the pulp, remove all seeds and cover with a simple icing colored with yellow color heaping it on to cover the entire surface of the fruit, into each stick a sprig of mint. The fruit should be well chilled and the icing placed just before serving.

Nellie Maxwell

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GOOD PROFIT IN PORK PRODUCTION

CAREFUL FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT URGED BY COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.

FARM BOYS INTERESTED

Agricultural Club Members Learn How To Properly Feed the Sow and Her Litter.

College Park, Md., April 19.—The importance of pork production is being urged by county demonstration agents. Particularly, in the boys' agricultural clubs great interest is being aroused and a large number of members are enrolling in profitable pig growing contests. These youngsters are busy discussing the instructions furnished their county agents by Dr. S. S. Buckley, specialist in livestock work for the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service. Dr. Buckley says, regarding the feeding of young pigs:

"If the sow has had proper feed and care she will have plenty of milk for her pigs, and the pigs will take just about all she can supply. But the pigs are getting older and larger day by day, and require more feed. Finally the pigs will notice that the feed which is given to the sow tastes good, and they will begin to eat a little from the trough. You should prepare ahead for this time, by making a partition in the pen with the bottom raised high enough from the floor to let the pigs get under, and strong enough to keep the sow on her side of the pen. In the part prepared for the pigs place a small trough. You then are ready to feed the pigs some special feed—a side dish. Skim milk or thin soup made with middlings or bran, a soup made by boiling corn, peas or beans and thinned down with water, or in fact, any grains that contain no hard hulls or indigestible portions will satisfy and benefit the pigs. Never feed it sour.

"Keep the trough and pen clean, and always have enough straw or other litter for a warm bed. As the pigs get older and require more feed, give it to them. Never give them more than they will clean up. If you do—remove it at once—wash the trough and feed a little less next feeding time. Don't get them fat, sleepy and lazy—but feed them to make growth—aim to make them longer and broader and in good condition, but not fat. When the pigs look thin both front and rear, but fat around the middle, you know your method of feeding is wrong. Such pigs need more peas, beans, alfalfa, clover and less corn, whether this corn is actually fed to them or whether they find it. Give them a chance to graze and get exercise, and see to it that they take it.

WHY QUARANTINE?

College Park, April 19.—In purchasing livestock from outside his community the Maryland farmer is urged to prevent any possibility of disease contagion by quarantining his stock. In a statement issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station the following suggestions are made: "In this age when there is so much danger of carrying disease to healthy livestock through new purchases we would suggest that importers of livestock establish their own quarantine. This can be done with very little expense and be very effective without making a great deal of extra labor. A yard with an open shed, Southern exposure, being all that is necessary, as here new livestock can be confined for a period of time. Twenty or thirty days is sufficient to satisfy the owner that they are carrying no disease.

"This we believe is the season for the largest importations of the various species of livestock, and while this stock may come from good sanitary quarters and arrive in an excellent condition, still with the amount of shipping there is being done we can not be certain that the animals have not come in contact with infected quarters en route.

"To guard against this spreading of disease and infection of local stock, we would advise every importer, whether the distance be short or great, to prepare his quarantine quarters, where new stock may be kept isolated from stock already on the place for three to four weeks, thus giving any infection they may be carrying an opportunity to develop without danger to acclimated stock.

"If one man must care for both the stock on the place and that quarantined, he should care for the stock belonging to the place first and afterward the quarantined lot and thus avoid going directly from the quarantined lot to the cattle already on the place. This gives nature's sunlight with her strong disinfection power an opportunity to lessen the danger of carrying infection and by thus aiding nature in the prevention of the spread of disease you will also be reducing your own troubles along that line to a minimum.

"Specific suggestions for individual needs will gladly be made by calling at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, or an inquiry by letter will receive prompt attention."

PLOW IS MOST ANCIENT TOOL

Has Been Used by Man Since He First Attempted to Make the Earth His Servant.

Three very ancient implements have been used in human industry—the plow, the sword and the pen. Of the three, the oldest is the plow. A history of the development of this agricultural tool would take us back through centuries to the time when man began to subdue the earth and make it his servant. Thousands of plow models are now to be seen in the patent office at Washington. These tell us what has been done by inventors in recent years, but there is a long story back of these plows.

From his study of a Babylon brick, in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor Clay concluded that he had found a true picture of the first plow, which was invented by Abraham. For his proof that Abraham was the inventor of the plow, Doctor Clay refers us to the "Book of Jubilees," which was published in the second century B. C. This book says that the Babylonians were punished because they had yielded to satan, and that the form of their punishment was that the ravens came and ate up the grain they had sowed in the fields. Abraham devised an instrument that should sow the seed in a furrow, in order that it might be covered up so that the birds of the air could not eat it. The apparatus shown on the ancient brick is a sort of combination plow, planter and harrow. It required three men to operate it. When the people sowed according to Abraham's commands, they feared neither the ravens nor the birds. Whatever the value of the story in the "Book of Jubilees," the brick, at least, gives a picture of perhaps the most ancient tool used by man.

CULTIVATE HABIT OF THRIFT

Impossible to Learn Too Early the Importance of Spending One's Money in Wise Manner.

Any fool is a good spender, but it takes a wise man to save money.

That there are more fools than wise men is proved by the fact that one-tenth of all the people who die in the United States are buried in pauper's graves.

With a population of 100,000,000 there are 10,000,000 people in the United States who would be hungry in ten days after losing their jobs.

There are 3,000,000 men with steady jobs and little children dependent on them who have not saved enough to feed their own babies for two weeks.

There are 1,000,000 "well-to-do" men who could not pay their debts and have enough left to buy a gallon of gasoline for the automobile they ride in every day.

What is thrift? Industry earns, economy manages, providence plans, and frugality saves. Thrift embraces all these.

Training in thrift should be a part of the curriculum of every school and part of the training of every boy and girl, every man and woman. Thrift of mind, of time, and most of all of money, needs greater emphasis.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

Make Home Happy.

Happy, well-ordered homes are the foundations of society, a solid basis on which to build a state. Home-making is something beyond and superior to mere housekeeping. It is a high calling. It requires noble traits of character and fine executive ability and real wisdom. The responsibility of the home-making does not devolve on one alone. Every member of the family has his or her share. Friends are dear, strangers have a certain claim on us, but the members of our family are nearer and dearer. Give of your love, your help, your sympathy and comfort to your own family first and most. Those with happy homes are more able to give from the heart to others in need. No one can tell how far the influence of a happy home will go.

He Wanted to Know.

The late E. H. Harriman, says the Wall Street Journal, was a stickler for facts. He cared little for an approximate statement. When he asked his employees for information he wanted it definite.

While traveling through the cheerless deserts of Nevada one day with a number of the officials of the Union Pacific, the train passed a little station with much platform, a bleak background of sagebrush and junipers, and no habitation within sight.

"What is that station there for?" asked Mr. Harriman of one of the railway officials with the party.

"They ship a few cattle and two or three cars of wool."

"Which is it, two or three?" snapped Mr. Harriman. "Which is it? There is a difference of 33 1-3 per cent."

Diabetic Troubles.

The dyspeptic has one great advantage over the diabetic. The stomach immediately manifests its displeasure at ill treatment—as most dyspeptics know. It sets up pains that call a temporary halt. But the overworked pancreas suffers in silence. It does not instantaneously warn its possessor to stop eating the things that signify destruction. Only in the reappearance of sugar and acid, and then of coma, does it voice its protest. Translated into practical terms, this means that the diabetic must exercise even greater force of character than the dyspeptic. —Burton J. Hendrick, in Harper's Magazine.

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.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum Clothes cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store Advertisement.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

UNION BRIDGE.

George W. Byers and wife, spent Sunday in Waynesboro, with their son, Leighton Byers and family.

Miss Marie Demmitt, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Mildred Keefe.

D. M. A. Pittinger, wife and daughter, Miriam, spent Sunday in Graceham visiting her brother.

Mrs. Lewis Hahn was taken to a Baltimore hospital, Saturday, for an operation. Carroll Anderson, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Cleveland Anders and wife.

Earle Roller, spent the Easter holidays in Baltimore, visiting his sisters and brothers.

Mrs. F. Y. Jagers, daughter Dorothy and infant son, have returned from Philadelphia, and on Friday, the family will leave for Rev. Jagers' new appointment.

Rev. J. W. Field, the minister appointed at the late Conference, to the Union Bridge, M. E. Circuit, preached his first sermon at a full house, Sunday night, at a full house.

J. W. Thomson and J. O'Conner and wife, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at Mrs. Kate O'Conner's.

James R. Ball, wife and daughter, Viola, of Ladiesburg, and Mrs. Truman Bloom, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of John Arbaugh and wife.

Frank Saylor, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of his father, Reuben Saylor.

Carl Abbott, wife and little son, of Baltimore, were Sunday visitors at the home of George W. Abbott and wife.

Miss Lena Barnes, of Westminster, spent from Saturday evening until Monday morning at the home of her aunt, Mrs. George Eyer.

J. S. Griscomb and wife, of Eastport, Md., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. K. C. Bankard.

Mrs. Luckett, of Baltimore, returned to her home, Saturday, after a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Joe Paxton.

Rev. F. Middleton Cliff is attending the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, held in Starr M. P. church, Walbrook, this week. Ex-Mayor Robert Fess is the lay delegate, and Mordecai Fleagle the alternate from this charge.

Frank G. Eppley and wife, of Chicago, are visiting relatives in town.

Clarence Weant, of Baltimore, Miss Edith Phillips, of Woodsboro, and Lewis Kemp, of Hagerstown, were visitors at G. C. Eichelberger's from Saturday until Monday.

J. Wesley and Mrs. Little returned from the Maryland General Hospital, Tuesday evening. Mrs. Little appears to be improved by the treatment received at the hospital, and is much encouraged.

Easter Sunday furnished the usual unpleasant weather for which the Easter time is noted, and in the evening snow commenced falling and continued through the night. Monday morning the landscape had a coat of heavy snow about 6 inches in depth. Wednesday evening finds the ground again clear of snow and people are looking toward their gardens with a hope that they can soon again resume work.

DETOUR.

Clay Wood, wife and children, of Chambersburg, have been visiting Mrs. Wood's sister, Mrs. William Miller.

Mrs. Edward Bixler and daughter, Ruth, of New Windsor, spent Friday with Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter.

During the Easter holidays Elizabeth Weybright entertained Louise Snider, of Medford and Naomi Royer, of Westminster.

Those who visited Mrs. Hannah Weant and daughter during the week were, Charles Eiler and wife, of Baltimore and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown.

A. E. Heister and wife, of Frederick, spent Sunday with H. H. Boyer and wife. G. S. J. Fox's new five-passenger Overland arrived on Saturday.

Raymond Schildt spent the Easter holidays with his grandparents of Rocky Ridge.

Dr. Marlin Shorb spent Sunday with his parents here.

Oliver Angell, of Philadelphia, spent several days this week with friends here.

George Miller and wife, of Ladiesburg, and Mary Miller, of Rocky Ridge, visited Mrs. Katherine Desher, on Sunday.

Several of our folks went to Baltimore, on the excursion, Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Hoskins and little daughter, Dorothy, of Camden, N. J., recently visited Lester Troutfelt and wife.

James Warren and wife, Guy Warren and daughter, Louise, and Mrs. John Lawrence spent Sunday with Arthur Wagner and wife, of Pleasant Valley.

TYRONE.

Ira Rodkey, wife and daughters, Naomi and Grace, and sons, Luther and Martin, spent Sunday with Milton Halter and family, near Silver Run.

Noah Babylon and wife, spent Sunday with Henry Castle, near Medford.

Howard Rodkey, wife and daughters, Ruthanna and Alice, spent Sunday with Wm. Eckert and family, near Otterdale.

Miss Sadie Flickinger, spent Sunday with Wm. H. Flickinger and family, near Copperville.

David Phillips was found dead in his room, on Saturday morning, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Marquet. He was buried Monday afternoon; a short service at the home, and then to the Church of God in Uniontown, and buried in the Hill Cemetery. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A. of Tyrone.

George Baumgardner, wife and son, George, Jr., and daughter, Edith, spent several days with Levi Maus and family.

Wm. H. Flickinger, wife and daughter, Anna, of Copperville; Mrs. Charles Lutz, and daughter, Annie, and son, Stanley, of Catonsville, spent Tuesday with Ira Rodkey and family.

Howard Marker, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, spent Tuesday evening with Charles Welk and family.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Hilda Englar spent the Easter vacation with her friend, Miss Louise Arnold, at Burkittsville.

D. Myers Englar and wife, and Samuel Repp and family, enjoyed a family reunion, Easter Sunday, at the home of the mother, Mrs. Rose Repp, near Johnsville.

Mrs. W. E. Saltzger is visiting home folks in York county.

Lewis Waltz has newly weatherboarded his house, and is putting up a stable.

W. P. Englar has commenced repairing the home adjoining the store, later to be occupied by his son, D. Myers Englar; it will be fitted up with the modern improvements.

Ephraim Bowersox has taken the place as an assistant in the blacksmith shop with his father, Francis Bowersox, whose health is not very good at times.

Friends and relatives of the late Wm. C. Devilbiss were greatly saddened by the news of the accident which caused his death in such a horrible way in the wreck of the Halle building, in Baltimore, April 4. Mr. Devilbiss was a native of this place, being the oldest son of John S. and the late Deborah Devilbiss, remaining here till early manhood when he took up his residence in Westminster and later became a popular merchant there.

David Phillips, who was found dead in bed at the home of his son-in-law, John Marquet, near Tyrone, last Saturday, was buried in the Hill cemetery, Monday afternoon, after services in the Bethel by L. F. Murray. The bearers were members of the P. O. S. of A., and assisted with the service at the grave.

Easter visitors in town were John Blaxten and wife, at Mrs. Fannie Haines'; Mrs. Mary Beard, of New Windsor, at W. F. Romsper's; Dr. Jesse Englar's, of Westminster, at Charles Crumbaker's; L. F. Murray's; Harry Yingling and son, Elmer and bride, and Edwin Yingling, of Baltimore, at L. F. Eckard's; Norman Eckard at his mother's; Miss Ruth Kozt, of Mt. Union, at C. Crumbaker's; Miss Loretta Weaver, who is teaching school in Bachman's Valley, at H. H. Weaver's.

Miss Lucie Weaver returned on Saturday from a four weeks' professional engagement in Union Bridge.

Herman Englar spent several days with his old friend, George W. Lambert, the latter part of the week.

Harold Smelser left, Tuesday, to take up his work as salesman for the Pain King Co., in Prince George county.

Constipation and Indigestion.

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.

Advertisement.

SILVER RUN.

The weather at this time is extremely cold for this time of the year.

Mrs. Wm. J. Zacharias is very ill at this writing.

Grover C. Warehime, spent the Easter holidays with his mother, near Avondale.

On Easter Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. Luther Hoffman preached for the last time in St. Mary's Lutheran church. He will move to Baltimore, next week, where he has accepted a call.

Mrs. John T. Copenhaver and daughter, Mary, spent Saturday in Hanover.

On account of the cold weather, A. W. Feeder and workmen were delayed a few days this week on the work at the new canning factory in Taneytown.

Wilmer Frock, formerly, of Union Mills, has accepted the position as clerk in O. A. Haines' store, of this place.

The sale of the personal property of Rev. J. Luther Hoffman, and Mrs. Frank Bemiller, on Easter Monday, was largely attended. Everything brought fair prices.

Miss Edith Kimmelschue, who has been spending some time here with relatives and friends, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Mrs. Milton Myers, of Pleasant Valley, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. Penn, of this place.

Nature Cures, the Doctor Takes the Fee.

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, liquefies the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

Advertisement.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. meeting at 6 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7 p. m.

George Boston, wife and son, William, took a trip to Baltimore, last Thursday.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Ellen Rowe's on Friday.

John and George Rowe attended the sale at Taneytown, on Saturday last.

Edward Hartsock, wife and son, were visitors at Uniontown, on Saturday.

Evan Shue, of Linwood, was a visitor at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. George Boston, on Saturday.

Frank Rowe and wife, Union Bridge, were visitors at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Misses Elvie and Pauline Welty, of Troutville, were guests of Mrs. Nathan Rowe, over Sunday.

T. R. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor at the old home-stead, on Sunday.

Don't Let Your Cough Hang On.

A cough that racks and weakens is dangerous, it undermines your health and thrives on neglect. Relieve it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. This soothing balsam remedy heals the throat, loosens the phlegm, its antiseptic properties kill the germ and the cold is quickly broken up. Children and grown-ups alike find Dr. King's New Discovery pleasant to take as well as effective. Have a bottle handy in your medicine chest for grippe, croup and all bronchial affections. At druggists, 50c.

Advertisement.

MARRIED.

WILHIDE-STAMBAUGH.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Union Bridge, by Rev. W. O. Ibach, on April 7th., Mr. Guy N. Wilhide and Miss Carrie Stambaugh, both of Detour, Md.

ANDERS-HOUCK.

On April 11, 1917, by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, at Union Bridge, Md., Mr. Jacob E. Anders and Miss Ida M. Houck. Ceremony at 7 p. m. sharp, followed by wedding dinner.

DIED.

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

MR. MARTIN L. BUFFINGTON.

Mr. Martin L. Buffington, aged 73 years, one of the best known citizens of Taneytown, dropped dead from heart disease, early Wednesday morning, while at work in the hay shed of The Elevator Company. Mr. Buffington had not fully recovered from the effects of a fall received several months ago, but was apparently in fair health and was working every day. His sudden death was a very great shock to his family and friends.

He is survived by his wife, who has been ill for several years, and by two daughters, Mrs. William E. Wagner, of Indiana, and Mrs. Ernest W. Angell, of Taneytown. Also by one full brother, Lieut. John E. Buffington, of Taneytown, and four half-brothers, James Buffington, of Taneytown; Jacob, of McSherrystown, Pa.; Charles G., of New York City, and Jesse, of Arlington, Baltimore; also by one half-sister, Miss Alice Buffington, of Springfield Hospital.

Funeral services will be held at his late home, on Sunday afternoon at 1.30, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hater, and Rev. Seth Russell Downing. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery. Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., of which he was a member, will participate in the exercises at the grave.

MR. DAVID F. PHILLIPS.

Mr. David F. Phillips, a veteran of the Civil War, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Marquet, at Tyrone, some time Friday night, as he was found dead in bed early Saturday morning. Death was likely due to heart weakness. He had been in declining health, for some time, but was not bedfast. He had lived in Taneytown, most of the time, for several years, and had gone to his daughter's only a few days before his death.

He leaves the following children: Edward, of Taneytown, D. Earl, of Orbisonia, Pa., William, of Westminster, and Charles, of Trone; Mrs. Minnie Zepp and Mrs. Temple Heltbride, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. John Marquet, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Jennie Harbort, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon, by Rev. L. F. Murray, interment being made in the Church of God cemetery, Uniontown. He was a member of Washington Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of Tyrone.

MR. HENRY TROUTFELTER.

Mr. Henry Troutfeltler died at his home near Uniontown, on Saturday, April 7, aged 68 years and 1 day. His wife died one year ago, April 5. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Fannie Michaels, of Uniontown, and one grand-son, Hayden Michaels, of Waynesboro, Pa. Death was due to stomach trouble.

Mr. Troutfeltler was a mill-wright and general mechanic, and a very useful man in general in his home community. Funeral services conducted by Rev. W. E. Saltzger, were held at the home, on Monday, interment following in the Lutheran cemetery, Uniontown.

MR. JESSE BOLLINGER.

Mr. Jesse Bollinger was born April 29, 1829, near Emmitsburg, Adams county, Pa., and died March 31, 1917 at the home of his daughter, in Rockford, Ill., aged nearly 85 years.

In early life he united with the Church and lived a quiet Christian life. He served his country in the Civil War nine months in Co., C. 165th, Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving as Corporal and was honorably discharged.

April 25, 1867 he was married to Angeline Elizabeth Baker, of Gettysburg. She preceded him in death, Nov. 16, 1913. Three children were born to them, the first, a son, dying in infancy. Two daughters survive. Mrs. J. D. Clear, of Houston, Texas, and Mrs. Howard Rinehart with whom he made his home since the death of his wife. Interment took place in the family lot beside his wife.

Clear Away The Waste.

Bowel regularity is the secret of good health, bright eyes, clear complexions, and Dr. King's New Life Pills are a mild and gentle laxative that regulates the bowels and relieves the congested intestines by removing the accumulated waste, without griping. Take a tablet before retiring and that heavy load, that dull spring feeling disappears. Get Dr. King's New Life Pills at your druggist, 25c. Advertisement.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

At the annual election of church officers, on Good Friday, the following were elected: Lutheran charge, Jeremiah Kooztz, Elder; Edward Wantz and Claude Myers, Deacons; Reformed charge, Wm. Yingling, Elder; Jacob Frock and Edward Dickenshears, Deacons.

A. L. Wagner and wife entertained the following guests, on Sunday: Luther Lippy, wife, son and daughter; Guy Warren, wife and daughter, and Lizzie Brothers, of New Windsor; James Warren, of Detour; Earl Wagner, of Baltimore; Ervin Wantz and wife, George Devilbiss, wife and daughter, Louise, of Pleasant Valley.

Miss Hettie Miller is critically ill at this writing, and little hopes of recovery.

John C. Myers and son, Martin, spent Saturday, in Taneytown.

Ervin Wantz and wife, and A. L. Wagner and wife, visited Henry Castle, at Avondale, on Sunday evening, the latter being sick.

While handling a dipper of hot water, on Tuesday evening, Master David J., son of C. Tobias Yingling, accidentally overturned it, scalding himself severely over the stomach and limbs.

Haymond Hahn, of Baltimore, who has been on the sick list for the past month, is spending some time with his parents, Edward Hahn and wife. He is improving slowly. His wife accompanied him.

Daniel Leister and family have moved into their new house which he recently built, and Charles Eckard and wife have moved into the property he bought of Mrs. Jacob Lawyer. We welcome our new neighbors to our village.

A Call to Service.

Bishop Murray, of Maryland, issued the following letter, at Easter, to be read in all of the churches of this Diocese. The Record has been requested to publish it, because of its bearing on the war situation:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Maryland.

Grace, mercy and peace be unto you, my dear Brethren, from God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ.

Upon this blessed day commemorative of release from sin and deliverance from death, our country calls us to arms for the cause of divine justice and human liberty.

To this call is that of God. Never before has any Government so diligently sought to escape war, or been so unavoidably driven into it. The divine will has been most clearly revealed to us through the medium of human wrath.

God's peace is at present impossible upon earth because His purpose has been perverted. His mercy mocked and His love crucified, premeditated and persistently, by human and satanic personalities and powers.

Others may be willing to have it so, but not the people of God. They must have His peace, and that the destroyers of that peace shall be banished from earth, as were they from heaven, the battle between Michael and the Dragon must be fought to a finish here, as was it there.

That we may not become a party to the present defiance of divine law and destruction of human freedom, we must take a positive stand for universal justice and perseveringly strive for the successful establishment and permanent maintenance of eternal truth.

As followers of Christ, we must recognize our relation to Him and through Him to all mankind, and endeavor to discharge the obligations growing out of this relationship to the full extent of the ability we possess.

This is God's call to us, I am fully persuaded, in this most momentous crisis in the history of the world. As citizens of our common country we will make patriotic response to the appeal of our earthly rulers. As Christian men and women, let us add the strong virtue of piety to our patriotism, and, with no thought of material gain, extension of territory, or increase of selfish prestige and power, offer ourselves to God and our country upon the altar of service and sacrifice for the establishment of divine sovereignty and human democracy among all the nations of earth and the people who inhabit them, so that universal permanent peace may succeed the present world-war.

Let us have no war cry but that of God, country, and humanity, and let us leave no service unrendered and no battle unfought that will make for the overthrow of the principle of love. Better the immediate liberty of the future life than continuance of the present life without liberty.

So to this end, and no other, I suggest— 1st.—That all who are eligible for service under existing law, immediately voluntarily offer themselves for that service without delay.

2nd.—That all who may be exempt under existing law, but who believe themselves qualified, with proper training, for service in the armed forces, voluntarily accept a waiver of their exemptions, and follow the example of those subject to the law.

3rd.—That all who are ineligible and disqualified physically or otherwise show the willing spirit that is in them and assume responsibility, according to reasonable ability, for the necessary support of all dependent upon those who shall enter into righteous battle for the enjoyment of human freedom through the vindication of divine justice.

4th.—That common sense be made for the prompt enactment of such legislation, both State and national, as will provide reasonably for the support of the families of all enlisted men of the Army and Navy until the war shall cease and those engaged in it have returned to their several vocations of peace. This support should be made a matter of legitimate, discriminate, regular compensation, and not left to the intermittent, indiscriminate emotional efforts of charitable dispensation. The war is for the protection of a government that all the people.

All that government should contribute through the proper, perfect prosecution of that war. Our women and children will be found cheerfully willing in all necessary sacrifice. This necessary sacrifice will be sufficient for them to bear. The "government of the people, by the people, for the people," should see that no unnecessary burden is added thereto.

5th.—That we all pray continually for the guidance of Divine wisdom, the courage of Divine grace, the gift of Divine patience, so that we may endure to the end for the fulfillment of that divine surely directing Divine purpose of this titanic universal struggle which will be eventually manifested to the eternal glory of God and permanent righteous development of man. And that while we thus persevere and endure, we unceasingly supplicate God in his own goodness to hasten the time when this and all earthly hate and war shall cease and heaven's happiness and peace unite in one the hope and hearts of all men everywhere for all time.

UNION MILLS.

Among the visitors over Easter were, Mrs. Howard Stately and Mrs. Ewell Sanbourne and daughter, Marie, of Hagerstown; J. Herbert Yingling and wife, John Treulin and wife, Edward Yingling and sons, William and LeRoy, and Chas. Herman, of Baltimore, at the home of Eph. J. Yingling.

Francis Yingling, wife and son, Levin, of Hagerstown, spent Easter at the home of J. Rinehart Hesson and family.

Sterling Frock and Miss Lulu Ernst, of Hanover, were the guests of his mother, Mrs. Edward Leese.

Charles Randall, wife and son, Joseph, spent several days with relatives in Pennsylvania.

Chas. O. Bowers, of Baltimore, and Arthur O. Bowers and daughter, Helen, of Westminster, spent Saturday and Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Susan Bish.

Mrs. Adam Humbert, who has been quite ill, is thought to be improving.

The Easter program which was rendered by the M. E. S. last Sunday evening, was enjoyed by a large audience. Rev. Stone was present and made an address.

Read the Advertisements IN THE CARROLL RECORD.



Select a Coat for Your House As You Would For Yourself

You wouldn't select a coat merely because the color appealed to you. You give careful thought to wear, style and texture. You should be just as careful in selecting a coat for your house. Paint must keep its smart appearance and receive harder wear than any fabric ever received. You can get this wear and weather-resisting result if you paint with Sherwin-Williams House Paint.

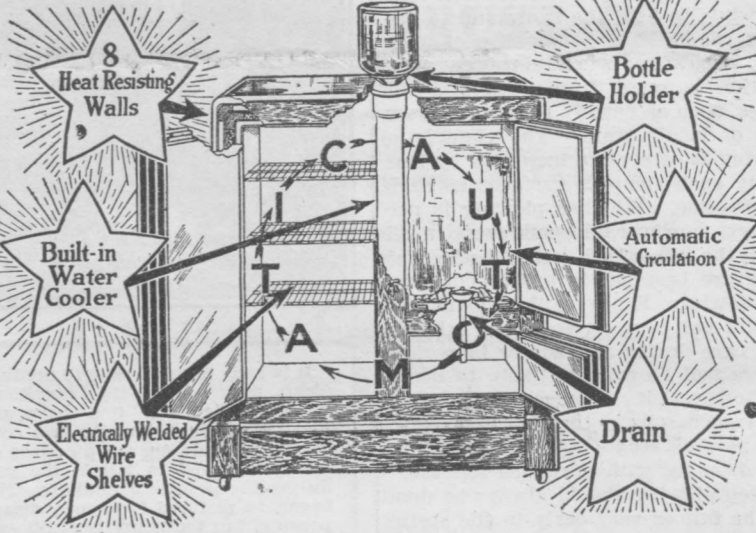
SWP

(SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, PREPARED)

is prepared of the ingredients that have proved to be best by a long experience. You can have just the color you want and have the most distinctive house in the neighborhood.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Refrigerators. Refrigerators. "THE AUTOMATIC"



It gives us great pleasure to announce to our friends this season we will again handle Automatic--the King of all Refrigerators--the best Refrigerator value ever offered to the public--the great ice saver. The Automatics are now on display on our floor. We offer them at last year's prices. Anyone might buy an ordinary Refrigerator but a wise man buys the Automatic--will you take our word for it, well we don't ask you to; for your convenience we offer the names of some of our friends who purchased Automatic, ask them. We challenge you to pick out one of our friends as being unwise; they know how to make good investments, read this list and you'll agree with us: D. J. Hesson, Edw. Burke, Dr. C. M. Benner, Dr. F. H. Seiss, Dr. C. Birnie, Edward Sharetts, Ross, Wilhide, Geo. Sauble, Augustus Morelock, Walter A. Bower, Wm. H. Flickinger, D. S. Repp, Geo. Newcomer, Mrs. Jacob Baker, Mrs. Ida Landis, J. W. Witherow.

We have added to our line of Refrigerators, the Climax line with prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$18.00--they will be in soon.

Special--Our regular \$15.98 Buffet, for \$15.00.

Special--Our regular \$10.75 Chase Lea Couch, \$10.00.

Special--Our regular \$1.50 Cane Dine, each \$1.23.

Honest Goods: Honest Prices. Give us a call. C. O. FUSS & SON, Funeral Directors. Furniture Dealers Phone 16R TANEYTOWN, MD. Phone 16R

EMMITSBURG.

On Saturday the 7th., the residence of Martin J. Spalding was entirely destroyed by a coal oil stove exploding, which set fire to the house. Mr. Spalding was not home at the time, but on his return he saw the flames. Two young children were asleep, and Mrs. Spalding rushed up stairs and carried them both down. Quite a crowd rushed into their automobiles, only a few pieces of furniture were saved; all the clothing and other articles were destroyed. There was an insurance of \$1200. on the building, which partially covers the loss.

Miss Margaret Annan has returned to Chambersburg College, after spending the Easter holidays at her home.

WEDDING GIFTS.

We have some mighty good things to show you for WEDDING GIFTS, and we will appreciate it if you will come to see them. Our SHEFFIELD and QUADRUPLE PLATE SILVER and CUT GLASS are unusually attractive.

WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING GUARANTEED

MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE,

48 North Market St., Next to "THE NEWS."
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.
PHONE 705

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

April and May Second-Hand List--Must Be Sold.

Chickering—Good—\$75. Knabe—Fine condition, \$85.
Compton—Price—Like New. Lehr—Slightly used. Bargain.
York—Almost new—Bargain. Vough—Excellent—Like new.
Radle—Fine condition. Steiff—Good condition, \$49.
Schnecke—Player—Bargain. Davis—Good as new.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Vough, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. All Kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of old musical instruments in exchange.

Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.
CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, Md.
PHONE 455-R. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES.
Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department. 11-24, 1f



Pleasing in appearance, with interior appointments up-to-date, the Ford Sedan brings all the delights of the enclosed car with the assured Ford economy in operation and maintenance. An all-around car for all the year around. The price of the Sedan is \$645, Runabout, \$345; Touring Car, \$360; Coupelet, \$505; Town Car, \$595—all f. o. b. Detroit. Order now.

C. L. HUMER, Agent,
Taneytown, Md.

A Great Showing

OF SPRING SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS, AT

Sharrer & Gorsuch,
Westminster, Md.,
Carroll Co's big and only exclusive Clothing Store.

AGENTS FOR—
STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

An absolutely guaranteed Suit, at \$17.00; a value that cannot be equaled for \$20.00.

Handsome Knee Pants Suits
\$2.50 to \$10.00

Made-to-Order Suits

Not Sample Book Suits, but the Goods and Genuine Made-to-Measure Suits.

Manhattan Shirts

NOTICE

Oyler & Spangler Fertilizer Works, Inc.
at Gettysburg, Pa.

Are the people who will give you prompt services for all calls for

Dead Stock of Any Kind

Remember, we pay for all Dead Stock, and just as much as anybody; also telephone charges if there be any, so why not call the above firm, or M. R. Snider, Harney, Md.

I certainly do wish to thank the many friends that have called me since a member of the above firm, and I will see that your Stock is removed at once.

STOP! LOOK! Beef Hides going up. Present prices: Bull, 16c; Steer, Cow and Heifer, 18c. Don't forget, Harney is the place to get the Highest Cash Prices at all times for your Hides. When you are ready to sell, call on

M. R. SNIDER,
12-22-1f Harney, Md.

WANTED!

Your Job Printing Business

If We Can't Please You

Don't Come Again

Telephone



when you want that next job of

Printing

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

Let Us Show You What We Can Do



RELIANCE
A 7-Jewel, Thin Model Watch

—and now Ingersoll is turning out a 7-jewel, very, very thin model watch for \$3.

We have them here for you to look at; and they're interesting enough to look at, even if you haven't the least idea you need \$3.00 a watch. The price is

REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Real Democracy.

Before Denmark consented to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States a plebiscite was held, and the electorate voted upon the question. The people of the United States, however, were never consulted as to whether they desired to make the purchase. The people of England vote directly on national questions whenever parliament is dissolved, and the government "goes to the country" on nearly every matter of really vital import.

Many Americans fondly imagine that the United States is the only real democracy in the world. As a matter of fact, in Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand government is more directly responsible to the people than in the United States; Canada's government is at least equally representative as ours, while England, although nominally a constitutional monarchy, probably is more democratic than the United States.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Art and Nature.

Art is the revelation of man, and not merely that, but likewise the revelation of nature speaking through man. Art pre-exists in nature, and nature is reproduced in art. As vapors from the ocean floating landward and dissolved in rain are carried back in rivers to the ocean, so thoughts and the semblances of things that fall upon the soul of man in showers flow out again in living streams of art and lose themselves in the great ocean, which is nature. Art and nature are not, then, discordant, but ever harmoniously working in each other.—Longfellow's "Hyperion."

What She Wanted.

A woman was knocked down by a horse, but happily escaped with a few scratches.

A man rescued her and said, "Can I get you anything?"

She (much out of breath and gasping with excitement)—Oh—oh—can you kindly get me—

He—Some brandy?

She—No—not drink—some safety pins. I feel I'm falling all to pieces.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Heard at the Club.

"That's Fred Darling just come in. You know his wife made him."

"You mean that fellow with a waxed mustache and manicured nails?"

"Yes."

"Well, I knew women did fancy work, but I never knew they did anything as fancy as that."—Exchange.

On the Lookout.

Friend—You are not going to run again? Congressman—No; it's too strenuous. I was sent down to Washington to look out for my constituents, and from the tone of their letters I've got to look out for them when I get home.—Puck.

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

Transfers of Real Estate.

Charles W. Hess and wife to Preston J. Smith and wife, convey 73½ acres, for \$5.

Harry R. Formwalt to John King and wife, convey 3 tracts of land, for \$1500.

George F. Steyer to Abraham F. Croft and wife, convey 50 acres, for \$4300.

Claude Lawyer and wife to Adam Riebling and wife, convey 49 acres, for \$4000.

George A. Utz and wife to Thomas E. Utz and wife, convey 251 acres, for \$4623.10.

John T. Brown and wife to Claude Lawyer and wife, convey several tracts of land, for \$10,224.85.

Barbara J. Bechtel, et. al., to Jacob E. Utz and wife, convey 55 acres, for \$5750.

Harry B. Bollinger and wife to Susan Banker, convey 32 sq. perches, for \$1,000.

William H. Hesson to William E. Steward and wife, convey 20 acres, for \$1200.

Minnie C. Starner and husband to Harry W. Wagner, convey 47 acres, for \$1800.

Robert V. Arnold to John E. Smith, convey land, for \$225.

Henry P. Nusbaum and wife to Sarah Jane Nusbaum, convey 100 acres, for \$10.

George F. Duttera to Harry A. Parr, convey 51 acres, for \$1.

Harry A. Parr and wife to Milton E. Flocking, convey 12 acres, for \$496.

Tidewater Portland Cement Co., to Union Bridge Water Co., convey right of way, for \$5.

Francis V. Bowers and wife to Carroll I. Wanz and wife, convey 91 acres, for \$6,000.

Thomas C. Lambert to Harry J. Haines and wife, convey 2 lots, for \$162.50.

Daniel W. and John Duddera to Winter D. Jones, convey 25,000 square feet of land, for \$1800.

Charles C. Kuelter to George F. Therit and wife, convey 2 acres, for \$4400.

George W. Galt to Charles H. Knott and wife, convey 34½ sq. perches, for \$5.

Marion H. Jones, et. al. to John H. Day, convey 4 acres, for \$198.75.

Stephen H. Zepp to J. Carroll Slasman and wife, convey 139 acres, for \$10,482.65.

Sarah E. Sittig to John E. Heck and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$400.

H. Clayton Miller and wife to Charles F. Repp, convey 10,894 sq. ft. for \$2100.

Hezekiah D. Hawk and wife to Anna M. Dodrer and husband, convey 12544 square feet, for \$350.

David L. Zahn, executor, to Anna M. Dodrer and husband, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$1500.

Marion Green and wife to Howard E. Taylor, convey 174 acres, for \$1201.

Theodore Hively and wife to Claude A. Hann and wife, convey ½ acre, for \$5.

John F. Smith to Board of Education of Carroll County, convey 4 parcels of land, for \$700.

Anna M. Butler and husband to Board of Education of Carroll County, convey 4 parcels of land, for \$10.

William A. Fridinger and wife to Edw. F. Sterner and wife, convey 2 parcels of land, for \$1500.

John W. Theriet and wife to John G. Leese and wife, convey 83 acres, \$4000.

Edward F. Sterner and wife to Mason & Dixon Company, convey 3 acres, for \$125.

Harry F. Angell and wife to Luther A. Zimmerman, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$3500.

Guy W. Haines and wife to Elias Keefe and wife, convey 9 acres, for \$3650.

John W. Edmondson and wife to Ernest B. Prugh, convey 57 acres, for \$5.

J. Pius Fink to Robert W. Clinman and wife, convey land, for \$2900.

Reuben A. Wilhide and wife to Walter C. Brower and wife, convey 30 acres, for \$500.

Michael Humbert and wife to Chas. E. Keefe and wife, convey 25 acres, \$3100.

Reuben A. Wilhide and wife to Walter C. Brower and wife, convey 25 acres, for \$600.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Goldie Shank, spent Easter in Frederick.

Roy and Gregg Kiser, of Baltimore, visited with their parents, James Kiser and family, on Sunday.

Miss Nora Forney, of Baltimore, and Verl Forney, of Frederick, spent the Easter holidays with A. N. Forney and wife.

Miss Anna Ritter spent the past week friends in Martinsburg, W. Va.

George Winter and wife, visited at the later's home, Upton Hahn's, Sunday.

Muscle Soreness Relieved.

Unusual work, bending and lifting or strenuous exercise is a strain on the muscles, they become sore and stiff, you are crippled and in pain. Sloan's Liniment brings you quick relief, easy to apply, it penetrates without rubbing and drives out the soreness. A clear liquid, cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle handy for the pains aches of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, gripple, bruises, stiffness, backache and all external pain. At your druggist, 25c. Advertisement.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Convulsions.

Convulsions in little children are not an unusual occurrence.

They are caused by many different ailments, such as difficult teething, indigestion, constipation, fever and some of the common infectious diseases to which little folks are subject. Sometimes the teeth are gritted hard and the muscles twitch and the head is thrown back or the eyes roll up. The pulse is very rapid and irregular, the breathing is difficult, and the skin is cold and often wet with perspiration.

When this occurs a doctor should be sent for at once, as this condition is too dangerous to rely wholly on home remedies, but while waiting for the physician to arrive the child can almost always be greatly benefited by being given a hot mustard bath made by dissolving a tablespoonful of mustard in four gallons of water. But be very sure that the water is not hot enough to burn.

Why Cats Are Able to See in the Dark.

The human eye can only perceive things which are revealed by light, and it requires a much greater amount of light to use the faculty of sight than is the case with animals of the cat family. These animals have the power of enlarging the eye pupil, thereby permitting the eye to obtain all of light possible. As there is some light present in even the darkest places, this is a distinct advantage and enables cats "to see in the dark."

Why Popcorn "Pops" and How to Produce Best Results.

Nature puts the "pop" in popcorn by means of starch grains within the corn. Each grain of corn is subdivided into many cells, and when subjected to heat the moisture and starch is to these cells explode, which supplies the "pop" so dear to childish hearts. The more heat the better the "pop," turning the grain inside out.

HOW

To Make Your Will So It Can't Be Broken

In the United States each state has adopted its own statute directing the manner in which wills shall be made, based largely upon the English statute," states a lawyer. "In New York, for example, a will must be in writing, and must be signed by the testator. To this rule that the will must be in writing there is one statute granting an exception to soldiers in actual military service and sailors actually at sea. Wills by such persons may be made orally and are called nuncupative wills. They must be witnessed by at least two witnesses."

This expert went on to say that a will must be signed, literally, at the end of the paper upon which it is written, for if the testator signs anywhere but at the end of the will all that appears after his signature will not be considered a part of the will. "In making a will, therefore, do not use correspondence note paper, writing on the first page, then the third, then back to the second and end there, as is sometimes done in letters."

A case was cited where a will was so written and rejected by one surrogate. The decision was appealed and a higher court ruled that the paper from the beginning to the end of the two pages where the testator signed it, and the witnesses also, was a sufficient will, and that the remarks upon the third page could be disregarded. The lawyer explained the law for the testator signing the will personally or making his mark, and for at least two persons to witness the document, knowing that it is the will of the testator. The testator must sign first and the witnesses acknowledge his signature, and they must affix their addresses on the will. Failure to do this renders them liable to a penalty of \$50 for each offense, and witnesses should be people who have addresses more or less permanent and whose handwriting can be easily proved in case of their decease before the testator. It is wise to have more than two witnesses, in case of the death of one, for there will then be less trouble to prove, and the property bequeathed may lie in a state where three witnesses are required.

A NEW MENU.

How Flowers Can Be Used For Food and For Confections.

The food value of flowers is a matter that is just beginning to interest the scientific world, says the Pittsburgh Post. Violets are said to contain considerable nourishment. They formed the basis of a refreshing drink and in other forms figured conspicuously in the feasts of the ancient Persians. The modern confectioner crystallizes them in sugar.

The old Turkish confections made of rose leaves are declared delicious by those who have eaten them. A number of cooks have discovered that a handful of rose petals imparts a flavor of unparalleled delicacy to desserts of many kinds.

For those who do not care for sweets the gayly colored nasturtium offers delights to the palate. It may be used as a filling for sandwiches, mixed judiciously with other materials in salad. Its delicious pungency appeals to the epicure, while physicians say it aids digestion.

A favorite Italian dish consists of fried squash blossoms. When properly prepared this food is both appetizing and nourishing. The yellow blossoms of the common field pumpkin may be cooked in the same way.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.

How They Should Be Cared For in a Proper Manner.

"Don't fuss with your house plants until you kill them," is the warning given Kansas housewives and other lovers of flowers by M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Many amateurs," said Professor Ahearn, "do not realize that plant tissues need to rest as do the human tissues, and when the plant stops growing they begin to dig around the roots and then report the plant. Plants should not be disturbed in winter.

"In caring for house plants keep the temperature between 60 and 70 degrees in the daytime and 50 to 65 at night. When plants are grown in an abnormally high temperature, with moisture, the growth becomes soft and they are easily injured. A strong draft, even if only 10 or 20 degrees cooler than the surrounding air, will seriously chill the plants."

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What "Barrage Fire" Is.

An interesting feature of artillery fire is the "curtain" or "barrage" fire. This means simply keeping up such a terrific fire on a certain area that an enemy cannot or will not cross it. When an infantry attack is launched the enemy's front line prevents his reinforcements coming up while the attacking infantry are having it out with the defenders of the trench. If the attack carries beyond the first line the artillery of the defense promptly interposes a barrage to prevent its reaching the second line. If the attack on the first line fails the defending artillery puts a barrage behind the attacker's line to prevent reinforcements coming up to it and to enable the victorious defenders to counterattack and destroy the enemy in his own trenches. It is merely a wholesale development of a long established method of supporting the infantry.—Major E. D. Scott in National Service Magazine.

Mystery of a Fish.

In the economy of nature nothing is more remarkable than the metamorphosis of the flounder, which when young swims in an upright position, as do all other fish, but when maturity develops it becomes topheavy, falls over on its side and its existence is passed as a flat fish.

That nature moves in a mysterious way is freely illustrated, for when the flounder falls flat the two eyes, which originally were on either side of the head, are transposed to the upper side of the fish, where they always face the light.

The process by which this strange change is accomplished has never been discovered by scientists and is a marvelous instance of nature's operations, for while the fish usually rests upon bottom it can readily swim about in any depth of water.—New York Sun.

A Short Business Talk.

In a certain store the merchandise manager sent for the ready to wear and millinery buyers and said to them:

"You men are getting a bad accumulation of stock that is hard to move. Hereafter you will make a daily and weekly inventory and send the report to this office."

Both buyers declared this to be impossible, but the merchandise man told them to go and do it. Especially he wanted them to show the age of the goods in stock, the sizes and the colors.

After attempting to fake some of these daily inventories the buyers decided that an easier way would be to get busy and sell the goods faster. This same plan has been used in many departments with fine results.

There is nothing like the spot light to engender selling activity in a store.—Philadelphia Record.

All in the Dialect.

A New Zealand man vouches for the truth of the following story:

Dick Seddon was of Lancashire origin, and when he died the Lancaster society in New Zealand sent a wreath with the following inscription: "I have gone whom?" The journalist who reported the funeral evidently did not come from Lancashire and consequently was somewhat puzzled by the wording and, after thinking hard, concluded that some one had blundered. His report read:

"The Lancasterian society sent a beautiful wreath bearing the inscription: 'I have gone. Who am I?'"

Destroying an Idol.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torbins, "you can say anything you like nowadays about George Washington, can't you?"

"Yes. The lid seems to be off."

"Well, I never liked to mention it before, but I have my doubts about his being incapable of an effort to deceive. His pictures look to me as if the old gentleman wore a wig."—Washington Star.

Luxury and Labor.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them that it was a most slavish thing to luxuriate and a most royal thing to labor.—Barrow.

Happiness.

Happiness rarely is absent. It is that we know not of its presence. The greatest felicity avails us nothing if we know not that we are happy.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Diet and Health.

In an article on "Taming the Liver" World's Work says that the daily meal of the average business man consisting of meat and potatoes and white bread is ideal for inducing constipation. Most of us should not eat more than once a day. Eat the shells of your baked potatoes and eat whole wheat bread or graham for the help that what we call "roughage" has in stimulating bowel action. And see to it that you take liberal portions of at least two kinds of vegetables at both luncheon and dinner, such as vegetables as peas, beans, lettuce, parsnips, carrots, turnips, celery, oyster plant, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, tomatoes, safflower, Spanish onions, asparagus and spinach. If you dislike these you will be able to substitute fruits that you do like. Eat the right things, get sufficient exercise and rest and you will have no need for habit forming laxatives which eventually may do you much harm.

A CHILD LOVE

It Was More Than That Later

By ETHEL HOLMES

I am an old maid. I have never had a love affair and never expect to have one. Perhaps this is why I take an interest in the loves of other people. Nothing is so attractive to me as to watch a young couple drifting into that current which at first moves so imperceptibly that they are not aware they are in it. Indeed, so unconscious are they of being incipient lovers that it does not occur to them to conceal the fact from any one else.

And to me there is something especially touching about the loves of children. I deny that there is such a thing as a pair of children lovers. I deny their negation, and I do so on a very sound basis. When I was ten years old I was in love with a boy of fifteen. This is the nearest I ever came to love.

I remember one day sitting at my window sewing when a boy and a girl passed on the other side of the road. The boy's straw hat was dingy, and there was plenty of ventilation in its crown. His only other clothing was a shirt and trousers—no shoes or stockings, nothing around his throat, his collar being open and displaying the tanned skin. The girl's clothing was neither better nor worse, and there was about as much of it.

The two were evidently absorbed in each other. What they were talking about I was too far from them to hear, but it was of vital importance. It may be that the boy had been "kept in" after school and they were indignant over time thus lost in play. It may be that some urchin had smashed the china head of the girl's doll. Whatever it was it was being discussed with animation.

And I maintain that these childish interests are of more real importance for the time being than those which come later. No addition to an adult's stock of wealth gives the same zest as a new toy to one of these little people.

Often afterward I saw these two and always together. In this they were different from other children who play, boys with boys and girls with girls. I learned that they were Henry Morse and Lila Bunker, a farmer's boy and farmer's girl. Indeed, we were all farmer folk, all knew one another, everybody being interested in some degree at least in every one else, a simple community and more than usually free from the petty jealousies common to mankind.

Henry Morse's father was determined that his son should have a good education, and the boy was sent away to school. After this I used to see Lila going by our house, but no companion supplied Henry's place. She was always alone, and I fancied her thinking of her other self. But this was simply fancy on my part. As I have said in the beginning, not having had any love affairs of my own, I conjure up love affairs for others. In this case of Henry and Lila I knew nothing of what was passing between them except from observation, so I may be excused for filling in occasionally that the story may not seem too disconnected. At the last I was present and shall not have to draw on my imagination.

When Henry came back from school there was a more modish appearance to his clothes and to his manners. Poor Lila, who had remained on the farm, had only an unadorned beauty, freshened by pure air and sunshine. They were now about sixteen years old, though Henry was half a head taller, and I could not see that their interest in each other had waned, though the childish unconsciousness that they were of different sex had disappeared. I used to see them go by the house together as formerly, but the prattle of childhood had given place to the more sober conversation of youth. I often wished I could hear what they were saying to each other.

Henry did so well at school that his father decided to send him to college. I wondered what effect his four years' association with young men and women of the world would have on my pet love affair. I feared that Henry, having become used to the polished girls he would meet, would return to see in Lila a country girl lacking the airs and graces of her sisters of the city. Would this alienate him? It was to be expected that it would. And, though country born and bred myself, I don't know that those of us who go to the city and acquire city ways are to be blamed when we return and yield to dissatisfaction with country ways.

Henry remained away a year at college before he came back to the farm. Then one July morning, when sitting at my window darned socks, I looked up, and there on the opposite side of the road were the couple I had first noticed eight or nine years ago as children. Though Henry was plainly dressed, his clothes were not country clothes. It seemed to me that he might pass anywhere as a city bred young man. And Lila—how my heart went out to the poor child in her effort to dress in a fashion more in keeping with the apparel of those girls to whom Henry had been accustomed. It was all inference with me, but it was plain to see that she had prepared herself against his return to modify the difference between her and their habiliments. I wondered if he noticed this and if

it pleased or displeased him. Surely her effort was not very successful. In the country one may get city fashions, but it is not every worker who can make them up. But in the few moments they were passing it was impossible for me to tell if there had been any change in Henry's feelings for Lila. So I pieced out the story in this wise: Henry was beginning to see the difference between her and the girls he had met. I mean by "her" her clothes—a certain deficiency in what city people call chic. I am not referring to Lila as a soul, not even as a body, for in bodily beauty she would doubtless far surpass many a city girl. Well, what do I refer to? Why, clothes and manner; that's all.

After this Henry seldom came home during vacations. I heard that he usually went camping with his fellow students. At any rate, I lost track of my lovers. I was reluctantly obliged to consider my story, if not finished, at least passing through a stage of interruption. Henry had become interested in a career which would have nothing to do with farms or farmer people. When he was graduated I learned that he was intending to study medicine. But before he entered a medical college his father, who spared no expense on his education, sent him abroad. When I heard of all these matters, which were taking him farther and farther away from provincialism and his provincial sweetheart, I groaned in spirit, for I saw that my love story was likely to end in nothing.

It was some time before Henry was to leave the medical college that I heard bad news of Lila. They said she had some trouble that was dragging her down, but the doctors could not discover what it was. They could not diagnose it—that is what they said of it. Her father sent to the city and brought a doctor to the farm especially to see if he couldn't tell what was the matter with her. The doctor said he couldn't find any organic trouble, whatever that means, and the only remedy he thought might benefit her was change of scene. He advised her father to take her on a trip. But Farmer Bunker couldn't afford to do that, and Lila didn't care to go.

I considered this merely a part of my love story. It was plain to me that Henry Morse had drifted away from the little girl I had seen him going by our house with when they were children, and the parting was killing her.

They say story writers often fall in love with their imaginary characters. Therefore it's not strange that a story creator like myself should fall in love with a real person of flesh and blood. I had always known the Bunkers, so I went to see Lila. That was in the spring—May, I think. I found her sitting in an easy chair at her window, pale, languid and without interest in anything. It may be that she divined by my bearing toward her that I knew what was the matter with her. At any rate, when I went up to her, took her hand and drew her head down on my shoulder she left it there and seemed to get relief from the tears that came.

While she was weeping on my shoulder I was thinking. Not having any lover to bring back for myself, I wished I could bring back one for this poor girl. And I formed a plan.

But it was some time before I carried it out, not till summer came. Then I told Lila's parents that I thought it would do her good to come and make me a visit. Since Lila said she would like to do so, they consented, and within a few days she was in my room, the room from which I had first seen her go by with her child lover. I said nothing about Henry Morse either as boy or man any more than if he didn't exist. But when I put Lila in an easy chair at the very window from which I used to watch her and him, and thought of her as she was then and saw her as she was now I made up my mind that if I was going to make a good, real story of her case I couldn't rely on things to happen themselves. I'd have to bring them about myself.

I was thinking, too, that my love story had been going on long enough, and it was time it was brought to a close. Besides, Lila was so weak that I feared in her condition she'd contract some real disease. So I wrote Dr. Henry Morse, who had just been admitted to practice, that I had a patient in my family who was dying of some disease that none of our country doctors could tell anything about, and I would pay him whatever he asked if he would make a flying trip and diagnose the case.

He wrote back that he remembered me very well and would run down in a few days.

Of course I didn't let on to Lila what I had done. She, poor child, wasn't dreaming what an influence my seeing her go by my window so many years before would have on her life. I hoped Henry would come as soon as possible, for she was drooping more and more every day.

Well, one morning he came. He said he had answered my call after his arrival even before going home. I was glad of this, for I was fearful he'd hear something that might interfere with my plan. I just led him upstairs, opened the door, and he went in and I closed it behind him.

I reckon he didn't make as long a call as that on a patient for a good many years. I don't know what happened between them—didn't see the surprise of either of them. All I know is that when he came out two or three hours after he went in he looked at me as though he was going to say something, but pressed my hand instead. Then I went in to Lila. She had the happiest smile on her face I ever saw. She put her arms around my neck and cried and laughed. And that's the end of the story.

I don't see why real story writers don't do something themselves to finish their own stories.

WAR IS DECLARED ON PEG-TOP SKIRT

High-Priced Dressmakers Want Something Different From That Sold in Shops.

WARY IN ADOPTING DESIGN

Those Who Cater to Exclusive Sets Refuse to Accentuate Barrel Effect—Short Jacket Has Settled Place in Fashions.

New York.—There is a real struggle between the barrel or peg-top skirt and the one that hangs plumb from waist to ankles. It is not necessary to indicate that the lines are drawn between the exclusive, high-priced dressmakers and the shops, in the battle to produce the most fashionable skirt.

There is, ostensibly, a feeling among the women and men who cater to a fastidious and conservative clientele, that whatever the manufacturers have put out in large numbers should be avoided by them. This feeling is not based on any bitterness or rivalry between the two concerns; it is really a reflection on the patrons of these exclusive places. It is not possible for dressmakers who hold their heads high in prices to sell in bulk; they must make their money from the individual, not from the mass, and there is a strong and growing feeling among the patrons of specialty plates that they will not wear the gowns which are seen in shop windows, and especially those which are manufactured by the hundreds and sold throughout the trade. These women want French models or gowns that cannot be imitated and sold by the dozen for less than \$50.

When the barrel skirt was first exploited on this side of the ocean, the semi-annual openings in Paris had not taken place, and the majority of dressmakers insisted that they would not answer for the success of the peg-top or oval silhouette, as one chooses to call it, because it was not probable that Paris would show it later in the season, and equally improbable that fastidious patrons would want to pay a large price for a style that had been run to the ground through wholesale distribution.

Theory Fell Flat. This argument was plausible and it influenced those who handled the so-called barrel skirt; but this built-up theory proved to be a house of cards that fell flat under the weight of the semi-annual Paris openings, where the peg-top skirt, or oval silhouette, was featured in every prominent house.

The flare went out of hems as suddenly as a flash of lightning leaves the sky. Circular skirts remained in fashion, but they were attenuated and simplified. The hems dropped down from one to four inches, and the straight line of machine pleating came into fashion. The French gowns all displayed a tendency to be held in at the hem in some manner, and the



This coat is cut on long, slim lines and trimmed with gray stitching which gives the effect of silver lace. The frock beneath is of black satin with bands of the stitching on each side of the skirt and narrow bands of it trimming the bodice.

dressmakers all over the country were face to face with the fact that the skirts shown by the manufacturers and those they had brought over were double first cousins, if not sisters.

Yet, against this fact, the dressmakers who cater to exclusive sets are insisting that the peg-top silhouette is to be taken up warily and not accentuated.

All the dressmakers are willing to take material from the skirts or to hold whatever material they use in a narrow, hobbled band at the instep. They weight the hem so that it will not flare, but they do not pull the skirt out or shape it over the hips in any extreme manner.

There is little need of origination on

this side of the water, as far as skirts are concerned, because France, through her February openings, has given enough ideas in the matter of cutting and draping skirts to last a sensible continent a whole year, let alone a half season.

Each designer in Paris had a fling at an oval skirt, and each designer, not resting content with one origination, tried a hundred methods in as many materials. Therefore, the accumulation of ideas in the new French frocks is quite heavy enough to stultify any idea in the hearts of American designers that they now have a chance to promote some American fashion.

Whichever way one turns, there is a new idea in skirts. So true is this that, after going through the openings, one rushes to a tailor who makes man-



French costume of green jersey with collar of black satin and skirt of green and black Scotch plaid. The skirt is narrow, and the sailor blouse is without a belt and is fastened up the front.

nish clothes, and, with a feeling of serenity and a sigh of content, orders a plain, plaited skirt that has nothing about it to attract attention but fine workmanship and the perfection of a straight line.

The Struggle in Jackets. There is no serious fight between the long and the short jacket, and there are not many original ideas in coats. There are Americans who have gladly turned to the tailors of this country for ideas, because they did not find what they wanted in the French output.

Everyone was warned that Paris could not produce a sizable assortment of coat suits for this spring, on account of the scarcity of men workers. Some of the houses, notably Douillet, produced their usual quota of coats and skirts for the American trade, but the entire burden of cleverness, originality and good workmanship was carried by the one-piece frocks which, in nearly all cases, had a long coat to match.

The stress of French designing was laid upon the gown with its coat, and not the short skirt with its short jacket. The French designers themselves said to the American buyers when they were there in February, that no one produced the mannish coat and skirt to such perfection as the American tailor, and that it seemed to France quite unnecessary to invent much in that direction for people who were past masters of the art.

A few lines were laid down for general work, because America must have its silhouette from Paris, regardless of the way in which it twists and turns in this country. Therefore, the tightly plaited, straight skirt or the slightly circular skirt with three seams was offered with a short jacket, usually trusting to its collar and cuffs for originality.

American Makers Pleased. This situation has vastly pleased the manufacturers in this country. They are already flooding the continent with coat suits of their own designing, and the American women are giving large orders to tailors who do not go to France or copy French models. So everyone is pleased, including France.

The fly in the ointment, as far as the tailors are concerned, is that the American woman is looking very kindly upon the French idea of a one-piece frock and a three-quarter coat, but, as those in and out of the trade argue, it is as difficult to persuade an Anglo-Saxon woman to do without her mannish coat suit as to ask her to do without a shirtwaist.

Therefore, the fashion in coats is important to this country. The usual jacket is short, and if it does not have a belt it has some method of seaming about the waistline or a trifle above or below, to indicate a break between the shoulder and hem.

The four button cutaway coat, which is the standby of the American woman, is not featured as a fashion. The use of basket weaves and soft, home-spun materials gives to some of the most exclusive coats an air of drapery and takes away from them the highly tailored effect which has prevailed. (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

WHEN IT COMES to picking out things to do, why will some people pick out the wrong thing to do? We can't get the right result unless we do the right thing. The INDUSTRIOUS MAN, with the BANK BOOK in his pocket, who smiles and hustles and is honest and takes good care of his health, is going to be rich and happy BOTH some day. YOU CAN'T STOP HIM.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson IV.—Second Quarter, For April 22, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John xii, 1-11. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Mark xiv, 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The passover referred to in verse 1 was the last one ere He laid down His life as Christ our passover sacrificed for us and concerning which He said, "I have heartily desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer" (I Cor. v, 7; Luke xxii, 15, margin). Only six days before that the events of this evening transpired. He is again in the home in Bethany to which He loved to come, and they made Him a supper at which Martha served, and Mary must surely have helped, too, as well as doing the other great thing recorded in our lesson. Lazarus, who had been three or four days in paradise, was there, too, but we have no record of any utterance from him after his return. It must have been with him, as with Paul, that it was not possible for him to utter what he had seen and heard (II Cor. xii, 4, margin). Mary, whose custom was to sit at His feet and hear His word whenever she could find the opportunity, had evidently taken it into her heart that because of the cruel death He was to suffer no friends could be near Him at that time and had therefore obtained some very costly ointment of spikenard with which to anoint Him beforehand if she should find opportunity. The occasion had now come and she was ready for it. He will never fail to provide the opportunity for those who desire to minister to Him.

Putting the accounts in Matthew, Mark and John together we learn that she poured the ointment on His head and on His feet and wiped His feet with her hair. Because Luke does not mention this anointing, but does speak of an anointing and feet washing with tears in the house of a certain Simon by a woman who was a sinner, some have thought that Luke described this anointing by Mary, but the incidents are wholly different, at a different time in His ministry and under altogether different circumstances. The name of the woman in the incident in Luke is not given, and we have no reason to give her a name. The Lord has left her unnamed. Let us also do so, while we thank God for her salvation. Returning to the incident of our lesson, we note that the house was filled with the odor of the ointment (verse 3). We think of the sweet perfume that filled the holy place where priests ministered to the Lord day by day, and we remember that the sacrifice of Christ Himself was unto God an odor of a sweet smell, and our service unto Him is spoken of in the same words (Eph. v, ii, R. V.; Phil. iv, 18).

It should greatly cheer us to know that He looks upon our ministry in this way. He who reads the heart spoke of Mary's ministry as a good work wrought on Him and an anointing of His body beforehand for His burial and added that wherever the gospel should be preached in all the world this would be her memorial (Mark xiv, 9-10). Judas and some of the others were indignant and said, "To what purpose is this waste? This ointment might have been sold for more than 300 pence and given to the poor." Judas cared not for the poor, but he was the treasurer and a thief (verses 4-6; Matt. xxvi, 8, 9; Mark xiv, 4, 5). We are not surprised at his finding fault, but it seems unlike true disciples to call anything done for the Lord a waste. Yet there are many professed followers today who seem to think it all right to spend all they wish on themselves, but to give to the Lord by giving to the poor or to missions in their eyes at least unprofitable. How comforting it must have been to Mary to have Him say, "Let her alone; she hath done what she could" (Mark xiv 9-8). In much service for Him we may not have the approval of the leaders in church work, but if He approves that is all we should desire, taking as our motto II Tim. ii, 15, with the stand taken by Paul in Gal. i, 10; Thees. ii, 4. It is most interesting to note that Mary of Bethany was the only woman who anointed His body for burial. Other women bought spices for that purpose when it was too late, but never used them, for He had risen when they reached the tomb (Luke xxiii, 55, 56; xxiv, 1-3). Nicodemus provided about a hundred pounds weight of myrrh and aloes, in which he and Joseph wrapped up the body when they lovingly laid it in the new sepulcher in the garden, wherein was never man yet laid (John xix, 38-42).

In Martha, Mary and Lazarus on this occasion may be seen by combining them what a well rounded Christian life ought to be. In Martha there is quiet ministry without being lumbered; in Mary the worship of true and believing devotion, which is always costly, for even David said, "I will not offer unto the Lord my God that which doth cost me nothing" (II Sam. xxiv, 24). In Lazarus there is the power of a resurrection life, because by reason of him many of the Jews went away and believed on Jesus, but the chief priests consulted to put Lazarus again to death (verses 10, 11). Many came together at this time simply to see a man alive who had been dead and not for Jesus' sake only (verse 9). It is well when our motto in all things is "For Jesus' sake only," willing to be always delivered to death for Jesus' sake that the life of Jesus may be made manifest in our mortal bodies.

Historic Roumanian City.
Craiova, in Roumania, was the Castra Nova of the Romans during their occupation of Dacia, and in the middle ages the place played an important role. It was here that the Wallachian prince Mircea the Old defeated the Turkish sultan Bayezid I. in 1397. Two hundred years later the most famous of Wallachia's chieftains, Michael the Brave, held sway here as "ban," or governor, afterward becoming prince not only of Wallachia, but of Moldavia and Transylvania as well, thus for a brief period uniting under one ruler the whole Roumanian people.

The leu, which is the standard of value in Roumania, was first coined in Craiova. It derives its name from the figure of a lion stamped on the early coins. Its value is equal to that of the French franc (19 cents and a fraction).

Craiova was for centuries the capital of Little Wallachia, that division of the country lying between the Alt (Aluta) river and the Hungarian and Serbian boundaries to the west.—Bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

Soap an Antiseptic.
Some medical authorities, explaining the abatement of epidemic diseases in modern years, are sufficiently free from professional ties to attribute this betterment of conditions not to medical science, but to the increased use of soap and water. The Homeopathic Envoy is of the opinion that with a clean house and a clean person no one need have much fear of infection. A writer in the New York Medical Record says: "Soap is now recognized to be antiseptic and to be efficacious must produce a lather. Bacteria rubbed into soap or dropped on its surface are incapable of multiplication. The typhoid bacillus is very sensitive to soap, being killed by a 5 per cent solution in a short time. More than half the total number will die in one minute. The thorough use of a pure potash soap is not only a mechanical method of cleansing, but is an active factor in cutting down germ life."

The Arabic Language.
Though the Arabs number less than the population of London, their language is one of the most widely spoken and influential in the world, for it is the language of the Koran. Seventy millions of people in Asia and north Africa speak some form of Arabic as their vernacular, and quite as many more know something of the language from the Koran, which, in the original, is a textbook in the day schools of the Mohammedans from Turkey to Afghanistan and New Guinea. Nor is Arabic unworthy of this extensive use. Renan, after expressing his surprise that such a language should spring from the desert regions of Arabia and reach perfection in nomadic camps, declares that it surpasses all its sister Semitic languages in richness of vocabulary, delicacy of expression and the logic of its grammatical construction.—London Chronicle.

Sacred Scarabs.
The sacred scarab, or beetle, of Egypt was the "tumble insect," which forms bits of manure into a ball for laying its eggs in. Two individuals, male or female, always roll the ball together, and they do this merely for the purpose of conveying it to a safe place and hiding it. This insect was regarded as a symbol of the Creator among the Hindus, from whom the idea passed into Egypt. The ball was imagined to represent the world because it was round and was supposed to be rolled all day from sunrise to sunset.

The Other Fellow.
"Mother doesn't think she'll go to the theater with us tonight, Albert."
"Is that so? I have three tickets. What shall I do with the third one?"
"Give it to the man you always go out to see between the acts. He can sit with us, and you won't have to go out to see him."—Exchange.

He Told Her.
"Why did I ever leave home and mother?" sobbed his wife.
"Chiefly because your family was too stingy to take us in," he answered bitterly.—Life.

An Old Master, Anyway.
Miss Manyars—Yes, that was painted of me when I was a little girl. Colonel Bunt—is it a Rubens or a Rembrandt?—London Opinion.

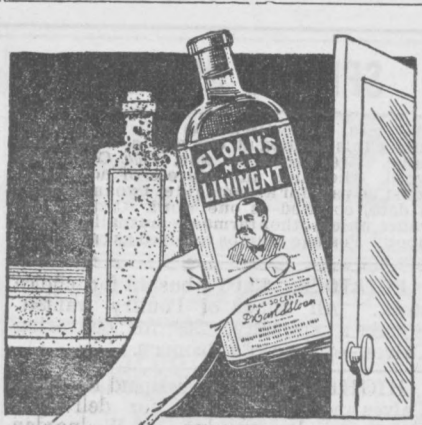
PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

For Painful Feet.
Those who stand all day while at work or those whose work obliges them to walk a great deal are very often sufferers from painful affections of the feet. The feet may be chafed and sore from walking over long distances.

For the abrasions, wrapping a small piece of absorbent cotton or clean linen soaked in castor oil about the toe or heel or other abraded part entirely removes the pain and enables the sufferer to resume his walk with comfort.

For the prevention of sore feet soak the uppers of shoes or boots with castor oil and pour a little of this oil upon the feet, especially between the toes, and then put on the socks and soaked boots. This treatment is simple and inexpensive and proves beneficial in every instance.

The aching in the feet will be relieved by rubbing them thoroughly with castor oil.



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HOW TO INSURE A GOOD LAWN

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SECURING QUICK GROWTH

To Increase Selling Value Of Any Property It Is Well To Have An Attractive Lawn.

College Park, April 12.—The importance of an attractive lawn in making either farm or suburban property more valuable is urged by the Maryland State College through B. W. Anspou, specialist in charge of landscape gardening. In regard to the care of the lawn, Professor Anspou says:

"No operation is more conducive to the maintenance of a good lawn than thorough rolling each year. This should be done especially in spring. As soon as the grass starts into growth and the ground is in workable condition give the lawn a good rolling. During the winter many of the plants have become loosened and raised from the soil to the effect of thawing and freezing.

"Where possible give a top dressing of good garden loam and roll well with a heavy roller. Repeated rollings should be given. This will force many of the plants back into the soil, and in the same time will make a uniform surface. As a rule heavy soils should be rolled more than lighter soil. Rollers that weigh from 300 pounds up should be used. A good type of roller is the water ballast cylinder which can be filled with water or sand to the desired weight. Sectional rollers, i. e.—those that are made into two or three sections are best. These permit turning on the lawn without tearing up the surface.

Top Dressing.

"Where one wishes to apply a top dressing in spring use finely ground bone meal and sifted wood ashes. This can be applied at the rate of one ton per acre, the ingredients being used to equal parts.

"Where a quick acting fertilizer is desired use nitrate of soda. This can be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Scatter it broadcast. It is best to apply it in two or three dressings rather than all at one time. Since the nitrate of soda will burn the foliage if the application is not followed by a rain, many prefer using it in solution. Use at the rate of one pound per 40 gallons of water.

"Throughout the year this top dressing may be used where bare spots occur.

Re-Seeding.

"Lawns that have become full of weeds, and that are in poor condition can be renewed and brought back into good condition. Take a good iron-toothed rake and rake the old weeds and scratch the surface well. Now dressed with a good lawn mixture at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre, or one part per 300 square foot.

"A good lawn grass mixture for sorts of average fertility is as follows: Kentucky Blue Grass, 10 pounds; Fancy Red Top, 4 pounds; Rhode Island Bent, 3 pounds; English Rye Grass, 3 pounds.

"The above amount equals one bushel. It is always best to buy the seed separate and then mix at home. "Fancy re-cleaned seed though more expensive is well worth the extra cost."

PREVENTING BLACK HEAD.

College Park, April 12.—Growers of young turkeys will be interested in the recommendations made by Poultryman Roy H. Waite of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station regarding the prevention of black head. Mr. Waite says:

"Under natural conditions turkeys pick their feed a little at a time, working most of the day to get enough to sustain their bodies. Their digestive organs have become adapted to this means of feeding.

"However, when man attempted to domesticate the turkey he seemed to ignore this fact and tried to raise turkeys under the same condition as fowls. He did not seem to take in consideration the fact that fowls had been under domestication for ages and had gradually become accustomed to the artificial conditions.

"When one feeds the turkey but two or three times a day it makes it necessary for them to gorge themselves if they are to get enough to sustain their bodies. This shocks and de-arranges their system and makes them susceptible to the so-called black head disease, especially the young ones.

"There seems to be no medicine that will do any good in the case of black head, and the treatment now recommended by the Rhode Island Experiment Station which has been working on this disease for years, is to feed a rather restricted ration according to a fixed schedule. The idea is to prevent the disease rather than cure it.

"The principle to be remembered is to feed the young turkeys very sparingly and feed them often. This is more like nature's method and the young turkeys are able to handle their feed better when given this way."

BABIES MURDERED IN CHINA

One Mother Laughingly Admitted She Had "Disposed Of" Seven of Her Nine Daughters.

A Chinese mother told me the other day that she had disposed of seven of her own daughters. She told it with a laugh! She had borne nine; had given away two, and had drowned the other seven in the slop bucket.

When I tried to find some appeal to conscience—to a sense of wrong—it simply was not there. And the pastor's wife, who was with me at the time, when I asked her what these people do regard a sin, said, "Why, nothing! They do not think anything is wrong! If they carry the idols round twice a year they may do as they like."

I went home with this murderess and found her sweet, young daughter-in-law, who has studied a little in our schools, very sad and heartbroken because her two little daughters had been killed at birth or thrown away by their father. Of course, the mother-in-law had also insisted upon this. Her one son had been killed when five days old by the malpractice of the midwife, who had taken him in hand when some baby ailment developed, and burned his head, hands and breast with live coals. So the poor little mother was left childless.

"My little baby girls cling to my heart night and day!" she cried. "I don't know what became of them. I loved them just as I loved the boy, all the time they were with me before they were born. I wanted them so! But he was unwilling, so they had to die," and she buried her face in her hands.—Evelyn W. Sites, in World Outlook.

DO WORK ALONG SAME LINES

Lecturer Puts Scientists and Detectives in One Class—Uses Harvey as an Illustration.

The analogy between the working of pumps for motor-engines and those which keep the human heart beating was the subject of a lecture by a Scottish doctor, "Living Pumps" was its title. He traced the steps which led to Harvey's great discovery of the secret of circulation, and by the help of ingenious models he showed how the blood flowed through the stomach, the liver, and the heart, and went to the nourishing of the limbs. Laying bare the heart of "Jack the Giant-killer"—a model, he explained the marvelous self-regulating mechanism by which it supplies the muscular engines of the body with a "combustion" mixture and the rest of the tissues with sustenance. Fabricius, Harvey's teacher, had discovered what were called the "pockets" in the veins through which he supposed the blood passed towards the heart. Harvey's achievement lay in proving that the pockets opened and closed on the valve principle. "Harvey was a Sherlock Holmes," said the professor; "he saw these curious valves and wanted to explain them. There is no difference between detectives and scientists, for a detective is a scientist and a scientist is a detective."

Historic Yale Building.

An item in the New Haven Register opens an interesting field of research to Yale men who are proud of the history of their college, inasmuch as it indicates that one of the buildings is undoubtedly the oldest structure in North America. It appears that a fire was discovered in Connecticut hall one day and was extinguished without much difficulty. In telling of it, the Register concludes its remarks as follows: Connecticut hall is the oldest building owned by the university. It was erected in 1550, and taken over by the college when that institution was founded here. One can imagine with what emotions Davenport, Eaton, et al. must have gazed upon that structure, then almost a century old, when they landed on the shores of the new world."

Reciprocity.

"Whenever I hear anyone speak birthday presents I am reminded of an incident that occurred in my immediate family," said Manager Douglas of the Jefferson. "Some months ago my daughter's husband bought an automobile principally for her use, and she thoroughly enjoyed it. His birthday came around shortly after and his wife told him she had not forgotten him, and said: 'I have a surprise for you. I have bought you a most gorgeous automobile laprobe.' He looked at the article a few seconds, then said, 'This is a surprise, and when your birthday comes around I am going to surprise you.' And he did. He bought her an automobile tire."—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Wanted the Usual Reward.

Ethel had been singing songs in a kindergarten entertainment, and after each rendition she had received hearty applause. The next evening her mother had company, and she asked Ethel if she would not sing one of her songs for the guest. Ethel complied with the request, and when she had finished the woman thanked her and complimented her on her voice. But Ethel was un-satisfied. "If you likes it," she complained, "why don't you clap?"

Not All Varieties Edible.

"Some people who know say that there are many cheap and nutritious foods which are neglected. For example, there is nutrition in all kinds of nuts."

"But we can't eat all kinds of nuts, my dear. Even to reduce the high cost of living, we can't be cannibals."

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Sarah Ballantine, near town, is on an extended visit to relatives in Washington Pa.

Miss Hellen R. Baxter, of Thurmont, was the guest of Mrs. Ernest R. Cooley, over the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Margaret Bankard spent the Easter holiday's with the family of J. W. LeGore, at GeGore, Md.

There does not appear to have been any use for a nearly six inch snow, on April 8, but we had it all the same.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Frock spent several days attending a banquet in Baltimore, and also spent Thursday, in York.

Edward O. Weant, wife and daughter, Mabel, of Westminster, were guests of M. A. Koons and wife, on Sunday.

Mrs. Oliver Lambert and son, spent from Wednesday until Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Haines, of New Windsor.

The pretty general opinion is that most of the fruit buds had not developed far enough to be injured by the freezing weather of this week.

David Reindollar, son of Edward E. Reindollar, enlisted, this week, in the Coast Artillery service, and successfully passed the examination.

Curtis H. Reid, who is in Brooklyn learning the linotype, had the misfortune to feed the machine the nail off the first finger of his right hand.

Luther O. Eckard, who advertised seed potatoes, last week, in the Record, thinks "it pays to advertise" as he sold out his stock by 9 o'clock Monday morning.

There will be a patriotic flag-pole raising at Sandy Mount, on J. D. Haines' Spring Grove farm, on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, at 2 p. m. All are cordially invited to help.

One of the questions asked by the census enumerators, was, "Can you ride a motorcycle?" Perhaps this accomplishment means a special qualification for army service?

The Bowersox sale, last Saturday, not only brought us some new subscribers, but a large number of renewals. It also brought the usual large amount of general business to town.

By advertisement elsewhere in this issue, attention is called to a public meeting to be held in the Opera House, this Saturday evening, in the interest of securing enlistments from Carroll county for the Navy.

A subscriber in Washington, writes: "Everything is quiet here over the war, but enthusiasm is high and the people hourly expect some news from our fleet, somewhere on the Atlantic. This is a time when every true American should do something for his country."

Rev. Guy P. Bready will leave next week, acting as Field Secretary of the Association of the Schools, Colleges and Seminaries, of the Reformed church. The work will be in Mercersburg, Carlisle and Zion's Classes. Arrangements have been made for regular services in his church here.

The following postscript to a letter to the Record from H. C. Edwards, National Military Home Ohio, explains itself: "Well, we are in the world's war" where we ought have been a year ago, and I am with the President, regardless of party. If I was as from '61 to '65 I would be following "Old Glory" to the end. "Great God of hosts, be with us yet! Let us forget; lest we forget."

(For the Record.) A very pleasant Easter Sunday was spent with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Althoff and family. Those present were: Charles Randall, wife and son, of Union Mills; James Walsh, wife and daughter; George Fogle and wife; Joseph Althoff, Jr., and wife; Misses J. Baker, Mary Fogle, Elizabeth Brasch, Beatrice, Margaret, Ethel, Virginia, Mae, Edna and Ruth Althoff; Walter Fogle, John Baker, Arthur, Leo, Carl and Edward Althoff, all of York.

At a meeting held on Monday night, for the purpose of arranging for the military census of Taneytown district, there were thirty-one volunteers who were commissioned to do the work. Most of the men went to work, on Tuesday, and several reported their divisions finished Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, since which time practically the whole district has been finished, there being a few delays on account of absences. While the work was tiresome, very little real opposition was encountered, but it is not a job that one would select, from choice, without good pay.

Mrs. Ann C. Hess held a meeting with her children at the home of Mrs. H. D. Hawk, recently. The following were present: Mrs. H. D. Hawk, Taneytown; Mrs. William E. Bowers, and Mrs. R. A. Koons, of York; Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Leitersburg; Mrs. Levi D. Sell, of Hanover; Mrs. Byron Stull, of Keysville, and Albert C. Hess, of York. Mrs. Hess is 83 years of age, but is in fairly good health. She received quite a considerable sum of money from the estate of her son, Jonas, who died in California, and made a partial division of the same among her children.

Mrs. Margaret Angell, of York, spent a week in Taneytown visiting old friends and acquaintances, returning to York this Friday.

Those who spent Easter Sunday with L. D. Frock and wife were: Mr. William Tipton and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frock and son, Ross, of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Maggie Fridinger, of Hanover.

Hopeful Signs.

(For the Record.) If ever there was a good thing organized it is the plan to grow more vegetables on heretofore neglected land. Our All-wise Creator gave us the soil with sunshine and rain, then why should we neglect it when our population is increasing and more food is needed? A number of years ago I had occasion to travel through Eastern Virginia, and saw hundreds, yes, thousands of acres of land uncultivated. Occasionally, here and there, there was a negro hut with just enough ground cultivated to keep the tenant from want. Even in towns there are vacant lots which, with a little attention, will "blossom like a rose," and yield abundant crops of much needed fruits and vegetables.

Another hopeful sign of peace and progress is the increased love for the beauties in flowers. People generally are beginning to realize as never before that "There is no home without flowers." Truly they are God's gifts to us, the delight of the eye, that which is purest and loveliest in our nature. Can anyone look into the depth of a flower and see anything impure, or even think an impure thought?

Manchester, Md. J. ALBERT ZEPF,

Don't Stop My Paper.

Don't stop my paper, printer; Don't strike my name off yet; You know the times are stringent And dollars hard to get; But tug a little harder Is what I mean to do, And scrape enough together— Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it, And find it doesn't pay To do without a paper, However others may; I hate to ask my neighbors To give me theirs on loan; They don't just say, but mean it, "Why don't you have your own?"

You can't tell how we miss it, If it, by any fate, Should happen not to reach us, Or come a little late; And all is in a hubbub And things go all awry; And, printer, if you're married, You know the reason why.

The children want those stories, And wife is anxious, too, At first to glance it over And then to read it through I read the editorials, Glance o'er the local views, Read all the correspondence And every bit of news.

—Selected.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of God at Mayberry—Sunday School, at 10 o'clock. Easter service in the evening, at 7 o'clock. A special program is being prepared.

G. W. STINE, Pastor.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge: Union Bridge Sunday School 9:30; Worship 10:30. Theme: "The Christian's Text Book." Evening 7:30. Theme: "I know." W. O. BRACH, Pastor.

Woodbine Charge—Lutheran Messiah Church: Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Preaching Service 10:45 a. m. Calvary Church, Woodbine: Sunday School 9:30 a. m.; preaching service 7:30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Presbyterian—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m.; 7:30 p. m., Bible School; 2 p. m. Worship. Dr. W. J. Marks will preach.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Services at Winter's church, 10:30 a. m. this Sunday; Mt. Union, at 2:30 p. m., Special services in the Uniontown church, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, 18 to 20th; preparatory service Friday night, followed by Communion, Sunday morning, April 22nd.

W. E. SALZGIVER, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Willing Workers, Friday evening, at the home of Miss Lulu Ott. Keysville, Communion at 2:30 p. m. Sunday School at 1:30.

Church of God, Uniontown.—Sunday School 9:00 a. m.; preaching 10:15; Song and Praise Service 7:30 p. m. Preaching at Frizellburg at 2 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

U. B. services, Taneytown—Evangelistic services, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock. Bible School on Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Religious Equivalent of War." The evening sermon will be on the topic, "The Marks of a Disciple."

Union Bridge charge—9:30 a. m., Union Bridge, Sunday School. Baust—9:30 a. m., Sunday School; 10:30 a. m., divine worship; 2:00 p. m., Sunday School convention; 7:30 p. m., Young People's Society. Leader, Mrs. Ira Rodkey.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

Marriage Licenses.

John Popp and Marie Kurrle, both of Baltimore. Arthur L. Turfle and Daisy M. Mumford, both of Westminster. Robert M. Staley, of Frederick, and Hilda E. Devillbiss, of Westminster. Joseph Herman Shipley, of Baltimore, and Elizabeth Spencer, of Finksburg. J. Leroy Abbott and Willa J. Stump, both of Manchester. Vernon C. Black and Ethel P. Myers, both of Pleasant Valley. Harvey McKinley Carr, of Westminster, and Sarah Diehl, of Harrisburg, Pa. William G. Hughlett and Emma Beatrice Rezek, both of Baltimore.

When Life is Sweet.

It is not the walking merely, it is keeping yourself in tune for a walk, in the spiritual and bodily condition in which you can find entertainment and exhilaration in so simple and natural a pastime. You are eligible to any good fortune when you are in the condition to enjoy a walk. When the air and the water taste sweet to you, how much else will taste sweet! When the exercise of your limbs affords you pleasure, and the play of your sense upon the various objects and shows of nature quickens and stimulates your spirit, your relation to the world and to yourself is what it should be—simple and direct and wholesome. The mood in which you set out on a spring or autumn ramble or a sturdy winter walk, and your greedy feet have to be restrained from devouring the distances too fast, is the mood in which your best thoughts and impulses come to you, or in which you might embark upon any noble and heroic enterprise. Life is sweet in such moods, and the universe is complete, and there is no failure or imperfection anywhere.—John Burroughs.

PUBLIC MEETING IN OPERA HOUSE, TANEYTOWN SATURDAY, EVENING, APRIL 14, 1917, AT 7.30 O'CLOCK. IN THE INTEREST OF NAVY ENLISTMENT.

Howard C. Hill, of Baltimore, and States Attorney Wm. L. Seabrook, will be present and address the meeting and explain the needs of the situation. Everybody invited to attend—both Ladies and Men.

The Young Men of the Community are especially invited to be present.

E. F. SMITH, W. A. BOWER, N. R. HESS, G. A. ARNOLD, W. H. FLICKINGER, R. S. MCKINNEY, Committee for Dist. No. 1.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit the carpenter business, will sell at his residence, 1/2 mile south of Taneytown, along the Uniontown road, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th., 1917, at 12 o'clock, m., the following personal property, to-wit: FULL CARPENTER OUTFIT & TOOLS, consisting of an outfit for moving buildings—steel rollers, jacks, cables, flanges, block and falls, ropes, pulleys; rollers for framing buildings, grindstone, 8-in. face, can't be beat; 14 roof brackets for use in putting on slate roofs, building chimneys, etc.; 1 wagon chest for hauling saws, squares, etc.; will hold 15 saws and other tools without dulling them.

2 CHESTS CARPENTER TOOLS, consisting of saws, squares, planes of every description, etc. This embraces a collection of many years and no carpenter should fail to be at this sale.

ONE BAY HORSE, orange blossom, coming 13 years old, a fine driver, has no superior; spring wagon, falling-top buggy, set new buggy harness, set spring wagon harness, nearly new; pair heavy harness, side saddle, pair good buggy flynets, post for porch, 6x12, and balusters, lot new shutters, lot good benches, from 4 to 6-ft. long; some household goods, and many other articles.

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

T. A. MARTIN.

A. P. Erb, Auct. J. D. Overholzer, Clerk. Also my House and Lot for rent. Possession at once. This sale will afford an opportunity to acquire a full set of tools and appliances used in all branches of carpentry, as I positively will sell everything and discontinue the work and it will be needless for anyone to apply to me for a position or to do any carpenter work.

T. A. MARTIN.

THE TORIC LENS



To See Better, Use Toric Lenses Do you need glasses? If so, come to us and we will fit you as reasonable as elsewhere. We use only the best materials obtainable, and guarantee all of our work to be satisfactory.

Bifocals made to suit you, at low prices.

If you want cheap Reading and Sewing Glasses, we have them at 50c a pair—the same as other Opticians are advertising as specials at \$1.00.

It will pay you to see us!

CHAS. E. KNIGHT, Jeweler and Optician, TANEYTOWN, - - - MD. 2-23, 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage stamps received as cash.

POTATOES, \$2.00 a bushel for choice stock. All kinds of Poultry wanted Squabs a specialty. 50¢ for delivering Calves.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

WILL PAY \$2.00 per bu. for Potatoes delivered not later than Wednesday, 10 a. m. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50¢ for delivering Calves.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

200 LOCUST POSTS for sale by JOSIAH ERB, Uniontown.

BLACK MARE 7 years, broke to all harness, weight 1300. Holstein Bull to put out for his feed.—PERCY V. PUTMAN, near Hape's Mill, Middleburg.

LOCUST POSTS, from 10¢ upwards, for sale by MAURICE FLICKINGER, near Marker's Mill. 4-13-2t

FRESH COW, and two Heifers 2 years old, for sale by SAMUEL A. HARNISH. 4-13-2t

WANTED. Girl or middle aged woman, to do general housework.—Apply to P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion. 4-13-2t

SEVERAL FRESH COWS for sale by HOWARD HYSER, near Taneytown.

DOUBLE SET Harness for sale, good as new, and good Jenny Lind, rubber tire, by P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion. 4-13-2t

TWO HORSES for sale; 1 a fine 2-year-old Colt; 1 a fine 5-year-old Mare.—JOHN T. ALBAUGH, New Midway. 4-13-2t

FOR SALE. Ten Pigs 6 weeks old.—Wm. M. OHLER.

STORM PROTECTION. Within the past four weeks, have written 35 Storm Insurance Policies carrying \$80,000 insurance. Call around and get that Policy you have long been thinking of! It will cost you very little, and represents real insurance; no premium note, no assessment proposition. There is fully as much need for storm insurance, these days, as for fire insurance. Have paid two losses since the first of this year. Protect yourself against the storms of this Summer, and for three years from date of Policy. P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 4-13-3t

I. O. O. F. Class Initiation by Taney Lodge No. 28, Taneytown, on Friday evening, April 20th. All members requested to be present.

FOR SALE.—One Fine Stock Bull.—CHAS. H. STONESIFER, at Henry Hiltzbrick's.

FOR SALE.—9 Fine Pigs, by Dr. N. A. HITCHCOCK.

HORSE FOR SALE, 3 years old in May, has been worked some—for sale by J. M. O. FOGLE, near Piney Creek Church.

TO BE SOLD AT COST.—The merchandise in store of the late Samuel Weant, at Bruceville, Md. Store open Thursday, April 12, 1917. J. FRANK WEANT, administrator. 4-13-3t

FAT HOGS WANTED.—At highest market price, and also for any other fat stock.—HAROLD MEHRING, Phone 3-M, Taneytown. 4-6-4t

THE P. O. S. OF A., of Uniontown, will give a play entitled, "Jumbo Jim" and "Coontown," in Walden's Hall, Middleburg, Md., on April 14, 1917, at 8 p. m. Lights will be furnished by Delco Light Co., of New Windsor. Come one and all and enjoy the evening with us. 4-6-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two Bowling Alleys and Pool Table, installed in D. W. GARNER'S Basement, Taneytown, Md. Young man, here's your chance! 3-31-17

CUSTOM HATCHING at 2¢ per egg, by F. P. PALMER. Phone 48-F6, Taneytown. 2-23-17

AUTOMOBILES and Buggies painted at our east-end Garage, by C. H. THOMSON. 3-16-17.

COW WANTED, Jersey preferred, to be fresh this Fall. Address Box 147, Carrier 1, Westminster. 4-6-2t

WOODLAND for sale about 9 acres, pine, hickory and white oak.—Apply to GEO. W. HAPE, at Hape's Mill. 3-30-17

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from April 16 to 21, for the practice of his profession. 3-30-3t

STAR LAUNDRY of York, Pa., does the finest kind of work. Parties wishing to do so can leave and get their work at the store of Miss Lillie M. Sherman.—MRS. S. MAY REID, Agent.

CUSTOM HATCHING.—Get started right—its half the battle. I will hatch your eggs and save you the worry and uncertainty of hens. A chick from every hatchable egg guaranteed.—NUSBAUM, the Busy Beeman, near Uniontown. 3-23-17

FOR SALE.—Hatching eggs; hatched day-old chicks and matured stock, from R. I. Reds and Barred Ply. Rocks.—HERBERT WINTER, Taneytown. 2-23-10t

FULL LINE of Ward Plows and repairs, at special prices for 30 days—at M. R. SNIDER'S, Harney.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Rhode Island Reds and Silver Lace Wyandottes. Fine Pens of both breeds, extra good layers. \$1.00 for 15 if packed, or 75c at the house.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown.

Old Iron Wanted 40c per 100. Delivered in Taneytown **CHAS. SOMMER,** TANEYTOWN. Phone 6-M. 4-13-17

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Spring Fashions Smart Styles to Delight You.

MEN'S SUITS New Fabrics and Models

The materials are Cassimeres, Chevots and Worsted, in mixtures, checks and stripes. We want you to note particularly how well these Suits are Tailored and how excellently they fit.

\$10.00 to \$15.00. Made-to-Measure Suits **\$14.90 to \$35.00**

Look over our samples. FIT GUARANTEED.

MEN'S SHIRTS

A special lot, made of high grade materials, from Madras to best Silk.

\$1.00 to \$4.50

BOYS' CLOTHING AT BIG VALUES

MEN'S SPRING HATS THE VERY NEWEST STYLES

CHILDREN'S SHOES

From the smallest child to the grown-up.

Special Line of White Duck Shoes

STAR BRAND and DOLLY MADISON SHOES



Beauty is the keynote of Shoe Style for Spring. High-class Shoes, consisting of colonial, plain pump, strap pumps, oxfords and spat pumps, Economically Priced, considering the cost conditions. By far the Largest Line of Footwear we have ever shown

Spring Trimmed Hats. HERE IS THE ONE BEST PLACE TO CHOOSE STRIKINGLY NEW AND LOVELY STYLES AND FAR THE BEST VALUES.

A Hat for every Face—For all ages and for all tastes. Girls' and Misses' Hats.—Nobby, becoming, youthful effects.

Household Goods

Moving-time is here and you will find many thing needing. We carry a full line of

Carpets and Mattings Brussels, Wool and Fibre Rugs Linoleum, Oilcloth Blinds and Lace Curtains Ticking, Sheeting, etc., etc.

Ladies' Waists for Spring

In White Linen and Striped Silk. **49c to \$3.00**

Men's Neckwear.

A large variety of new Easter Ties in all the bright colored stripes and flowers.

Children's Dresses 59c, 75c and \$1.00

Ladies' Silk Hosiery 35c to \$1.00

PEACH TREES

By the Thousand: Of the Highest Quality.

All healthy and true to name. No better in the U. S. A., now is your opportunity to get that Peach Orchard. Prices good, 10 days only, as follows here at our Nursery. If to be shipped, we charge for boxing and baling.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 5 to 6-ft. first-class | Per 100 \$6.00 | Per 1000 \$50.00 |
| 4 to 5-ft. " | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 3 to 4-ft. " | 3.50 | 25.00 |
| 2 to 3-ft. " | 2.00 | 18.00 |

Prices net cash, and not less than 10 of a variety in 100 lots and 25 in 1000 lots. Have all leading varieties such as Carman, Champion, Elberta, Stump, Bear Smock, Crawfords Late, Iron Mt., Fox Seedling, Salway, Bilyeaus Late October.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, WESTMINSTER, MD. C. & P. PHONE 222. 4-6-2t

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 CLOTWORTHY BIRNIE, 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 15th day of November, 1917; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1917. AMELIA H. BIRNIE, Executrix. 4-13-17

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, April 16, 1917. Call and see them. H. W. PARR, LITTLESTOWN, PA.

PRINTING Of All Kinds not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.