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 20, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 42

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Woman Suffrage was defeated in the Pennsylvania House, on Tuesday, and will not again be considered at this session, or for two years hence.

Mayor Mitchell, of New York, has ordered that all-night bars be closed in the city, after May 1, at 1 o'clock, the order to hold for the duration of the war. ----

At a joint conference between bituminous coal miners and operators, in New York, on Tuesday, an agreement was reached by which wages will be advanced, affecting 225,000 miners in Ohio, Western Peunsylvania, Illinois and Indiana, which will have the offect of its property of the conference of the con will have the effect of increasing the cost

A strong movement is on foot for the state to establish, or greatly aid the establishment of, a ferry line between Claiborne and Annapolis, in order to make easier communication between the eastern and western shores of the state. The idea is to use it as an important link in the state road system, thereby saving many miles of round about travel.

Malcolm Martin, the fifteen-year,old son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Martin, of near Manchester, died instantly, Sunday afternoon, when a spirited horse which he was driving becoming frightened at a passing machine, kicked him in the chest. The boy's brother Ralph, and Ralph Wildasin were with him when the fatal accident occurred, at a place between Manchester and Greenmount.

Dr. W. A. Granville, president of Pennsylvania college, holds a second lieutenancy in the United States army and, aside from the officer who has charge of student soldiers, is probably the only Gettysburg man who is a commissioned officer. The ranks which Dr. Granyille holds was won when he was a student at Yale University, and is for regular army

-....... Governor Harrington has named a commission of women, in each county, to engage in "preparedness" work, and to perform such service as they may be called on to perform in connection with the National government. The Committee for Carroll county is, Mrs. Austin Gallagher, Mrs. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Joseph N. Shriver, Mrs. E. O. Weant and Mrs. George Mather, all of Westminster. ----

The bill to abolish the death penalty was defeated in the House, in Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, by a vote of 97 to 83. The defeat of the measure is attributed by its friends to two causes: The first is that we are in a great war, the events of which within our boundaries no ne can foretell. The second is the recent disastrous explosion at Eddystone, which many of the legislators believe to have been caused by enemy plotters in our

Pleading guilty to selling cider in Jackson district, Frederick county, which was made totally dry by an act of the last legislature, John Wesley Hartsock was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Guy K. Motter, last week, amounting to \$33.80. Is was the first case arising under an act of the legislature of 1916, which makes it unlawful to buy, sell, or give away wine, cider, or other intoxicating drinks within the confines of Jackson district. A number of other districts in the county have a similar act.

Two hundred property owners of Frederick and Carroll counties, last week, petitioned the State Roads Commission to onvert the highway from Frederick to Westminster into a State road. The delegation called on the officials at the Baltimore office of the Governor. Delegations were from Walkersville, Mt. Pleasant, Liberty, Unionville, Oak Orchard, New Windsor, Westminster. The county commissioners and attorney from Frederick county and the attorney to the commis sioners from Carroll county were in the delegation. The matter was held under consideration until the Governor and State Road's Commission have an opportunity to make an investigation. scheme is to select the shortest practicable connecting the Liberty road with that leading into Westminster.

----Will not be a Candidate.

Hugh A. McMullen, present State Comptroller has announced his purpose not to be a candidate for the office of Comptroller, at the coming election, in November. When asked his reason for this conclusion Mr. McMullen stated:

"Well, my judgment is that a man makes a mistake to go into public office, or stay in it, unless he clearly sees a chance to do some work of real service. There is honor and satisfaction in serving under these circumstances. I stated this in my primary and election contests, and mean it now as I meant it then. I had reason to think that the Comptroller's office was susceptible of the many improvements which have taken place in business in the last generation, which my business training would enable me to introduce. I found it so and have instituted many customs, rules and practices to bring its conduct up to modern business methods. With an arrangement completed, and the work now in process, for the improvement of the book-keeping the work of the Comptroller's office will be at the highest point of efficiency. With this, my special work, done, I am persuaded that even were my election assured, the next two years would consist of merely routine service."

Navy Enlistment Effort in Taneytown.

The meeting in the interest of securing Naval recruits, in Carroll county, held in Taneytown last Saturday evening, was well attended, the audience being very much interested, if not very responsive to the needs of the hour. Robert S. Mc-Kinney, presided, and stated the object of the section. of the meeting; an emergency growing out of the course of events that have forced this country into war, the most urgent necessity, at present, being the Navy, and Carroll county's quota of the 800 men required from the state being 24.

State's Attorney Seabrook briefly reviewed the general situation, saying that he appeared reluctantly as a solicitor for recruits, because of the great responsi-bility of such an appeal, but that we must, whether we want to or not, realize the seriousness of the situation, and with it our full duty as American citizens, bound to obey the calls of our government. He saw in the course of our government a movement toward world-wide freedom of peoples, and revolt against a Prussian autocracy that menaced the free-dom of the world. He paid a warm trib-ute to the German people, as a people, and made it clear that they were not the real responsibles for the war, but were themselves yictims of their own rulers. He proved that Germany foresaw our being forced into war, months ago, for the reason that the crews of German vessels were ordered to disable the engines of the vessels in our ports, in order to render them useless. He also reviewed German plotting through efforts to involve us in war with both Mexico and Japan, to the extent that President Wilson was left no other honorable or just course than to do as he did—issue a call to arms to protect against a system that strikes even at our own National

He further urged that the important question now is—What is my individual duty? How can I best stand by my own government, and aid in bringing about a world-wide democracy that will guarantee lasting world peace for the future. He then spoke of the excellent vocational features of Naval service, the benefits to be derived by young men who will enlist for four years—that it is a library leading to the control of th for four years—that it is a liberal eduation in itself, and a good financial investment. He concluded by saying that a draft is sure to follow, and that those who volunteer will have the greatest honor.

Howard C. Hill, of Baltimore, followed, much along the same line. He said that

much along the same line. He said that he was himself a converted pacifist; that he saw now that there was no further debate, but that there is no way out of the situation but war, and that we can not afford any longer to attempt to deny the protection of the stars and stripes, nor be unwilling to do our part. We are facing not only a solemn crisis, but a solemn duty, and the necessity for service

He made a special appeal to young men who do not work on the farm; that they should volunteer rather than wait for a draft, and that the sooner the American Navy is filled and effective, the sooner the man will be brought to an end source. the war will be brought to an end-quick enlistment means quick peace. He, too, urged that the young man who takes a course in the Navy, comes out equipped for life, in almost any occupation.

Enlistments From Carroll.

The following young men have been accepted as recruits in Company H, Maryland National Guard.

Harold S. Roop, Westminster; John H. Lynerd, Manchester; Albert S. Mann, Finksburg; Roger C. Peeling, Finksburg; Jerome L. Day, Finksburg; Eltinge S. Reifsnider, Westminster; Arthur P. Rainey, Westminster; Albert G. Larramore, Finksburg; Harry S. Kressler, Carrollton; Alfred D. Fields, Pikesville; James A. Mull. New Windsor: William James A. Mull, New Windsor; William R. Myers, Westminster; James W. Bowers, Westminster.

A number of others have offered themselves in Baltimore for other branches of the service. Among them are:
Fred Bitzel, Westminster; Francis

Hunter, Westminster; Francis Hunter, Westminster; Dr. B. J. Asper, Sykesville; James B. Noyes, Sykesville; Edward Burke, Sykesville; Denton Dull, Silver Run, for the Navy; Etzler Cloud, Mount Airy for Morits Communications Mount Airy, for Marine Corps; David Reindollar, Taneytown, Coast Artillery.

-----A Census of Idlers.

Governor Harrington has ordered a census taken of able-bodied men who do not do sufficient work to be considered self-supporting, as well as a general

roundup of vagrants. He said—
"Through the Preparedness and Survey Commission and the County Commissioners we are going to have such a report as will give us a complete census of the unemployed boys or men in Mary land. It is now no time for idlers, and this census will include all, of every race or color and regardless of social position. Every man should contribute his part to the State and nation in this crisis, and if not in actual military service, then in some beneficial employment, and by unemployed we mean those who do not

regularly work.
"We shall ask the census enumerators to note on their enrollment those not engaged in some regular occupation, and likewise ask such information from the commission, and also voluntary information from patriotic citizens of the name and residence of those whom they know have no regular employment or who fail to do a citizen's part in this emergency.

"These records will be at the service of the national as well as the State Government in case of a selective draft or for any other purpose. It may be very important, therefore, to have a complete list of the unemployed.

Private Wireless Must Dismantle.

Washington, April 16. All wireless telegraph stations not operated by the government were ordered dismantled durates. ing the war today by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Failure of owners to comply will result in confiscation of equipment.

The action was taken under the execu-

CONGRESS DIVIDED OVER DRAFT QUESTION.

House Military Committee For Trial of Inlistment.

Both Senate and House have passed the Seven Billion Dollar war loan, the largest single loan in the history of this or any other country, of which, Three Billions will be loaned to the Allies. The loan passed both branches unanimously, and with little more than the necessary debate. It is thought that there will be little difficulty in disposing of the Bonds, which will bear 3½ per cent interest, and likely be issued in small denominations, in order that the distribution of the bonds

may be among those of modest means.

The army bill will now be hurried up, and decision reached on the draft propo-

The Senate Military Committee favors the selective draft plan, while the House Committee favors trying out the volunteer plan. The volunteer provision agreed to in principle by the House Committee,

"That the President be and is hereby authorized to call for 500,000 volunteers under and in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1914 (the Army Reorganization act) * * *

'That in the event it becomes necessary to raise an additional force of 500,000 men * * * the President be and is authorized to call such additional force by volunteers in the same manner. Such volunteer army shall be apportioned among the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, raised in regimental units or parts thereof * * *

or parts thereof * * *
'Provided that such volunteer forces shall be recruited in local units as far may be appointed from such units upon passing such reasonable and practicable examinations as to fitness as the President may direct. And provided further that upon the completion of the enrollment as provided in this act and in the event the President decides that such the event the President decides that such additional force or forces cannot be effect-ually raised and maiutained under the

call for volunteers as herein provided, the President be and he ishereby authorized to raise and organize the same by the selective draft as herein provided."

It is believed that after a demonstration to satisfy the people "back home" the House will fall in line and vote for the administration's drafting plan, and that this will be put through the first of next week. The war department is already week. The war department is already arranging for a large number of officer training Camps, where applicants will commence instructions early in May, so that the first 10,000 officers will be ready by the middle of July to train the first 500,000 recruits.

A statement has been issued from Washington that men of military age, who have married since the war, will not escape their obligation for military service, but will be treated on the same basis as un-

Referendum Claimed Necessary.

That no part of any county can be given to any other county or to Baltimore City without a referendum to the voters while the present State Constitution is in force, is the argument advanced by the opponents of annexation. They point to Section 1, Article 13 of the Constitution, which says: "Nor shall the lines of any which says: "Nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing in the district which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change."

While the growth of population in the

State has made it necessary to divide again and again the two or three counties which existed prior to 1660, such a division, it is urged, has always been made at the request of the persons living within the territory assigned to the new jurisdiction, or often submission of the question to the voters, and never without their consent. Since Baltimore City was separated from Baltimore county, in 1850, there have been two annexation bills passed, but both these provided for a referendum.

The counties of Maryland occupy a unique position, as they are the units of division of the territory of the State. In many of the States, townships or parishes are the units of division and the counties are formed of groups of these. The Mary-land counties have been erected at different times and in different ways, and each of them, it is claimed, is entitled to hold its territory unless the people themselves want a change. The same principle is recognized in the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the boundaries of the States may not be changed without the approval of the legislatures of the States to be affected. (The above copy supplied by the Baltimore County non-partisan Protective Committee.)

.0-63-0-A SPECIAL REQUEST.

We would consider it a special favor, if all who are indebted to the RECORD, for subscriptions, or otherwise, will make remittances promptly, as we are making a heavy expenditure for a Linotype and need all the cash due us. The RECORD has never been urgent in its demands for payment of sums due, but has pursued a very lenient policy toward all. Now, we should like to have our friends be liberal and prompt in helping us over this un-usual heavy outlay. Every Dollar paid in now, will help.

Retormation Anniversary Services.

The first of a series of three illustrated services commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Reformation, will be held Mary's Reformed church, Silver

The Question of Farm Labor.

The following extracts from an edi-

The following extracts from an editorial in the Sun, of last Saturday, are a fair sample of the misinformation that is spread abroad by city newspapers, on the subject. The Sun first proposes the calling of an extra session of the legislature with the purpose of "meeting a critical emergency," that of "having enough food," and to "finance the farmer where he needs it" and then says;

If farmers are to put in a larger acreage, many of them must have extra cash for seed, fertilizers and farm implements. And if they are to get additional laborers, they must be prepared to compete temporarily in wages with munition and other city industries. There are a great many men in Baltimore who have lived in the country and who have come here because they could make more by a day's work than on the farm. If they are to go back to the farm for the season, they should be assured of getting the wages they are receiving in town, and with a reasonable prospect of having employment for the winter months. The State must get back of the farmer with its finances and equip him, where he cannot equip himself with all the material and human necessaries for this season's campaign. All this is radical, but the situation is radical and it will not admit of delay.

A great many good suggestions have been offered with regard to securing farm laborers. The exemption of such labor from military service for the next twelve months and the assurance of good wages probably would tempt many men from the city into the potato patch or the cornfield; and while the State cannot touch the exemption matter, it could aid in hastening such a guarantee by making an immediate and strong appeal to the Administration and to Congress. In the meantime on its own account it could whip many laggards and work-shirkers into action by stretching the vagrancy laws so as to force every ablebodied man to labor six days in each week.

Hardly any of the above is to the point.

Hardly any of the above is to the point. In the first place, farmers in Carroll county, at least, do not need "financing." They can finance themselves, for all needs, at, home, when they require it. The matter of paying city wages to city men "who have lived in the country," is pre-posterous, for the reason that the average city man, even if he "once lived in the country" is not fit for farm work, and not worth half as much as a man who knows farm work as it is done today.

The editorial opinion seems to be that almost anybody can work a "potato patch, or cornfield," and do a good day's intelligent work. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The same intimation is made of "laggards and work shirkers," commonly called vagrants, or tramps. The fact is, this class of people would not be worth their board, on a farm, until after a long apprenticeship. farm, until after a long apprenticeship, during which they could destroy more than they would produce, and about the

time they would learn enough to be worth something, they would quit.

The only wholly practical suggestion in the opinions given, is the exemption of farm labor from military service. If it be assumed that certain classes of city men, and vagrants, would make good farmers, they would also make good soldiers, for of the two, "soldiering" is an easier work job than farming, and easier to learn. Editorially, the same subject is further covered in this issue.

May Close Distilleries.

A strong feeling is growing throughout the country, that the use of grain and other foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquors, should be prohibited, as long as the shortage and high prices of food continues. The recommendation by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture last week was but one of many. The idea has the tentative, the almost absolute, support of some of the big men who have been called from their private enterprises to aid the Government in marshalling the economic rces of the nation for war, and there are indications that vigorous, fighting indorsement may be given it by certain of these men, who will be concerned primarily with guiding this country in feeding itself and in helping to feed the Allies.

There are plenty of evidences that the Congressional prohibitionists, so very interested now soon will be stirred into concerted action. Mr. Bryan, who is the idol of many of them, has been to Washington and has laid down the proposition that "it isn't wise to starve a people in order to make them drunk;" that he does not believe in "allowing the bread supply to be shortened in order to lengthen

the supply of alcohol. The representatives of the liquor people see what is coming, and are preparing. They understand that if Mr. Hoover and other men in charge of the food situation ask that the use of grain in making liquor be stopped or restricted, their plea probably will be granted. Their authority with the people, plus the regular prohibitionists, would come close to turning the scale. So distillers and brewers are devoting themselves to an effort to prove that the saving of foodstuffs, by putting them out of business for the period of the war would not be sufficiently valuable to offset the losses to the owners of the plants, the throwing out of employment, temporarily at least, of thousands of employes, the removal of a great source of Federal

·•----Advises Corn for Food.

Herbert C. Hoover, recent head of the Belgium Relief Commission and now appointed Director of the United States Food Board, says that the foremost duty of America at the present time is to supply more food. He also advises that every family should eat more corn bread instead of wheat to help reduce the shortage of

The demand this season for corn products for both home and foreign consumption has been enormous. This demand is increasing daily and the wise farmer will take advantage of this opportunity. He will be assured of a ready market and a fair premium for his crop, and will give and help feed the world and aid in reducing the food shortage, that now menaces

Europeans have discovered that white corn products, such as hominy, grits, corn meal and corn flour, furnishes the cheapest nourishing food for both its armies and citizenry. We already know it—we know that corn is the mainstay of this nation-that America was raised on it.

Nowhere in this big country of ours can corn be better raised than right in this locality. Plant every available acre in white corn, you will not only be doing The action was taken under the executive order recently issued by President Wilson directing that the Navy Department take over all radio stations.

In St. Mary's Reformed Church, Shver Run, Md, ou Sunday evening April 22nd. at 7.30 o'clock. The subject of this lecture will be "The Life of Ulrich Zwingli."

white corn, you will be doing your state and your government a great service, but no crop will be more profitable. your state and your government a great

A DEFENSE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

An Open Letter to the Public, giving Inside Information.

Various attacks, both editorially and otherwise, in the Hampstead *Enterprise*, upon the present Board of Education, because the Board has found it beyond its ability to comply with the demands of a certain faction in that community, tend to leave the impression that the School Board has not kept faith with Hampstead, and besides has misappropriated funds. It is only fair to the Board, as well as to the public, to have the whole matter clearly presented. Certain facts must be borne in mind to fully comprehend the difficulty. difficulty.

When the Board made up its budget of

expenses a year ago, the Superintendent, Mr. Morelock, was absent on his way to Texas, and the present incumbent was not yet elected. It had no one to advise it as to the increased cost in running expenses due to the attendance law; it had no knowledge of the fact that a high school had been approved for Taneytown by the State Board of Education, nor did know that the new law would automatically increase the teachers' salaries more than \$5000, nor was it aware of the fact that it is not permitted to borrow money, that being the exclusive function of the County Commissioners. At the same time a committee from Hampstead came before it insisting that a new building be built in Hampstead, stating that the County Commissioners would contribute \$8000. In a generous spirit, and desirous of encouraging facilities of the County, the Board promised to build, providing Hampstead furnished additional County, the Board promised to build, providing Hampsteadfurnished additional land, which was provided. When the budget was agreed upon with the County Commissioners the \$8000 was included

Upon the arrival of Superintendent Unger, in August, he called the Board's attention to the fact that the Taneytown building must be reconstructed at once, or the County would lose the State appro-priation and the State approval of that High School. Later on it developed that the attendance law had increased the average attendance by 992 children, and the teachers were clamoring everywhere for more school furniture, more books, stationery, which had to be provided for to the extent of \$3000.00, and no less than twelve additional teachers had to be engaged, three additional buildings rented, and one new building built to accommodate the great increase. These conditions could not readily have been foreseen by an old experienced Board, with a trained adviser at hand in making up its budget, much less by a new Board wholly unacquainted with conditions throughout the County.

In spite of these contingencies the Board managed its affairs so well that it paid off the debt of \$12,000 handed down from previous administrations, thus saving the interest at 6% on that amount; and while it may have to borrow a few thousand on | the individual responsibilities of the members of the Board to tide County has to its credit \$8000 worth of mals. new buildings; it has met no less than \$13,000 of increased expenses, and has paid off the extra previous indebtedness and carried the current expenses, including repairs to the extent of \$13,000 during a year when the cost of everything has increased and when a new law was put into effect, the exact expenditures of which no one could foresee.

Now if it were possible, which it is not, to be able to build a suitable building at Hampstead for \$8000, the Board would have done so, but a building such as will be adequate for the natural expansion at that point, and which the State Board will approve, could not be constructed for less than \$15,000. It, therefore, called upon the County Commissioners to assist it by appropriating \$6000 to redeem its promise to Hampstead. This was refused, and at this moment the County Commissioners still have in their possession this \$8000 of the school budget, although they are aware of the unusual demands made upon the School Board during the past

Other facts also have a bearing upon the situation. Three years ago the School Board promised New Windsor that in 1917 it was to have its new building, which it sadly needs, and rightly is entitled to first consideration. In Myers' District there are no graded or high school facilities at all. It has long demanded, and rightly too, that it be given a consolidated Sykesville and Union Bridge are crowded with inadequate accommodations and the older children of these communities are compelled to leave home to obtain a high school education. In Westminster we have 726 children crowded into space scarcely adequate for 600. The State Board of Education has threatened to deprive the High School of the State appropriations unless better facilities are vided. Franklin and Woolery District's are also entitled to high school oppor-

It is in view of all these facts that the Board felt compelled, since it could obtain no promise of assistance from the County Commissioners, to pass the resolution of March 7th, that it would build no new buildings this year.

FAIR PLAY.

Marriage Licenses. John Woodcock, Hollidaysburg, Pa.,

and Marjorie B. Sprecher, Sykesville. George Milton Imhoff and Emma V Hilbert, both of Hanover, Pa.
George W. Krabitz and Bertha B.
Kail, both of Baltimore. Millard E. Staub and Hilda Lovell, both of Finksburg.
Clarence M. Walker and Martha L. Franklin, both of Baltimore.
Guy L. Keefer, Union Bridge, and
Mary L. Weybright, Westminster.

----This morning, Maryland yet needed 175 young men to make up its 800 recruits for the navy. Unusual efforts will be made to secure the remainder before midnight—the number is likely to be secured. More Food Recommendations.

College Park, Md., April 18.—Following the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Baltimore, last Friday, which was attended by President-elect A. F. Woods, of the State College of Agriculture, the recommendations of the Board based on the preliminary survey of farm labor, farm machinery, and the supply of seed made by the Extension Service through its county demonstration agents were as follows, the co-operation of all farmers and other citizens interested in agriculture being earnestly solicited in in agriculture being earnestly solicited in carrying out this program:

That legislation, national and state, be enacted by which idleness be penalized, and that in conscription when resorted to, an exemption be granted to men habitually employed in agricultural pursuits and in production of foodstuffs. That all public and private work not

absolutely necessary for the protection of property, or for the defense of the country, be postponed where the labor thus made available can be employed in the production of food products.

The immediate employment of ablebodied inmates of reformatories, jails, etc., so far as possible on public works, so as to release many able farm laborers now so employed.

The adoption of the standards in the milling of wheat flour as now in use in Europe, so as to give us a greater yield of flour per bushel of wheat, and the greater use of corn flour.

The discontinuance of the further use of corn in the continuance of the further use

of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages until such time as the United States Government determines that food conditions warrant the resumption of such use of grain. The increased planting of staple foods,

and the raising of more meat animals, especially hogs and calves, on all farms.

The promotion of the idea among children that it is a patriotic service to do all they can in the production of food

The canning, preserving, drying or storing by every houswife of at least suf-ficient food products to supply her own household for the Winter season.

The immediate establishment of state farms under intelligent agricultural su-

pervision, on which to employ all able-bodied wards of the state not employed on public works, in the production of foodstuffs for the institutions of the state and cities. The elimination of waste, especially of the staple foods, in private houses as well as in the feeding of stock.

In connection with this program, the Extension Service, through its county demonstration agents and specialists, is co-operating with local committees of business men, bankers and farmers in an active campaign for food production. Steps are being taken to control insect Steps are being taken to control insect and disease pests which, under normal conditions, reduce crops 20 per cent, by securing the spraying machinery and supplies needed at the lowest possible cost to the farmer. Direction will be issued regarding the safe and profitable use of commercial fertilizers and of lime. Seed sources and agencies are being organized so that sufficient supplies will be available. Increased livestock production will be urged, including better care and feeding, protection from disease, and the conserving and breeding of all first-class ani-No land will be left idle that can possibly be utilized in the increased production of wheat, corn, beans, staple canned goods, sheep, swine, poultry and

sufficient labor can be assured. In co-operation with school authorities, additional boys' and girls' clubs will be organized for the growing of corn, potatoes, poultry, pigs, canned fruits and vegetables. Every assistance will be given communities in making them as far as possible self-sustaining during the war

gardens; and for the handling of which,

The Extension Service is anxious to cooperate with Maryland women in every possible way to insure proper feeding, the growing of home products, economy in the use of clothing, the preservation of family health, through proper sanitation,—and the making of every sensible sacrifice to insure the efficient and economical production of food. Every farmer and farmers' organization is urged to cooperate with the County Preparedness and Survey Commission and the County Demonstration Agent in meeting the needs of their section for making efficient food and feed production certain.

Just Gov't League Meeting.

For the RECORD. The annual meeting of the Just Government League of Md., will be held, Monday, April 23rd., and Tuesday, April 24th., at the State headquarters, 817

Charles St., Baltimore.
The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m., Monday. Luncheon will be served at the residence of Mrs. Townsend Scott, 1119 N. Charles St., at 4 p. m., the delegates will be taken on an auto trip through the Green Spring Valley, ending at the residence of the State Pres., Mrs. Donald R. Hooker in Roland Park, at 5 o'clock, where a reception will be held in their honor.

At night the delegates will attend a lecture on "War and the World Hope," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who will lecture every night during the week, under the auspices of the League.

On Tuesday morning, April 24, the entire delegation to the convention will go to Washington, D. C., to send in resolu-tions to President Wilson urging the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment, and to call on the Maryland Repment, and to call on the Maryland Representatives in Congress, and on Hon. Jeannette Rankin, the "Lady from Montana," after which they will be entertained at Cameron House, the headquarters of the National Woman's party, and will return to Baltimore, at 4 p. m.

All affiliated Leagues are entitled to one delegate and one alternate for every ten active members, the Just Government League of Carroll County will therefore be entitled to five delegates and five alternates as follows:

Mis. Mary B. Shellman, Pres.; Delegates, Mrs. L. K. Herr, Mrs. O. D. Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Billingslea, Mrs. F. M. Shaw, Mrs. Carroll Albaugh; Alternates, Miss Dorothy Elderdice, Mrs. Frank P. Fenby, Mrs. Dora Edwards, Mrs. Luther Bare, Mrs. D. F. Shipley.

THE CARROLL RECORD NON-PARTISAN.

Published every Friday, at Taneytown Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

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for all cases.

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 20th., 1917.

reginal, 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.

•--It is REMARKABLE, but true, that England, with its mammoth war expenses, has done five or six times as much for the suffering Belgians, as has America, free from war debt, and making enormous sums of money out of the war.

Do Not Expect too Much from the Farmers.

As we have already taken occasion to comment, the legislators, theorists and economists of this country must not expect too much from farmers in the way of increased production of foodstuffs. Theoretically, according to some, all a farmer has to do is exert himself a little more, and he can easily increase his production; farm more waste land, fertilize a little more, and the trick is done.

Largely, this is simply an opinion based on ignorance of facts. Farmers have practically been "doing their best" for years. They do not need to be told that the more they produce, the more profit they will make-depend on them to know that, fully. They have been equipping themselves with machinery, to overcome labor scarcity; the most of them are upto-date in their methods, and many of plies to the farmer's wife and whole

family. Just new, some seem to think that the American farmer only needs a little advice, and a little urging, to enable him to easily feed not only this country but a large part of the world. In addition to this, the country is to be scoured for army and navy recruits, the tendency of which will be to further reduce the supply of farm help. The farmer can't raise larger crops, and still help to do the fighting. This would be an absurdity of the first magnitude, and the leaders of thought and action in this country ought to realize it.

The same situation largely applies to other industries. If all of our men are kept busy, making munitions and war supplies for England, France and Russia, as well as for the United States, where are the war recruits to come from? Indeed, it begins to look to us as though the war proposition needs to be pulled up to a dead stop, and a new start made based on practical ideas. If we are to manufacture and grow for the world, then we can't do much fighting. If we are to do important fighting, then we can't manufacture and grow as much, and no pleading nor

In this section of Maryland, there are very few idlers who are capable of work, either male or female; so, when men are cooperating with the Council for National taken from a community, for war service, they are taken from some other line of veyed at once so that we may know the necessary activity, and obliterate the very surplus that farmers, to some extent, can draw from in harvest and other very busy time of war we cannot allow any good seasons. If city men, who figure on the farmer doing more productive work, knew just how hard it is for half or more of farmers to get their work done in normal times of peace, they would perhaps do a

If there is any one thing in particular told that if he will get up earlier, work ing the needed crops. Food production later, rush himself and everybody about him work harder-he can make more money. There isn't much of an appeal to patriotism about such advice as thatit is rather an appeal to sacrifice everything for the sake of profit-making, and incidentally meeting the extra demands of a war-mad world. A lot of the free advice that is going would be much better directed if it went to show poor people how to make a living-the people who do not profit by, but are victims of, the war -to whom the "high cost of living" is a real problem.

When will the War End.?

Because the British and French are essarily mean that the war is likely to end is occurring in Belgium and France, still ments, every few miles, there is no likeliscale.

Should German harvests be large, this year, the war would continue, so far as the food question is concerned, with renewed energy, as the government has reduced the food question to one of scientific conservation and distribution, so that the supply would last longer than in bearing on whether the war will be long or short.

of these vessels has been reduced to a rate of 800 to 1000 a year; and as the are available for submarine crews, it is probable that the war is a long way from the end in this particular branch. What the United States will be able to

do in the way of driving submarines off the sea, will play a very important part in ending the war. If the allies can be given supplies without interruption, and at the same time remove, or render ineffectual, the submarine warfare, a great blow against the continuance of the war will be struck, as this would also permit England to dispose of her Atlantic fleet in other directions; but, all of this remains to be demonstrated.

Just what may happen, this Summer in the east and south of the European field, has a great deal to do with war finalities. If Russia shows up strong, and becomes an invading force, the allies, of course, will be greatly encouraged; but, if as some think, Russia has done its best fighting, and should show up weak; or, worse yet, make a separate peace, it is easy to understand what would be the effect on the war as a whole.

And this is largely true of the operations in which the Italians, Roumanians and Bulgarians are concerned; as well as the Turkish end of the field. Weakness, or strength, here, on the part of the forces concerned, will likely soon be developed, one way or another, and will have tremendous bearing on the fate of the western front, where the British and French are operating.

What bearing on the situation the finacial end will have, is somewhat problematic. The entry of the United States into the conflict, of course, places the weight of our almost unlimited wealth on the side of the allies, while the enemy will have no wealthy friend to help them out; but, should this same enemy that violated them have already been working too hard the neutrality of Belgium, conclude to do for their own personal good, and this ap- the same with Holland, Switzerland and Denmark, such an expedient might furnish more than the equivalent of finan-

So, taking various views of the situation, it is rather premature, or a case of "the wish being father to the thought," to say that the war will end soon, or with this year. There are those, indeed, who say Germany can continue the war three or four years yet, with a united people. Of course, much depends on that-on the German and Austrian people. There are so many ways, or causes, which may terminate the war, and none of them clearly in sight yet, that predicting the end is mere pastime, and not worth much in the way of dependence.

"Fight or Work."

That there must be no shirkers while thg Nation is in a state of war was emphasized by Robert Crain, Chairman of the Extension Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, and a large land owner of Charles county, in a statement | follow their example. to extension workers last week.

Mr. Crain said, -"To meet the demand for food here and abroad, I believe there should be an immediate survey made in theoretical gymnastics can change this every State of the untilled land available for crop production. In Maryland this survey should be made by the authorities of the State College of Agriculture Defense. Each county should be suramount of untilled land available and what crops it is suited to produce. In crop-producing lands to lie idle. This information should be reported to our State College of Agriculture as promptly as possible, through its field agents and workers, as a matter of first importance lot more intelligent talking and advising. to the State. This will enable the Council for National Defense to take immedithat the farmer doesn't need, it is to be ate steps for tilling this land and producin Germany is limited by the area availa-

> In this country we have thousands of acres lying idle, more good farming land unused than all the land in Germany put together. As soon as the survey of these lands is completed, the State and Federal Governments should make them produce. The strong arm of the Government should be used to provide the necessary labor to so severe that no man will dare to defy till these lands. There must be no bread the will of the people. Let us pass the the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am lines in the cities this Winter. Every big war measures first and then let us put able-bodied man must fight or work. I an effective crimp in John Barleycorn. would have the Government put a tag on | Hampstead Enterprise.

every man. Mark him either-"fighter" or "worker." We should know that every man is doing a service for his coundriving back the Germans, does not nectory. If he is already a worker of any kind,-banker or bootblack,-mark him. soon. It must be remembered that the Have him recorded as a worker. If a "driving" is slow, after all, and that it man is a loafer, any or all of the time, in that time the world demand for sugar the city or in the country, find out what a long way from the German border, and he can do. If he can fight, enlist him. that because of many lines of intrench- If he can't fight, tag him as a worker and put him to work. If he consumes hood of any disastrous retreat on a big food he must produce food or else fight. We must have no idlers to feed. I would make our slogan "Fight or Work!"

This plan will give us the needed labor to work the untilled lands and provide against a shortage of labor in the harvest season. When the country boy volunteers, as he will certainly do, there will be someone to take his place on the farm. the first years of the war. The coming He will know, too, that no idlers in the crops, therefore, have a most important city or country will have to be fed without working while he is in the army service. The men of the country have been our The ability of Germany, also, to build backbone in time of war in the past. submarines, is important. As long as its They will be the backbone of our fighting the California gold rushes in the late manufacturing plants are not interfered machine now, but we do not want them with, the probability is that the building fighting unless every other able-bodied man is fighting with them or working to comparatively familiar process, by this feed them, and the dependents they have time, and that they can be made at the left at home. No man should be left in the city who is not usefully employed. shut in crews of the German war vessels If he can't fight, he can learn to plow, grub and pitch hay, as well as the country man can learn to shoulder and fire a gun. Neither should an idle man be left in the country while there is land to work or crops to harvest. Put him to work.

When the crops on these untilled lands are harvested they should be supplied direct to the army and navy, or offered to the consumer at a living price. There should be only one buying and selling. In war time we must have no waste of food or delay in supplying it, where it is needed, at the least possible cost. We must see to it that our army is fed and our workers are fed. There is no room for profit or speculation between the producer and the consumer. Every man must be enlisted as a fighter or worker. This must be done if we are to maintain production and feed our people. All untilled farm lands must be put under cultivation. The needed crops must be tilled and harvested. Every man must work

-----Washington and Lincoln were "Militarists."

On the editorial page of the Woman's Home Companion we read:

"Washington did not want to fight, yet he preferred fighting to hishonor. He could have avoided fighting. But he was wise enough to see that it was not in money that England wanted the Colonies to pay-for money she did not need-but in independence, and honor, and their troublesome habit of self-respect.

"Rather than surrender these, Washington became a 'militarist.'

"Lincoln was a 'militarist.' He went to war when it could have been avoided. All the South asked for was the chance to secede peaceably with its slaves. There were many influential pacifists in the North who seconded their desire.

"Lincoln did not agree. Almost any thing was preferable to war, he believed. And in his desperate desire for peace he suffered delay after delay in actual preparation for war, hoping to the very end for peace. But once the war was started, Lincoln refused to conclude a peace insecure and compromising. 'We must hurt this enemy,, he cried, 'before it goes away.' And again:

"We accepted this war for an object, until a worthy object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that

"Lincoln was a 'militarist.' He insisted on continuing a war when he might have had peace -at a price."

> -0-63-0-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

Let us Begin Right.

Let us have prohibition for the war and for victory. The amendment to the Constitution can wait. Let us make the nation dry for the war. The world must not witness the spectacle again of troop trains being side-tracked that beer trains may pass, as was witnessed in this country during the Spanish-American war. We must stop the destruction of brain and brawn by alcoholic poison.

We need sober young men at the gur s. We must turn the labor employed in the manufacture of beer and whiskey, to the manufacture of something useful to the nation in its hour of need. We must stop the soaring of the prices of foodstuffs by converting the grain that goes to make beer and whiskey into flour. We have ships to build and guns to fashion with all speed. We must have the highest state of efficiency. If we are to assist the allied nations to strengthen their grip upon the margin of safety, we must sober

Let Congress begin by putting an end to the liquor traffic in the nation for the period of the war, and let it provide penalties for violation of its enactments

The World's Great "Sweet Tooth."

Four years ago plantation and mill owners in Cuba were scarcely able to eke out a comfortable existence. Many of them were on the verge of failure. At made a definite impression on the Cuban market. In the years following, which prepared the island for the sugar boom of today, the price of sugar has mounted gradually. This was a substantial rise. It had none of the aspects of an artificial boom. The result of the continuous, if leisurely, climb was that cane-growers were coaxed to increase their yield. They hoped, with the Spanish confidence in fate, that something would happen to swell this irritatingly slow tide of gold.

Then complications arose in Europe. The German beet-sugar supply was cut off. Prices leaped. Cuban plantation owners were prepared. Nearly every one of them has since become wealthy. Cuba is now enjoying an era similar to that of forties, or the more recent oil boom in Oklahoma.

While the sudden rise and fall in prosperity in a gold-mining community is caused by the rapid exhaustion of the metal, Cuba's sugar lands, even where cultivation without fertilization has been carried on for fifty or sixty years, seem inexhaustible. The soil is one of the richest to be found in any part of the

The forced retirement of Germany as a competitor was the immediate cause of Cuba's prosperity, but slower forces have been at work for years and are even more vital. The world has shamelessly cultivated and pampered an insatiable sweet tooth. Sugar used to be a luxury. Witness now the soda-fountain and candystore, which flourishes one to the square block in almost every American community. America does not stand alone. England and Denmark are ravenous sugar-eaters. Spain and Italy alon eseem to be moderate. Since 1880 the per capita sugar consumption in the United States has gone up from approximately forty pounds to ninety. In thirty-six years our national sugar consumption has quadrupled. Cuba's sugar production this year exceeds the entire world's output of that staple fifty years ago. - From "The sugar Boom In Cuba," by George F. Worts, in The American Review of Reviews for April. ·•----

Bananas, Water and Patriotism.

In the rural districts of Cook County, Illinois, they are not marrying to escape military service nor dodging behind technical disqualifications. Quite the contrary. Here is a Norwegian Lutheran baseball team that is pointing the way to the "slackers." They have given up their schedule in the church league in order to enlist. Because the shortstop, rejoicing in the good American name of Christensen, was not heavy enough to qualify, he had his teammates fill him up with bananas and water till he tipped the cales at the desired figure.

That may be a somewhat crude way of demonstrating one's readiness to uphold the flag, but it is a way that carries viction. Six of these men have enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry. The rest will follow. The manager returns to the navy as a gun-pointer. Such patriots as these are fast lifting from the Middle West any reproach that region may have incurred by reason of previous indifference.-Phila. Ledger. ----

Sloan's Liniment For Rheumatism The torture of rheumatism, the pains and aches that make life unbearable are relieved by Sloan's Liniment, a clean clear liquid that is easy to apply and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments, because it penetrates quickly without rubbing. For the many pains and aches following exposure, strains, sprains and muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is promptly effective. Always have a bottle handy for gout, lumbago, toothache, backache, stiff neck, and all external pains. At druggists, 25c.

Broken bones are now quickly healed by an injection of bone dust in petroleum around the ruptured ends.

The tusks of the African elephant sometimes weigh as much as 100 pounds each, and reach a length of eight or nine

Rudyard Kipling has found that shop-

keepers, instead of cashing his smaller checks, sell the autographs to curiosity seekers, always for more, often much more, than the face value of the check. The oldest man in Louisiana is dead in the person of John Shay, aged 113, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, served

in the Civil War as a Union quarter-

master, and then settled down in the

Sunny South.

• The Bureau of Standards believes that the public should be fully informed of the importance of using tungsten lamps, and is prepared to aid in every possible way in the process of education. Besides giving advice in its publication for use in the household, it has suggested effective rules for adoption by municipalities and state commissions.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

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

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DEPARTMENT STORE

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

E 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 choice lct of the seasons latest pro ductions as Taffetta and Messaline Silk, Crepe-de chines, Tub Silks, plain and striped Voiles, Chiffon Silks and

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. Ladies' Collars.

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

Rugs.

We have for your inspection a com-plete line of Rugs of very pretty de-signs in the Brussels, Crex, Fiber and Matting, sizes up to 8x10 and 9x12 ft.

Linoleum.

A very beautiful assortment of patterns of these in best quality 2 yd and 4 yd wide to select from. Our prices are right. Give us a call and let us estimate what it will cost to cover

Men's Dress Shirts.

A complete line of Men's Dress Shirts in beautiful patterns, Coat Style, of Tub Silk, Madras, Percales to select

A very pretty assortment of these in the different designs made from Chif-fon, Organdie, Voile, Crepe-de chine, trimmed with lace has just arrived.

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.

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'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."

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is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith-else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

Poultry Farming

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Important That Only Those Well Formed and Normal Be Selected.

The importance of selecting none but well formed eggs for hatching purposes cannot be overestimated, writes H. A. Roberts in the Philadelphia Ledger. Not only is this essential to the actual batching capacity of the eggs, but it goes a long way toward flock improvement generally. Eggs which are well shaped and normal are almost certain to produce chickens which will later mature and lay well shaped eggs, consequently the poultryman is enabled to



BIDDY AND HER FLOCK.

secure better prices for his products by reason of their uniformity and superior

Select the eggs of a medium size and an average as to color and shape. By that we mean let the selection be governed by the average product of the hen or breed rather than by some arbitrary standard. Eggs that would be considered abnormally large on one farm might be considered medium size on another plant, or even small on a third. Discard all eggs which are unusually long, too round, flattened on one side, elliptical, wedge shaped and those which have any excrescence or ridge. Monstrosities cannot be expected to hatch

The ideal hatching egg is the really "egg shaped" specimen, nicely rounded at one end, with a gradual taper to the other and having a firm shell of good texture, free from bumps, corrugations and other imperfections. Avoid eggs with very thin shells or exceedingly thick shells or those with invisible cracks. A good plan is to sound each egg as it is selected by tapping it gently with a lead pencil or with one's finger nail. We have seen eggs with cracked shells hatch, provided the cracks were sealed in some way with adhesive, but as a rule it does not pay to bother with them. Cracks mean excessive evaporation or ruptured blood

There is a commonplace that round eggs will hatch pullets and long eggs cockerels. This is a notion and should not be taken seriously. The shape of an egg is influenced entirely by the contour of the oviduct in which it is cast and has nothing to do with the egg in its embryo. For further proof of this we observe that the hen laying a long egg or round egg will continue to lay the form peculiar to her with very little variation, providing she is not frightened or injured in any way.

BREEDING FOR EGGS.

Select Cockerels That Are Always

Ready to Fight, Says English Expert. The best cockerels for breeding lavers are the ones that fight without provocation, says Tom Barron, the noted English poultry breeder. It takes physical strength for a hen weighing but four pounds to produce a two ounce egg a day for 200 or 225 days a year. He also will tell you that the source of strength for this tremendous task lies in the fighting cockerel, with which the mother of the hen is mated. The mother furnishes the habit and the father the stamina. The combination furnishes double the amount of eggs in twelve months that come

from the ordinary hit or miss method. Such fine physical power is an absolute essential, again, when an attempt is made to push egg production to unnsual limits. It takes superior endurance for a hen to lay eggs more than 200 days a year. The fighting cockerel again furnishes the power of endurance demanded. The breeder of laying hens is well on the way to exceptional success, according to Barron, when he is raising fighting cockerels from eggs laid by big egg producing hens and breeding these cockerels with hens from an entirely different strain of heavy egg producers.

Rearing Turkey Poults.

Keep the young poults out of the wet grass. With this exception give them as much range as they desire. Feed only on dry feeds-small grains or ground grains. A little meat may be fed to advantage if they do not have free access to a supply of bugs and insects, but a very small quantity is sufficient. Sour milk is very beneficial, and they may be given all they will consume. Watch for lice. Keep them off the poults at any cost.

POULTRY TALKS.

One of the surest evidences of * strength and vigor in a fowl is a * * sturdy appearance and deter- * mined movement.

Hens that have been tightly * * housed during the winter should * * be accustomed to going outside * gradually.

When hens get scaly around * the head and neck and feathers * break off and fall out, try an * ointment of equal parts of sul- * phur and lard.

Early hatched pullets lay the * most eggs.

Incubators should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the eggs are put in.

DUCK RAISING HINTS.

Information as to Incubation and Feed-

ing of Young Ducklings. Unless one has the best kind of an incubator and has had experience in artificial hatching it would be better to use hens for raising ducks, says an Iowa poultryman. We get the best result from duck eggs when they are sprinkled once the first week, once the second week and every other day until they are pipped. The eggs are often pipped two or three days before they are hatched, but do not disturb them until the hatch is complete. We run our incubators a day or more before putting the eggs in at a temperature between 101 and 102 degrees. We keep it at this temperature with the thermometer bulb even with the middle of the eggs for the first three weeks, the fourth week between 102 and 103 de-

Perhaps more ducklings die from getting chilled than anything else. Take from the incubator and place in a basket well lined and covered with a woolen cloth. Never remove from the incubator until you can have the room real warm; place in a brooder that you have previously warmed up to 100 de-

Do not feed until forty-eight hours old, but they should have water from the first. Fountains should be so that they cannot get into the water, but should be large enough so that they can immerse their nostrils and eyes.



PEKING DUCK

This is necessary to wash away particles of feed. Their eyes may become sore if not kept clean. Change the water each time you feed. Feed regularly five times a day flaked oatmeal or stale bread soaked in water and squeezed as dry as possible and from parsley. this feed gradually change to the fol-

Two measures bran, one measure cornmeal and one measure oatmeal. Beef scrap and green feed are also very good. Keep sand before them at all times. Sifted oyster shells and char-

coal are also very good. After three weeks old the feed can be changed to cracked corn and wheat and can be fed three times a day. Ducklings are easily raised if given proper feed and care and after five weeks old are the most hardy of all domestic fowls. At this age if the weather is warm they may be allowed to swim. They will also do better if chickens are kept out of their yards.

Breeds That Lay White Eggs. Minorcas, Anconas, Houdans, Hamburgs, Campines, Andalusians, Redcaps, Spanish, Polish, La Fleche, Dorkings and Buttercups lay white eggs. These fowls are not named in the order of their productiveness, however, for the reason that it is impossible to do so. Laying qualities are not a matter of variety or breed, but of a particular strain or flock. Individuals in all varieties have made some wonderful records. It is a question of breeding them for heavy egg production, the same as you would breed race horses for speed and cows for butter fat.

Age of Breeding Roosters.

Always breed from mature stock; full development is essential. Many breeders prefer to use a four-year-old male in robust health rather than an immature or undersize young bird. A male's value is really twofold, remember; he must produce fertility and he must transmit his own desirable qualities. As a general rule two or three years is the limit of profitable usefulness of fowls as they are bred today.

Remove Spurs From Old Males. Spurs on old males very often become quite a problem. It is a great mistake to allow them to grow so long. Better dehorn them; it is a comparatively simple operation. Use a fine saw, preferably a hack saw, and cut off the spurs within a half inch of the leg, never closer than this. Heat a knife blade until red hot and cauterize the ends to check any flow of blood and to prevent infection.

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Its digestibility makes your cows give more milk than any other ration of same analysis. Consequently, "Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the cheapest feed on the will be readily demonstrated to any dairyman who will carefully compare results.

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

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

When you are working for a man oc-casionally ask yourself whether if you were the employer you would hire a man like yourself. It is a sure way of getting a move on yourself.

WAYS WITH SAUSAGE.

One of the earliest methods of preparing meat was in the form of sausages, as the tough meat used was finely chopped, not knowing the more modern method of hanging meat to soften the fiber. Bologna sausage has its name from the Roman city of that name.

This sausage is usually boiled before it goes onto the market so that it may then be served without further cooking.

Sausage Omelet.—Drop a bologna into water and cook for five minutes, then cool and skin; cut in dice. Take three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of finely minced onion and a fourth of a sausage. Put the butter into a smooth frying pan, add the onion and cook gently in the butter without browning. Have the eggs well beaten and season with salt and pepper: add the dicad Pour the eggs into the hot frying pan and with a fork keep stirring until the mixture is lightly set. Shake the pan to keep it from cooking on. Tilt the pan and roll out the omelet on a hot platter. Serve garnished with

Sausage Eggs .- Mix two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs with half a pound of sausage meat, adding sufficient seasoning to taste. Cook three eggs in the shell until hard, then divide into quarters. Put a layer of the sausage meat round each piece of egg and smooth it well with a knife dipped into boiling water. Place the pieces to harden on a plate. Dip into beaten egg and finely crushed vermicelli and fry until a golden brown. Serve with fried parsley sprigs.

Oyster Sausage.—Take two dozen oysters, rinse them well to remove pieces of shell, mix with bread crumbs and suet, finely chopped and well blended, using two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs to one of suet, add salt. pepper, grated nutmeg and a half pound of sausage meat, with the yolks of two eggs. Let this stand until firm Mold in the hands into cakes and fry in deep fat until brown.

Another good luncheon dish using toast, is prepared by using a little well-seasoned tomato poured over buttered toast, serving hot with tea.

Wellie Maxwell



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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,

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 subscribers on or before the lith, day of November, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my band this 13th, day of April, 1917. 4-13-5t

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Dead Animals PROMPTLY

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printing of some kind. Whether it be letterheads, statements weding invitations or rablic sale bills, rei ember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent

HOW TO SECURE A UNIFORM STAND

IMPORTANCE OF GRADING SEED CORN IS EXPLAINED BY AN EXPERT.

PROPERPLANTING IMPORTANT

County Demonstration Agents Urge Care In Planting To Avoid Labor Waste.

College Park, April 26 .- The Maryland Agricultural Extension Service through its county demonstration agents is encouragaing every effort on the part of farmers to secure uniform stands of corn during the coming season. Following the discussions of the importance the proper selection of seed and the preparation of the seed bed, W. B. Kemp, specialist in crops for the Extension Service, is furnishing county demonstration agents with instructions on the proper planting of corn for their boys' club members. He says:

Grading The Seed.

"An important step toward securing a uniform stand is to grade the corn. If a planter is used, grading is very important because grains which vary in size and shape will not drop with regularity. Then too, uniform seed will probably cause a greater uniformity in the crop and it may be easier to select a sample for the fall corn show and for seed the following year. To do this, shell off and discard the non-uniform kernels at butt and tip of ear. Next shell into a separate basin or other convenient receptacle, the corn remaining on each ear and pour together only the corn from those ears, the grains of which are uniform in size and shape. Thus, your corn will gradually be brought nearer to the type desired.

Rate Of Planting.

"If the rows are three and one-half feet apart, the corn should be planted so that the stand may be thinned to one stalk for each 12 to 18 inches of row. If the corn is checked, or planted so that it can be cultivated both ways, this is equivalent to about three stalks per hill. Remember that better results will generally be obtained by planting too thick and then thinning to the stand desired, than by being compelled after the corn comes up, to replant thin or missing places. Poor soil will not generally permit such thick planting as rich soil, and a thick stand on sandy land will suffer more quickly from dry weather than the same stand on a field that is moderately stiff.

"Checked corn can be kept clean with less labor than corn which is cultivated only one way, and the difference in yield from the two methods of planting is slight, therefore, unless the ground is steep or entirely free from weeds and grass, check planting

is generally preferred. Depth Of Planting.

"The seed bed, season and character of soil will all help to regulate the depth to which corn should be planted. Sandy soil permits deeper planting than clay soil and dry weather per mits deeper planting than wet weather. Always plant the grain deep enough so that it will be in contact with moist soil, yet shallow enough so that the sprouts can be sent to the surface without difficulty. Generally a depth of about one and one-half inches is one that can be recommended.

Time To Plant.

"The more nearly your corn can use the full spring and summer in growth, the greater chance it has to produce a heavy crop. Therefore, early planting is desirable. If it is planted too early, however, there is danger of a set back and loss of some of the plants in the cold spells which are apt to follow planting. If there is any one rule that can be given, it is to plant about a week after the first corn in your section is usually

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

College Park, April 26 .- In directions furnished to the members of boys' agricultural clubs engaged in profitable poultry growing, Poultry man Roy H. Waite of the Maryland Experiment Station offers the following rations for growing chicks:

Mash Mixture.

Bran (wheat)..... 4 parts Corn meal or hominy chop .. 2 parts Middlings (wheat)..... 2 parts Meat scrap..... 1 part Salt, half a pound to each 100 lbs. mixture.

Grain Mixture. Finely cracked corn..... 1 part

Cracked wheat 1 part Hulled oats..... 1 part "Use the above two mixtures, feed-

ing the mash in shallow troughs twice daily (about 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.) and the grain in a litter of clean straw three times daily (early in the morning, noon, and late in the evening.) At first the mash may be moistened a little with water but feed it dry as soon as the chicks learn to eat it readily. Chopped hard-boiled eggs and oatmeal may be given sometimes as a relish. Aim to feed enough so that although they are hungry at each meal time, you are certain that they are not being starved. Little and cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at often is the rule for feeding young chicks until they get to growing well."

KNAPSACK POCKETS

This charming costume has a distinctly martial look about it. The cross strap in black and the knapsacklike pockets on the side are reminders of the gay French "poilu." By a slight stretch of the imagination one can almost see the long coat, with the pannier representing its skirt. The dress itself is of green georgette crepe combined with yellow satin and finished with odd stitchings of green worsted.

REAL WORKBAG CARRIED NOW

No More Women Go to Sewing Parties With Tiny Silk Affairs Dangling From Arm.

Women don't go out to sewing parties any more with a tiny silk bag dangling from the arm. They are more likely to sally forth with a huge mending bag of bright cretonne all decked out with cords and ribbons and tassels. For the woman who likes to carry her mending or her knitting to a friend's for a chat there comes

this very capacious but charming bag. It is made of two semicircular pieces of bright printed linen, bound together along the curved edges with a bright tape. On the outside of one side is stitched another piece of linen about four inches shorter from the straight edge than the other pieces. This should be bound in with the other two pieces. It is stitched down to make two capacious pockets, which snap close to the bag to keep such things as spools, scissors, darning balls, etc., from rolling out. Above these pockets is attached flat to the linen a stuffed square pincushion, also covered with the linen. This is deep enough to hold firmly the points even of darning needles. The mending or sewing is kept inside the bag and does not get mixed up with the implements. The bag is swung from the arm by a strap of the ma-

PINCUSHION FROM 'KERCHIEF

Cover Should Be Arranged in Same Manner as Pillowslip So That It May Be Removed and Washed.

Here is a suggestion for making a simple, effective pincushion with a cover that is made from a handkerchief. The illustration shows one with checked border, but any laceedged or embroidered one might be used.

The cushion must first be made from sateen and stuffed with bran or sawdust, the size to be determined by the size of the handkerchief to be used.



Pincushion Made From Handkerchief

The cover should be arranged in the same manner as an ordinary pillowslip and made to fasten with a flap and two buttons and buttonholes underneath the cushion. It should be ornamented with a little bow of ribbon at each corner. These little bows need to be but lightly tacked in their places so that they can be easily removed when the cover is washed.

Velvet's Origin.

Few persons realize that velvet was developed and originated in China. Thence velvet-making was introduced into India and, in the fourteenth century, into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed and where the art of velvet making reached its height. It is said that velvet was first inspired by fur and that it was in order to make a silken fabric on the same order as fine fur that man first set his wits about to invent this.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20th., 1917.

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.

James Sinnott attended the funeral of his cousin, Thomas Sinnott, at West-minster, on Saturday.

W. Delphey O'Conner, of Baltimore, spent Sunday in Baltimore. Edward Hooker, of Raltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Kate

Mrs. Saturday and Sunday in Westminster.

Mrs. Charles Stetter spent Friday in

Baltimore, shopping.

A large delegation of young men and boys went from here to New Windsor, on Saturday, to witness the game of base ball between Blue Ridge and Baltimore City College teams.

Chester C. Eyler and Clinton Bunn, workers in the Chemical Laboratory at the Cement plant, spent Tuesday in Baltimore, sight-seeing.
Miss Hulda Koons, of Good Intent,

spent Wednesday with her aunt, Mrs.

Kate O'Connor.
Miss Beulah Hoffman, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, William Hoffman Mr. Keany vacated E. A. C. Buckey's

apartment house, Wednesday morning, and moved his household goods and family to Frederick.

Mrs. Clara Crabbs, of Hagerstown, is visiting Mrs. Dr. W. D. Brown.

Mrs. Mary Franklin returned on Monday evening from a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Harry Ditman, Westminster.

The ground is in fine working condition and the plow is busy. Some people are planting potatoes soon as the ground is pulverized ready to receive them, while others wait for a good sign before planting. Joe Longanecker said he planted his potatoes "in the ground" as he expected them to grow there, and not in the

----LITTLESTOWN.

On Sunday evening, the Rev. William K. Fleck, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, spoke on the subject "Is War Justifiable in the Light of Christian Teaching?" to a large and attentive audience.

The Rev. Elmer Harner, of Cannon

City, Col., who has been away for some time, is now visiting his mother, Mrs. Carrie Harner.

The body of Mrs. Joseph Ocker, of Gettysburg, formerly of this place, was brought here Wednesday morning, for services and interment in Mt. Carmel

cemetery.
The \$2,000 Moller pipe organ recently installed in St. John's Lutheran church, will be dedicated this Sunday, April 22, at 10 a. m. Rev. A. S. Hartman, D. D., at 10 a. m. Rev. A. S. Hartman, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach the sermon and also assist the pastor in the dedication proper. In the afternoon, the service is to begin at 2.15, Rev. W. K. Fleck, pastor of St. Paul's will preach the sermon. Service at 7.30 and the Rev. A. S. Hartman, D. of Reltimore, will preach man, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach

will be given at St. John's church a pipe organ recital and also a brief concert by the members of the choir. The recital will be given by Miss Grace Bushey, a graduate of the Lincoln Conservatory of Music, Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Bushey will also preside at the organ on dedication Sunday. There will be no admission charged to the recital and concert, but a silver offering will be lifted at the door. The public is cordially invited to all of

Miss Ruth Mehring, spent several days with friends in Lancaster. Stanley Zercher, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, spent the week-end with his parents, Charles Zercher and

·•--BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday morning at 9.30; C. E. meeting at 7 p. m.

Rev. W. G. Stine preached in the Bethel on Saturday night, and Sunday at

Miss Hilda Rowe, who had been visit-ing friends in Baltimore, returned home on Sunday.

Guy Haines, who resigned his position as teacher of the Bark Hill school some time ago, has gone into the mercantile business in Mayberry, and Riley S. Wil-liamson, of Westminster, has been ap-

pointed as his successor. Mrs. Louisa Rowe was elected superintendent of the Church of God Sunday

School, owing to the resignation of Edward Hartsock, who had been elected to that position a short time ago. Oliver Biddinger, who recently moved to Walkersville, paid cur town a short visit one day last week.

Miss Ruth Utermahlen, who had been visiting her sister at Oak Orchard for several weeks, returned home last Tuesday.

Mrs. Ray Weller and Mrs. George Bos-

tion were visitors at Union Bridge on T. R. Rowe, of Westminster, was a vis-

otr in town on Sunday.

Samuel Guilbert and wife were visitors at the home of John Koontz on Sunday.

Raymond Hyde and wife, and Miss Maggie Rowe, of Spring Mills, were guests

of Mrs. Nathan Rowe on Sunday.
Frank Boone, wife and two children,
of Beaver Dam, were guests of Mrs John

Rowe on Sunday.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a vis-Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a visitor at George Bostion's on Sunday.

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

Frank Rowe and wife, of Union Bridge, were visitors at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's on Sunday.

There is an old saying that "Nature Cures, the Doctor Takes the Fee.

Sunday.
Professor Riley S. Williamson, teacher of the Bark Hill school, went to Baltimore on Saturday and returned on Mon-

Easter services were held in the M. P. church (colored) on Sunday night, of which Rev. John Townsend is pastor.

DETOUR.

Earnest Troxell, wife and children, of Medford, and Miss Beulah Troxell, of Union Bridge, visited John Bruewer and

wife, a few days this week.

Martin Flohr, of Washington, D. C.,
spent several days recently with E. D. Diller and wife.

Dr. Georgiana Devilbiss, of Creagerstown, visited H. H. Boyer and wife, on

Saturday.

Miss Ella Duttera spent Sunday at her home, near New Midway.

Harry Speilman, of Washington, spent speeral days recently with his parents,

Mrs. A. C. Miller spent Saturday in Miss Mary Renner visited her mother,

at New Midway, on Sunday.
Raymond Martz and wife, of Westminster, spent the week-end with Mrs. Martz's parents, T. L. Grossnickle and

Mrs. Clifford Flohr, of Bruceville, visited her parents, Wm. Otto and wife, over Sunday.

Mrs. Allen Ackenbaugh, of Philadel-phia has returned home after visiting rel-

Amos Wampler, wife and children, of Medford, visited Mrs. Mary A. Weybright and daughter, on Sunday.

John Hahn left for Philadelphia, one day last week.
Miss Rhoda Weant spent several days this week in Baltimore with her sister,

Mrs. Charles Eiler. James Warren, wife, son, Guy, and grand-daughter, Louise, visited Luther Lippy and wife, of New Windsor, on Sunday. Mrs. Warren's sister, Miss Lizzie Myerly, returned with them. ----

Spring Colds Are Dangerous

Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring spring colds with stuffed up head, sore throat and general cold symptoms. A dose of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief, this happy combination of antiseptic balsams clears the head soothes the irritated membranes. head, soothes the irritated membranes and what might have been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatmeat when relief is first felt, as a half-cured cold is dangerous. Take Dr. King's New Discovery till your cold is gone. Advertisement.

SILVER RUN.

Miss Blanche Frock, of Ohio, is visiting at the home of Henry Koontz. Rev. Peterman, of Long Island, filled the pulpit in St. Mary's Lutheran church,

on Sunday last.
Nelson Brown is having his dwellinghouse painted. Irving C. Kroh is cementing a spring

on his farm, to supply his canning factory with water this coming summer.

Edgar Berwager and family, of Christ's
Church, Pa., and Wesley Humbert, wife
and daughter, Edna, spent Sunday at the that aids nature's process. I night. At all druggists, 25c. Advertisement.

ome of Washington Jones. Misses Grace and Ester Dell, of Hanover, Pa., spent Sunday with their grand-parents, J. R. Lippy and wife. Mrs. Wm. J. Zacharias is improving

On Monday last, Dr. G. Lewis Wetzel took Miss Grace Halter, daughter of Elmer Halter and wife, of this place, to the Hahneman hospital, Baltimore, to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Halter is with the little girl at the

hospital. John T. Copenhaver is improving slowly from a bad case of jaundice.
On Monday morning two large covered trucks from Baltimore, came to this place to convey the household goods of Rev. J. Luther Hoffman to the former place.

David Geeting is improving, but is still unable to stand on his foot. Jerome Koontz and wife, and Mrs. Irving C. Kroh, spent Sunday in Han-over, Pa. with Mr. Koontz's mother, who On Saturday evening April 21st, there is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. ---

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.

TYRONE.

Harvey Halter, wife and sons John and LaVerne, daughters, Carrie and Mary, of near Silver Run, Harry Freet and wife, of near Taneytown, spent Sunday with Sterling Zimmerman and family.

Merwyn Fuss, of Taneytown, Miss Viola Marker, of Marker's Mill, Mrs. eorge Nusbaum, spent Sunday with W. Marker and family.

Rev. Paul Yoder, wife and son, Paul, and daughter, Catherine, and Elizabeth McKinney, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday with Charles Graham and family.

Mrs. Howard Rodkey and daughters, Ruthanna and Alice, spent Sunday with

Ira Rodkey and family.

Noah Babylon is having the lumber sawed for his new barn, this week. The farmers are busy plowing and planting their potatoes.

---UNIONTOWN.

Elder W. P. Englar attended the District meeting of the Church of the Brethren, held at Sams Creek, this week. Henry Bankerd, of near Meadow Branch, is spending some time with J.

Formwalt's and Francis Haines. Mrs. Francis Bowersox who had been on the sick list, is around again.
Mrs. D. Myers Englar, and J. C. Hollenberry, have been confined to the house

A new concrete pavement and walk are being put down in front of Dr. J. J

William Rodkey is putting up a room

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as Professor Riley S. Williamson, teacher of the Bark Hill school, went to Baltimore on Saturday and returned on Monday morning.

Rev. W. G. Stine, of Greencastle, made acall on Rev. W. H. Engler on Sunday acternation. mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in re-

storing the system to a healthy condition.

To See Us *********

MARRIED.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Vernon C. Black and Miss Ethel P.

late J. Roy Myers. An old time serenade was given them at the home of the bride the same evening. We wish them joy and happiness in their wedded life. On

and happiness in their wedded life. On Sunday April 15th. a reception was given at the home of Charles Black and wife. About forty relatives and friends enjoyed the elegant dinner and refreshments. Guests were present from Baltimore, Westminster and other places. They will reside in Pleasant Valley where the groom is engaged in farming.

is engaged in farming.
Sunday School this Sunday at 9 a.m.

-0-60-0-

Bad Colds From Sudden Changes

or stop the old one, the soothing balsams

relieve the sore throat and heal the irri-

tated tissues. Get a bottle today and start treatment at once. At your drug-

KEYMAR.

Howard Frock and family and Miss Strawsburg, of Union Bridge, were visi-tors at the home of John Strawsburg and

ife, on Sunday last. Miss Alice Bohn, of Beaver Dam, spent

Miss Africe Bolth, of Beaver Dam, spent Sunday with S. E. Haugh and family.
W. T. Newman has returned home from Akron, Ohio, and has been very much indisposed the past week.
Mrs. Ed. Morrison, of Thurmont, was a visitor at the home of W. F. Cover, the past week.

Miss Mary Bussard, of Frederick, visited her aunt, Mrs. O. D. Birely, a few days

the past week.

Miss Jessie Anders, of Union Bridge, is visiting Miss Stella Hollinberger.

You Need A Spring Laxative

the accumulated wastes of winter from your intestines, the burden of the blood.

Get that sluggish spring fever feeling out of your system, brighten your eye, clear your complexion. Get that vim and snap of good purified healthy blood. Dr. King's

New Life Pills are a non-griping laxative

Recipes for Killing Flies.

The United States Government makes the following suggestion for the destruc-

tion of house flies: Formaldehyde and

sodium salicylate are the two best fly

poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for house-

hold use. They are not a poison to children; they are convenient to handle, their

dilutions are simple and they attract the

A formaldehyde solution of approxi

mately the correct strength may be made

by adding 3 teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commer-

cially known as formalin, to a pint of

water. Similarly, the proper concetra-tration of sodium salicylate may be ob-

tained by dissolving 3 teaspoonfuls of the

pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of

for automatically keeping the solution al-

ways available for flies to drink. An

ordinary, thin-walled drinking glass is

filled or partially filled with the solu-

tion. A saucer, or small plate, in which

is placed a piece of white blotting paper

cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass. The whole is then quickly

inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the

saucer the liquid seal at the edge of the

glass is broken and more liquid flows into

the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is

Any odor pleasing to man is offensive

to the fly and vice versa, and will drive

Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender,

mix it with the same quantity of water, put it in a common glass atomizer and

spray it around the rooms where flies are.

In the dining-room spray it lavishly even on the table linen. The odor is very dis-agreeable to flies but refreshing to most

Geranium, mignonette, heliotrope and white clover are offensive to flies. They

especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle

Mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and

one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, dark-

in the room except one window and in

To clear the house of flies, burn pyre-

but they must be swept up and burned.

Borax is especially valuable around farms and out of doors. One pound of

borax to twelve bushels of manure will be found desirable as a poison without injuring its manurial qualities or farm

stock. Scatter the borax over the manure

and sprinkle with water.

Lye, chloride of lime, or copperas (sul-

phate of iron) dissolved in water, crude carbolic acid, or any kind of disinfectant may be used in vaults.

...

We Want

to keep in mind the

fact that in addition to

printing this news-

paper we do job work

of any kind. When

in need of anything

in this line be sure

You

thrum powder. This stupeties the

always kept moist.

and hop blossoms.

that set the saucer.

out the flies.

them away.

A container has been found convenient

water.

Try them to-

Dr. King's New Life Pills will remove

gist's, 25c. Formula on the bottle.

Spring brings all kinds of weather and

the evening.

STUDY-HARNER

Vernon C. Black and Miss Ethel P. Black, both of Pleasant Valley, were quietly married Saturday evening, April 7th., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Silver Run, by Rev. J. Luther Hoffman. The wedding couple was attended by Archie Zepp and Miss Hilda Powell, both of Pleasant Valley. The groom is a son of Charles Black and wife, and the bride the oldest daughter of Mrs. Gertrude and the late J. Roy Myers. An old time serenade Saturday evening, April 7, 1917, at the St. John's Lutheran parsonage, Littles-town, Miss Emma Harner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah Harner, and Wilson Study, both of Black's school house, were united in marriage by the Rev. I. M. Lau.

KEEFER-WEYBRIGHT.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Samuel Waybright and wife, on Tuesday, April 17, at Tyrone, Md., when their eldest daughter, Mary Md., when their eldest daughter, Mary Lydia, and Mr. Guy L. Keefer, son of Elias Keefer and wife, were united in marriage by Rev. Guy P. Bready, of the Reformed church, of Taneytown, assisted by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, of Union Bridge. Mrs. Seiss, of Taneytown played the wedding march. The bride and groom were preceded by the little ribbon bearers, Paul H. Yoder and Norman Waybright, the bride's brother; following these came the little flower girl, Katherine Yoder, who was dressed in a dainty white gown. Divine service at 10, by a Lutheran minister, as a supply, until a minister can be selected for the charge. C. E. Society in who was dressed in a dainty white gown. The bride's maids were, Miss Edna Way-bright, the bride's sister, and Miss Carrie Keefer, the groom's sister, were beautifully gowned and carried pink carnations. The groom's attendants were, William Hoff of New Windsor and Lleyd Durboraw, of Gettysburg. The bride's dress was an exquisite gown of gray messaline with horders a less trimmings. with it come colds and the revival of winter coughs and hoarseness. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will head off a new cold with handsome lace trimmings

After the ceremony an elaborate wedding dinner was served to the guests, about 75 in number. Mr. and Mrs. Keefer have the best wishes of a host of friends. They left on the evening train for a short wedding trip. They will reside with the bride's parents on their

return.

Those who were present at the ceremony are the following: Mrs. Robert Waybright, Herbert Treischmann and wife, of Baltimore; Mrs. George Myers, of York; Mr. Durboraw and wife, Lloyd and Mary Durboraw, of Gettysburg; Wm. Fisher and wife, Mrs. Lampe, Uriah Lough and wife, Mrs. A. V. Harner, Mrs. Wm. Lough, Mrs. Edith Shiltknecht, Misses Grace and Margarete Lough, Everett Shiltknecht, of Frederick; Frederick Rhodes and wife, Grant Herring. Everett Shiltknecht, of Frederick; Frederick Rhodes and wife, Grant Herring, of Emmitsburg; Allen Lippy and wife, Mr. Grove and wife, of Manchester; Miss Larue Hoff, Earle and William Hoff, of New Windsor; John Keller and wife, Calvin Wantz and wife, Wm. Lippy, of Hanover; John Waybright, A. M. Waybright, Misses Bruce, Margarete and Grace Waybright, of Harney; Ernest Ritter and wife, Misses Olive and Bernice Ritter, Luther and Charles Ritter, of Keysville; Mrs. Reifsnider, Mrs. F. H. Seiss, Margaret Slade, Rev. Guy P. Bready and wife, of Taneytown; Rev. Paul D. Yoder and wife, Paul H. and S. Katherine Yoder, Elizabeth McKinney, Katherine Yoder, Elizabeth McKinney, of Union Bridge; Harry Keefer and wife, Misses Beulah and Pauline Keefer, of Uniontown; Samuel Waybright and wife, Edna and Norman Waybright, Jacob Houck, Mrs. W. U. Marker, Mrs. George Nusbaum, William J. Flohr and wife, Mrs. Elias Keefer, Edward Keefer and wife, J. E. Flohr and wife, Mrs. Mary Zepp, Vernon Keefer, Walter Keefer and wife, Misses Annie Marker, Fanny Flohr, Carrie Keefer, Hilda Zepp, of Tyrone.

----IN SAD BUT LOVING REMEMBRANCE Of our dear mother, Nenonia N. Shriver, departed this life, April 22, 1916.

Just one year ago we laid dear mother to rest And folded your cold hands upon your breast; In silence you suffered, in patience you bore, Until God called you home to suffer no more,

One sad and lonely year has gone, mother dear: I hear no more thy gentle voice of cheer, But in my work, I often toil alone And often falls the silent tear. How much I have missed you none can tell But the dear Lord whispers, "All is Well" Sleep on, dear mother, God knows best For he said, lay your weary head on my breas

I often sit and think of you When I am all alone, For memory is the only friend That grief can call its own.

By her daughter, MRS, A. J. WOLFF. IN MEMORIAM. Martin Luther Buffington died April 11, 1917, aged 73 years and 10 days.

Dearest husband thou has left me, Only to follow on; Thy voice that once did comfort me, Is perished now and gone.

A precious one from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled.

Dearest father thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply feei; But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

We miss thy kind and willing hand, Thy fond and tenderest care, Our home is sad without thee now, We miss thee everywhere. By his Wife and Daughters,

CARD OF THANKS.

The sincere thanks of myself and family are gratefully extended to all friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kind assistance during our recent great bereavement.

MRS. M. L. BUFFINGTON. According to a French cientist flies have intense hatred for the color blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep

-----Thy Will Be Done.

By John Greenleaf Whittier. We see not, know not; all our way Is night with Thee alone is day: From out the torrent's trouble drift, Above the storm our prayers we lift,

Thy will be done The flesh may fail, the heart may faint, But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead, in times like these,
The weakness of our love of ease?
Thy will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness Our burden up, nor ask it less, And count it joy that even we May suffer, serve, or wait for Thee, Whose will be done

Though dim as yet in tint and line, We trace Thy picture's wise design, And thank Thee that our age supplies Its dark relief of sacrifice. Thy will be done!

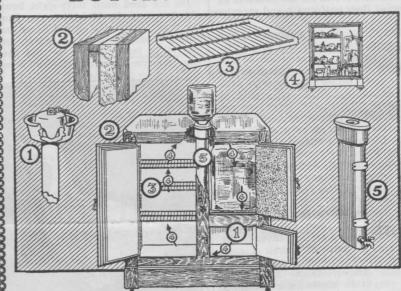
And if, in our unworthiness, Thy sacrificial wine we press;
If from Thy ordeal's heated bars
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars, Thy will be done

If. for the age to come, this hour Of trial hath vicarious power, And, blest by Thee, our present pain. Be Liberty's eternal gain, Thy will be done!

The anthem of the destinies!
The minor of Thy loftier strain
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain, Thy will be done!



Prepare---Summer is Coming---Prepare BUY AN AUTOMATIC.



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and just as much as anybody; also tele- 1829. The Argentine government prophone 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

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12-22-ti Harney, Md.

Value of Vacations. Vacations, according to the New York Medical Journal, are nature's safety valves for the relief of the high pressure resulting from efficiency. Efficiency demands that throughout working hours all the faculties be taxed to the utmost without waste of material or of energy, but if properly directed it aims at making an efficient man before an efficient product. Therefore production may not exact that the man

The recent application of efficiency methods makes the vacation more than ever necessary. "The vacation," says the Medical Journal, "should be the nearest approach to the simple life. It is for this reason that the country, with all its many inconveniences, is so often chosen for the place of vacation. The vacation period allows for the absorption and elimination of the fatigue products from the system accumulated in the pressure period of the work. The longer the vacation, therefore, the better the subsequent work."

Plant For a Hanging Basket. Indoor gardeners will be interested in watching this plant grow. It follows the plan of the strawberry in sending out runners and starting new growths at the end of the stem. The strawberry, however, has the earth to establish its new growths. This indoor plant sends out the runners groping for earth where there is none. It's

called the saxifrage.

It is a favorite plant for hanging baskets. A small tuft of leaves develops at the end of each vine. From this tuft other runners are sent out, and these in turn develop more tufts. By this method the saxifrage keeps on expanding until the basket is covered with a network of vines and a blankel of leaves.

The leaves, shaped like those of the geranium, are a reddish olive color veined in white. It requires ordinary soil and a moderate amount of water and shade.-Philadelphia North Amer

Who Owns the Falkland Islands? Few people are aware to this day

that the Falkland islands are marked in all Argentine maps and geographies as "unlawfully retained by Great Brit-Dead Stock of Any Kind ain." The origin of the dispute was that England after abandoning the Remember, we pay for all Dead Stock, islands in 1774 resumed possession in tested and, as A. Stuart Pennington points out in his book on the country, is even today "careful to do nothing which could even apparently recognize the rights of the present possessors.' It was for that reason that it declined a proposal a few years ago to run a line of Argentine ships to the islands.

> The Signs. "Miss Gladys got no fewer than six gold headed umbrellas for birthday presents.'

"She must be something of a reigning belle."-Baltimore American.

Old Ironsides.

Old Ironsides is such a cherished national treasure now that it seems incredible that it was once proposed in all seriousness to tear it to pieces for what little value could be got out of the material, remarks the Boston Post. Holmes was a law student at Harvard at the time. He was only a month more than twenty-one years old. He wrote his immortal poem with a lead pencil on a stray scrap of paper, yet It has been said:

"This probably is the only case in which a government policy was changed by the verses of a college student." Originally Old Ironsides was one of four sister frigates, the Constitution, the Constellation, the United States and the President. Of the other three, alas, only memories remain. The Constellation was broken up, as they intended to break up Old Ironsides. One of the others rotted away at a British dock, and the fourth was lost at sea.

Curiously enough, the story of these four sister frigates is one of the least known chapters in American history. Yet it is well worth reading up.-Chicago News.

She Became a Bore.

Most persons who talk about themselves are bores. A writer in the American Magazine says:

"One of the most companionable women I ever knew was so completely transformed by an operation that she unconsciously became a bore to her friends and to her family by tedious repetitions of her hospital experience. Her idea of its importance was so exaggerated that she lost all sense of proportion. Truly her 'operation' became the alpha and omega of her existence. From it all events in her life history dated. It was her sole topic of conversation. No matter how skillfully one might steer the conversational bark away from the dreaded topic, she adroitly brought it back. As a result she became self centered, introspective and a bore to her friends. Her efforts to entertain merely annoyed. Where she hoped to arouse admiration she created disgust, and where she sought sympathy she received only indifference."

The Hope of the Poles.

There are more Poles today in the world than ever before, and their fecundity is unrivaled. Their national feeling was never deeper rooted or more intelligent. If a Pole tells you he is in favor of autonomy under Germany or Russia or Austria he is lying for expediency's sake. The Pole wants only one thing, and that is independence. In this are they not like every other nation worth its salt? "Are you a patriot?" said Napoleon in 1810 to John Sniadecki, rector of the University of Vilna. "Sire," answered the rector, "from my birth I have learned to love my country, and her misfortunes have only strengthened the love I bear for her." After an additional century of Poland's misfortunes her children, scattered over the whole world, would give the same answer. And there are seven times as many of them now as there were then.-Century.

Very Ancient Warfare.

At the beginning of the Chino-Japanese war one of our military attaches attended a Chinese review. A Chinese regiment took the field and went through a curious performance. They carried long bamboo fishing rod things. and with these they rushed at one another, yelling wildly and making very queer gestures and grimaces.

"What's the game?" asked our attache.

"This regiment," a Chinese general answered, "is one of our oldest. It is now practising a form of assault which dates from prehistoric times. The idea is to trip the enemy with the long wand, throw water in his face and in his bewilderment at this extraordinary treatment to cut off his head."

First In Something.

According to their own account, the children were first in something at school. One was first in reading, another in arithmetic, another in sports. Bertie alone remained silent.

"Well, Bertie, how about you?" his uncle asked. "Aren't you first in anything?"

"Yes," said honest Bertie; "I am first out of the building when the bell rings."-New York Times.

History Repeats.

Two men were ence talking over their respective sons' careers at college, and one remarked:

"Well, I sometimes feel like saying, as did Aaron in the wilderness, 'Behold, I poured in the gold and there came out this caif."-New York Amer-

Just In Time. Plaintiff's Lawyer-I rest the case. Defendant's Ditto-You ought to. It's

pretty weak.-New York American.

OAK IS A NORTHERN TREE

None of That Species to Be Found in Africa, Nor in South America or Australasia.

The oak family has been mentioned as a northern type of trees that has sent extensions southward, as, with several hundred species known, there are none in Africa south of the Mediterranean region, nor in southern South American or Australasia. A remarkable variety of forms in Mexico has been revealed by the recent studies reported by Prof. William Trelease to the National Academy of Sciences. Instead of two principal divisions of American oaks, Professor Trelease finds three-Leucobalanus, the white oaks, Erythrobalanus, the red or black oaks, and Protobalanus, a probably more ancient type with intermediate characteristics; and the total of American species includes 170 of white oaks, 179 of red, and only 4 of Protobalanus. With a total of 248 species, Mexico has 121 of white oaks, 125 of red, and 2 of Protobalanus. The 71 species in the United States include 43 of white oaks, 26 of red, and 2 of Protobalanus, and Central America has 20 species of white and 35 of red oaks; but South America has only 4 species of red oaks; and a single species of white oaks is all that is known in the West Indies. About 150 species of American oaks have been traced in Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils. Professor Trelease thinks the American oaks now existing-diverse as they are-may have all descended from a single late Tertiary type, and that they have developed without direct connection with European oaks.

FOOLISH IDEA ABOUT EGGS

Many Have Mistaken Notion That the White Ones Are So Much Superior to the Brown.

Because an egg has a white shell, it is no better than an egg with a brown shell. The popular impression to the contrary is a childish notion costing the housewife many a penny. It is a good time to get this foolish idea out rapidly. of our heads.

The white egg may be more attractive to look upon than its brown sister or brother, but that is all. It is not more nutritious. And just because it is a fad the grocer gets a higher price for it-from 10 to 15 cents a dozen, as a rule.

If eggs were used for decorative purposes, there might be some excuse for the greater popularity of the white ones. But on any other ground, no. So, when your grocer offers you "white leghorn" eggs at 70 cents a dozen, and in the next basket are brown ones, just as fresh, take the latter. And then, again, the chances are that the "white leghorn" eggs were never laid by white leghorn hens. There are not enough white leghorn hens in the country, however industrious they may be, to produce half the eggs credited

The grocer may have his little joke, perhaps. But when it comes to eggs, you needn't let him have it at your expenses. Remember that eggs are just eggs .- New York Globe.

Ointment ad Diet for Pheumatism.

For acute articular rheumatism the following treatment is recommended by a writer in the Medical Adviser, quoted by the Medical Record: An ointment made of four drams each of ichthyol, methyl salicylate and oil of turpentine, mixed with four ounces of lanolin, is applied to the affected joints and covered with cotton and oiled silk. The patient is put to bed in flannel nightclothes and between blankets for absolute rest.

His diet must be liquid, preferably milk, together with fruit juices and plenty of water. Elimination through bowels, skin and kidneys must be attended to carefully. At the beginning of the treatment a dose of calomel and bicarbonate of soda is given and followed after four hours by Rochelle salts or a seidlitz powder. Rhubarb and soda may be given to advantage until the tongue is clean. Throughout convalescence the patient must abstain from all animal foods and alcohol.

Mountains That Move.

The results of geodetic studies by British scientists in the Himalayas and the Tibetan mountains indicate an apparent creeping of these gigantic mountain ranges, the greatest on the globe, sidewise toward the south, with a consequent crumpling up of the Siwalik hills. For a long time it has been known that there exist certain anomalies in the density of the earth under and adjacent to the Himalayas. but this suggestion of a creeping motion is novel. The surveys that still are in progress may eventually disclose the real facts, but the operations on the Tibetan side are rendered difficult by the fact that Tibet is not yet wholly accessible to the scientists

Neglected Plunder.

The lady of many portable possessions was moving from town to the seashore for the summer. A cab had beer thought big enough to convey her and the cabman sat there, passing from one stage of disgust to another still deeper, while his vehicle, inside and out, was piled high with a miscellane ous assortment of cherished belong ings. At last the task of loading came to an end.

"Is that all?" inquired the cabmar with polite incredulity.

"Yes," was the reply. The cabman looked surprised. "Seems a pity," he ejaculated, "tc ! leave the doorstep."

LEG WEAKNESS IN YOUR CHICKENS

MAY BE PREVENTED BY FEEDING LIBERAL SUPPLY OF GRANU-LATED OR CRACKED BONE.

STRENGTHENS FRAME WORK

Feeding Of Bone Made Necessary By Lack Of Plenty Of Mineral Matter In Artificial Feeds.

College Park, May 2.-At the beginning of the growing season for poultry, Poultryman R. H. Waite of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station calls attention to the importance of providing mineral matter in the feed. He says:

"Young chicks grow very rapidly as compared to some of the other larger animals. They, therefore, require a larger percentage of mineral matter in their feed. Practically all feeds contain a small amount of mineral matter, and the slower growing animals can get enough from the ordinary feeds because they do not require so much in a given time.

"If chicks do not have enough mineral matter they seem to keep on growing just the same. They try to strengthen their bones by developing other tissue, but when their flesh has grown very far ahead of their bones they are unable to stand up and leg weakness results. It is a good deal like trying to build a house without using frame work. The chick has to have a frame work of bones to sustain the other parts of its body.

"Under natural conditions, bugs and other insects furnish all the mineral matter necessary, but where the chicks are raised under artificial conditions considerable attention should be given to a supply of mineral mater, especially if the chicks are grown

"In some experiments conducted at this experiment station a few years ago it was found that a very small proportion of granulated bone was sufficient to keep chicks from developing leg weakness, while the chick pens, which received no bone, went to pieces very quickly. Granulated or cracked dry bone is inexpensive, and the chicks require a very small amount. Therefore, I would advise keeping this bone before them where they can help themselves as they require it."

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

College Park, May 2.- In his instruction for the use of county demonstration agents in teaching boys' club members how to raise pigs for breeding purposes, Dr. S. S. Buckley of the Maryland Agricultural Extension Serv-

"The pigs which are selected at weaning time for breeding animals require different feeding and manage ment practices, than do those which are intended for meat purposes. It is very important to clearly understand the reason for this. Breeding animals are intended to be kept for a number of years—just as long as they remain good breeders. Meat animals are intended for slaughter, and the sooner they can be gotten to suitable size for butchering at the least cost, the more profit there is in the work. Again, breeding animals must be well developed-strong bone and muscleand possess a great amount of vitality-a strong constitution-an abundance of energy-if they are to be successful as breeders. Meat animals only need to have bone and muscle. sufficient to carry the weight which will be added. If their flesh is grown quickly, the meat will be tender, moist and of fine flavor-if the growth is slow the meat is coarse, dry and of poor flavor.

"The pigs must have plenty of range in order to get exercise, fresh air and sunshine. The kinds of feed to give them will depend upon the kind of pasture they are grazed upon. If pastured on clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, etc., they will not require so much feed, such as meat meal, tankage, etc., with the grain; but if not, they must have these. The aim must be to produce a steady, uniform and continuous growth, with exercise to harden and make the flesh firm. Fat producing feed gives this appearance to pen pigs, but the flesh is soft and largely fat Such pigs are not desirable breeding

"A grain ration to be used in con nection with good pasture for pigs up to 75 pounds, may be made with:

Cornmeal 30 pounds Wheat middlings..... 20 pounds Tankage 10 pounds

"After this, feed whole corn and allow about one pound each of tankage and middling for every 10 pounds of corn. Never allow breeding animals to get very fat, and never allow them to get very thin. Never breed gilts before they are eight months old, and

Tomatoes. From the standpoint of the orchard, the tomato makes an excellent companion orchard crop. It is also a reliable money crop in this State. It is set out comparatively when the delicate compliment of a late, its cultivation is coincident with ship of happiness has served its purthat of the orchard and it is generally pose as a wedding decoration, it is unout of the way in time for most of basted and the fine crepe and brocaded the cover crops.

SCENES IN A CHINESE INN

Homely Industry the Main Feature of Hostelry Interestingly Described by American Traveler.

The building was a long, one-storied mud hut, with thatched roof. We entered. Behold what the frontiersman had created! The long room was the scene of homely industry. From the center rafter hung a big oil-lawp, shedding its rays over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove sat the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs, and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor backed hard, swept clean. From one cornercame the merry whir of grinding millstones, as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headdress gathered up the heaps of yellow cornmeal that oozed from the gray stones. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of its chaff; others leaned over clay mortars, pounding condiments with stone pes-

Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travelers. One end of the room was reserved for these wayfarers, but the k'ang at the other end was divided into sections. From each rafter over each section swung quaint little cradles; in each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world, we fell asleep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of swinging cradles and grinding millstones.—Alice Tisdale, in Atlantic.

SCENE OF NATURAL BEAUTY

Setting of Montmorency Falls Near Quebec Resembles the Imaginative Conception of an Artist.

The impressiveness of any bit of scenery depends not on how large it looks. Thus there are few persons who would estimate the width of the Grand canyon at more than a tenth of what it actually is. Niagara falls, when seen at a distance, is not impressive, and when you are close to

it you cannot get a complete view. It is for this reason that many of the smaller bits of scenery really give more pleasure to persons who have an eye for natural beauty. Montmorency falls, on the river of that name a few miles from Quebec, is an excellent example of this fact. It consists of a stream about 40 feet wide dropping somewhat more than 200 feet over a sheer cliff just above the juncture of the Montmorency and the St. Lawrence. This cliff forms part of a high amphitheater of rock, its jagged outlines crowned by a forest of juniper and spruce, and opening upon the wide blue expanse of the St. Lawrence. Above the falls the stream is known as the Fairy river because of the weird beauty of its dark waters, which wind between sheer granite walls festooned with very old, gnarled trees. It seems more like some artist's imaginative conception than a work of nature.

"Take the Step."

A swry is told of a rivival held in a town not a thousand miles from the national capital. A man of mark in the place for many years and for ever so long a vestryman in one of the oldest of the churches, was interested in the work of the evangelist and attended the services. He was impressed by the earnestness of the preacher and his good faith. One night when the mourners were called this godly men, for years the pattern of high sentiment and correct conduct in his church, was shocked into almost violent speech, when he was approached by a converted bartender and urged: "Colonel—take the step!" The very idea was revolting to his sense of propriety, as for a quarter of a century he had been living in the beauty of holiness, and he could hardly have been blamed for feeling just a bit embarrassed by the plea of the converted barkeeper.

Peanuts for Consumptives.

A diet of peanuts is suggested as a cure for consumption by Dr. Brewer in the Journal of Hygiene. This seems too simple to be true, but Doctor Brewer tells of two young women who had grown sick of cod-liver oil and tonics and who were treated by him with salted peanuts-all they could eat-combined with inhalations of vinegar.

"One would think this a very indigestible diet," he writes, "but they craved them, and it has always been my policy to find out just what my patients desire to eat, and unless it is too unreasonable, I humor them. Both young ladies have become plump, and after one year's inhalation have ceased coughing, and I pronounced them

Peanuts are recommended also for sleeplessness.

Utilitarian Wedding Gifts.

Some of the wedding gifts that are shown to visitors were so expensive and seemingly so useless that I aske about them. Some were in the form c great fish, made of bright red crepe, not then, unless they are in good con and some were ships of happiness fitted out with sails of gold brocade. As I had never seen these bright grotesqueries in Japanese homes, I wondered how they were used. The ship, with its flowing sails, is entirely constructed of precious silks and satins, not cut, silk are made up into a rich costume .--Christian Herald.

The Golden Acre

It Was Half a Century Before It Produced Crops

By F. A. MITCHEL

In 1850 Elihu Deane and Herbert Dodsworth got into a lawsuit over a piece of prairie land located a couple of miles from the center of the city of Chicago. The property was worth nothing, and the expenses of the suit were heavy. They were advised by their lawyers to meet with a view to effecting a compromise. They came together, and Deane said to Dodsworth:

"It is impossible for either you or me to realize anything out of this acre of worthless land. We're too old. But I think there's going to be a big city here some day, and the property in, say, fifty years from now may come within the town limits. It will then be worth something. Suppose we leave it jointly to our heirs?"

"That would be like dividing an apple into a couple of dozen parts. Families multiply, and I doubt if the inheritance will ever be worth more than, say, a hundred dollars. Suppose we arrange so that it shall go to one person yet unborn?"

Dodsworth was ready for any proposition that would relieve him of further bother concerning the property, and legal documents were drawn up bequeathing it to such descendant of either as should be nearest to twenty years old on June 1, 1900. Both men were over fifty at the time the arrangement was made, and both had sons and daughters.

But none of these sons or daughters took the slightest interest in the property that had, so to speak, been put away for the enjoyment of some one yet unborn. If, indeed, any of them ever visited it they saw a part of the prairie, on which, after a rain, stood a pool of water varying from one to twelve inches in depth.

When forty years had rolled round neither Deane nor Dodsworth nor any child of either was living. There were many grandchildren, none of whom knew anything about the acre of property that had been tied up for half a century. Before the death of the testators a fund had been provided from which the taxes were to be paid, and a certain firm of lawyers were to pay them. In 1890 this firm dissolved, and the duty devolved upon their successors. By this time the property had become a snug fortune, and there was no danger of any Deane or Dodsworth who lived in Chicago not knowing something about it. But both families bad spread out fanlike and had scat-

tered. In 1898 Ackley & Thorp, attorneys, were charged with the payment of the taxes on the acre, and the sums were sufficiently large to be noticeable. Sidney Walker, a young man who had just been admitted to the bar, was a clerk in the office of Ackley & Thorp, and the payment of the taxes was intrusted to him. In this way he came to a knowledge of the strange joint will of Deane and Dodsworth. It occurred to Walker that when the time came round to put the property into the hands of the legitimate heir it would be important that all the members of the Deane and Dodsworth families should be accounted for. Realizing that whoever did this work would doubtless be paid for it, he began a search for every member of both families. But he kept his investigation to

Roger Deane, aged twenty-two, a grandson of Elihu Deane, a party to the will made in 1850, resided in Chicago between 1890 and 1900 and had his eye on the acre as being the possible heir. He was a member of most of the clubs of the city and prominent socially. He hunted up all the Deanes and Dodsworths he could find. There was none nearer than he to the required age. But he found one Dodsworth, a woman about his own-age, who might be nearer than he. He made inquiries as to her age, but she declined to give it on the ground that a woman's age is her private property. The truth is that if he knew her age and it was nearer the prize than his he might prepare himself to prove that he was older or younger than she was.

Miss Julia Dodsworth was equally as prominent in society as Roger Deane, and the possession of property worth several hundred thousand dollars would be as much of an advantage to her as to him. She therefore concluded to cultivate him, with a view to getting out of him his age. Neither would be on June 1, 1900, much less than two years above twenty, but no one of the descendants of the original Deane or Dodsworth had turned up nearer the required age, and it seemed probable that one or the other of these two

would get the fortune. As the time drew near for the turning over the acre to the designated heir Messrs. Ackley & Thorp wrote to the Deanes and Dodsworths to state their ages. Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth were included in the inquiries. Each had been endeavoring to learn the other's age, but neither had succeeded. Therefore neither had any advantage over the other in this respect. There was nothing for either

to do but give the true date of birth. Soon after doing so each received a letter saying that both had been born on the same day, and this would render the will inoperative since it distinctly

specified that the property be turned LIVED TO HELP FELLOW MEN over on the 1st of June, 1900, to the one person nearest to twenty years of age. No one had yet appeared to be nearer than they to the designated age, but the property, under a literal interpretation of the will, could not be given to either.

Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth visited the attorneys with a view to a compromise. They at first suggested that the property be divided between them. But the lawyers would not do this without an order from the court of chancery. Deane took the man of law aside and asked him if marriage would settle the matter. The reply was that though man and wife were one in certain respects in the eye of the law they were not in all respects. After much delay the lawyer suggested that the only way out of the matter was for one to lay claim to the estate and the other to dispute the claim. This would bring the matter before the court, who would give a decision,

However, nothing could be done before the 1st of June next, and that was still three months distant. Meanwhile Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth had a common interest. They met quite often with a view to finding some way by which they might at least divide the inheritance. It was suggested that they hunt up the doctors who presided at their birth in order to discover which had been born at the earlier hour of the day. Deane was successwho brought him into the world, who by reference to certain notes he had taken down with regard to his patients found a record that Roger had been born at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 10, 1878. This, the lawyers said, would not give him the property unless proof was adduced that Miss Dodsworth had been born at a later hour of the day. So there was nothing gained for Deane. And as for Miss Dodsworth, it simply meant that by hunting up her own record she would run twelve chances to one of giving the property to Deane.

By this time this matter of mutual interest had drawn them so closely together that if it could have been settled by their marriage there would

have been no further difficulty. Miss Dodsworth remembered that a woman named McCann had lived with her mother as housekeeper or upper servant for many years. When Julia was about twelve years of age Mrs. McCann had left the family. She was with them when Julia was born and might remember the hour of her birth. Julia began a system of advertising for the woman, and a response was finally elicited. She wrote Julia that she had kept a letter blank book, in which she had noted important events. This book was, with other effects, in a trunk in a garret of one of Mrs. Mc-Cann's relatives. She would get it and see if it contained the required infor-

While waiting for this Julia told Roger about it. Roger said that if the book contained a memorandum of the hour of Julia's birth he or she would inherit the acre. But he had a dozen chances to one of being the heir. Then he told her that he had become attached to her and proposed that, whether he or she or neither the one nor the other inherited, they pass the rest of their lives as man and wife. Julia was of the same mind, and they plighted their troth, their union to take place irrespective of what by this time they had come to call the golden acre.

A few days after their betrothal Mrs. McCann sent her notebook by registered mail to Julia. Julia turned over the leaves hastily till she came to May and June, 1878, and there found an entry, 'At 10 o'clock in the morning of April 10. a little girl was born.

Miss Dodsworth construed this as proof that she had won, since she was born nearer to the 1st of June, 1900, than Roger. She sent the notebook to the attorneys, wrote Roger that she had made up her mind she did not love him as much as she thought she did and broke the engagement.

This break prevented any further conference, and when the 1st of June came round each received a notice to appear at noon on that day at Ackley & Thorp's office. They found there quite a number of descendants of the original Deane and Dodsworth of various ages. Mr. Ackley thus addressed those present:

"By the terms stipulated fifty years ago today by Elihu Deane and Herbert Dodsworth a certain acre of land was bequeathed to such one of their descendants, male or female, who should be nearest to twenty years of age on the 1st of June, 1900. There are four persons living who were born near that date and who are descendants of either Deane or Dodsworth-viz, Roger Deane. Julia Dodsworth. Edward Payne and Emma Osborne, born May 20, 1880. Emma Osborne, having produced satisfactory evidence of birth, will undoubtedly be adjudged the heir by the surrogate."

There was an involuntary hum of dissatisfaction throughout the assembly. Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth looked at each other and laughed. Both being rich, they could afford

Mr. Ackley walked up to a demure looking girl dressed very plainly and congratulated her on attaining the possion of the golden acre. Mr. Sidney Walker also congratulated her. Yielding to an impulse, she threw her arms about his neck

Walker during his investigations as to who would inherit the golden acre had found a little schoolteacher living in Missouri who was about the re quired age. He corresponded with her, told her of the fortune that was to be turned over to the legal heir and helped her to obtain undoubted proof of the day and even the hour of her birth This he did merely in the line of busi ness. The girl came to love him, but did not show her love till the day she was adjudged an heiress.

Ruskin's Noble Words Show How the Appeal of Humanity Stirred Him to Self-Sacrifice.

ty that helps the soul; he counted it his own. He flung the treasures of books — "Modern Painters," "The Lamps of Architecture." But meantime there had been entering into his king. mind some knowledge of the deadness of the human soul, of the misery of brutality rampant everywhere in modern society. He could not go on talking beautifully about pictures when men were starving. Hence he felt the necessity of leaving his gift before the altar, or, at any rate, of harnessing it to other uses. He says: "For my own part I feel the force of mechanism and the fury of avaricious commerce to be at present so irresistible that I have seceded from the study not only of architecture but nearly of all art; and have given myself, as I would in a besieged city, to seek the best modes ful on his part. He found the doctor of getting bread and butter for its multitudes."

Again he says: "I cannot paint, nor read, nor look at minerals, nor do anything else that I like, and the very light of the morning sun has become hateful to me, because of the misery that I know of, and see signs of, where I know it not, which no imagination can interpret too bitterly. Therefore I will endure it no longer quietly, but henceforward, with any few or many who will help, do my poor best to abate this misery."

WELL EQUIPPED WITH BRAINS

Nature Was by No Means Niggardly When She Handed Feathered Creatures Their Portion.

Naturalists have arrived at the conclusion that the brain in birds is large in proportion to the body. If it is admitted that intelligence depends upon the weight of brain, then the goldfinch must be placed at the top of the list of birds; the brain weighs one-fourteenth of its whole body. It must be remarked, however, that attempts to draw conclusions as to the intelligence of certain birds from a comparison of the weight of the brain with that of the body have been considered futile. In man the brain forms from one-twentysecond to one-thirty-third of the whole body; in the canary, one-fourteenth; sparrow, one-twenty-fifth; the chaffinch, one-twenty-seventh; the redbreast, one-thirty-second; the blackbird, one-sixty-eighth; the duck, one-two-hundred-and-fifty-seventh; the eagle, one-two-hundred-and-sixtieth; the goose, one-three-hundred-and-sixtieth; the domestic hen, one-four-hundred-and-twelfth. By some the preternaturally cunning raven is supposed to be the most highly developed of birds. His courage is so great that the eagle respects it, and his intelligence pre vents him from getting into unseen though suspected dangers.

Make a List. Do you lie awake of nights thinking of what you are going to do tomorrow, or of what you have forgot today? Lots of women do, and it is sheer waste of nervous energy. Don't bother your head worrying about the little details that arise in the course of your day's work. Try the method of making a list. Keep a pad handy, whether it is on your desk, in your sewing basket or on the kitchen wall. Each time a new task arises which you cannot attend to immediately write it on the pad. Then in the course of the day consult your pad, selecting the most important thing to be done, the thing that won't wait until tomorrow. This saves lots of worry. It saves also such complaints as "Mother, you never sewed that button on my coat," or "Mary, did you pay that coal bill that I asked you to attend to?" or "I thought you said you were going to have waffles for supper tonight, moth-There is no use in cluttering the memory with such details when a pencil and paper will do the work.

In making a dress the same method is to be recommended. Often in sewing half the nerve strain comes from worrying over the details of finishing, which you are apt to forget. Just get out pencil and paper and jot down a hook here and a bit of trimming there, etc., and get the annoyance off your

Minerva's Bird.

The Greeks made the owl the em blem of wisdom. Shakespeare makes the witches add the wing of an owl to their caldron of deadly potion, and "it was the owl 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 24 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."

Stopped the Buzzing.

Alice (with newspaper)-It says here that yawning will remove that annoying buzzing in one's ears.

Edith—That's true. Last night, when Mr. Staylate had been talking to me for three hours steady, I yawned twice, and he went home.-Boston

Words Which Have Strayed.

Hardly any words in the English language have strayed farther from their original meaning than the terms of forestry. Thus a forest was originally a great tract of country, which might include woods, cultivated lands, pastures John Ruskin began his life as an and even towns and villages, all the art critic; as one who could see what | hunting rights over which were reservwas truest and most full of the beau- ed to the monarch. A chase differed from a forest mainly in the fact that his mission, his gift, to open the dull the hunting rights were vested in a eyes of his countrymen to see the subject instead of a king. A park was glory of the vision that had dazzled a fenced preserve, either in or out of a forest, while a warren was a piece of his mind before men in three great | waste ground over which the right to hunt the hare, the rabbit and the fox, Stones of Venice," and "The Seven the pheasant, the partridge and the woodcock had been granted by the

In the same way the term afforestation had nothing to do with the planthuman lives, of the degradation and ing of trees. It meant the subjection of any tract of country to the forest laws-in other words, it was the setting aside of this tract as a forest. A forest might and commonly did include vast estates of landowners and large towns whose rights remained untouched except as to game.-London Mail.

The Outdoor Woman.

When that husky brute, man, goes into the big woods for the good time of the year no longer does he leave a bundle of frills and laces at home or the shore, with nothing to assuage her grief at parting with her lord but a stack of the latest fiction, a fond kiss and, perhaps, a hypocritical "Wish you could go with me." No, indeed! Now she goes with him, and he is finding out that he is very glad she does.

Whether either he or she is glad. however, depends, in a measure-in fact, rather largely-upon her clothing. She must be warm in cold weather, not too warm in hot weather, not be bedraggled to helplessness when it rains, nor snagged every few minutes in rough going by stepping on her skirt or getting caught on a stub. If she is to be a real companion to a man she must not hold him back by adding to her natural handicap, lack of strength, the unnecessary and exasperating unsuitable costume.-Outing.

Delightful.

A certain young person had attained her twenty-fifth year so many times that her ingenuity was about to crack under the strain of getting away with it. In other words, she would soon be an old maid if something wasn't done. But what?

In her perplexity she consulted the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter. "I feel," declared the young person tragically, "as if I were drowning."

The seventh daughter of a seventh daughter was not lacking to herself. 'Precisely," she replied. "Drowning is described by all who have given it serious trial as a delightful sensation, provided you don't struggle against it." Whereupon the young person saw a great light and went home and lived

happily ever after.-New York Post. Walking and Health.

As a foundation for health there is nothing better than four miles a day in the open air, taking the weather as it comes. Your family, your work and your life insurance company will all appreciate the benefits derived, and your face will show the difference in a few months.-Collier's Weekly,

And if you cannot make it four miles a day better than nothing is two miles or a mile or even a half a mile if it is done briskly with chin up, shoulders back and to the accompaniment of deep breathing.-Hartford Post.

Why She Went Home.

Wife-Tom, dear, this my first plum pudding. Hub (dubiously)-It looks rather nice. Wife-Do you know, I was wondering while making it why we call it plum pudding when there isn't a plum in it. Hub (having eaten a little)-I fancy, my dear, the word should be spelled "plumb," which, you will find by the dictionary, means "a little mass or weight of lead."-Boston Transcript.

Defined.

A number of scholars were asked to explain the meaning of the term "righteous indignation," and one little chap wrote, "Being angry without

No Paving.

Bill-And her father would not pave the way for her wedding? Jill-Sure! He refused to furnish the rocks.-Youkers Statesman.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT. Prevent Illness.

The laws of health have, every * one, a penalty attached, and ignorance is never accepted by nature as an excuse.

Prevent illness. Build up the : natural defensive resources of + the body. Use the automatic : scavenger system with which + you are supplied, but do not + make the mistake of thinking + that you can neglect it at pleas- & ure and then escape by whipping & it up with irritating drugs. Drink 💠 freely of clear water. Eat to sat- 4 isfaction rather than repletion : and let the diet be of good balance. Never let the drudgery of daily routine obscure the end for * which you live. A rush of work * is not legitimate excuse for pro- * gressive suicide.

As Pythagoras has wisely said, + "Have thou moderation in all + things, keep thyself from wild . joy and from wailing sorrow, + strive to hold thy soul in harmo- 4 ny and concord, like the strings . of a well tuned harp.'

WHEN IT COMES to picking out things to do, why HEN 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 the property POTH some day.

YOU CAN'T STOR HIM happy BOTH some day. YOU CAN'T STOP HIM.

The corner loafer who shirks his work and believes in luck; oh well, he doesn't believe in himself, he believes in a pull; he wastes his money and his time. He is steered for an old age in life's scrap heap.

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THANK YOU

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson V.—Second Quarter, For April 29, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John xii, 12-26. Memory Verses, 12, 13-Golden Text, John xii, 13-Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The first part of this lesson is the record of the so called triumphal entry into Jerusalem, but it was really one of the saddest days of His life, for as He beheld the city He wept over it, because they knew not what He longed to do for them (Luke xix, 41-44). By riding upon the ass' colt He literally fulfilled the prediction in Zech. ix, 9, and the time draws near when He will just as literally fulfill the next verse and speak peace unto the nations and have dominion over all the earth. Then shall He make wars to cease in all the world, and the nations shall learn war no more (Ps. xlvi, 9; Isa. ii, 4). Then shall Zeph. iii, 14-17, be literally fulfilled, "The king of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee; thou shalt not see evil any more." Then shall all the world indeed go after Him (verse 19), for when the Lord shall make bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the nations all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God and shall turn unto the Lord, and all nations shall worship before Him (Isa. lii, 9, 10; Ps. xxii, 27, 28; lxxxvi, 9). All that He was prevented from accomplishing at His first coming shall surely be fulfilled at His coming again.

The desire of the Greeks to see Jesus

and His reply are all suggestive of the time of which we have just been speaking and of the age of suffering through which we are still passing because of the rejection of Him and His kingdom and its consequent postponement. He is the wheat that had to die in order to bear fruit, and His followers must be content to travel the same road (verses 20-26). Instead of praying to be saved from the hour to which He had now come, His prayer was, "Father, glorify Thy name!" And the Father answered from heaven, "I have both glorified it and will glorify it again (verses 27, 28). To the people the voice sounded like thunder, but to Him the words were clear (verses 29, 30). Put with this the other two testimonies of the Father from heaven, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," and, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him" (Matt. iii, 17; xvii, 5), and may we become so well pleased in Him that the Father may be well pleased in us. Then shall we glorify God, which is the one thing we are here to do (I Cor. x, 31; I Pet. iv, 11). Because the rightful King is rejected the devil continues to be the prince of this world, the god of this world, and the whole world lieth in the wicked one (verse 31, xiv, 30; xvi, 11; II Cor. iv, 4; I John v, 19, R. V.). Having to contend with such adversaries as the world, the flesh and the devil, we can better understand His sayings: "Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, and there shall be famines and pestilences and earthquakes in divers places. See that ye be not troubled. In the world, tribulation; in me, peace" (Matt. xxiv, 6, 7; John xvi, 33; Luke xxi, 25, 26). The past two years of these things in an unparalleled degree convince us that we have entered upon the closing years of the times of the gentiles, and, while His followers have always been expected to be ready to lay down their lives for His sake, in these perilous last days, when the food of the church is being so thoroughly leavened and the world in so many forms is being welcomed by the professing church, it is necessary to be very, very peculiar in the eyes of many and absolutely refuse to listen to any discrediting of any part of the Word of God, or to making light of anything taught therein, or to have any fellowship with anything in the church which is purely of this present evil age and not of God. We must learn to say with new emphasis, "To me to live is Christ," and all that is not directly from Him and for Him we cannot touch. It must be fully and always "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of God," the self life reckoned dead that the life of Jesus may be made manifest (Phil. i, 21; Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10; II Cor. iv). Bear with me for saying it so often.

But when we consider that He never pleased Himself, never sought His own will or His own glory, how can we follow Him except by a similar renunciation of self? Anything like preferring the praise of men more than the praise of God cannot be tolerated (verse 43), and a desire to be thought original in anything we say or do is wholly ruled out by the fact that He said only what the Father told Him to say, and all His works were wrought by the Father in Him (verses 49, 50; xiv, 10) We may not expect all people to believe all we say, even though the message be wholly of God and He in some way set His seal upon it, for His message was not received by all, and He was despised and rejected. The devil is still blinding eyes and hardening hearts lest people should believe and be saved. The two quotations from Isa. liii, 1, and vi, 9, 10, in verses 38-41 of our lesson chapter, the one from the last section of Isaiah and the other from the first, with the connecting phrase of verse 41, "Isaiah said again," are to me conclusive proof that the Spirit wrote, through one and the same Isaiah, the whole of his prophecy.

LUMINOUS HATS IN LONDON

Devised to Check Rise in Night Accidents in Streets of the British Metropolis.

Under the heading "Luminous Hats for London, or a War-Time Device for Darkened Streets," the British official press bureau has issued the following article, the New York Times states:

"London has invented, for war-time use, a luminous hat whose dull phosphorescent blue helps to reduce the risk of collision in London's darkened streets. Both men and women are wearing the new luminous hats, warned thereto by the terrible rise in the number of street accidents since precautionary measures against Zeppelins compelled the blackening of the street lamps. These accidents, most of them occurring after dark, totaled 34,575 during the first nine months of 1916. Of these 577 were mortal: Recently a coroner suggested that women should wear white hats at night time. A tradesman took the hint and invented the luminous hat. This is

his story "The difficulty, of course, was to find a suitable substance. Phosphorus is too dangerous-it is inflammable. It smells and would probably damage the hat. I discovered a firm who are employing a mixture of sulphides made into a liquid. It does not damage the material, is invisible by day, and gives off a striking bluish light at night. Moreover, the more it is exposed to daylight or artificial light—the more it shines. The firm have used it successfully on the surface of paper, and luminous paper is now made in large sheets and is, I understand, already being extensively employed.

"'But the paint was the stuff for my hat. I painted the band of a hat and also the quills and hatpins and persuaded a well-known lady to try the experiment. It certainly made walking very much easier and less of a strain. People got out of the way, some of them rather anxiously, I think; but that was only because of the novelty of the thing. The stuff does not seem to have spoiled the

JAP'S IDEA ON RELIGION

Viscount Kaneko Tells of the Growth of Christianity in His Country.

Viscount Kaneko had kept in mind the various points he had made, and before turning to a discussion of politics, he summed them up to give me

a chance to get them clearly in mind. "Friendship recognizes faults, but triumphs over them. Christian leaders must be well trained to do effective work in Japan. On account of the high character of the graduates of Christian schools in Japan our men are very friendly toward Christian schools. Christianity is a practical religion, and is now spreading among our best men in all walks of life like wildfire, while Buddhism is on the decline. But the higher a place Christianity wins, the better and broader should be its leaders. Japan will never ask Christians to compromise on their faith if they have as their representatives men whose training is broad, and whose manners are of gentlemen dealing with equals," he concluded. -The Christian Herald.

The Accordion and Cinema Maitre Edmond B., pleading before

the correction chamber of appeals in a case where the culprit was a boy of sixteen years old, said: "Before the cinema my client passed all his evenings at home, playing assiduously on the accordion. Since then he has attended many cinematograph representations. He dreamed to realize the crimes that there passed under his yes. So to rob some wine merchants ne procured masques, revolvers, knives, handkerchiefs to bind his victims, rubber gloves to prevent finger prints on the objects he touched. This outfit of the burglar became the vademecum of this boy who before the cinema played most faithfully, each evening, at home on the accordion." The gamin of sixteen was condemned to four years in prison.—Le Cri de Paris.

The Skirmisher.

John Blevins was the most bashful lad in a Kansas village. For three years he had been keeping company with Sallie Jaimes, but he could not bring his courage up to the popping point. One Sunday night, as John was leaving the front yard of his inamorata, he encountered the old man, who had begun to chafe under the diffidence of his daughter's sweetheart.

"Look-ee here, John," exclaimed paterfamilias, "You have been coming to see my daughter for several years now, and I want to know what your intentions are."

"W-w-well, s-s-sir," stammered John, 'I am aiming t-to m-marry her."

"Aiming!" snorted the old man. Well, don't you think it about time that you fired?"

Slept Twenty-seven Months.

The curious case of a singer, thirtyone years old, who has been in a state of lethargy for 27 months, has been described to the Medical and Surgical society of Bordeaux, France, by Professor Berger.

The patient was among the troops mobilized for the battle of the Marne. He disappeared, but was found shortly afterward in Brittany, since which time he has been sleeping, eyelids closed, respiration regular, but pulse rapid. He is sensitive to excitement, and it is possible to administer liquid found.



Core shoulders, lame back, stiff neck, all pains and aches yield to Sloan's Liniment.

Do not rub it. Simply apply to the sore spot, it quickly penetrates and relieves. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

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GOOD VARIETIES IMPORTANT

Suggestions Are Given For the Time and Method Of Planting For Best Re-

sults.

College Park, March 29.-In view of the high prices being offered for potatoes especial encouragement is being given to the growing of this crop by county demonstration agents. In sections of the State to which this crop is particularly adapted contests are being arranged in potato growing for the members of local boys' agricultural clubs. To prepare these young farmers for properly growing their crops, the county agents are supplying them with instructions prepared by S. B. Shaw, specialist in horticulture for the Agricultural Extension Service. In regard to planting, Mr. Shaw says:

"The time to plant potatoes depends upon soil and climatic conditions, the varieties to be planted and the purpose for which the crop is grown. No matter for what purpose they are intended, the variety should be one for which there is some demand. Perhaps the crop is to be sold on the open market, then choose the variety for which there is the greatest demand. Possibly the planting will be for home use only, then plant what home folks like best. Time.

"For early market, the planting should be done as soon as the ground can be worked, and the seed bed gotten in good condition and danger of late killing frosts is past. Potatoes grown especially for seed are best planted later, so that they will not fully mature before frost. For general purposes, plant about the same time corn is planted.

Method.

"Before attempting to mark out the rows, harrow and drag the land until the seed bed is mellow and smooth. If fertilizer is to be used, half the amount may be applied broadcast at this time and worked into the soil, or it may all be distributed in the rows after they are run out. After the ground is put in good condition mark the rows. If the variety to be planted makes a medium or small growth of top, make the rows two and one half feet apart. If the tops grow large, make the rows three feet apart. A single shovel plow is a good implement with which to mark the rows, although other types of plows may be used. Have the rows straight and open them about five inches deep. If fertilizer is to be used, scatter it in the bottom and along the sides of the rows. Then run through again with the plow or drag a piece of heavy chain about two or three feet long in the row to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil before planting.

"After having disinfected and cut the seed, carry it in a basket or other convenient container, that has been disinfected, and drop one piece every twelve or fourteen inches apart in the bottom of the furrow. To cover the potatoes, run the plow down one side of the row and back the other, throwing the soil into somewhat of a ridge over the row. This ridge will allow the soil to warm up and when leveled down in the first cultivation, many small weeds which have started to grow will be killed.

"Whenever possible cut the seed, mark out the rows, plant and cover in the same day. Do not let either the seed or soil in the rows dry out if it can be helped."

BROODING LITTLE CHICKS. . College Park, March 29.-In his con-

tribution to the bulletin of the Mary. land State College of Agriculture on Elementary Vocational Agriculture for Maryland Schools, Poultryman Roy H. Waite of the Maryland Experiment Station says:

"Do not be in too much of a hurry to get the chicks out of the nest. They should be left alone until they are quite strong and well dried off. Neither should they be fed for the first fortyeight or sixty hours. Nature has provided them with enough nourishment to take care of them for this length of time and anything they may eat before they need it may simply clog them up. Bright little pieces of grit and plenty of clean water are all they need until they are ready to begin eating. Be careful that the chicks do not become chilled as this is dangerous. If it does not kill the little chicks outright, it will often stunt their growth or give rise to sickness that will make them a poor business prop-

"The hen should not have too many chickens to take care of. From 15 to 20 is generally enough although an unusually good brooder will often take good care of more. She will generally decide for herself when her chicks are ready to come off the nest. She should not, and usually will not, lead her little ones far the first day after leaving the nest. She will scratch about, within a short distance of the nest and stop to hover her chickens frequently. If she is inclined to wander too far or to travel too rapidly for the strength of her chicks she should be penned up or watched."

Rarely Content Now With Merely Encircling the Waist.

Feature of New Clothes Appeals to Women and Is Likely to Be Abused by Them, It Is Feared.

There is one feature about the new clothes which will appeal to women, and which will be abused by many before the summer season really begins, it is feared. This is the sash.

For four months Paris has been experimenting with this accessory. She has given the impression of struggling to find a waistline which she liked, for her girdles were in three places all at once. She has put a belt above the waistline and a sash below it, or two sashes above and one girdle exactly at the line which nature provides.

Out of this uncertainty she has evolved the sash. It rarely contents itself with going around the waist and tying in a bow; it usually performs more antics than that. It may be wrapped around the waist once, then dropped to the hip and arranged in a loose knot with streamers in front or a huge bow at the back that gives one a startled feeling that a bustle might be intended.

There are indoor gowns on which the Japanese obi has been introduced. This was to be expected, for our commercialists talk of nothing but the trade with Japan in women's apparel, while the designers keep harping on the fact that the East will soon furnish the majority of our ideas in dress.

The peplum blouse, which is gaining, instead of diminishing, in power, shows sashes of Chinese brocade against backgrounds of deep, ricb colors, and the one-piece frock, taking this idea from the peplum blouse, drops its medievalism and is girdled with dull brocades or with black sating ribbon ornamented with a cross stitch of gold at the edges.

No gown is so poor but it boasts a rich looking sash. There are tailors who even put them on coats, provided they are in somber and sedate materials, such as plain black satin wrapped around an Oxford gray coat and finished with a flat Japanese bow in the middle of the back.

No matter what other kinds of blouses are in fashion, the long, peasant garment with its wrapped sash leads them all. Cheruit has insisted upon this garment for two years, and Callot gave a jaunty version of it five years ago. Today, all the American specialists offer it, and in some shops it runs as high as \$75 in plain cotton hand embroidered and trimmed with real val lace.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

STRAW EMBROIDERY FOR HAT



Here is a French hat in sunbonnet shape, made of straw covered with blue chiffon which in turn is touched up with a primitive embroidery in uncolored straw.

Silk Underwear.

Every day the number of persons who wear silk underwear is increasing, There are many women who would rather do with a smaller sized wardrobe of outer garments in order to afford silk underwear. It is true that one cannot help have a feeling of being well dressed when one is conscious of the fact that the foundation for the top clothing is composed of clean and fine underwear. The woman who makes such a sacrifice should be most careful in the laundering of her silk possessions. Carelessness in this matter will cause the various garments to wear out in quick time. Perspiration causes garments of every material to wear out quickly, but those made of silk are much more easily affected than those of other materials. Therefore, if a person would rinse out stockings and undervests as soon as they are removed, one would find that they would wear many times longer. It takes only a few minutes to wash these things out, and the frequent washings mean that very little rubbing is required, and here again there will be a saving on the wear of the garments. If each article is stretched it can be worn again the next morning.

New Veil Fancies.

One of the new veils is made of large-meshed net with a heavy design in silver or gold thread over half the width of the net. The veil is worn over the hat with the designs at the top, so that it seems to form a trimming to the hat. The plain mesh is over the face. This sort of veil is especially attractive with a simple hat of the sort worn for motoring or skating, as it adds much to the hat's appearance.

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

Lot plowing and gardening have been very general, in town, all week.

Hezekiah D. Hawk has sold his lot, on Fairview Ave., to John T. Dutterer.

Mrs. C. O. Fuss spent the week with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Wolf, of Balti-

Jacob Forney, of Baltimore, has bought the Basehoar dwelling property, on George St.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baumgardner and son, James, visited relatives in York,

Miss Jane Reaver, of Westminster, spent part of the week with her aunt, Mrs. Ezra K. Reaver.

The first real thunder gust of the year was last night, the 19th, following the warmest day of spring.

Charles R. Miller, wife and son, Herman, of Emmitsburg, were guests of Jacob Strausburg and wife, on Sunday.

Alvie Miller, of York, Pa., spent from Saturday till Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Jacob Strausburg, near Otterdale.

Mrs. J. M. O. Fogle was operated on at Frederick Hospital, on Monday, for gall stones and appendix trouble, and is reported to be doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis H. Reid, who have been in Brooklyn and New York City for the past three weeks, will return home this Sunday evening.

George W. Baumgardner, who has been spending the winter in San Antonia, Texas, arrived in Taneytown, Monday evening, and will remain here for a while.

Mrs. John M. Shoemaker was operated on, at Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday, and an unusual number of gall stones were removed; several very large

At a public meeting held on Thursday night the following were nominated for town officers: Burgess, Judson Hill; for Commissioners, Edward Kemper, Norval P. Shoemaker, Richard S. Hill, Samuel C. Ott and A. G. Riffle.

Mrs. Wm. Sell, of Akron, Ohio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shirk, of Taneytown, who had a relapse after recovering from an attack of measles and was in a critical condition last week, is now getting along very well.

The Christian Endeavorers of Taneytown are beginning to make arrangements for the County C. E. Convention, to be held here in May. Taneytown has always been noted for good conventions, and the coming one will be no exception

John W. Kiser, high constable, of Hanover, has been employed as night watchman at the Sheppard & Myers shoe factory building, Franklin St. and Park Ave., and Mr. Wisotzkey, formerly of Littlestown, will guard the Carlisle St.

Large trucks have been assembling material on the Emmitsburg road for concreting, which means that this road will soon be undergoing the finishing stages, much to the satisfaction of those who have been seriously inconvenienced by its torn up condition all winter.

Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., was represented at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, in Baltimore, on Monday and Tuesday, last, by Past Grands, Rev. L. B. Hafer, Charles Cashman and Edward D. Bankard. At the evening session of Tuesday, Rev. Hafer was installed as Grand Chaplain for the

We could fill the RECORD with articles field at 2.00 p. m. received on the subject of raising larger crops-more wheat, corn and potatoes. The high prices are hurting consumers who are not producers, and the natura] desire is for larger supplies, and lower prices. Our feeding Europe, as a business, is beginning to bear heavily on the most of our American homes not interested in selling food.

Ailies Continue to Win.

Following the gains made by the British forces, last week, the French made a big drive this week, on a wide front, which is held to be a great victory. It is claimed that in one day 10,000 prisoners were taken, and that many of the captives expressed thenselves as glad. The Germans opposed the advance with their utmost power, bringing into play thousands of cannon and machineguns, which had been emplaced in the most advantageous positions. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry of the French, whose ardor was strengthened by the sight of the desolation through which

they passed. Continued fighting and advances by the French, increased the captured Germans to 17,000, and about 75 cannon, on Wednesday. (Some reports give very much larger figures). The English forces also made further gains, despite furious German resistance and counter attacks.

Russia has made fresh assurances to the entente allies that she will not consider separate peace. Socialists in both Russia and Germany have been working toward such a peace, but the new Russian government says it will stick to the allies to the end.

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

Transfers of Real Estate.

Liberty and New Windsor Turnpike Co., to County Commissioners, convey turnpike to Frederick county line, for

Warren M. Brower and wife to Vernon . Brower and wife, convey 69 acres, for

Albert S. Wolf and wife to William Bowers and wife, convey 3 acres, for \$750. Greenbury L. Palmer to George V. Miller, conveys 6 acres, for \$427.

Daniel W. Houck and wife to Howard

. Kemp and wife, convey 26 acres, for \$5 Mary E. Dutterer and husband to J. Irvin Dutterer and wife, convey several tracts of land, for \$6553.50. John T. Fuhrman to John T. Brown

J. Henry Hilterbrick to Walter F. Crushong and wife, conveys 324 acres,

for \$1800. Ellen Pickett to Calvin E. Pickett, con-

eys 57 acres, for \$1. Thomas C. Turner to Sophia Berwager, onveys 1 acre, for \$5.

Sophia Berwager to Thomas Clayton Turner, conveys 1 acre, for \$5.

Jane E. Earhart and wife to Edward O. Weant, convey 3 parcels, for \$5.

Edward O. Weant and wife to Jane E.

Earhart and husband, convey 3 parcels,

Austin H. Yingling to Geo. A. Wertz, conveys 9900 square feet, for \$2850. John T. Koontz and wife to Pius J. Fink and wife, convey 8484 square feet,

Edward Basehoar and wife to Jacob A. Forney, convey a parcel of land, \$2,000. William G. Harner and wife to John D. Hesson, convey 3\& perches, for \$900. Solomon S. Shoemaker and wife to

ohn D. Hesson and wife, convey 33 perches, for \$300.
Daniel J. Hesson, executor, to Wm.
G. Harner, conveys 38 square perches,

Edgar S. Jenkins and wife to Lloyd Pickett, conveys several parcels of land,

Douglas C. Condon and wife to Edgar Jenkins, conveys 69 acres, for \$2500. Herbert C. Hill et al. to Francis Neal

Parke, convey 48½ acres, for \$5. Francis Neal Parke to Herbert C. Hill, et al., convey $48\frac{1}{2}$ acres, for \$5.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown-Service at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. The services morning and evening will be in charge of Rev. E. E. Weaver, of Walkersville, Md. The mid-week prayer service will be omitted.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge-Com munion Sunday at 10.30 a. m., April 22; regular services at Baust at 2.30 p. m. Ladie's H. and F. M. Society at Baust, April 21, at 2 p. m. Mt Union church, services next Wednes-

day, Thursday and Friday evenings. Preparatory services Friday evening. Communion on following Sunday. W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran-Calvary church: Sunday School 9.30 a. m; preaching service 10.30 a. m. Messiah church: Sunday School 1.30 p. m.; preaching 2.30 G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—Everybody velcome at the 10 o'clock worship-hour. The minister will speak on the text: "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." 9 a. m. Bible School.

Town—You and your friends are cor-dially invited to attend the evening worship at 7.30. The minister will have something to say about the times we live in. Bible School, 9 a. m.; 6.30 p. m., C. E. meeting.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2.00 p. m., divine worship. Subject: "The Soldiers"

The chapel, Frizellburg—7.30 p. m., evening worship. Subject: "Joint-heirs with Christ."

Baust—Tuesday, 2.00 p. m., meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society. Tuesday, 7.30 p. m., meeting of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

United Brethren—Bible School at 9.00 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7.00 p. m.; praise service at 7.30; divine worship at 7.45. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Church of God Uniontown-Sunday School at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preaching at Wake-

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Union Bridge, Lutheran Charge-Keysville, 10 a. m. Theme: "Efficient." Rocky Ridge—2.30 p. m. Theme:

W. O. IRACH, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sun day both services will be in connection with the every member canyass. At the morning service the workers will be com missioned, and at the evening service the reports will be given. Mr. A. D. Chiquoine, the general secretary of the Lay-men's Missionary Movement will be present, and have general supervision of the canvass. Meeting for the men this (Friday) evening.

VOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad



You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, April 16th., 1917.-Letters of administration on the estate of Annanias Rineman, deceased, were granted unto Laura C. Rineman, who received warrant to appriase and an order to notify cred-

The last will and testament of Christian C. Crabbs, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Daniel S. Crabbs, who received a warrant to appraise and an or-der to notify creditors.

Preston B. Ecker and Nora Ecker, ex-

ecutors of Hettie A. Ecker, deceased, returned an inventory of money.

Delia V. Basler, executrix of John C. Harman, deceased, returned an inventory of real estate, personal property, debts and wife, conveys 5 tracts of land, for and money, and received an order to sel

real and personal.

Letters of administration on the estate of William C. Devilbiss, deceased, were granted unto Rosa M. Devilbiss, who received a warrant to appraise and an order notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of William H. Hush, deceased, were granted unto Walter E. Hush, who received a warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

George F. Stoffle, administrator of William D. Ruby, settled his first account. The last will and testament of Martin L. Buffington, deceased was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Nettie Angell and Carrie Wagner, who received an order to notify

creditors. Joseph N. Shriver and Robert T. Shriver, executors of Thomas Herbert Shriver, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, debts and money; and received an order to sell personal

property.
Tuesday, April 17th., 1917.—Letters of anministration on the estate of David F. Philips, deceased, were granted unto William T. Philips, who received an order

notify creditors. David L. Zahn, executor of Jacob T. Zahn, deceased, settled his first and final

Edward O. Weant, executor of Annie Morgan, deceased, settled his third

and final account.

The last will and testament of James W. Reese, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Francis Neal Parke, received a warrant to appraise and an

order to notify creditors. Amelia H. Birnie, executrix of Clot-worthy Birnie, deceased, returned an inventory of real and personal property, debts and money.

To the Farmers of this County.

Last year we advised you to raise White Corn. All who did so have profited more than by any other crop. The demand for Hominy, Grits, Meal and Corn Four made from

white corn both for home and foreign consumption is increasing every day. Europeans have discovered that

white corn produces the cheapest nourishing food for their armies and citizens. We predict a demand next season that will give every farmer a good price for corn and fair premium for White Corn.

Do not overlook this opportunity -Plant every available acre in white corn as we can assure you a ready cash market. This season our mill bought every bushel of white corn r sale on this market

Union Bridge charge—St. Paul's Union Bridge: 9.30 a. m., Sunday School; 10.30 a. m., divine worship. Subject: "The Soldiers' Commission."

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.,
S. F. EVANS, Manager, Balti-

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.

The Difference Between the Cost of Good

and Cheap Printing

is so slight that he who goes shopping from printer to printer to secure his printing at a few cents less than what it is really worth hardly ever makes day laborer wages at this unpleasant task.

If you want good work at prices that are right, get your job printing

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Genera. 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 bushhl for choice stock. All kinds of Poultry wanted Squabs a specialty. 50% for delivering Calves.—Schwart's Produce.

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

WILL PAY \$2.75 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.

BLACK MARE for sale, 7 yrs, broke to all harness, weight 1300. Holstein Bull to put out for his feed.—Percy V. Putman, near Hape's Mill, Middleburg.

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

FOR SALE.—Colt and Cabbage Plants. -Howard Maus, near Frizellburg. MOVING PICTURES, at S. C. OTT'S

Store, all the time, 1¢ a reel. CALL ON GEO. P. STOUTER for a fine lot of Chestnut boring posts, Locust posts, rails, etc. The cheapest, considering quality.—Geo. P. Stouter, Emmits-

FRESH COW for sale, by THOMAS M. Keefer, near Mayberry.

STANDARD COLONY Brooders at \$16.00 while they last. They burn coal. Raise all your chicks—feed is too dear to take chances. Write your own moneyback guarantee. - REINDOLLAR BROS & Co

LOST.—April 14th., on Keysville road, Iron Single Tree, off corn plow. Return to H. T. Ott.

THE PUBLIC is cordially invited to attend a Grand Bazaar, to be held in the Opera House, Taneytown, April 23rd., to 28th. Refreshments of all kinds. Lunch every evening. Supper Thursday. Useful articles. Amusements for young and old. Admission Free. No chance books will be allowed on the floor of the hall.

FOR SALE. - One registered Percheron Stallion, 20 months old, dark grey, weight 1600 lbs. A show horse; price very reasonable. H. W. BARRICK, Rocky

BE SURE AND GET my prices on Pianos, Organs and Columbia Grafonolas, before buying elsewhere. Give me a trial and my instruments will do the rest.—C. H. Nelson, Agent, Uniontown, Md.

TWO COLTS FOR SALE.-Horse colt coming 3 years, and Mule 2 years. - WM. A. Study, near Kump.

FOR SALE.—7 Pigs, 6 weeks old.—HARRY CUTSAIL, on David Ohler farm. FOR SALE.—A good 6-ft. cut Deering Binder.—WILLIAM E. DEBERRY.

FOR SALE.—Good family Horse, will work anywhere; good 1-horse Wagon, Buggy and Harness.—Mrs. M. L. Buf-

FOR SALE. - Gray Mare with a black Mule Colt, sound and will work any place

—Chas. Sommer, Taneytown. 4-20-3t

tire, by P. H. Shriver, Trevanion. 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

DOUBLE SET Harness for sale, good

STORM PROTECTION. Within the past four weeks, bave written 35 Storm Insurance Policies carrying \$80,000 insurance. Call around and get that Policy surance. 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, nor 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 your self against the storms of this Summer, and for three years from date of Policy. and for three years from date of Policy. P. B. Englar, Agt., Home Ins. Co., N. Y.

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

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!

CUSTOM HATCHING at 2¢ per egg, by F. P. Palmer. Phone 48-F6, Taney-

AUTOMOBILES and Buggies painted at our east-end Garage, by C. H. Thom-WOODLAND for sale about 9 acres, pine, hickory and white oak.—Apply to Geo. W. Hape, at Hape's Mill. 3-30-tf

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.

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

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.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion 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, Chev iots and Worsteds, in mixtures, checks

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 GUAR-ANTEED.

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

Spacial Line of White Duck Shoes

or Spring. High-class Shoes, consisting of colonial, plain pump, strap oumps, oxfords and spat pumps, Economically Priced,

Spring Trimmed Hats.

HERE IS THE ONE BEST PLACE TO CHOOSE STRIKINGLY NEW AND LOVELY STYLES AND

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.

59c, 75c and \$1.00

Ladies' Waists for Spring

Men's Neckwear. A large variety of new Easter Ties n all the bright colored stripes and

Children's Dresses



ONE PONY RIG--Pony, Vehicle and Harness complete, at my Stables in the rear of the old Montour Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, MD. TUESDAY, APRIL 24th., 1917, AT 12.30 O'CLOCK.

RAIN OR SHINE RAIN OR SHINE This stock will be here for inspection on Monday 23, (day before sale). All stock must be as represented or your money back. If you have a horse to sell, we will sell it for you.

MANAGER.

BRADLEY MCHENRY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscribers has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

MARTIN L. BUFFINGTON, 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 subscribers on or before the 18th. day of November, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 20th, day of April, 1917. NETTIE ANGFLL, CARRIE WAGNER, Executrices.

CHRISTIAN C. CRABBS, CHRISTIAN C. CRABBS, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 18th, day of November, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 20th, day of April, 1917. DANIELS. CRABBS,

Subscribe for THE RECORD

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat...... 2.55@2,55 Corn,....

 Timothy Hay
 10.00@10.00

 Mixed Hay
 8.00@9.00

 Bundle Rye Straw
 9.00@9.00

 Baltimore Markets Correcteted Weekly

to become a regu-lar advertiser in

=This Paper=

Standard

Sewing Machines

DOLLY MADISON SHOES 9 9 0

STAR BRAND and



Beauty is the keynote of Shoe Style

considering the cost conditions. By far the Largest Line of Footwear we have ever shown

FAR THE BEST VALUES.

In White Linen and Striped Silk.

49c to \$3.00

Ladies' Silk Hosiery 35c to \$1.00

ANOTHER LARGE

PUBLIC SALE

CHARLES W. KING. WESTMINSTER, MD.

..1.60@1.60 Corn.. Oats ... This is to give notice that the subscriber have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

It Will Pay You