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# THE CARROLL RECORD

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

VOL. 23.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 47

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Buy a Liberty Loan Bond! Inquire at your Bank for particulars. See descriptive article elsewhere.

David B. Alleman, of Littlestown, has been critically ill all week, practically at the point of death all week.

The Texas wheat crop is now being harvested. The wheat is about three days earlier than usual, but the yield per acre will not be large.

Notwithstanding \$40.00 a month, and board, many colored cooks have quit the military camp, at Fort Niagara, which they say is too cold for them, and their accommodations not comfortable.

The chief event of encouragement for the Allies, this week, was a successful drive by the Italians, which resulted in the capture of 9000 Austrians, and considerable advantage in advanced lines.

General Joffre and his party of French officers were spirited back home, safely, before it became known through the press, that they had left the United States. They left New York May 15, and were in France by May 23.

Mrs. Emma Ludwig, of Westminster, has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ethel, to James Workman Beacham, on Tuesday evening, May 29, at Emmanuel Episcopal church, Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland State College of Agriculture, and Experiment Station, will hold Farmers' Day and Commercial Exercises at the institution, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1917. Special feature: Laying Corner-Stone of the new Agricultural Building.

Mrs. Belva A. B. Lockwood, the first woman to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, a pioneer in the woman-suffrage movement and the only woman who ever was a candidate for President of the United States, died in Washington, on Saturday, after a long illness, at the age of 86 years.

According to Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Gaither, those who want to become members of the National Guard and choose the commands to which they prefer to belong, have only till June 5 to do so. That is the interpretation that has been placed on the law at brigade headquarters and it is being used to speed up the recruiting necessary to bring the National Guard up to full war strength.

Governor Harrington calls on all citizens to make Draft Day, June 5, a day of patriotic demonstrations. Mass-meetings, with music and eloquence, are suggested as fitting for the celebration of the day upon which the young men are enrolled for service against the blight of Kaiserism. Those enrolled, as the Governor points out, should feel proud of the opportunity thus given them to serve the nation and to uphold democracy and civilization.

### New Linotype Troubles.

We have had a few comments from brother printers on first experiences with a linotype, and we are having them, but are encouraged by the advice that "all will come right" after a time.

The Middletown Valley Register says:

"In about six months you will be pleased with the machine, but until your troubles pass you will be discouraged. Now we are more than pleased and can't see how we ever got along without it. Don't be discouraged. It will all come right eventually."

The Times, of Westminster, says along the same line:

"The Carroll Record of Taneytown, has its linotype machine installed in its office, and is as proud of it as a mother of a new born baby. Well, you may not have to walk the floor at night as the mothers do, but for a while you will feel like saying some cuss words, but have patience it will come all right in a short time and you will be happy."

We will frankly say that we have not reached the stage of "proudness" yet, but hope to have this reward of patience, later on.

### Progressive Brethren to Meet.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Brethren Church (Progressive) of Maryland and Virginia district will be held at St. James, Washington county, May 30, to June 1, inclusive. The address of welcome will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Mowag. Rev. Dr. J. M. Tombaugh, Hagerstown, is moderator.

Among those who will make addresses are Revs. E. M. Riddle, E. B. Shaver, L. G. Wood, G. A. Copp, A. B. Cover, W. S. Crick, William Davis, Furry, W. E. Ronk, Samuel Mathias, S. P. Fogle, J. W. Leedy, Dr. Mary A. Laughlin, Miss Nannie McLaughlin, Ethel Myers, Mrs. Jennie Dowell, Mrs. Mollie Ninninger, Mrs. H. W. Nowag, Mrs. A. B. Cover, G. Harry Haun, Theodore W. Fahrney and Samuel Houshell.

### Disappointed Amateur Farmers.

The fad for planting potatoes in ploughed up lawns and in other ill prepared spots in towns and cities, is bound to result in a good many ruined lawns, and disappointed hopes, especially if this is a good year for potato bugs. It is a pretty safe wager that a great many will have only "experience" for their efforts, and will not grow enough potatoes to pay for the seed and labor, without counting the cost of the ruin to lawns.

The foolish idea prevails pretty extensively that all that is necessary to grow a big crop of potatoes, is to plow up a piece of ground, plant the seed, then wait until a big crop grows and matures as a harvest and return for the labor, but certain it is that successful results require the right kind of soil, the right kind of cultivation, and keeping the bugs off the vines; and all of this requires work and "know how." Even in the country, among farmers, some can grow potatoes successfully, and some can not.

The idea of planting unused land, providing it is suitable, in potatoes, corn, beans, and onions, is all right, but many who know practically nothing about fertilization and cultivation, are going to be badly disappointed over results, and be worse off, financially, than if they had never tried it.

### Tax Levy on Old Basis.

According to an article in one of the Baltimore papers, the tax levy will be made this year, on the old basis, at least as far as the state tax is concerned. It appears that the work of reassessment in the various counties of the state has not been completed. It is said that only four counties are at present in position to use the new basis, while four more might get ready, while fifteen others can not get ready. It is not clear to us, therefore, whether Carroll county will use the new basis, or not; but in any case, the state will not.

### Tax Assessment on Automobiles.

Under the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1914, any party desiring to apply to the Appeal Tax Court for the re-valuation of any real or personal property, shall make such application before the first day of September, in order to have same take effect for the ensuing year.

The Appeal Tax Court shall not receive or act upon any such application made after the 1st of September in any year, so as to affect the assessment for the ensuing year. The Appeal Tax Court ordinarily assesses new cars at two-thirds of their list price; cars one-year old at one-half of their list price; cars two years old at forty per cent. of their list price, and cars three or more years old at their value as determined.

Any automobile purchased during the current year, and prior to October 1, is assessable for the tax year immediately following, but any automobile purchased after October 1st is free from taxation that year, and until until the next succeeding tax year.

The revaluations are not made automatically. Applications for abatements or revaluation must be filed with the Appeal Tax Court before September 1st of each year, and to be accompanied by receipted bill for the preceding year.

### Special Session on June 12.

Thespecial session of the Legislature will meet on Tuesday, June 12, which will be three weeks from next Tuesday. Governor Harrington made the definite announcement late Monday afternoon, following a conference with the Preparedness and Survey Commission. He said the date was settled, and that he would issue a proclamation this week, probably on Wednesday.

How long the session will last cannot be stated definitely. It is improbable, however, that it can be confined to four days, the usual legislative week as was expected at first. Too many measures are under consideration, it is believed. But strong efforts will be made to reach adjournment in not more than two weeks.

Inasmuch as the idea of political or factional objection to the Governor's plans has about died out, there is reason to hope that the session will not be prolonged unnecessarily. It cannot last more than 30 days, under the constitution.

Governor Harrington and the Preparedness and Survey Commission have decided that the Commission will not directly recommend to the Legislature the passage of the bills framed for the Commission by Attorney-General Ritchie. Instead, the Commission will advise the Legislature that it believes the purposes sought to be accomplished by the bills are good, and will leave to the Legislature, without recommendation, the consideration of the terms of the measure.

### Temperance League Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the dry forces of Carroll County, in the interest of Law Enforcement, in the Opera House, Westminster, Sunday afternoon, June 3, at 2:30 P. M., addressed by Mr. George W. Crabbe, of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland. Mr. Crabbe is a most pleasing speaker and is an expert on Law Enforcement, having had charge of this department of work in West Virginia for a number of years just prior to his coming to Maryland. This will be his first meeting in Westminster, and it is hoped that the people will turn out and give him a rousing welcome. Everybody invited.

## THE COUNTY C. E. CONVENTION PROGRAM.

### To be held in Taneytown, on May 31 and June First.

The following is the detailed program of the County C. E. Convention to be held in Taneytown churches, Thursday, May 31, and Friday, June 1. The theme of the Convention is "Prepare Ye the Way" and "Let Your Light so shine that others may see your good works and glorify God who is in heaven."

The chairmen of the Convention Committees are as follows: Reception, Mrs. Hockensmith, Miss Elizabeth Crapster; Entertainment, Mrs. Maurice Dutton, Miss Eleanor Birnie; Decoration, Miss Mabel Leister, Miss Clara White; Usher, Mr. Clyde Hesson, Mr. John O. Crapster; Music, Mrs. Chas. E. Roop, Miss Anna Galt; Nominations, P. B. Englar; Resolutions, Mrs. Howard Gray; Registration, Miss Rosa Kemper, Miss Dora Jones.

Thursday, May 31, Presbyterian Church.

10:30 A. M. Devotional Service, Pastor Address of Welcome, Rev. L. B. Hafer Response, Co. President, Mr. H. B. Fogle Special Music, R. A. Harris

11:15 A. M. Roll-call, and Registration of Delegates. Reception Music. Benediction

Afternoon Session, Lutheran Church

1:30. Special Music, Mr. Harris Devotional, Rev. W. J. Marks 2:00. Choir Work, Mrs. Belt, St. Supt. Rally, Local Societies Presentation of Banner Music Offering Benediction

Evening Session, Lutheran Church

7:30. Special Music, Choir Sermon, "Prepare Ye the Way," Rev. H. B. Fogle, Westminster Announcements, Music Report of Nominating Committee Offering Prayer, Music Benediction

Friday, June 1, United Brethren Church

8:30 A. M. (Doors closed.) Quiet Hour 9:00 A. M. (Doors Open.) Union Bridge 9:15 A. M. Prayer and Devotional Music Mr. G. H. Birnie 9:30 A. M. Echoes from Officers' and Delegates' Report of Officers' and Delegates' Address, "C. E. Christianity's Gift to the World," Mr. C. B. Springer, St. Pres. Mr. E. S. Sisco, Division A. B. C.

Afternoon, Presbyterian Church

1:30. Special Music, Mr. Sisco Conference, "Our Standard," Mr. Sisco Installation of Officers, Music Offering, Benediction Report of Resolution Committee

Evening, Lutheran Church

7:15. Music. 7:30. Address, "Our Young," Rev. Walck 8:20. Address, "Spiritual Fitness," Rev. T. R. Phillips, Baltimore Closing Remarks, Prayer by Pres. Doxology.

### Forest and Stream Club.

The regular annual meeting of The Forest & Stream Club was held at The Times Building, Westminster, last Monday evening. The meeting was well attended, and the following officers were elected for one year: Pres., J. Albert Mitten; Vice Pres., S. C. Stoner; Sec., H. L. Hobby; Treas., Frank Thos. Anders; Asst. Sec. & Treas., J. Thos. Butler; Commissioner, John J. Reese; Quarter Master, Dr. Glen W. Horner; Camp Captain, James D. Mitchell; Camp Lieut., F. LaMotte Smith. The annual Camp will be held this year at our Club House from August 3rd to August 13th, inclusive.

We were honored at our meeting by addresses from Mr. W. H. Killian, Conservation Commissioner of Maryland, and Mr. J. P. Snyder, of the U. S. Fish Fisheries. These addresses were very instructive, especially along lines of Fish Conservation. Our Club is co-operating in every way possible to increase the supply of fish in our streams, also to conserve the supply that is already there. We have reports from sections of our county that fish are being taken from our streams with traps and nets. In some cases they are sold as a source of profit to the ones doing this. This is against the law and is absolutely wrong. The supply in our streams would soon be exhausted in this way, and the public should be interested enough in Fish Conservation, to see that this is broken up as soon as possible and examples made of the guilty offenders. We do not believe that anyone would do this if they would take the time and trouble to educate themselves in the ways and means that are taken to hatch out the little fish and stock the streams. Our streams could be made to produce a splendid supply of food fish if the citizens would be interested enough to see that the laws are respected, and the fish protected as much as possible, especially during the month of May which is the spawning season. The Acts of 1912, Chapter 634, repeals and re-enacts Chapter 642, Acts 1910. It makes it unlawful to catch Black Bass and Brook Trout in waters of Frederick county and Carroll county, excepting from June 1 to December 1, and then only with hook and line. Unlawful to fish with nets of any kind except dip nets, and minnow nets for catching bait. Fish baskets are unlawful. We trust that our citizens will respect this law.

On Tuesday morning, Messrs. Killian and Snyder were taken to the Monocacy with the view of interesting them in locating a Fish Hatchery in Carroll county. We hope that we impressed them, but a Fish Hatchery located anywhere in Western Maryland will mean that we will get a plentiful supply of food fish to stock our streams.

H. L. Hobby, Secretary.

### Circuit Court Proceedings.

State vs. Howard Null, charged with intent to rape. Verdict not guilty. Seabrook for State, and Weant for traverser.

State vs. Edward W. Hooper, larceny. Verdict guilty. Paroled. Seabrook for State, Weant for prisoner.

State vs. John G. Forney, larceny. Verdict not guilty. Seabrook for State, Weant for traverser.

State vs. Gloyd Zentgraf, assault and battery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 and costs. Seabrook for State, Walsh for traverser.

State vs. John Haines, giving liquor to a minor. Plea of guilty confessed. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20.00 and costs. Seabrook for State.

State vs. Thomas Dorem, larceny. Plea of guilty confessed. Paroled. Seabrook for State.

### Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:

The grand jurors for the body of Carroll county for the May term, 1917, respectfully report unto your Honorable Court that they have carefully investigated all matters coming to their knowledge in the present service and that they have found 69 true bills, after examining 89 witnesses.

In a number of cases in which there was reason to believe that offense had been committed, it was clear to the grand jurors that sufficient evidence could not be secured to convict. In several others, while they believe that convictions could be had, acting under their oath, they were convinced that for reasons of public policy and the best interest of the community, it was better not to find presentments or indictments. In these cases, however, believing that the parties under suspicion should be kept under surveillance, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting State's Attorney Seabrook to ensure the parties in question, whose names were given them by the grand jury, and keep over them his personal supervision, warning them that any future infraction of the law, however slight, must be dealt with the most severe.

They found that the notice given by former grand juries to merchants and storekeepers, admonishing them that they must not keep in their places business "punch boards" and other gambling devices, had been for the most part heeded, but that a few persons, probably in ignorance continue to use them. It is recommended that the State's Attorney and Sheriff, by the publication of this report and in such other ways as they may deem best, again call attention to the laws prohibiting all forms of gambling, whether it be done at public or private places, fairs of churches or elsewhere, and that the Sheriff and his deputies see to it that all persons violating such laws are prosecuted before the magistrates of the county.

Especial attention was given to the investigation of conditions under the Anti-Saloon law, and they are gratified to be able to state that while there are some who evidently evade the law, the lesson taught in the prosecutions at the November term of Court, 1916, and before magistrates since that time have had a most salutary effect; that the officers of the law have been diligent in their efforts to secure enforcement and conditions are steadily improving.

In examining the license records they found that there are a few persons engaged in business requiring licenses under laws passed prior to 1916, who have not procured the required licenses; but that there are many who fall within the terms of the Acts of 1916, firms or companies, garages, livery stables, restaurants, eating places, soda water fountains and others requiring license under the Acts of 1916 which have been in force for nearly a year, who either through ignorance of the fact that all licenses must be procured by May 1, have failed to comply with the law. Consequently the grand jury felt it to be its duty, with great reluctance to return a number of presentments and indictments against those who have neglected to comply with the law.

The grand jurors would call attention as former grand juries have done to the constant violation by some persons engaged in business of the laws known as "Sunday Laws" and to the fact that these guilty of their violation are liable to prosecution therefor.

They visited the county jail and the County Home and found both in excellent condition as to sanitation and cleanliness and everything in good order. At the jail they were handsomely entertained at luncheon by Sheriff Stoner and his family, and at the County Home by Steward Barnes and his family.

They found at the County Home that everything possible is being done for the comfort of those who are there cared for. A number of improvements were especially noted, chiefly the poultry houses and yards, and the refrigerator house. They noted that there are other improvements that are a real necessity, and would strongly recommend that they be made under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners. The stabling is limited and should as a business proposition be enlarged and made more convenient. The wagon shed is dilapidated and should be replaced by a new one. The road, leading from the Home to Westminster should be made a stone road, since during the winter months it is very poor.

They would recommend that the unsightly buildings to the north of the jail, be removed.

Having discharged their duty to the best of their ability, they now respectfully ask to be discharged, subject to the order of your Honorable Court.

Ezra C. Caylor, Foreman.

## DRAFT REGISTRATION TO BE HELD ON JUNE 5.

### Failure to Register Punishable by Imprisonment.

The President has set June 5th as the date for the registration for the draft for military service. As we understand it, every young man between the ages of 21 and 30 will be required to present themselves at stated places within their home districts, and register, at the same time giving certain asked-for information, and that evading this registration will be a criminal offense.

Soon after this, the draft will be made, and those selected called to the colors about Sept. 1st. The recent state census, it appears, will not be made use of for regular army purposes, but if it is of any value at all, it will be for state purposes only.

State and municipal officials already have been given a preliminary outline of the work that will fall to them in carrying out registration of the new armies. General Crowder, who will supervise the work, believes full co-operation and quick action can be relied upon.

There will be some delay in hearing from men absent from their homes who will register by mail. The officials of every state and town, however, have been authorized to issue cards to such men in their communities in order to avoid delay of application to home precincts, the forwarding of registration blanks and their return. It is expected hotels and other public places in big cities will be made distribution points for cards of this character.

The National Guardsmen will be drafted into the Federal service in three increments on July 15, July 25 and August 5. As a general order is issued by the President drafting specific regiments the force will cease to be militia and become part of the armies of the United States. They will be relieved of the limitations upon use of the militia and be available for service in any part of the world.

Every man between the ages of 21 years and 30 years, inclusive, must register, unless he is a member of the regular army or navy, the Marine Corps, the National Guard or the Naval Militia (while in the service of the United States), the Officers' Reserve Corps or the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Let it be understood clearly, all men between the ages of 21 years and 30 years, inclusive, must register on June 5 between 7 in the morning and 9 in the evening.

No "ifs" or "duts" will be accepted as excuses. Failure to register will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year. Interference with the registration to add some one in evading it or otherwise to make it futile also will be punished by imprisonment. Those who are sick must apply to the authorities on or before June 5 for instruction as to how they may register by agent.

Those who expect to be away from the jurisdiction in which they should register must do so by mail and their registration must be received not later than June 5. They may receive instruction by applying to the authorities of the places where they are staying.

All men must register who are 21 years of age on or before June 5; men more than 21 years of age whose 31st birthday does not come on or before June 5. Physical disability does not excuse a person from registering. That feature will be looked after, later on.

The regular registrars for election purposes, have been designated as the registrars in the counties for the draft, and likely the regular election rooms will be used.

### A Successful Institute.

One of the fourteen bi-weekly Sabbath School Institutes now being conducted by the officers of the Carroll County Sabbath School Association in the several election districts, was held in the Reformed church, Taneytown, last Sunday. Representatives from every school in the district were present—a distinction thus far held by our district alone. Only one of the County officers was absent—though taking part in the excellent, though lengthy, program.

Every department of Sunday School work was thoroughly presented and every effort made to enlist the active participation of all the schools in the standard of excellence so well presented by the Secretary, Geo. Mather. The speakers in order were: Pres., G. W. Yeiser; Sec., Geo. Mather; Miss Treva Yeiser, Mrs. J. D. Belt, Revs. W. P. Englar, S. C. Hoover, S. R. Downie and W. J. Marks. The general conference ended the Institute proved spirited, and in large measure exceedingly profitable. Rev. S. R. Downie presided.

### Cotton Seed For Flour.

Members of the Senate, on Saturday, were given a practical demonstration of wheat conservation in bread by the substitution of cotton seed flour.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, had bread served in the Capitol dining-room made from 15 per cent. cotton seed flour and 85 per cent. wheat seed flour. Each Senator was given a recipe showing how the bread and cookies were made by the substitution of cotton seed flour. Senator Sheppard shows that one-fifth of the total wheat supply for bread may be saved and the food value of the bread increased.

### Roosevelt Not To Go To France.

President Wilson has ordered that a division of regular troops, commanded by Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, be sent to France at the earliest possible date. He disapproves the plan of sending a volunteer force, known as the Roosevelt army, in the following language:

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions, in addition to the draft, was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt, and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm recruiting the forces now at the western front."

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the Allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice from both sides of the water."

We fail to see any "compliment" about the proposition to send Roosevelt and his volunteer army to France, but we do see practically an order of Congress disobeyed by the President. Why? Volunteers to go to Europe to fight are scarce enough. Those who do go, will be compelled to go, but this Roosevelt army wanted to go, but was refused. We are not a strong admirer of Col. Roosevelt, and it may be true that he is not competent to General an army; but, he did not ask this—only some subordinate position where he could be at the front, and in action.

We do not know what may be the real underlying causes for refusing this force of 200,000 men. Perhaps there are reasons of which the public are not informed. The popular effect of Roosevelt going would have had an immeasurable influence on the body of young men that the government wants to go, and it has been pushed aside as too "dramatic." Somehow, it is hard to put aside the thought that there was a fear that Roosevelt might come back as a hero, and be carried into the Presidential chair; and it is also hard for us to understand why Gen. Pershing should not have gone as the commander of the force, with Roosevelt third or fourth in command. The public, on the whole, will suspect "politics" in the President's refusal.

### What Is A Liberty Loan Bond?

A Liberty Loan Bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semi-annually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

The faith and honor of the United States, backed by all of the resources of the Nation and the American people, the Liberty Loan Bond is a mortgage on all the resources and taxing powers of the Government and all of the resources of the American people.

There are two kinds of Liberty Loan Bonds. Bearer Bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. These Bearer Bonds which are made payable to bearer, have detached coupons attached which are interested by the holder when the interest installments they represent are due, and can be cashed at any bank the same as a United States Treasury note.

Registered bonds are to be issued, which are registered as to both principal and interest, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000; checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed out semi-annually to the holders of these registered bonds.

Liberty Loan Bonds of the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 are to bear date of June 15, 1917, and to run for thirty years, except that the Government reserves the right to pay them fifteen years after date. If this right is not exercised by the Government fifteen years from date, the bonds will run the full thirty years.

These bonds bear interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of June in each year.

One special advantage no other bonds, National, State, municipal, or corporate, have is that if the United States during the continuance of this war shall issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, the holders of these Liberty bonds have the right to exchange their Liberty bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest, dollar for dollar.

They are non-taxable. If your city, county, and State taxes are 3 mills on the dollar, a not unusual tax, these bonds are equivalent to ordinary corporate bonds or other investments bearing 6 1/2 per cent.

In addition, no Federal tax which war conditions may later make necessary will affect these bonds. The only tax these bonds are subject to is the inheritance tax, which applies to all property of all kinds whatsoever. Blank forms for application for the purchase of these bonds can be obtained from the Treasury Department, any Federal Reserve Bank, any National, State, or private bank, any express office, and any postoffice in the United States. Any bank or postmaster will aid applicants in filling out his blank and the other acts necessary to obtain these bonds.



## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)  
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and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-  
plication, after the character of the business  
has been definitely stated, together with in-  
formation as to space, position, and length of  
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-  
lege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and  
7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday  
morning each week; otherwise, insertion  
cannot be guaranteed until the following  
week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second  
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, MAY 25th., 1917.

All articles on this page are either  
original, or properly credited. This has al-  
ways 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."

### A Wise Self-Interest Needed.

Our people must learn to have patience  
for public improvements, and to exercise  
close economy in the matter of public  
expense. Everything in the way of pub-  
lic buildings and public roads that can  
possibly be made wait, must do so, as  
well as all unnecessary increases in salaries  
and pensions and new offices. This will  
not be a pleasant prospect for those who  
were anticipating "state aid" in numer-  
ous ways, but it is a business necessity,  
nevertheless, that the people demand.

In other words, our taxes must be cut  
to the lowest possible figure, until times  
of normal prosperity come around again.  
In this time of inflated prices, some are  
profiting, but most are losing. By far,  
the largest number of our citizens are ex-  
periencing an increased outgo, not made  
up by increased income; therefore, the  
increased cost of living must be attended  
by the least possible increase in the cost  
of taxation.

It will be well too, for all to use the  
best of managerial judgment. Some will  
jump at once to the conclusion that they  
must have more pay for work, who do  
not first stop little leaks that are due to  
waste and careless domestic policy. Some  
luxuries must be dropped, and some hab-  
its discontinued, for it is altogether prob-  
able that too strongly demanding more  
pay for work, will bring about less work  
—the "laying off" of help that might  
otherwise be kept regularly employed—  
and postponing the doing of work that  
might otherwise be done. It is not always  
wise to demand more wages.

In the times that are now with us, it  
will be best to keep everything moving,  
if at all possible. If a policy of shutting  
down should set in, it would be bad for  
everybody. Money in circulation is neces-  
sary, and the more free and normal the  
circulation the better. So, it will be wise  
to take the times as easily as possible,  
and to remember that the man working  
for is apt to be as hard-up as the man  
doing the work. Using pressure, for self-  
interest, may easily be overdone to the  
injury of the one doing it.

### Free Advertising Again.

There is nothing more common just  
now—perhaps we should say "more fre-  
quent," but somehow "more common"  
describes best what we mean—than re-  
quests for free advertising. Perhaps a  
good many of the agencies that send the  
stuff out really think they are furnishing  
interesting and timely news, but really it  
is good advertising, just the same, for  
somebody who wants something done, and  
wants the country press to help put it  
through.

We dislike to harp on the thought, but  
it does seem to us that the press is ex-  
pected to do too much, free of charge,  
and the people who pursue the game,  
would not think of going into a store, or  
hotel, or railroad office, and ask for the  
same equivalent in free service, because  
they well know they would not get it, nor  
have the right to expect it.

Our good people who try to "work"  
the papers ought to get it out of their  
minds that said newspapers can exist on  
doing favors, even for good causes. The  
world is full of good causes, and the  
newspaper itself is one of them, but all  
the same it takes a lot of money to run  
these good causes, and the newspaper is  
conspicuously not an exemption to the  
rule. A recent newspaper article, com-  
menting along this line, says:

"Missionary suppers are in the good  
cause of securing red shirts for the heathen.  
Dry goods merchandising is in the good  
cause of commerce and supply. Railroads,  
steamships and automobiles are in the

good cause of transportation. There are  
so many good causes that if we printed  
the advance tidings of all of them we  
should print anything else, while in good  
time we should ourselves present good  
cause for the attention of the bankruptcy  
court.

What we have mainly to remember is  
that the newspapers themselves labor  
continually in the cause of the general  
good, a fact, however, which does not  
restrain the financial requirements of the  
paper manufacturers, the ink men and  
the people who write and print, not to  
mention the butcher, the baker and the  
candlestick maker."

### Modern War and Prohibition.

With the declaration of War with Ger-  
many, and the enactment of the selective  
draft law, we have assumed obligations  
whose ultimate ends no man can foresee.  
Primarily we have now become responsi-  
ble for the preparation of hundreds of  
thousands of young men for the stern du-  
ties and hardships of war, and, in the  
natural order of things, they will consti-  
tute the human element available for the  
nation's defense for many years to come.  
The nation owes it to the young men who  
are selected for military training and  
service that, from the very first they shall  
know that the training will be carried on  
under circumstances above reproach.

The development of minds and bodies  
to meet the demands of military service  
in war requires not only the most modern  
hygienic surroundings but the absence of  
every form of personal dissipation. Any  
one who sells or gives intoxicants or drugs  
of any kind to young men undergoing  
training for the nation's defense, not only  
commits a crime against the individual  
but a treasonable act against the nation.

The experience of European nations  
has made it clear that to maintain a mod-  
ern army in the field there must be or-  
ganized industry at home. Anything that  
militates against this, by depriving the  
human element of its normal energy,  
working under war pressure, must be  
combated and if need be destroyed.

The public is far better advised to-  
day than ever before, concerning the ef-  
fects of the habitual use of intoxicants  
in producing criminal, insane and un-  
trustworthy men and women and degen-  
erate children. Prisons, asylums and pub-  
lic reformatories furnish continuous and  
abundant evidence along these lines. The  
increasing undiscipline of Americans has  
been observed and noted by investigators  
and students for many years. This is  
evidenced in lack of respect for parents,  
for the aged, for the officers of the law  
and for the law itself. It has also been a  
uniform observation that these conditions  
become aggravated whenever and where-  
ever intoxicating liquors are habitually  
used. Confronted with these facts we are  
about to undertake the creation of a large  
army of the people, and to prepare it for  
participation in the most gigantic strug-  
gle in the history of wars.

When the army was reorganized in  
1901, following the war with Spain, there  
was introduced in the Act, prohibitory  
legislation regarding the sale of wines  
and beers upon military reservations.  
There was much resentment on the part  
of the army at this discriminatory leg-  
islation, for while it introduced prohibi-  
tion on reservations it encouraged border  
line saloons in surrounding territory.  
The aggravation was grave in states like  
Kansas where prohibition was a sham  
and a public danger, the laws being ig-  
nored in the most open and flagrant  
manner.

In the course of time following the ab-  
olition of the sale of beer and wines—al-  
coholic liquors were previously barred—  
on military reservations, the naval regu-  
lations banished intoxicating drinks from  
war vessels. Modern battleships des-  
troyers and submarines had become too  
complicated to be entrusted in any part to  
minds beclouded with drink. Efficiency  
and safety of operation alike demanded  
the exclusion of liquors from war vessels  
and it is certain that if the restoration of  
the wine mess for the period of the war  
were put to a vote of naval officers it  
would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Observing the operations of the so-called  
anti-canteen law, which stopped the sale  
of wine and beer at post exchanges or  
canteens, it was found that for a time  
the offenses involving drunkenness in-  
creased at army posts located in territory  
where saloons were permitted to exist.  
This was credited to the fact that men  
went to considerable distances from bar-  
racks for liquor, and, not expecting to  
repeat the trip soon, indulged in too  
much for their own good. The statistics  
of disciplinary action through a number  
of years seemed to establish that more  
than fifty per cent of the cases of deser-  
tion and absence without leave were due  
to drunkenness.

While the current returns of the in-  
ternal revenue bureau of the treasury  
make it appear that the income from the  
manufacture of beer and liquors has  
steadily increased, there can be no ques-  
tion that the temperance and total ab-  
stinence campaigns of the past few years  
have brought about a marked change in  
American life. It is no longer fashionable  
to serve wines and liquors in the lavish  
way which obtained in former years.  
That temperance has won a lasting vic-  
tory is attested by the large increase in  
territory covered by prohibition laws and  
in the drastic regulations governing the  
employment of men in dangerous occu-  
pations, when individuals may be and  
often are responsible for the lives of  
others. If this applies in the operation  
of railroads and great industrial estab-  
lishments, how much should it apply in  
the cases of the officers and men called

to the colors to uphold the honor of the  
nation and to defend its material inter-  
ests.

Of course it is absurd to inaugurate  
complete prohibition until, as a nation,  
we are prepared to abandon taxation of  
manufactured intoxicants. After many  
years observation of the effects of drink  
upon our soldiers, it is the unhesitating  
opinion of the writer that the proceeds of  
governmental taxation of stills and brew-  
eries is, to say the least, no compensa-  
tion for the misspent lives and stunted  
brains of those who are addicted to  
drunkenness. If it requires war time  
prohibition to insure an absolutely sober  
and dependable army we should have it,  
and the sooner the better.—By Major  
General Harding Carter, U. S. A.

### Shall We Permit Work on Sunday.

Henrietta R. Walker, in the Survey  
for April 21, reports from the Russell  
Sage Foundation, Division of Industrial  
Studies, the illuminating experiences of  
England in the present war in regard to  
her industrial standards. This matter is  
one of utmost importance to us here in  
America, for, as she remarks "The same  
emotional disregard of experience which  
swept over England in the opening year  
of the war appears to have this country  
in its grasp." England began, as we  
seem likely to begin, sacrificing all stand-  
ards in industry in an effort to secure an  
adequate supply of munitions. Excessive  
overtime prevailed; seven-day work be-  
came the rule; night work for women as  
well as men revived after nearly a cen-  
tury of disuse; thousands of emergency  
orders were issued, relaxing restrictions;  
many employers assuming labor laws to be  
in abeyance disregarded all limitations  
without even securing permits.

The result was that "the supply of mu-  
nitions lagged dangerously behind the  
tremendous demand. Workers exhausted  
by overwork, despite their patriotic en-  
thusiasm, could not put forth their best  
efforts." Also "almost inevitably evi-  
dences of industrial unrest appeared." In  
order to overcome these difficulties  
the Government took the question of sup-  
plies out of private hands by establishing  
a Bureau of Control, which dealt with  
trades unions and limited employers  
profits. The Ministry of Munitions was  
formed in May, 1915. But even these  
measures at first proved abortive. This  
centralized body, however, realized the  
great waste of human strength that had  
been permitted, and the result was the  
appointment, by Lloyd George, of a com-  
mittee on the Health of Munition Work-  
ers, in September, 1915.

As Miss Walker says, this was a hard-  
headed, practical, and not a sentimental  
committee; they simply wanted to find  
out what was the most the nation could  
get out of the working men without im-  
pairing his efficiency, in other words,  
they wanted all the eggs they could get,  
but they also recognized the supreme  
folly of killing the goose. The vital ques-  
tion was that of the relation of output to  
working hours, and this they set them-  
selves to solve. They found that excessive  
work was producing a permanent under-  
mining of health; absences from work  
were frequent, and the result was much  
broken time. There was also a slackening  
of the rate of production.

"The most immediate need in the opin-  
ion of the committee was for the restora-  
tion of a weekly day of rest. One large  
firm found that when, after running its  
plant seven days a week over a consid-  
erable period, the Sunday holiday was re-  
stored, without any change in the daily  
schedule, the workmen worked a greater  
number of hours in six days than they  
had in seven, because of a consequent  
falling off in the amount of 'broken  
time.'"

As a result of the committee's investi-  
gations Sunday work has been almost en-  
tirely abolished except for occasional re-  
pair work.

The interests of production are best  
served when industrial standards are  
maintained.

The breaking down of the standards  
also results in lowered resistance to in-  
dustrial diseases and other illness, as well  
as in an increased liability to accident.

It is evident that the human race can-  
not work seven days in the week and  
preserve its virility. It is also evident  
that it is almost as bad to spend the day  
needed for rest in roistering at shore re-  
sorts, or in violent games, or in treason  
"recreation" of any sort. Must we learn  
these fundamental facts in Hygiene by  
repeating the foolish experiments of the  
nations of Europe? It has been declared  
by some one in the past that man was a  
reasoning animal, and some recent sci-  
entific writers have asserted that reason  
was a sort of secretion of the brain. But  
when we see the same foolish experiments  
tried over and over again we are inclined  
to consider such statements as referring  
merely to the historic past. Let us be  
wise and take our lessons without paying  
for them by harmful experiences.—  
H. A. K. in the Christian Citizen.

### Muscle Soreness Relieved.

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

### MOVED WELL INTO THE ROAD

Experience of Ezra Tetlow Proves  
That Hole in the Road is Not  
Always Permanent Fixture.

There is the old story about the man  
who pulled up a well and took it to a  
more desirable location; and another  
about the man who took up a well, saved  
it in sections, and used one of the sections  
for a land roller. They were exaggerations,  
but the experience of Ezra Tetlow proves  
that a well cannot always be classed as a  
permanent fixture. Ezra had a well in  
front of his house. It had never been a  
success as a well. Ezra wanted it filled  
up. One way would have been to haul  
stones or earth and use the material to fill  
it. But Ezra had no team.

So he went at it with a shovel. Work-  
ing on the side of the well next to the  
road, he began to dig and to throw the dirt  
into the well. He kept this up until he had  
filled it, which was not a difficult job, as the  
well was rather shallow.

But when the task seemed finished,  
Ezra found that he had made a new hole  
by the side of the one he had been filling.  
There was but one thing to do; he pro-  
ceeded to fill it in the same manner. Of  
course, this resulted in still another exca-  
vation, which in turn received similar treatment.

As all of Ezra's digging had been on the  
side of the well nearest the road, the result  
was that the hole in the ground was finally  
moved out into the highway.

Judson Tolliver was commenting on the  
exploit one day down at the Corners. "Queer  
thing Ezra did," he remarked. "You know  
that old well that stood in his front yard? Well,  
sir, he's moved it thirty feet from where it  
was; moved it clear out into the road!"

"How'd he do it?" inquired another  
representative citizen.

"You'll have to ask Ezra," replied  
Judson. "But he did it, sure enough. I saw  
the well in the road yesterday, and I saw the  
track he made movin' it. The thing plowed a  
furrow four feet wide all the way."—Youth's  
Companion.

### OPOSSUM HAS QUEER TRAITS

Slow-Moving, Stupid Animal, One of  
the Most Widely Known in  
America.

The Virginia opossums (the only species  
occurring in the United States) have from  
five to fourteen young, which at first are  
naked, formless little objects, so firmly at-  
tached to the teats in their mother's pouch  
that they cannot be shaken loose. Later, when  
they obtain a coating of hair, they are min-  
iature replicas of the adults, but continue  
to occupy the pouch until the swarming  
family becomes too large for it. The free  
toes of opossums are used like hands for  
grasping, and the young cling firmly to the  
fur of their mother while being carried  
about in her wanderings. They are rather  
slow-moving, stupid animals, which seek  
safety by their retiring nocturnal habits  
and by nonresistance when overtaken by an  
enemy. This last trait gives origin to the  
familiar term, "playing possum."

While hunting at daybreak I once en-  
countered an unusually large old male opo-  
ssum on his way home from a night in the  
forest. When we met he immediately stop-  
ped and stood with hanging head and half-  
closed eyes. I walked up and, after watch-  
ing him for several minutes without seeing  
the slightest movement, put my foot against  
his side and gave a slight push. He promptly  
fell flat and lay limp and apparently dead.

The opossum has always been a favorite  
game animal in the Southern states, and  
figures largely in the songs and folk-lore of  
the Southern negroes. In addition, its re-  
markable peculiarities have excited so much  
popular interest that it has become one of  
the most widely known of American ani-  
mals.—National Geographic Magazine.

### A Legend.

Once upon a time the python did not  
have to depend upon its strength to kill its  
enemies. The story says that this huge  
serpent was the only one of the big snake  
family that was poisonous, and he was so  
terrible that he could kill a man by biting  
his footprints in the earth.

The crow was just as mischievous a  
bird then as now. One day he watched for  
the python, and when he was under the tree  
where the bird was perched, Mr. Crow had a  
brilliant idea. So he told the python that  
the last man whose footprints he had bitten  
did not die. He was alive and perfectly well.  
This was too much for the python's pride.  
He spat out all of the poison and the other  
snakes swallowed it, so that they became  
poisonous and the python was left with only  
his enormous strength as his weapon. From  
this time on he had to crush the life out of  
his victims.

### The Unadventurous.

At every corner handkerchiefs drop,  
fingers beckon, eyes besiege, and the last,  
the lonely, the rapturous, the mysterious,  
the perilous, changing clews of adventure  
are slipped into our fingers. But few of us  
are willing to hold and follow them. We are  
grown stiff with the ramrod of convention  
down our backs. We pass on and some day  
we come, at the end of a very dull life, to  
reflect that our romance has been a potted  
thing of a marriage or two, a satin rosette,  
kept in a safe deposit drawer, and a life-  
long feud with a steam radiator.—  
O. Henry in the "Green Door."

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

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

### Dress Goods.

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

### Ladies' Waists.

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

### Ladies' Shoes for Spring.

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

### Men's Suits.

Don't fail to visit our Clothing Department and get  
acquainted with the latest styles in Clothing.

We have just received another shipment of suits  
which makes our line about complete in all respects.

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

## THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The statement made below shows the progress of  
this Bank in the last five years.

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

When a Young Man starts out in business for him-  
self, his first important act should be the establishment  
of a Strong Progressive Banking connection.

Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Com-  
pany, and its Storehouse of experience and Progress is  
yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.

Resources Over \$900,000.00.

## AN UNUSUAL MONUMENT DISPLAY.

Each memorial in my exhibition of Monuments, and Head-  
stones and Markers makes its appeal with some particular expres-  
sion for character and strong individuality.

Here, owing to the magnitude of my business, you find a larger  
variety, finer quality and designs, better values and superior service.

Come in and see the actual memorials. I will be glad to per-  
sonally answer questions, make suggestions and quote prices—  
which by the way you will find comparatively low.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,  
Phone 127 - East Main St.

Westminster, Md.  
Opposite Court St.

200 Monuments and Headstones to select from.

All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

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Is  
A Valuable Asset  
of Your Business

We Help Our Cust-  
omers to Success  
With Presentable,  
Profitable

PUBLICITY

## The Advertised Article

is one in which the mer-  
chant himself has implicit  
faith—else he will not ad-  
vertise it. You are safe in  
patronizing the mer-  
chants whose ads appear  
in this paper because their  
goods are up to date and  
not shop worn. : : :



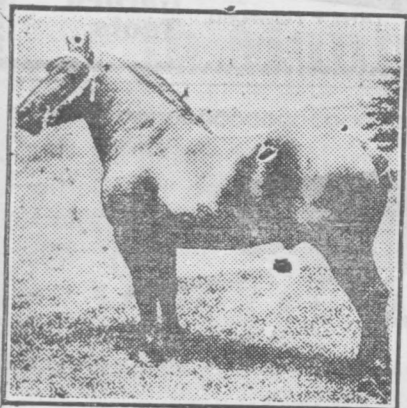
## Live Stock And Dairy

### USE BETTER STALLIONS.

Progress In Horse Breeding Hampered by Scrub and Grade Sires.  
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The use of inferior stallions has hampered progress in horse breeding in this country to such an extent, says an article in the new year book of the United States department of agriculture, that this industry has not kept pace with other forms of stock raising. Many horse owners have failed to realize that it is as expensive to raise the kind of colt which no one wants as it is a high grade one. They have thought too much of the higher fee demanded for the service of a sound pure bred stallion and too little of the value of the resulting foal.

Recent legislation in many states, however, has done much to remedy this situation. This movement may be said to have had its beginning in the



STALLION SHOWS CHARACTER, SOUNDNESS AND GOOD CONFORMATION.

Wisconsin law regulating the public service of stallions and jacks, which became effective on Jan. 1, 1906. Since that time twenty additional states have enacted legislation of a similar character.

The various laws enacted by these states differ in detail, but in general it may be said that they have compelled stallion owners to represent their animals as they are and have thus made it possible for every farmer and mare owner to know exactly to what he is breeding his mare. A noticeable effect of such legislation has been to decrease the percentage of unsound and mongrel stallions in the states affected.

It is probable that the mongrel stallions driven out from those states in which they are compelled to show their true colors are being taken into sections where there is as yet no stallion legislation and are there advertised by their owners as grades or pure breeds.

In such states breeders should exercise the greatest caution before taking their mares to the stallion. They should examine minutely the certificate of registration and pedigree and ascertain whether the animal is properly registered in a reliable stud book and whether the description on this certificate corresponds in every detail to the animal in question. If there is any discrepancy it is evident that something is wrong. In such cases it is much more economical to seek out another stallion and pay possibly a higher fee rather than run the risk of getting a nondescript foal, which is expensive to raise and for which no good market can be found.

The amount of the fee is indeed a small consideration. No stallion should be used which will not improve rather than degrade the offspring from mares. In this connection the article already mentioned points out that it is well known that stallions of impure breeding lack the prepotency of the pure bred and fail to stamp their offspring with breed characteristics and often even with individual merit.

### CARING FOR LAMBS.

Newborn Animals Require Close Attention to Avoid Losses.

Newborn lambs are delicate and close attention must be given the flock if all are to be saved, especially if the weather is cold and damp, says Professor J. B. Fitch of Kansas Agricultural college.

Pens four feet square should be provided for the ewes at lambing time. These protect the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keep them from becoming separated from their mothers. If the attendant sees that the young lamb gets up and nurses by the time it is fifteen or twenty minutes old there will be little need of giving it any further attention.

Twins and triplets are not uncommon, and the ewe sometimes refuses to own the weakest one. In case of twins, if the stronger lamb is removed for an hour or two, the ewe will turn her attention to the other lamb, and when the stronger one is put back she will own them both.

In case one of the ewes loses her lamb and another has twins or triplets one of them should be given the ewe that has lost her lamb. Due to the fact that the ewe recognizes her lamb by scent, there is sometimes a little difficulty in getting the foster mother to accept her new charge, but if the scent of the dead lamb is rubbed on the fleece of the lamb that is being changed the ewe will quickly claim it as her own.

### Keep Calf Clean.

Everything about the calf should be scrupulously clean. Milk from infected cows or from a creamery should be pasteurized before it is fed.

### LIME FOR CORN LAND.

Corn yields have regularly been increased for fourteen years from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre annually from lime costing about \$5 once in five years at the Ohio experiment station farm. Other crops, particularly clover, have shown like increases from the use of lime, the average gain for all plots in the five year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy being \$16.47 an acre, or a net profit of 229 per cent above the cost of the lime.

Lime is applied in the spring after the land is plowed for corn. From one to two tons of ground limestone is used per acre. The experiment station specialists say that lime should never be mixed with manure or fertilizers or be plowed under. It may cause scabby potatoes if applied to this crop.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

Use of Tuberculin Test Best Method of Detecting the Disease.

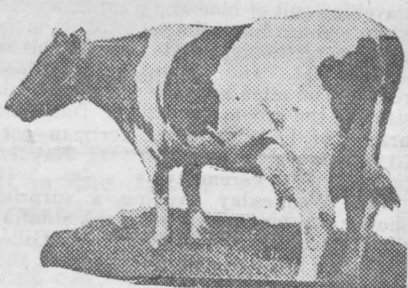
The only reliable way to detect tuberculosis in dairy cows is by use of the tuberculin test, according to Dr. J. H. Burt, associate professor of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

This test can hardly be administered by the average person. It is well to call in the aid of a competent veterinarian or some other person who has had actual experience in diagnosing the disease.

A cow which is affected with tuberculosis—especially in the more advanced stages of the disease—will be a poor feeder, may cough and will have a tendency to lose flesh, but these are not always sure symptoms of tuberculosis. There may be other causes contributing to the same condition. If a cow does show these symptoms, however, it is advisable to have her examined.

Tubercular cows should be shipped to the packing houses having government inspection. Here are special facilities for handling such animals. The carcass is very carefully examined by the government inspector, and if it is found to be unfit for food it is condemned and made into fertilizer.

If the diseased cow is an especially valuable animal and it is not deemed advisable to dispose of her immediately,



A PURE BRED HOLSTEIN COW.

ly she should be separated from the rest of the herd and cared for by a special attendant.

It is well for the dairyman to test his herd for tuberculosis and eliminate all those animals that are diseased. All animals that are purchased should be tested before they are added to the herd. All barns and housing quarters should be properly ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition throughout. Only in this way can the dairyman be reasonably sure of protecting his herd against infection.

### PLANNING THE GARDEN.

Method of Laying Out Plot to Conserve Space and Labor.

Since even the average garden prepared and planted at random proves a good investment why not increase its returns by following a definite plan? The possibilities from letting crops closely follow one another or even overlap are legion, says a bulletin of Pennsylvania State College.

There is for first consideration the kinds of vegetables. These will depend largely upon the personal tastes of the family and the space available. The average sized garden would be devoted to green vegetables rather than to crops like potatoes.

Beds, or "patches," are wasteful of space and labor. Rows running north and south the full length of the plot are economical and convenient. If a full row of one vegetable is not desirable several kinds may be planted in the same row, but they should be similar in cultural habits and length of growing season.

By separating the vegetables selected into long and short season crops "companion cropping" may be practiced. This is simply the planting in adjacent rows or in the same row of early and late maturing crops. With this system at least half the ground in a garden may be used twice in a season, even though full season crops are grown. For example:

Cabbage plants are set in rows thirty-six inches apart and twenty-four inches apart in the row. Midway between the cabbage rows and also between the plants in the row lettuce is planted. Early radishes are drilled in halfway between the lettuce and cabbage rows.

This combination is harvested as follows: The radishes in a month and the lettuce in seven or eight weeks; and the entire space is then left to the cabbage, just when it is needed.

"Succession cropping" is another space saving practice. This plan follows short season crops by a second planting of the same vegetable or a different vegetable.

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

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.

COME! WAKE UP, RIGHT NOW, AND OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE WANT YOU!  
4% PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Having bought the stock of goods and fixtures of the late Wm. C. Devilbiss, I ask a continuance of the patronage of all our former customers, and also all who are looking for bargains.

I will have lots of Bargains in broken sizes of Shoes, also in all other departments. These goods must be sold at once.

Special sale in Men's Hats. A big chance to make money. Don't put it off.

J. THOS. ANDERS,  
(Successor to)  
WM. C. DEVILBISS.  
WESTMINSTER, MD.

## Farm Machinery of all Kinds

Mogul Side Shaft Engines  
Deering and McCormick Binders, Mowers and Rakes  
Keystone Swath and Winrow Loaders & Rakes  
Steel Corn King Wide Spreaders, from 8 to 10 feet  
Steel Skein Weber Wagons  
Superior and Empire Jr. Grain Drills  
Cream Separators that produce more Butterfat than De Laval  
8-16 Mogul or 10-20 Titan Oil Tractors  
Automatic Lift Corn Planters  
Deering and McCormick Standard Twine

Repairs Receive Prompt Attention

JOHN T. LEMMON, Harney, Md.  
3-16-11 Bell 49F12 PHONES 28C United

## MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



## DAIRY FEED

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

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

Made from Hominy Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Peanut Meal and Dried Grains, blended by our special milling process. Scientifically prepared and always uniform. A succulent, bulky ration.

Its digestibility makes your cows give more milk than any other ration of same analysis. Consequently, "Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the cheapest feed for milk production. This 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.  
BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.  
Seaboard Corn Mills  
HOWARD STREET PIER, BALTIMORE, MD.

Other "Spring Garden" Feeds.  
Horse Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Hominy Feed, C. & O. Feed, Cracked Corn, Chick Grits, Poultry Mash.

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

## PREVENT DISEASE IN FARM ANIMALS

SUPPLY PLENTY OF CLEAN FOOD AND PURE WATER.

### HEALTH MOST IMPORTANT

Keep Pastures and Yards Clear of Trash and Filth.

College Park, May 31.—Under present conditions the need of preserving the supply of farm livestock is most urgent. The spread of disease in any community would seriously affect its food supply and make it a burden on other sections that are now taxed to the limit to meet the demand for meat. Maryland farmers are urged by S. S. Buckley, specialist in animal industry for the State Agricultural Extension Service, to take every precaution to prevent the spread of disease and maintain the healthy growth of all livestock grown for meat. In a contribution to "Successful Farming," he says: "To maintain the health and productivity of your animals, the following rules must be observed:

"1. Feed only sound, wholesome grain and fodder. Supply pure water, plentiful in amount, and frequently.

"2. Supply salt regularly. Rock salt contains the necessary minerals for body wants.

"3. Charcoal may be given occasionally with benefit and may be fed with the salt.

"4. Feed with extreme regularity, and according to the requirements of animals, in quantity and nutrition value.

"5. Developing or growing animals, females with young, pregnant females, males for breeding purposes, work animals and animals not at work require different feeds, in quantity and quality.

"6. Pasture at pasture require attention. Animals may be adequate or it may need to be supplemented with additional feed.

"7. Make all changes in rations gradually. Add any new addition to the ration in small and successively increasing amounts until the desired mixture is secured.

"8. Unwholesome food is frequently produced on farms, and, being unmarketable, is kept for feeding purposes. Such foods may be fed safely if proper methods are employed. Any dirty, damaged, rotten and apparently unwholesome grain is readily improved by passing once or twice through a grain fan.

"9. Keep stables, pens and yards clear at all times. Put the manure on the fields where it is needed and burn all trash. Drain any low places that collect water, and make stagnant pools impossible.

"10. Use plaster on stable floors to dry them and white wash on walls for the purifying effects.

PROFITABLE ONION GROWING.

College Park, May 31.—The need of growing staple vegetables to maintain the food supply of the country is becoming more and more apparent daily. Probably no vegetable offers better opportunities for profit than the onion owing to its scarcity and its food value. To supply the many demands made of the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service for information regarding onion growing, S. B. Shaw, specialist in horticulture, has prepared a special circular on the subject. Mr. Shaw says in part:

"Onions may be grown from either seed or sets. A great many growers are now raising their crops direct from seed in single season. The seed is sown thinly in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, as early in the spring as the soils can properly be prepared. From 4 to 5 pounds of seed are required for planting an acre. The young plants should be tended carefully and kept free from weeds, and when well started should be thinned to stand 2 inches apart in the row.

"If onion sets are planted it will take about 8 bushels for one acre. The sets are put in 2 inches apart, in rows the same distance apart as for seed.

"As soon as the young seedlings start sufficiently to show the rows, cultivation should begin. This is important for two reasons. First, to destroy all weeds when they are small and most easily killed, and second, to establish a mulch of surface soil that will conserve moisture.

"Onions need plenty of moisture for their development. Water in the soil rises slowly to the surface, and if the crust formed after a rain is not broken, the moisture evaporates and passes into the air. Cultivating after each rain breaks this crust and forms a mulch of fine, loose soil which checks evaporation."

Wherever possible, means should be provided for ranging chickens, especially growing chicks, in the corn field. This is especially true this year when feeds are so high, for the chickens will be able to get a considerable amount of nourishment from the bugs and worms and green stuff that they will be able to pick up. Furthermore, during the hot weather, the shade of the corn is an excellent thing for them, and the chickens do very little damage and considerable good to the corn field.

Precautions, however, should be taken against hawks, crows, and other enemies, if the corn field is situated where they are troublesome.—Roy H. Walte, Poultryman, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

### WHY WE ALL NEED MILITARY SERVICE IN THIS COUNTRY.

—In urging universal military education in America the Medical Record says that in spite of our excellence in trained athletes the large numbers of pale, undernourished and poorly developed youths and pasty, flabby men in the cities will convince any open minded observer of the desirability of regular physical training. And the country bred are little superior to those brought up in the cities.

Dr. Lucien Howe states that the standard of health of the average American is so low that more than 50 per cent of the applicants for the army and navy were rejected for physical disability in 1914, and in the following year less than 10 per cent of the applicants for the marine corps were found physically fit.

But it is for its effects on character and efficiency that the Medical Record specially urges universal military training. It says "the lack of deference shown by the American boy to his elders is notorious and parallels his lack of self restraint and self sacrifice, qualities out of which character is developed."

And again, "the one great lesson taught by military service is the one great lesson needed by the citizens of this country—obedience."

### FOR SNOWBIRDS.

How to Feed Them All Winter to Their Own Tastes.

One of the main things necessary in feeding the birds in winter is to see that it is done regularly. They get used to coming to the feeding place and suffer when food is not there. The food should always be in good condition and suitable for the birds for which it is intended.

Mountain ash berries are always welcome. A small box containing old mortar, salt, fine poultry grit, should be placed where the birds can get it. Water free from ice is also most important. Keep the English sparrows away as much as possible.

As for the kinds of food, birds are much relished. Hemp is one of the best seeds for seed eating birds. Japanese millet is also good. Broken nuts of all kinds, sunflower seed, squash seed and cracked corn will attract nuthatches, chickadees and bluejays. Blumshed or wilted oranges cut in half or specked apples are greedily eaten. Most birds prefer oats to wheat. Sheaves of wheat, oats or barley securely fastened to a pole and put out on the lawn become a feeding place de luxe. Common table salt is much relished by many birds. Old mortar and fine poultry grit are enjoyed by cross bills and other birds. Bread or cake crumbs, broken biscuits, ground oats and wheat, canary seed, boiled rice, celery tops and chopped meat will all be eaten by the various birds. Mountain ash berries are fine to use during the spring migration; also butternuts, scraps of meat, pumpkin and apple seeds.

Trim your porches in the fall with evergreen branches. The green attracts the birds. Place feed boxes among the branches and suspend them from the ceiling. Fasten net and fat meat where the birds can get it. Coconuts shells cut in half and suspended by wires make safe and good feeding places.

For birds that will eat only on the ground keep a space clear from snow directly under your window from which food can be dropped without disturbing the birds.

Birds attract birds. Gradually draw them close to the house by scattering broken nuts on the trees and ground.

How to Select Cloth Relative to Quality of Weave.

In a circular prepared by Miss M. Jane Newcomb, assistant in home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State college, appear the following suggestions concerning the selection of cloth relative to quality of weave:

More attention should be given to the weave of cloth, as much material on the market is made up for effect. Many times, for example, cloth is loosely woven, then the spaces filled with starch or some other substance and the whole polished in such a way that it presents an attractive surface, but does not have the wearing quality.

The presence of a filling substance can be discovered by rubbing a piece of the material vigorously between the hands. The weaves that are most common in cotton materials suitable for children's clothes are the plain, the twill and the satin. All of these are good when they are firm and meet the foregoing test.

How to Sew on Buttons So That They Will Stay.

Take a small stitch, bringing the knot on the right side. Run up through one hole of the button and draw it down just over the knot. Lay a pin across the button and work the stitches over the pin. When the button is firmly sewed on remove the pin. Pull the button out from the material and wind the thread around the threads between the button and cloth several times to form a shank. Pass the needle through to the wrong side and fasten the thread with several small stitches.

The shank formed makes buttoning easier and lessens the strain on the cloth. The knot is brought up on the right side and under the button to keep it from being worn off.

Subscribe for the RECORD.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

UNIONTOWN.

Communion service in the M. P. church, Sunday, at 10.30 a. m.

H. H. Weaver and wife spent several days in the city and attended the funeral of their son, Carroll Weaver's, father-in-law, William Sankins.

Word was received of the distressing accident that occurred to the only child of Howard and Blanche Hoffman, formerly of this place, but now of near Philadelphia, last Thursday. The little boy, in company with his great-aunt, Mrs. Martha Chew, crossed the street to a store, and on returning was knocked down and instantly killed by a passing automobile. Mrs. Chew miraculously escaped. Mrs. Hoffman witnessed the accident, and helped pull her son from under the machine. The body was taken to Boonsboro, for interment.

Mrs. Marvon Barton, of Blue Ridge, has been a guest at H. H. Weaver's.

Mrs. Rose Devilbiss and son, William, and Robert Staley and wife, of Westminster, visited W. G. Seafosse's on Sunday.

U. M. Bowersox entertained Mr. Taughmbaugh and Miss Mary Harner, of Gettysburg; Charles Harner and wife, and Bruce and Ruth Harner, of Harney; Tobias Harner and wife of Stumptown, and G. W. Lambert.

D. M. Englar and wife, and Samuel Repp and family, spent Sunday in Hagerstown.

Snader Devilbiss and family autoed to Conneville, Pa., last week for a few days' visit.

M. H. Tagg and wife, of Littlestown, were visitors at George Selby's during the week.

Bernard Pining, wife and son, and two sisters, of Baltimore, and George Boston and family, of Bark Hill, visited Jacob Price's, on Sunday.

John Wolf and wife, of Baltimore, are guests of E. C. Caylor and family.

While handling his axe cutting some timber, Charles Sittig had his leg cut right badly by the axe glancing off.

Guy Formwalt is having his buildings newly painted.

Fritz Schaffert, of Mechanicsburg, is visiting at H. B. Fogle's.

Mrs. Martha Culbertson and Mrs. H. B. Fogle, attended the Missionary Convention at Thurmont, this week.

NEW MIDWAY.

Quite a number of our friends attended the Ringling Bros. Circus, in Baltimore, Wednesday.

Miss Rhea Smith has returned home, after spending a month with Lynn Smith and wife, Jr., of Woodsboro.

John Eyer and John Albaugh, spent Saturday, in York, Pa.

Elsie DeBerry and wife, spent Sunday in Detour.

Mrs. Andrew Albaugh has been on the sick list.

Miss Mary Renner, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. John Renner.

Mrs. Thomas Wachter, Mrs. Calvin Renner and Mrs. Harvey Haugh, spent Saturday evening with Amos Eyer and family.

Jesse and Archie Eyer, have contracted for the cement work of the New Midway Creamery.

Frank Strine and wife, of Walkersville, spent Thursday with their son, Jesse Strine.

David Clarke, spent Thursday with Rev. George Nicholas and wife.

Miss Helen Albaugh is spending some time with her grand-parents, Andrew Albaugh and wife.

L. Bowers and wife, of Detour, spent Sunday with Calvin Renner and wife.

Mrs. Long, of Washington, D. C., is spending some time with Milton Fogle and wife.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday, at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. Meeting, at 6.30 p. m.; Preaching by the pastor, at 7.30 p. m.

Mrs. Nathan Rowe and her three children, spent Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Hyde, of Spring Mills.

Mrs. Edward Yingling, Mrs. Harry Yingling, Raymond Yingling, John Yingling, Thornton Yingling and Harry Yingling, attended the excursion to Baltimore, last Wednesday.

Prof. Riley S. Williamson, was a visitor in Baltimore, over Sunday.

George Boston, wife and son, William, were visitors in Uniontown, on Sunday afternoon.

Bernard Pining and sister, of Baltimore, were visitors at George Boston's, on Sunday.

Evan T. Smith and wife, were visitors at Harry Lambert's, Union Bridge, on Sunday.

John and Elmer Yingling, were visitors in Baltimore, on Monday.

T. R. Rowe, was a visitor to his old home town, on Sunday.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a visitor at George Boston's, on Saturday.

The public school of Bark Hill, closed on last Friday.

Rev. John Townsend, pastor of the M. P. church (colored) preached in the Chapel on Sunday night, he having been re-appointed by the late Conference for the ensuing year.

NEAR DETOUR.

Miss Leila C. Frock, of near Detour, spent Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. Edw. Strawsburg, of near Union Bridge.

John W. Frock, Jr., wife and family, entertained, on Sunday: Oliver Miller, wife and daughter, Violet, of near Littlestown; Edward Strawsburg, wife and daughter, Reda, and sons, Ralph and Harry, of near Union Bridge; Wilbur Sullivan, of near Taneytown, and Misses Anna and Evelyn Dayhoff; Messrs Raymond Weant and Howard Scott, all of near Bruceville, spent Sunday at the same place.

DETOUR.

Among those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Grossnickle and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. Parker Grossnickle, Mrs. Harry Boone and daughter, Helen, of Johnsville; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Grossnickle and son, Arville and Mrs. Raymond Martz, of Westminster; Mrs. Joseph Shorb, spent one evening last week at the same place.

Dr. Luther Kemp and wife, of Uniontown, visited Mrs. Hannah Weant, on Sunday.

Miss Rhua Wilhide, of Thurmont, and Jesse Fox, of Creagerstown, visited Mrs. H. H. Boyer, on Sunday.

Miss Mary Ohler, of Emmitsburg, visited Charles Harner and wife, during the week.

P. D. Koons, Sr. and wife, returned, Friday, from their trip to New York, they had a very enjoyable visit.

Charles Harner is having his house and other buildings repainted.

E. D. Diller and wife entertained the following guests during the week: D. E. Miller and wife, Mrs. M. C. Flohr and Mr. Conover, of Washington; Mrs. Edw. Koons and sons, Russell and Edgar, of Hagerstown; Ellen Valentine and Marian Wilhide, of Keyville; Dorothy and Louise Wilhide, Mrs. C. H. Diller and C. W. Cover, wife and daughter, of Keymar.

Cameron Eighenbrode, wife and son, William, of Rocky Ridge; Miss Edna Duttra, of New Windsor, and Mrs. Mary A. Weybright, visited Samuel Weybright and wife, on Sunday.

Mrs. T. L. Grossnickle is improving in health.

Mrs. E. D. Diller visited her brother, Jesse Kolb, of Frederick, a few days this week.

For Your Child's Cough.

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

TYRON.

Levi Maus and wife gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Maus' brother, Herbert Babylon and bride. Those present were: Herbert Babylon and wife, of Hanover, Pa.; Levi Maus and wife, daughters, Truth and Catherine, and sons, Stanley and Dean; Henry S. Stover, wife and son, Dean, and Miss Lillie LeFevre, of Littlestown, Pa.; William Adams and Henry Cassel, of Avondale; Wesley Warehime and wife, daughter Louise, and son, Ralph, of Westminster; Willie Lippy, wife and daughter, Geneva, of Bachman's Valley; Mrs. Martha Ploutz, of Westminster; Harry Babylon and wife, of Silver Run, and Noah Babylon and Paul Warehime, Wm. Jones and wife, of Bark Hill, spent Sunday with Mrs. Margaret Utermahlen.

Harry Myers, wife and daughters, Emma and Grace, spent Sunday with Harvey Hull and family.

Howard Rodkey, wife and daughters, Ruthanna and Alice, spent Sunday with John Krenser.

Iola Stonesifer, daughter of George Stonesifer and wife, died from spinal meningitis, was buried on Thursday, at Baust church. Age 8 years. She is survived by her parents, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Fannie Pfeiffer, Mrs. Luther Eckert, Mrs. Ella Shipley, Louise, Hilda, George, J., Stanley and Rose.

John Dutterer and wife, of Taneytown, spent Thursday with Howard Rodkey and family.

Miss Sadie Flickinger attended the funeral of Robert Cook, of Catonsville.

Charles Hailer, wife, daughter, Hazel, and son, Charles, of Bachman's Valley, and Jacob Rodkey, spent Sunday with Ira Rodkey and family.

Mrs. Howard Marker and daughter, Elizabeth, is spending several days with Charles Welk and wife.

Mr. Allison, of Taneytown, bored the new well for the new parsonage, they went down 82 feet and found plenty of water.

Proper Food for Weak Stomachs.

The proper food for one man may be all wrong for another. Every one should adopt a diet suited to his age and occupation. Those who have weak stomachs need to be especially careful and should eat slowly and masticate their food thoroughly. It is also important that they keep their bowels regular. When they become constipated or when they feel dull and stupid after eating, they should take Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen the stomach and move the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

KEYSVILLE.

Charles Young and George Harman, wife and family, visited at Mrs. Harman's home, near Baltimore, on Sunday.

Edward Thomas and wife, of Biglersville, Pa., visited the latter's parents, Edw. Knipple and wife, lately.

Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter, Ellen, Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian, and Robert Valentine and wife, took supper on Sunday, at C. F. Daley's, Taneytown.

Mrs. John Frock, Sr., is visiting her son, George Frock and wife.

Grier Keitholtz and wife, spent Sunday at their uncle's, Josiah Wantz and family, of Harney.

Mrs. William Devilbiss and daughter, Dora, spent Sunday at Loy's Station.

Edward Knipple and wife, visited with their daughter, Mrs. George Eyer, of Union Bridge, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Roe and daughter, of New York, descendants of the Key's, called to see Francis Scott Key's birthplace, Sunday afternoon.

Misses Elsie and Lillie Baumgardner, and brother, Roy, spent Sunday afternoon at C. C. Hess', near Taneytown.

Charles Cluts, wife and daughter, Virginia, and Charlie Harner and wife, of Detour, motored to Frederick, on Saturday.

Don't Let Your Cough Hang On.

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

UNION BRIDGE.

James M. Sinnott and his son, James L. Sinnott, visited Mrs. Martha Sinnott, respectively, their mother and grandmother at her home in Baltimore, Sunday.

Miss Mabel Roth, of Menges Mill, York Co., Pa., is visiting Mrs. John Danner, Quimby O'Connor, spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Joseph Delphy and daughter, Mrs. Addie Sinnott, spent Monday in Westminster on business that had for its object a mission of kindness for some friends. They accomplished their object.

Miss S. E. Weaver, of Uniontown, is visiting her brother, John N. Weaver.

Miss Annie Norris is spending some time with her friend, Mrs. Alexander, at the latter's bungalow in Hamilton Park.

The frantic effort to raise early vegetables to combat high prices, has come to grief in some cases. Beans and other vegetables that require heat were planted too early and replanting will be needed.

Ray Myers, formerly of Johnsville, was very seriously hurt Tuesday evening in the power house at the Cement Works by a falling stone from the quarries coming through the roof and striking him on the head rendering him unconscious. It is feared his skull is fractured. Some remarkably heavy blasts were exploded by electricity, the stones flying much farther than usual.

Luther Saylor loaded his household goods on a car at the Pennsylvania Station on Tuesday, to be shipped to Washington, D. C., where he expects to reside.

Mrs. Frey, of Baltimore, is spending some time at the home of her brother, Jacob Gray.

Plant life is again suffering from the cold winds that are driving the moisture from the soil and chilling the tender growth.

Miss Anna Gray, youngest daughter of Jacob and Louisa Gray, was united in marriage with William Deck, of Pennsylvania, at the home of her parents, May 23, 1917, by Rev. J. W. Field, pastor of the M. E. church, in which Miss Gray was a member, and in which she has been a very active worker. May their married life be accompanied by happiness and prosperity.

Through incorrect information the Power House was named as the place where Mr. Myers was hurt. It should have been the Electrical Workshop a one story building considerably farther away from the blasting than the first named. He and another man were working on a motor and the heavy report and rattle of stones caused him to spring from his seat just as the 14 pound stone came through the roof, striking his head a glancing blow; had he remained seated he would not have been hurt. His injuries are very serious.

Miss Emma Perry, a much esteemed young lady of town, died at her home, early Thursday morning, May 24, 1917. The disease with which she was afflicted, was cancer, and she had several operations performed which failed to give more than temporary relief. She was the second daughter of Amelia and the late Wm. H. Perry. She leaves beside her mother, three sisters and three brothers, to mourn her too early death.

The following ladies, members of the Lutheran church, attended the Missionary Conference of the Middle District of the Lutheran Synod of Md. at Taneytown, on Tuesday: Mrs. James Melown, Mrs. Charles Minnick, Mrs. Stanley Minnick, Miss Elsie Kelly, Mrs. W. O. Bach, Mrs. J. N. Weaver and Mrs. M. A. Pittinger. The delegates to the Conference were: Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pittinger.

Exra Trite who was hurt at the Cement Plant, Feb. 19, and taken to a hospital, was brought home Wednesday evening as helpless as when taken away.

LINWOOD.

Miss Vivian Englar and four of her school-mates, from Hannah Moore Academy, were home on Sunday, making the trip by auto.

Miss Helen Bradenburg's week-end guests were the Misses Hoffman, of Smithsburg.

Mrs. Lu Reece arrived at her son, Harry's, on Saturday evening.

Miss Maud Kointz is improving though still confined to her bed.

The Spelling Bee at Priestland, Friday night, was well attended. Miss Helen Bradenburg carried off the honors.

George Englar and wife, of New Windsor, and E. Ray Englar and mother, autoed to Ft. Meyer, on Tuesday, to visit two of our Maryland boys, Monroe Englar and John F. Buffington.

Frank Boone and family, were guests of John Baker, on Sunday.

Misses Rachel and Mattie Ploutz, are spending the week with Mrs. Samuel Ploutz.

The Sunday School of the Brethren church met at Mrs. Will Stem's, Thursday night.

LITTLESTOWN.

An illustrated lecture on the life and work in the Laysville Orphans' Home, was given by Mrs. Chester Buck, Camp Hill, Pa., in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Aid Society of Redeemer's Reformed church, held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Riffle, Wednesday evening.

A committee of men, held a meeting, Monday evening, to arrange for a patriotic demonstration to be held in Littlestown, Wednesday, May 30th.

Mrs. C. V. Miller and daughter, Miss Minerva, of Philadelphia, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Elmer Buckley.

Mrs. S. Malcolm Weaver has returned to her home, after an extended visit to her parents, in Coatesville.

Mrs. John Liphart and two children, of Harrisburg, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Creighton.

The Boy Scouts, of this place, will hold a festival in the Weaver building, formerly occupied by F. R. Staley's grocery store, on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Trueman Cash, of Westminster, spent Saturday with Elmer Buckley and wife.

Miss Esther Julius, of Dover, was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Julius.

Clear Away The Waste.

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

DIED.

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

MRS. MCCELLAN DAVIDSON.

Following an illness of eight weeks of neuritis, Mrs. Anna Mary Davidson, wife of McClellan Davidson, one of Hanover's best known and most highly respected women, died last Friday morning, at 9.30.

The deceased, who was born at Ladiesburg, Md., was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Shaffer. In 1887 she was married to Mr. Davidson. Twenty-two years ago the family moved to Hanover, where Mr. Davidson is engaged in the heating and plumbing business.

She is survived by her husband and two sons, Carl, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rodger, of Harrisburg. One brother, Allen D. Shaffer, of Ladiesburg, also survives. The deceased was a faithful and consistent member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, Carlisle, Pa.

A private funeral was held on Monday afternoon with services from her late home at 1.30 o'clock, by her pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Nicely. Interment was made in the family lot in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

IN SAD, BUT LOVING REMEMBRANCE of my dear husband, and our dear father, David Trimmer, who departed this life one year ago, May 27, 1916.

In the graveyard softly sleeping, Where the flowers gently wave, Lies the one I love so dearly, In his lonely, silent grave.

Never can I forget you, dear husband, While in this world I stay; When the form of death o'ercomes me, Meet me, dear husband, on my way.

By His Wife.

We cannot forget you, dear father, Though long since passed away; And often in the lonely hours, We wipe away the tears.

We loved you, yes, we loved you, But the angels loved you more, And they have gently called you, To that bright and shining shore.

Sleep on, dear father, and sweetly rest; We needed you, but God knew best; God's will be done, he doeth well, But how we miss you, no tongue can tell.

By the Children.

The old arm chair is vacant, And never can be filled; The house seems sad and lonely; Here everything is still.

Rest in peace, dear beloved one; One year has passed away; Thou art gone, but not forgotten, For we think of you each day.

Rest on, dear father, thy labor's o'er; Thy willing hands will toil no more. By his daughter, Mrs. Routsom.

PINEY CREEK.

Miss Marie Rinehart spent several days last week with relatives in York.

Miss Esther Ridinger, of Harney, spent Monday evening with John Sauerwein and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barnes, daughter Grace, and sons, James and Henry, of Bloom, spent Sunday with Oliver Hesson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Hawk spent Sunday at Linwood, at the home of the latter's brother, Joseph Dayhoff, where they were among the guests present at the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Dayhoff.

Misses Catherine and Margaret Sauerwein, and Mrs. Edgar Sauerwein, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cutsail, of near Taneytown.

The Lend-a-Hand Book Club.

(For the Record.) On Ascension Day, May 17th., the Lend-a-Hand Book Club met at the home of Mrs. David Leister, Deer Park farm.

The meeting was opened by the President reading from the gospels Mark and Luke, an account of Jesus' Ascension. The usual business.

A letter from John R. Baines chairman of Md. Preparedness and Survey Commission read. The club will distribute one hundred and fifty circulars to assist in increasing interest in procuring labor for canneries, as a patriotic duty to conserve fruit and vegetables. Money was received from members, donations from visitors for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Maurice Harris opened the musical programme, with "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Dixie." Mrs. Maurice Palmer, read the strikingly prophetic poem by Mrs. Edith Wharton, which had been cabled from Paris to New York, August, 1915, "The Great Blue Tent." It has not only exquisite lyrical qualities, but international significance. Mrs. Emmett Prough read an account of "The Valley Forge Memorial Park." Mrs. Haines read a letter from a soldier boy to his mother, revealing the true American heart. Mrs. Wailes read a paper, "The Battle of the Plow," 7,000,000,000 lbs. of food materials are used annually in the production of fermented liquors and distilled spirits. If we do not economize in foodstuffs, we stand a grave chance of losing the war, quoting Herbert C. Hoover.

After the readings, music by Mrs. Berry Buckingham and Mrs. Phillips. One new member enrolled. A social half hour followed. Mrs. Leister's generosity is boundless. A larger number of visitors were present from neighboring farms, Warfieldsburg and Westminster.

The dining room was very attractive, a long table seating twenty persons, decorated with tulips and spring flowers, fruits, sweets, ice cream and coffee. The hostess excels in "Angel" cake. Mortals with seraphic grace partook until the president called; "Do you wish to hear the toast?" Amid clapping of hands, and "hear!" "hear!" she gave:

A Toast to our hostess.

"You've flowers and cake and chair by crowded chair; You are very sweet and kind not crushed by heavy hold care; I think that I am hoping still if we are very good.

And talk to these around us as courteous ladies should, The room will softly spill across and roll to left and right.

With all its smiling folks, and colored things, Then let us run across the space and climb in to your hearts.

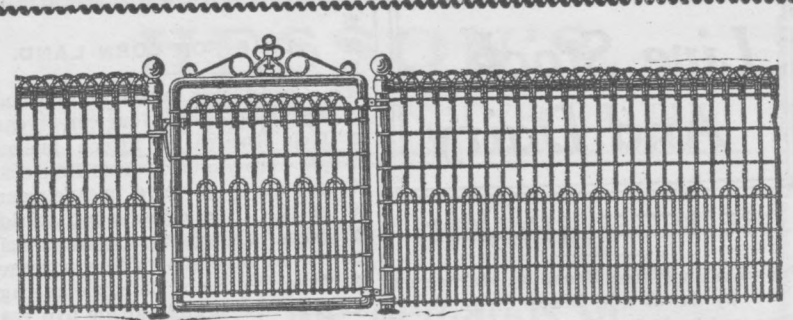
So you cannot ever have a joy unless we take part.

The persistent query of one of the youngest visitors of her mother was: "Where is the Club?" It was hard to realize so much fun and innocent merry-making proceeded from a club as she thought a heavy stick.

The next meeting will be held Saturday June 23rd., at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Wells, Mechanicsville.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment a great help. The relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. Advertisement.



Make Your Home More Beautiful.

Pretty Flowers, Green Lawns, Stately Shade Trees—all beautify home surroundings.

Cyclone Lawn Fence, too, will make your home more attractive—more beautiful. Designers of Cyclone Fence believe in Parallel Lines—Square Corners—Perfect Symmetry.

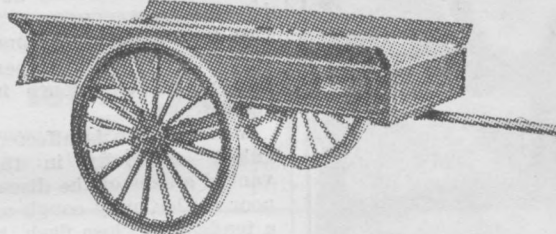
Unightly loops, curves and diagonal stays never occur in Cyclone Lawn Fence.

Cyclone Fence is a fence of beauty and grace. It always sets true to line posts and never gets loose or baggy.

Come into this store and inspect this fence—which will make your home more beautiful—more attractive—more valuable.

Today is the best time.

American Fence. Farm Gates. REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. TANEYTOWN, MD. Lawn Mowers. Garden Tools.



Use your Car for Hauling as well as for pleasure.

BUY A TRAILER

800-lb. capacity, Timken Roller Bearings, Rubber-tires, Shock Absorbing Draw Bar, 2 or 4 wheels.

J. W. FREEM, HARNEY, MD.

5-28-17

EMMITSBURG.



## GRADUATION.

The graduation of your son or daughter is a very important event and merits a substantial recognition from the parent.

We have a carefully selected stock of distinctive gifts, particularly appropriate to the Commencement Season. We will be very glad to have the pleasure of offering you the many good suggestions our stock contains.

### MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE.

48 North Market St., Next to "THE NEWS."  
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.  
P. O. BOX 7. PHONE 705

## There is a Difference in Manhattan Shirts.

All particular and well dressed men will have no other. Try one and you will always want Manhattan. Colors guaranteed.

**Sharrer & Gorsuch,**  
Westminster, Md.,  
SELL THEM.

No matter what you need in Men or Boys' Clothing you will find the best qualities and lowest prices here. Genuine made-to-order Suits. Not sample book Suits, but the goods.



Wherever Ford cars have pioneered, Ford service has kept pace. It is the factor which strengthens the personal relation between Ford owners and the Company. To get the best possible service from your Ford car, bring it here when it needs attention and get the benefit of Ford supervision throughout. We use the genuine Ford parts and give you the benefit of the regular standard Ford prices. Touring Car, \$360; Runabout, \$345; Sedan, \$645; Coupelet, \$505; Town Car, \$595—f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

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

## PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

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

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

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Vough, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of old musical instruments in exchange. Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.

**CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, Md.**  
PHONE 455-R. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES.  
Visit Our 5, 10 and 25¢ Department. 11-24,tf

## People Read This Newspaper

That's why it would be profitable for you to advertise in it

If you want a job  
If you want to hire somebody  
If you want to sell something  
If you want to buy something  
If you want to rent your house  
If you want to sell your house  
If you want to sell your farm  
If you want to buy property  
If there is anything that you want the quickest and best way to supply that want is by placing an advertisement in this paper

The results will surprise and please you

### Notice to Creditors.

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

JAMES SHILOTT,  
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 15th day of December, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under our hands this 18th day of May, 1917.

GIDEON T. HOCKENSMITH,  
CARRIE G. SHREVE, Executors.

### Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

ELLEN GALT,  
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of December, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1917.

S. GALT BIRNIE,  
Administrator.

### ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

Subscribe for THE RECORD

## The Johns Hopkins University

BALTIMORE, M.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

### State Scholarships in Engineering Courses.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held by the College Entrance Examination Board in the Academic Building of The Johns Hopkins University, Homewood, Baltimore, June 18-23, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M., each day.

APPLICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship a competitive examination must be taken in the Academic Building, Homewood on September 21, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Caroline, Somerset and Talbot counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-18, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the three counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. Johns College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College; and one scholarship will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, awards of scholarships, and courses of instruction. 5-18-4t

Willing, but Cautious.  
"Yes, my daughter eloped."  
"I suppose you will forgive the young couple?"  
"Not until they have located a place to board."

## When You Buy at Home You Save Time

**ECONOMY**

You Save Shoe Leather You Save Car Fare

You Help the Local Merchant Who Depends on You

Trade at Home It Pays

### Boys From Carroll Honored.

Carroll County will be represented by six young patriots on the table of honor, to be erected in the State House at Annapolis, in honor of the 807 Navy recruits who enlisted from Maryland in response to the President's first call for volunteers in the crisis with Germany. Following are their names:

Frederick Martin Bitzel, Tannery P. O.; Howard Cornelius Bond, Union Bridge; Kenley Bennett Pittenger, Union Bridge; Clarence Whitmore, Union Bridge; Walter LaRau Kemp, Newberry, Sykesville.

Now that the bill authorizing the increase of the Navy to 150,000 men has been passed by Congress, the Navy recruiting authorities have launched into another campaign for recruits, and in view of the fact that the State has already shown its preference for the aquatic arm of the country's defense, Lieutenant P. L. Wilson, Maryland's Navy Recruiting Officer, is confident the State will continue to give a creditable account of itself.

Full particulars on Navy enlistment can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert & Lexington streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-station at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

### Road to Happiness

Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.

### Save Your Bottles.

The home canning specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture urge every housekeeper to save bottles—especially wide-necked ones—for putting up fruits, preserves, jellies, jams, and fruit juices. Saving of bottles is highly important as there threatens to be a serious shortage of regular jars and preserving cans this season.

The fruit products named, if sealed with corks and paraffin, can be kept perfectly in these makeshift containers. Jellies, jams, and preserves can be kept in ordinary drinking glasses, by the use of paper and paraffin. Fruit juices should be packed in ordinary small-necked bottles.

Vegetables, soups, and meats, on the other hand, to keep must be sealed by the usual fruit-jar or tin-canning packing methods. Reserve regular containers for foods that can not be packed in bottles.

The specialists are also urging all members of canning clubs and others not only to can products, but to dry and evaporate all such products as apples, pumpkins, and squash. They advise strongly that if containers are scarce locally, those in stock should be used to preserve perishable products which have the highest nutritive value. Nothing should be packed in jars or cans which can be conserved in other ways.

Candy containers or other glass jars with screw tops or glass stoppers, and in fact any receptacle of glass, crockery, or porcelain, can be sealed with cork or paper and paraffin.

Large tin canisters or tin cans with removable covers, provided the body of the container is air and water tight, will be found useful in canning certain fruit products. Such containers can be sterilized and their covers hermetically sealed in place with solder or wax.—U. S. Department Agriculture.

### Emergency Crops.

Even under the best of management some crops will necessarily fail. But no acre should be allowed to remain idle this summer where it is possible to grow either food or feed. Where it is not too late, corn will probably prove the most profitable crop to grow on land where wheat has been winter killed.

Beans may be planted as late as June 15th and still reach maturity before frost. Beans are suited to most any land that will grow corn or wheat and at present prices make a very attractive crop to produce.

Buckwheat is also a crop well suited to late planting. It will frequently do very well on land too poor for other grains. It responds well, however, to moderate fertilization. All late planted crops should be well fertilized so as to help hasten maturity.

Soy beans will mature as far north as Connecticut if planted by June 1st. Cowpeas usually do not give satisfaction much north of the latitude of Philadelphia, but farther south they make an excellent follow-up or emergency crop. In Virginia they may be planted as late as July 20th and produce an excellent yield of nutritious hay.

After early potatoes are dug some of the above crops should be planted. Turnips may follow even medium late potatoes. By using a little care and ingenuity no piece of land need remain vacant for any length of time.

The Potato Association of America is urging greater attention to this important crop. The Ohio Experiment Station suggests the growing of two potato crops this year by planting late crop after clover is cut or strawberries are picked, using sprouted seed. At the Experiment Station such seed planted June 30th yielded nearly twice as much as ordinary cellar-sprouted potatoes planted on the same date.

The Potato Association is promoting the use of various means to preserve our excess production in dry form so that the potatoes may be stored and carried over for years, if necessary, as a patriotic measure.

### Second Sight.

"Do you believe in second sight?"  
"No, but my wife does. When I go shopping with her she always says to the assistant, 'I'll come in and look at these again.'"—London Telegraph.

## PROTECT CATTLE FROM FLIES

EXPERIMENTS PROVE THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF SPRAYING.

### INCREASE MILK FLOW

The Dairy Herd Can Be Rid of Flies At Little Cost.

College Park, June 14.—In connection with the campaign for increased production, farmers are finding the more efficient care and feeding of livestock more efficient in their possession of live stock as important as increasing the number. One of the most mischievous pests afflicting livestock and reducing production is the fly. This is particularly true of milk production in warm weather when as is well known the flow of milk is seriously affected by the presence of biting flies. In connection with experiments conducted at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station in 1916, by E. N. Cory and R. H. Ruffner, the possibility of keeping dairy cattle free from flies by spraying with an emulsion of pine tar, creosote and water was demonstrated. In regard to spraying for flies, Mr. Cory says, "this material does not injure the hide or hair or the exposed mucous membranes of the cattle even with daily applications. It moreover, does not mat or gum the hair as it is readily washed off by rains.

The material did not affect the quality of butter nor impart any appreciable taint flavor or odor to the milk as coal tar preparations are reported to do.

Attendants must be careful not to directly affect the milk through milking when their hands are soiled with the emulsion. Its cost is approximately one-half cent per cow, per day, including all labor. The time of one man using a compressed air, automatic knapsack pump should not exceed 15 minutes per day for a herd of 20 cows. The sprayer should be fitted with a three-foot extension rod and an angle nozzle to facilitate the work.

The increase in milk fully warrants the use of the material. The average production of nine cows during the period from August 11-21 inclusive, when they were not sprayed was 16.59 lbs. During the subsequent period from August 22 to August 31st inclusive when the same cows were sprayed daily they produced 19.29 pounds. This was an average increase of 2.70 pounds per cow at a cost of a half a cent per cow.

Aside from any increased production with this practice, the elimination of possible disease carrying flies, justifies the work. The emulsion may be made in any quantity and will keep indefinitely. Dissolve 2 pounds of Caustic soda in 1 gallon of water; stir into it 3 gallons of creosote and add cold water to make up 100 gallons.

During the mixing, stir vigorously and stir the emulsion each time before using.

For further information write to the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service, College Park, or consult your County Demonstration Agent.

### FEEDING THE PIG.

College Park, June 14.—No one is doing a more important work in helping the nation to "arm and farm" than the member of the boys' agricultural clubs of Maryland who is growing a pig. He is growing the most pork at the least cost and training himself to be an efficient producer of livestock. He is following out to the last little detail the instructions given him by his County Demonstration Agent regarding the production of high grade pork. He is putting into practice the method of feeding, recommended by S. S. Buckley, animal industry specialist of the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service. Dr. Buckley says:

"The pigs which are selected for meat purposes, and the pig which is selected for the profitable pig contest, should be fed to secure the greatest weight at the least cost. To do this it will be necessary to feed both for growth and fat. The object of getting vitality and strength of body and constitution does not enter into the work as it does with breeding animals.

"The more you act as servant to the pig, in bringing the feed to the pen, instead of requiring the pig to hustle for himself, the more gain in weight can be secured from the same amount of feed. Corn is the chief grain to depend on, but the same green feeds pastured or fed in the pens—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, etc.—are desirable.

"The pigs must have exercise and be kept with enough energy to keep them with keen appetites.

"From weaning time until the pigs weigh 75 lbs., feed 1 lb. each of tankage and middlings for each 8 lbs. of cornmeal. In addition give green feed and skim milk. Feed the grain three times a day, mixed with skim milk; if possible, all they will eat. Between feeding times let them have any of the green feeds which may be ready for feeding.

"When they weigh about 75 lbs. gradually change their grain feed to soaked whole corn or corn and middlings each 5 parts and tankage 1 part.

"Cowpeas and soy beans can be used to good advantage in the fattening process, but finish off with corn."

Select, test and treat your seed for increased production.

### Athletic Sports.

"Athletics and soldiering go hand in hand. A good athlete generally makes a good soldier. As far as we are concerned, the more athletics the merrier," says an army officer.

"Our country should do everything to encourage rough manly sports. Away with the tango palaces and such places! On with every kind of rough sport that is going to help make the youths and men of the nation physically fit to undergo whatever duties may confront them!"

"We not only want athletics outside the army, but we want athletics inside the army as part of the military curriculum. Athletic games and sports should be features in every training camp, and for that matter not only running, jumping, throwing the weights, swimming, etc., but also boxing and wrestling. All such sports make for better physical development, encourage self reliance and breed confidence. A man in good physical condition will shoot better, march longer and withstand the rigors of campaigning better than his soft and flabby brother."—New York Sun.

### Naming Submarines.

Every one knows what submarines are and what an important factor they have become in modern naval warfare. Their nomenclature is rather interesting, according to the Popular Science Monthly. In the United States navy the first of these crafts were named for various kinds of fish and reptiles, and we had such odd cognomens as Alder, Moccasin, Pike, Sturgeon, Shark, Carp, Haddock, etc., on the naval lists. Before this list of piscatorial names ran out the system was changed, and designations of A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, etc., down to the more recent submarines known as the O class. In general the numbers applied correspond to the particular lot in which they were constructed, and the letters closely follow the number of years since they were first built. In Germany they are all known as U boats, the U being the first letter of unterseeboot, meaning submarine.

### Blunders of a Sculptor.

Stroll back of the treasury department building in Washington into Potomac park and look upon the statue of General William T. Sherman. At each corner of the base stands a soldier figure in full uniform and equipment. Since the day of the unweaving military men have smiled at the lack of knowledge of military costumes displayed by the sculptor. Each figure wears a blanket roll over the right instead of over the left shoulder, making impossible the use of his rifle. The canteen rests on the left hip under the blanket roll, whereas custom places it on the right, and the cartridge pouch is placed on the right hip, while the military manner of dress prescribes that it be worn in front or on the side.—Washington Post.

### Military Watches.

The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours. Each watch represented the period for which sentinels or pickets remained on duty. These watches were from sunset to 10 p. m., from 10 p. m. to 2 a. m. and from 2 a. m. to sunrise. Under Roman supremacy a fourth watch was added, the first terminating at 9 p. m., the second at midnight, the third at 3 a. m. and the last at 6 a. m.

### Long Lived Icelanders.

It would be interesting to know if any part of the world beats Iceland in the average length of life of its inhabitants. On an average the people of that island live to the age of 61.8 years, which is very nearly double the mean duration of human life as it was computed a generation ago.

### Agreed.

"I'd give anything almost if I had Mrs. Toner's savoir faire."  
"I think it much more patriotic to own an American made car."—Exchange.

### Substitutes For Potatoes.

Green bananas, peeled under water, boiled until mealy and served with drawn butter, salt and pepper, are said to be satisfactory substitutes for potatoes.

### PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

#### A Clean Mouth.

The mouth and nose are the busiest ports of entry for disease in the human body. The mouth, particularly when the teeth are defective, retains many germs that would produce disease, and the environment will furnish that which promotes their multiplication. The mucous membrane of the mouth is in itself quite resistant to disease germs, yet at times it becomes infected, and the pus forming germs bore their way into the bones of the face, producing long suffering and disfigurement, and sometimes produce until they destroy the life of the individual. Through the absorption from these centers of pus the vital organs of the body are frequently disturbed. Dis-ease of the intestinal tract, which is often secondary to infected teeth, even in its early stages, is very distressing and has a terribly depressing effect on the sufferer. Long life, happiness and prosperity depend much upon a clean mouth full of healthy teeth.



## PRICE OF SHOES EXPLAINED

Musical Comedy Footwear, Not War, Sent the Cost of Footwear Up, Says Writer.

An interesting story which is being widely reprinted credits the high cost of shoes to a brilliant idea which hatched in the brain of a California shoe retailer, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal. The writer of the story, which appeared first in a Western newspaper, says that the Los Angeles merchant despaired of finding sale for his wares among Eastern women who were motoring in California. He hit upon the plan of introducing startling varieties of footwear at fancy prices. He bought up a large quantity of "ladies' boots" with high tops in fancy colors. They were the sort of "boots" that had been seen often in musical comedy, but had not been worn by women on the street.

The Easterners, upon beholding his window display, imagined that something new had "struck the East," from Paris or elsewhere, and that they while traveling through the hinterland had not kept up with the fashions. They bought musical comedy shoes at any price the dealer was bold enough to ask. When they went back to New York with their smart "boots" the fashion was set. Manufacturers began at once to make high-topped shoes of all the colors of the rainbow, and women who previously had regarded \$6 as the highest price to be thought of began to buy the musical comedy shoes eagerly at from \$12 to \$25.

It is not the high cost of leather or the European war that caused shoes to advance, according to this story. One lone Los Angeles merchant established a new standard of values which women accept without question.

## SUCH IS LIFE IN NEW YORK

Only by Accident Did Residents of Apartment in Big City Discover Neighbor Is Old Friend.

Two boisterous children romping in the halls of a large uptown apartment house in New York met a middle-aged man and forcibly dragged him into the library, where they proceeded to "play horse" with him by riding on his back while he galloped around the room on his hands and knees.

They made so much noise that members of the family opened the door and looked in. With the two children still clinging to his back with all their might—they wouldn't let go—the man stood up and bowed.

"Pardon me," he said. "You see, I live in the apartment opposite yours and your children are very old friends of mine. We play together on the stairs. But I have not seen them for so long that this evening I ventured to renew acquaintance with them."

Then he went back to his hands and knees and resumed his wild antics with the children.

As it developed, he was a man the family had met abroad a year before. Not until the children used him as a horse did they discover he was their near neighbor.

Such is life in New York apartments.

## Glazing Windows Without Putty.

Glass panes can be held in place without the use of putty by the use of a flexible metal or rubber strip like a partly open tube laid upon the pane and held down by a set of clamps spaced along the pane, says the Scientific American. First apply the pane of glass so as to fit it into the usual recess, then lay the prepared metal spring strip along one side and screw on a plate at the corners of the pane and, say one at the middle, these being flat plates with a somewhat incurved edge where they take hold of the spring strip, and are screwed on the woodwork at the side of the pane with the curved edge projecting out and over the pane so as to inclose the strip. The latter are of course put on at all four sides of the pane.

A double pane with air space between can be applied by using a deep recess and just laying the pane, then the strip, next a second pane and finally a strip that now comes flush with the woodwork and can be fastened down by the metal plate as before.

## Origin of Lace-Making.

A romantic legend is still current among the peasants of Europe concerning the origin of lace. As the story goes, a lover, who could offer his betrothed no costly gift, one day brought to her a leaf which he had plucked in the forest.

She accepted it as a true token of love, and preserved it with care. In time the lover went away—to the war, perhaps—and never returned.

The maiden prized the leaf then as a sacred treasure, and when she found only the delicate veining left of her keepsake, she took needle and thread and tried to copy the fairylike web. And thus was made the first bit of real lace.—Girls' World.

## Smallest Canadian Province.

Prince Edward island is one of the maritime provinces of Canada, and the smallest province of the Dominion, having an area of 2,184 square miles. The population at the last census was 111,198. Charlottetown, the capital, has about 12,000 population. The province is administered by a lieutenant governor, appointed for five years by the governor general of the Dominion, who acts through an executive council. There is a legislative assembly of 30 members, elected for four years, half by property holders and half by manhood suffrage.

## FOR STOUT WOMAN

More Attention Paid to Requirements of Large Figure.

In Some Frocks Straight-Line Effects Are Sought, but This Is Not the Wisest Plan.

The fact that all women do not possess "string-bean" figures has not been overlooked this season by style designers. The stout woman is being more and more seriously considered by style designers, and garments that are scientifically designed to meet the requirements of the large figure are developed on artistic lines. Undergarments, corsets and outer apparel as well that are the result of careful study are available for this woman. Saleswomen in many of the large stores are especially trained to serve and attend to the fitting of her garments, so that she is comfortably and becomingly outfitted without being made to feel that she is fat, says the Washington Star.

In some of the frocks designed for women whose figures are larger than the average the waist line is ignored entirely, and rather straight line effects sought, but this is really not the wisest plan. The decided curve of a figure that is even well developed must be recognized, but any suggestion of tight-fitting garments must be avoided.

The dainty little lingerie frock shown in this sketch is an excellent model for a well-developed figure, and it may also be admirably adjusted to stout lines, if desired. Soft material is used—a voile trimmed with hand embroidery. The gown buttons in the center back. The fullness cleverly let in on either side of the front, forming a vest effect, is caught into a loose box plait which continues to the edge of the hem. A softly-folded girdle of silk finishes the garment at the waist. This dress may be developed in handkerchief linen or in georgette. A soft fabric is required. And it may be safely stated that a woman whose lines are curves will usually find herself



Frock of Embroidered Voile.

most satisfactorily gowning in clinging rather than crisp materials. To make the gown shown five and a half yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. The skirt should measure two and a half to three yards in width.

## SACHET MADE OF ROSEBUDS

Tiny Bunch of Ribbon Flowers Very Attractive for the Hat or to Keep Among Lingerie.

An unusual sachet which would be very attractive for the hatbox or to keep among lingerie is a tiny bunch of rosebuds, such as are used for decorating boudoir caps, negligees, etc.

The heart of each rose, before being coiled, should be filled with one's favorite sachet. In a cluster of eight or nine roses, the sachet will be large enough to impart a delicate fragrance.

A sachet of this sort is extremely dainty and the rosebuds the most easily manipulated of all the ribbon flowers. The ribbon should be an inch wide and sewed into a little pocket at the end of the sachet, then wrapped around and around until it is the correct size. A few leaves, cut out of green velvet, will be an attractive contrast.

## The Handy Girl.

There are some girls who have a perfect knack of fashioning the daintiest accessories from apparently nothing save a few scraps of material and a yard or two of lace. One of the most fascinating little negligees was made by a clever girl who had on hand an unusually large supply of handkerchiefs. Four of these bits of linen were joined together with strips of lace and a fine edging was run around the whole thing. An opening was left in the square where two handkerchiefs met and lace was sewed on each side instead of joining with one piece. Nile green ribbon was used to tie at the neck and under the arms, and the result was a cunning little negligee.

## TRAPPING OF MONKEYS EASY

Curiosity, Greed and Imitative Faculty of Animals Furnish Vulnerable Point of Attack.

When we see in the street an organ-grinder with his little red-capped pet monkey, we seldom stop to think of the animal's native home or how it was trapped. As a matter of fact, the monkey came from Asia, Africa or South America. The last-mentioned have nostrils widely separated whereas the old world monkeys have them close with a narrow nasal septum.

One might readily imagine that the trapping of monkeys is a difficult operation. However, it could be further from the truth than this hypothesis. Monkeys are easily caught, not by heavily built traps, but by sheer ingenuity and the simplest sort of artifices. A monkey has various vulnerable points of attack, so to speak; and these are curiosity, greed, covetousness or greed, and a truly wonderful imitative faculty.

A trapper can take a pair of boots into the jungle, drop them down within sight of a monkey and soon have that monkey in a cage. The boots on his feet appear to be the same as the boots he leaves; but here is where the monkey is mistaken. As soon as the visitor goes away, the monkey descends from some tree and thrusts his own feet into the boots. The inside is covered with glue, and he sticks fast; also the boots are weighted with lead and chained together.

The trapper may chain a gourd, filled with corn or some other eatable, to a heavy log. Mr. Monkey comes along, tastes the food, relishes it, and wants more. There is no limit to his greed. He thrusts his hand into the small opening in the gourd and his fingers close around a large supply of the food. Then he finds himself unable to withdraw his hand. The trapper advances and captures Mr. Monkey, because the animal's thinking-cap and his insatiable greed are such that the simple expedient of releasing the food never occurs to him as a means of escape.

## ONCE BUSY CITY NOW QUIET

Wisby Has Little to Show That It Was at One Time Liveliest Place of Its Size in Europe.

To the eastward of Sweden, in the inhospitable Baltic, lies the great island of Gothland, with its capital of Wisby. Little visited and little known, Wisby is one of the most interesting cities of northern Europe. It is in the track of half the Russian and Scandinavian sea commerce, but few ships make the land today in which was once the busiest of northern harbors.

Land at Wisby and you find a quiet little city with ivy-covered houses and gardens of roses, going about its unimportant affairs in an atmosphere of placid calm. It takes a considerable effort of the imagination to call up a picture of the times when Wisby was to the Baltic and the North sea what Venice is to the height of her power was to the Mediterranean. Wisby in those days was the wealthiest and liveliest city of its size in Europe.

The men of Wisby seem to have been traders from the beginning. Back in the ancient Norse chronicles there is mention made of Wisby galleys that went all over the known globe and traded the treasures of the Levant with Norse kings. Today they are still digging about in a desultory fashion on the island in search of historical relics and the shovels bring up coins of all the ancient nations—coins of old Britain, of barbarian Russia, of the numberless German states, of France and Spain and north Africa. Wisby gathered the gold of every land with her venturesome trading keels, in times when a little business trip had as much romance and danger as the forays of a knight errant fighting over his lady's eyebrow.

## "Slavery" in South America.

Timid, cringing, taking off his hat respectfully to every white man he meets, the Indian of the west coast of South America is a pitiable object, says World Outlook.

In the cities he shares with the burro the honor of being everybody's burden bearer. No one but an Indian will be seen with even the smallest package and you can engage a descendant of the "children of the sun" to carry home anything from half a pound of tea to a 200-pound trunk. You pay him what you will, he dares not chaffer about price with a white man.

On the great plantations and in the mines the Indian is a virtual slave. There is no free agricultural labor on the west coast. Four days a week, the peon must work for the great landholders at the munificent wage of ten cents a day. The rest of the time he may devote to his own acre or two which must feed and clothe his family.

## Ship and Its Gender.

The word "ship" is masculine in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese and possesses no sex in Teutonic and Scandinavian, remarks the Marine Journal.

Perhaps it would not be an error to trace the custom of feminizing ships back to the Greeks, who called them by feminine names, probably out of deference to Athene, goddess of the sea.

But the English-speaking sailor, assigns no such reasons. The ship to him is always a lady, even though she be a man-o'-war. She possesses a waist, collars, stays, laces, bonnets, ties, ribbons, chains, watches and dozens of other distinctly feminine attributes.

## STRIKING SPORT SUIT



This striped Yosan silk sport suit has all the sweet simplicity necessary to sport clothing. The plaited skirt and the dainty georgette crepe collar all go to add to the attractiveness of the costume. The coat is cut on unusually simple lines with a narrow strap for a belt sash.

## GIVE ODD NAMES TO COLORS

Those Who Would Popularize New Shades in Fabrics Have an Eye to Public Sentiment.

"Ninety-nine women out of a hundred," says a silk salesman, who knows all about the taste of well-dressed women, "ask for blue, no matter what color is in fashion. And this season, when, as everybody knows, navy blue is not the thing, there is almost as much demand for that color as ever."

This year really definite effort has been made to launch other colors. Folk who deal in fabrics and dressmakers grow dreadfully weary of blue, blue, heavenly blue, and not the least telling characteristic in this campaign toward a wider fashion spectrum is in giving colors interesting and appealing names.

Battleship gray a few seasons ago would never have gone as well as it did had it not been for the timeliness of the name, and the same holds true of Russian green, which appealed to all pro-allies.

There is no limit to the field from which those who name colors draw. Current events, history, the animal kingdom, flowers, birds and the kitchen ladder all suggest names realistic or romantic for the new hues.

Shadow Lawn green, tapestry blue, polar bear gray, privet green, dragonfly or teal duck blue and that new gold color known as sirup—all have their place in fashion and determine the color of silks and ribbons.

## MANTELS ARE TOO CROWDED

Tendency Is to Disfigure Room by Placing Too Many Articles on the Shelves.

Mantels have long been sticklers in the human mind. If you have any sort of a shelf in a room, why let it go bare? This is the trend of popular reasoning. And so things are lined up on our shelves until there is room for nothing else; crowds of things! And yet this never happens without the room losing out decoratively. I have never yet seen a good-looking room which had a disfiguring crowded mantel, writes a housewife.

It is possible to satisfactorily accomplish a mantel arrangement with three articles; it is usual to accomplish it with five. Any over this number is decoratively dangerous.

Ornaments must be artistically possible, even though not expensive. Cut glass, hand-painted ornaments, the usual "parlor" vases—all these things would have a poor effect, no matter how they were arranged.

## FASHION'S FANCIES

A new position for the pocket is in the middle of the sport blouse. Frills are noticeable on cotton blouses and also on the sleeves of strictly tailored coat suits.

A lingerie frock is being made patriotic by having a shield and wreath design embroidered in national colors. Polka dots seem to be gaining in popularity. They appear in voiles, foulards and sports silks.

The latest trimming in the millinery field is the fish fin. This is used successfully on a hat of maline and calls forth much comment.

Looped or draped skirts are sure to come, and we will like them, too, for as advance models they are graceful and becoming.

## If They Could Keep It Up.

There have been big men in Wall street who did all the work themselves, who attended to every minute item, who were from Missouri in regard to each point in any proposition put up to them. One of these marvels was among the very greatest financiers the country ever had. But he didn't last long, and there have been few others like him. If a man with the first order of brains and ability could only keep it up there is nothing to prevent his owning the United States. If E. H. Harriman could have kept on fifteen or twenty years longer at the pace he was going he would have gobbled up all that was worth taking. He had about all the railroads in sight, and he was just getting a strangle hold on the big banks. He conquered every square foot of territory as he went along. There was no force on earth to stop him except premature death, and now he is almost forgotten.—A. W. Atwood in Saturday Evening Post.

## Most Buoyant Wood.

The lightest wood known, so far as any evidence attainable is concerned, is balsa wood, which grows extensively in the Central American and northern South American states. It is composed of very thin walled cells, which are barrel shaped, interlace with each other and are almost devoid of woody fiber. These cells are filled with air, making a natural structure well adapted to prevent the transmission of heat because of the particles of air imprisoned in the material without interconnecting fibers. Various tests of the insulating properties for resisting the flow of heat have been made. Balsa wood has been used quite extensively in the past as a buoyancy product for life preservers and in connection with the fenders of lifeboats and rafts. Its life is short, under ordinary conditions, unless treated with antiseptic or preservative material.

## Ariake Bay's Mystic Fire.

Shiranubi, the mystic fire of Ariake bay, Kyushu, has been famous for the past 2,000 years, the sight being considered one of the great wonders of the Japan seas.

In a recent issue of the Taiyo Magazine M. Kaneko, a teacher in the Shimabara middle school, relates his impressions of the fire. According to Mr. Kaneko, when he witnessed the spectacle the first light appeared like a star about five miles distant. Suddenly the volume of light increased until it soon covered an area of many miles. The light moved with the waves and resembled electric lights being lighted and then suddenly extinguished. Mr. Kaneko says that intermittent wave-like movements are the chief characteristics of the mystic fire. He fails to find a cause for the origin of the fire.

## Cheapening.

In parts of Switzerland the baker's wife carries round the bread in a sort of hamper, and she has not a fixed, immutable charge, but chaffers for a price with the customers. The old English word for this process was "cheapening," which in many places in England has been corrupted into chipping. Chipping Norton, for instance, is really Cheapening Norton, or the place where goods were cheapened—that is, sold by chaffer.—London Standard.

## Congressional "Pairs."

The custom of legislative "pairing" is the practice of members of legislative bodies by which two members of opposing parties agree to refrain from voting on a prescribed subject or to be absent during a certain time. It was first used in the United States house of representatives in 1839.

## Carpets of the Ancients.

References to carpets are found among the earliest Egyptian and Assyrian writers. In Egypt, for example, floor and seat coverings were used in temples for religious ceremonies, while about 1500 B. C. they garnished the interiors of the royal palaces.

For 400 years following the dynasty of the pharaohs carpet weaving was apparently confined to the Egyptians and Assyrians, an extant example of a floor cover of 705 B. C., taken from the palace at Nineveh, bearing a design of woolen lotus flowers and buds. Arrian tells us that the tomb of Cyrus the Persian was covered with a pall of purple Babylonian tapestry, while Calixenus, the best reporter of his time, writing the story of the banquet given by one of the Ptolemies, pictures "purple carpets of finest wool with the pattern on both sides and handsomely embroidered rugs very beautifully elaborated with figures," a description of which might well apply to the floor or chair coverings in any mansion of today.—New York World.

## Prudent Man.

"Had any luck in the stock market lately?" "The best ever." "How much did you clean up?" "Not a cent. I listened to a still small voice and stayed out."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Distance Lends Enchantment.

She—Do you think it will be all right for us after we are married to settle a couple of squares away from my family? He—I was going to say a couple of states.—New York Times.

## Neighbors.

"What sort of neighbors have you?" "The usual sort. Cost us just a little less than I earn to keep up with 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

What a happy world this would be if every man spoke as well of his live neighbors as he does of his dead ones!

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

The sea of ambition is tempest-tossed. And thy hopes may vanish like foam. When sails are shivered, and compass lost. Then look to the light of home.

## GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

A dish which is both wholesome and appetizing is clabbered milk. Set away a bowl of milk and allow the cream to rise and the milk to sour. Chill and sprinkle with brown or maple sugar and a little nutmeg and serve in sherbet cups for dessert. Nuts with the sugar and spice may be added if more nutriment is needed to supply the menu.

**Swiss Eggs.**—When eggs are plentiful this is a dish we may enjoy with a clear conscience. Break an egg for each serving into one of the small brown shirring dishes, sprinkle with salt and a dash of red pepper, a thin layer of finely chopped ham, grated cheese, and over all some buttered crumbs. Set into the oven in a pan of water and bake until the eggs are set. Serve with a tuft of watercress.

**Cherry Brown Betty.**—This is best made from fresh berries, but the drained fruit with buttered crumbs may be used, alternating the layers, and use a little of the juice to moisten when the dish is filled. Serve with either cream or hard sauce.

**Spring Salad.**—Slice tomatoes and cucumbers and place them on head lettuce that is well chilled. Just as it is time to serve the salad pour over a French dressing, highly seasoned with onion juice, red pepper and a half cupful or more of Roquefort cheese; stir until well blended.

**Ginger Pudding.**—Cover the top of a ginger bread before baking with a cupful of chopped almonds; a few raisins may be added to the batter. Cut with a fork while hot and serve with a hard sauce.

**Princess Cream.**—Wrap one pint of cream, add sugar and vanilla to flavor. Crumb some stale cake and moisten with orange juice and grated rind. Put a layer of the cream in a glass bowl, then a layer of the crumbs and a few pieces of jelly, cut small; more cream and cake until the dish is full. Garnish with cubes of jelly and chill well before serving. Nuts of various kinds may be added if so desired.

Cooked chestnuts in almost any salad of apples and celery with chestnuts is a good combination.

Nellie Maxwell

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Don't wait until the paper stops.



# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Second Quarter, For  
June 3, 1917.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John xviii, 1-18.  
Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text,  
Isa. liii, 3—Commentary Prepared by  
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We certainly have today in many respects an impossible lesson, impossible for us to grasp or understand or in any measure enter into its real significance. But we can believe it and stand in awe and, bowing low, adore. The first sentence, "When Jesus had spoken these words," takes us back over His discourse and prayer in the upper room that last evening, giving us truth to be pondered every day and hour until we shall see Him face to face, and then to be understood and appreciated as never before. It seems a great pity not to have a lesson on His inimitable prayer in which He poured out His heart to His Father for Himself and for that little company and for us. Do not fail to notice in verse 5 that He was truly one with the Father before the world was; in verses 4, 6, 26, that His one aim on earth was to glorify the Father and manifest Him to others; in verses 11, 18, that is why we are here in the world in His stead. In verses 3, 21-23, He gives eternal life and the glory which the Father gave to Him, that the world may believe and know, and the secret of all is in the last three words of His prayer, "I in them." On that last evening, if I have counted correctly, He spoke of His Father or to His Father over fifty times, reminding us that He lived by the Father, the Living Father who had sent Him, and He would have us live thus by Him (John vi, 57). If redeemed by His precious blood we are given to Him by the Father and can look up and say "Our Father," and that should deliver us from all care and anxiety and lead us to say, as He did, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight" (Matt. vi, 25-33; xi, 26). Being made children of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ, we must be content to suffer with Him this little while, according to Phil. i, 29; iii, 10, but always looking onward to the glory (Rom. viii, 18; II Cor. iv, 17, 18).

Turning to our lesson chapter, we see Him going forth from the upper room over the brook Cedron to the garden of Gethsemane because of the rebellion of His son Israel (Ex. iv, 22; Isa. i, 2), and we think of David crossing the same brook because of the rebellion of his son (II Sam. xv, 23, 30). But David returned and reigned, and so will the Son of David in due time. David also seems to have written of the betrayal by Judas in Ps. xli, 9, and in Acts i, 20, Peter says that Ps. lxxix, 25, referred to Judas. Notice in lesson verses 2-8 the power of the great name I AM, and see how just two words from Him sent the Roman soldiers to the ground, from which they never would have risen again but by His permission. See the greatness of that name in Ex. iii, 14, 15. Note the sword in the hand of Peter (verses 10, 11) and see his misuse of it, for swords are not for disciples, else two would not have been enough for twelve (Luke xxii, 38, 50, 51). How often we figuratively cut off people's ears, or, in other words, prevent them from hearing the voice of Jesus by our zeal or lack of zeal or bungling of some sort! We next see Peter with the servants, warming himself at their fire and then denying that he knew the Lord (verses 15-18, 25-27). This is the man who said, "Lord, I will lay down my life for Thy sake" (xiii, 37). He meant well, but did not know himself. He was boastful, unwise, overzealous, followed afar off and got into bad company. And there are so many like him! If we warm ourselves at the warming places of the world we shall surely get into trouble. The only way is to follow fully and avoid all associations where the Lord Jesus is not honored, unless by going here and there we can magnify Him. What a comfort it is to us weak ones that the Lord loved Peter through it all, prayed for him, brought him true penitence by that loving, searching look, gave him a special personal interview on the resurrection day and later some special words by the sea of Galilee.

In verses 12 to 14 we see Jesus allowing the soldiers to take Him and bind Him and lead Him away because the time had come for Him to suffer. To see Him consenting to be led from one to the other and be so ill treated by Annas, and Caiaphas, and Herod, and Pilate, and so patient before all, leaving us an example of how we should act as His representatives before His enemies and ours, is something that we should constantly consider (I Pet. ii, 19-24; Heb. xii, 3, 4). How grand was His reply to the high priest when asked concerning His teaching: "I spake openly to the world. . . . I secret have I said nothing. . . . Ask them which heard me what I have said unto them. Behold! They know what I said" (verses 19-21). Notice how they struck Him and called Him an evildoer, yet Pilate testified three times, "I find no fault in Him" (verses 22, 30, 38; xix, 4-6). His saying to Pilate, "My kingdom is not of this world; . . . now is My kingdom not from hence" (verse 36), has been taken to mean that He will never have a literal kingdom on this earth, but only in the hearts of His people. Let such as think so read and believe Dan. vii, 13, 14, 27; Isa. ix, 1-3; Lk. i, 33; Jer. iii, 17; xxiii, 5, 6; Luke i, 31-33.

# SHOE QUESTION MOMENTOUS ONE

Difficulty of Securing High Boots  
Probably Will Affect Length  
of Skirts.

## PARIS ABANDONS NARROW TOE

American Women Said to Be Last in  
Civilized World to Cling to  
Pinched Vamp and Exag-  
gerated French Heel.

New York.—The fashion in shoes has been unusually important for three years, but now it has taken on renewed vigor. Women and manufacturers are vitally concerned with what to wear, and how high or low it should be.

The recent shipment of shark's skins to this country to supply the deficiency in leather is interesting. The manufacturers say that the effect of shoes made out of the man-eaters that threatened and frightened us on the New Jersey coast last summer will be good and that women will not complain that leather is no longer to be easily had, because they will be satisfied with the new things.

Cloth is also being substituted. Canvas is readily used with a bit of leather in the way of strapping as a sop to an old tradition that shoes must be of certain hides. Brocade, silk, tussah, cotton are all called to the colors to serve the country in time of need. Leather shoes are mounting in price, naturally, and yet there is no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to make any other kind of shoes at a low price. All labor is too high for any material reduction to be possible. The difficulty is to get worker and leather, and dire prophecies are made concerning both if the war continues well into the future.

The French lengthened their skirts for spring and summer to meet the difficulty of procuring high boots, they said, and, therefore, the American woman is considering well the questions which are put before her by the shoemakers and the dressmakers.

**The Shoe and the Skirt.**  
There is no separating the two issues, it would seem, for a woman who has been used to wearing the very short skirt will certainly be hampered if she can no longer find the shoes to meet the situation. If the substitution of other materials than leather does not meet with her approval, and she thinks the new kind are ugly, then she will lengthen her frocks and be in the first fashion.

As so many questions were asked concerning the situation, and as it was evident that Paris was the source of both fashions, that is, the lengthened gown and the new types of shoes, I sent there for the best information to be had, so that women who read could make up their minds as to their own course through expert knowledge. No matter how good our workmanship in shoes in this country, we may have to go to France for ideas, just as in other days France came to us for the short vamp, the Cuban heel,

so long and at which Americans laughed; now our American women are the only ones on the civilized parts of the planet who indulge in the medieval toe balanced on an exaggerated French heel.

What Paris is doing today and how she has met the difficulties presented is clearly and interestingly told in the story which follows:

The last installment of American shoes for spring arrived during the winter, and the French article cut after the latest throb of the American market is now being placed in the windows here.

**Long Vamp Disappears.**  
It is faithful in all main points to its model, but the long vamp so loved



In this house gown of blue and silver the satin skirt is draped with chiffon, with yoke and bodice of silver and blue stripes beaten flat. Belt of violet velvet. Sleeves of blue chiffon.

In France up to a dozen years ago has disappeared, probably forever, for French women, always wide awake to anything that heightens or detracts from their good points, have learned that the long vamp not only adds inches to the foot, but is uncomfortable unless the shoe be two sizes too large.

Every American model that came to Paris a year ago showed the extremely long, narrow shoe, but Paris bootmakers shortened the vamp when copying it for their trade. The shoe that is a la mode today and will be for the summer is the half-short vamp with arch under the foot, and the Cuban heel, if a boot, then it will be the black with colored top bordered in the patent leather around the lacings at the top, and the seam at the back will be covered. The top part is of cloth or covert, and the color beige, gray or white.

If the shoe is low, it will be of the new kind of patent leather with a long tongue that extends above the instep and posed over the toes will be a wide black buckle—steel, if for afternoon, imitation black enamel if for morning. These two styles are the best, but there are a hundred variations.

For evening the smartest thing is the strapped yellow slipper of broadened silk (generally yellow and white) or else the slipper is laced across with ribbons, then wound about the leg above the ankle, fllet fashion.

Some of the best bootmakers show the little old-fashioned slipper, cut low with just one strip over or above the instep. This is for afternoon and evening wear, for it is equally pretty in black calf and white satin. Over the toes is a tiny chout of satin or leather. This model is extremely simple, in keeping with the new clothes and it will be in fashion for a long time.

The toe of all footwear is neither round nor pointed; just a healthful, sculptural cut. The heel for evening slippers is high and curved, but half an inch shorter than the original Louis XVI, which means that heels are quite moderate and simple.

**Paris Gives Up Buttons.**  
It took Parisiennes a long time to give up their dearly beloved buttoned shoe, but once relinquished they have taken to the laced article with enthusiasm. For elegance they admit the buttoned model is the best, but the other article now appears so feminine to them that it is sure to remain.

Frenchwomen of the old school cling to buttons on shoes, and dealers and makers have ceased trying to persuade them that the laced shoe is better than the other. When buttons are used here they are half size and fastidious women who can afford it have the buttons of cut jet.

The delicate shades of gray, pink, biscuit and beige for low shoes appear in the windows. The beige and gray will sell well because of their harmonizing tone. The tan and russet, too, look very encouraging, and women will be investing in this shoe on the first bright day.

With the russet and tan the heel is Cuban, and the newest low shoe is rather high over the instep and laced. The tie variety does not appear to be fashionable, though there are many women who prefer narrow ribbon to laces in their shoes. All leather is varnished and suggests patent leather, though in many cases this is due to the finish. Gun metal has never taken here, probably because it is hard to keep clean in the constant rain and slush.

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**An Increase in Pockets.**  
Pockets are one of the details which are assuming added importance. They have become increasingly familiar during the last few months, figuring on redingote and gown.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that and more.

## DISHES FOR OCCASIONS.

These dishes may offer suggestions to the housewife even if not exactly followed.

**Fish a la Vinaigrette.**—Boil shad, mackerel or white fish in salted water. When cooked, put into a dish and pour over it two cupfuls of mild vinegar while the fish is hot. When it is cold pour the vinegar into a bowl, add to it two teaspoonfuls of worcestershire sauce and salt and pepper to taste. Pour all this upon the fish. When ready to serve chop fine two hard-boiled eggs, one small onion, two tablespoonfuls each of parsley and celery finely minced, one boiled beet, and spread this mixture over the fish.

**Soft Custard.**—Beat two eggs slightly, add to a pint of milk, a half cupful of sugar, an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of grated lemon peel, or a little nutmeg, cinnamon or a half teaspoonful of any flavoring extract. Mix well and put into custard cups, set them in a pan of hot water and bake until the custard is set. This makes four small custards.

**Apricot Blanc Mange.**—Soak some dried apricots all night; stew them with sufficient sugar to sweeten them, and then add a cupful to a quart of blanc mange when cooking. Just before this is turned into a mold add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and serve it very cold with thick cream.

**Jam Cake.**—Cream a half cupful of butter, add a cupful of sugar; add the yolks of two eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of sour milk to which has been added a teaspoonful of soda. Sift two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves with the other ingredients. Then add the beaten whites of three eggs and stir in one cupful of blackberry jam or any other kind of jam. Bake in three layers and put soft frosting for filling in between and on top of the cake.

**Salmon Omelet.**—Take a large can of salmon, drained and chopped fine; add four beaten eggs, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Mix well and fry by spoonfuls in a little hot fat. Serve on lettuce leaves hot or cold.



Don't you ever stop to realize that no one is wholly indispensable in this world. Someone can take our places if we drop out. Why not accept all that is offered to us and get the most out of life we can?

## GOOD COMPANY DISHES.

With eggs and butter so high we need to use both of these precious foods with care, hence cakes with large amounts of eggs or butter are quite too costly for everyday use.

**Imperial Pound Cake.**—To a half pound of softened, not melted, butter add a half pound of sugar; when well blended add the grated rind and juice of a lemon, a half cupful of citron, finely shredded, and a half pound of raisins, dredging the fruit with part of the flour. Sift a half pound of flour with a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda; the yolks of five eggs are added to the sugar and butter, the whites beaten stiff and added alternately with the flour. Add a half cupful of nut meats and bake in a tube pan an hour and a half in a moderate oven.

**Orange Sauce to Serve With Roast Lamb.**—Use a half cupful of gravy from the roast; make a brown sauce, using three fourths of a cupful of water, adding the gravy, two tablespoonfuls of flour, the juice of two oranges and the finely shredded peeling of an orange which has been boiled in hot water five minutes then drained; season with salt, cayenne and the juice of a lemon.

**Apple Fritters.**—Make a batter of one and a third cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, sifted together, and mixed with two-thirds of a cup of milk and an egg. Cut two sour apples into bits and stir into this batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and brown. Roll in powdered sugar and serve with roast pork or chops.

**Caramel Sponge.**—Soften a fourth of a package of gelatin in a fourth of a cupful of water. Brown a half cupful of sugar, then add a cupful of boiling water; stir until dissolved; add the gelatin and stir over ice water until the mixture thickens. Have ready two egg whites, beaten stiff; add them to the gelatin mixture, continue beating until it will hold its shape when turned into a mold. Serve with a cupful and a half of rich milk. Flavor with vanilla if desired.

Nellie Maxwell

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