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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

{Please watch the Date
on your Paper.}

No. 50

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State
and our Exchanges.

Congressman Talbot is ill at his home at Lutherville, Baltimore County, but is reported to be improving.

Rev. Stewart Hartman, former Superintendent of the Hoffman Orphanage, was installed pastor of the Cayetown Reformed church, on Sunday last.

Among the war stuff going, is that Russia is not to make a separate peace, but is in reality preparing for the greatest offensive movement in the history of the war, about July 15.

King Constantine, of Greece has abdicated in favor of his second son, which is almost sure to mean the entry of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies; at least, a strong friend of Germany has been lost.

A fund of \$25,000 is being raised to build a Lutheran Hospital for young women, on Park Ave., Baltimore. About \$10,000 has already been subscribed, and it is planned to raise the whole amount by Nov. 1st.

The Pullman Motor Car works at York, Pa., were sold on Saturday for \$260,000, to the National Products Co., of Newark, N. J. The plant went into the hands of the receivers about six months ago. It is the intention of the purchasers to continue operations.

President Granville, of Gettysburg College, in a recent report announced that assets amounting to \$32,000 were added to the institution's total during the past year. Among the new members elected to the faculty staff at Gettysburg College and Academy for the next year are: Alexander P. Ringler, F. A. Faust, H. E. Heller and V. W. Bennett.

The Governor very properly insists that the special session shall not spend time on any bills not relating to the war situation, and this opinion will likely be regarded as to the final disposition of bills, even if it does not apply to the presentation. It appears to us that those who rush in private measures, at this time, should be considered as injuring the cause of such bills when they come before the regular session next January. There are such things as indecent haste and unwarranted insistence.

A delegation appeared last week before the Frederick County Commissioners and asked that he New Windsor pike, about 3 1/2 miles long, and extending from New Windsor to Unionville, be taken over by the county. No definite action was taken, although the impression prevails that Commissioners will take the highway over if it is given to the county. The latter would then maintain it until the State Roads Commission took it in charge.

The Government has at last begun to tighten restrictions governing travel between the United States and foreign countries. Secretary Redfield directed all steamship companies to accept no passengers for foreign ports, either American citizens or aliens, unless they possess passports from the State Department. The Department of Labor at the same time ordered its agents to be particularly careful in admitting persons into the country. To put a double check on outgoing passengers, Mr. Redfield directed the shipping companies to accept no passports unless advised.

Dr. Richard S. Hill, of Upper Marlboro, former member of the Maryland Legislature and for 18 years one of the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, now the State College of Agriculture, died at his winter residence in Washington, Tuesday morning following an illness of several months. Dr. Hill was one of the most widely known men in Southern Maryland and was a leading figure in Democratic politics of the State for a generation. He was descended from some of the most distinguished colonial families of Maryland and was widely connected throughout the State.

"Professores" will overflow the school houses in Frederick county, and, in fact, the whole country, it is predicted, after the nation-wide draft has been taken. Many of the teachers will be caught by Uncle Sam's long arm, and sent to teach the Germans how to shoot to kill. The diplomats they will give the kulturists will be a passport to a far, far country. Although Superintendent Palmer couldn't estimate the percentage of young men school teachers whom the country will lose by the draft, he expects it to be a fairly large number. The school authorities will know within a month, probably, just how many vacancies will have to be filled for next year by feminine teachers.—Valley Register.

Marriage Licenses.

Howard Berry, of Hoods Mill, and Hattie Gassaway, of Sykesville. Wm. Andy Haines and Alice Ruth Rickel, both of Westminster. Edward F. Reidenbach and Maggie V. Spangler, both of York, Pa. Harry Carroll Hughes and Elva Maud Harry, both of Finksburg. George A. Smeach and Pearl E. Jones, both of Westminster.

CAN STILL RAISE CROPS.

Agriculture Agent Kinzy Issues
Warning to Farmers.

Grover Kinzy, Federal and State Agricultural agent for Carroll County, has issued a warning to farmers whose wheat crops were damaged by the storms of last week. Mr. Kinzy said the best growing time of the year will come before the first frost.

"Farmers are to be warned against plowing under heavy coats of wheat and grass this late in the season," said Mr. Kinzy, "without first disking, so as to get this layer of straw mixed with soil. The disking will prevent the straw from forming a layer at the bottom of the furrow which would shut off moisture from beneath. The plowed soil alone is not sufficient to produce a heavy crop even if rains are frequent. The straw turned under will not rot this season. Turning under a heavy coating of straw or manure late in the season is something every student of soil knows to be bad. The crimson clover growers of the Eastern Shore have learned this lesson from experience. The time required to disk before plowing is not sufficient reason for not doing it.

The average killing frost for this section is November 4, which leaves 135 days of the best growing season of the year. The larger varieties of corn will mature in 130 days and most varieties in 132 days. Sugar corn is ready for the canner in from 80 to 105 days. Soy bean seeds can be produced in 120 days. Soy bean hay is ready in 115 days. Potatoes are best in this section when planted June 20. Crops planted on land well disked before it is plowed, and after, if necessary, to secure a firm feed bed, will produce real crops even though it is a dry summer. Some farmers are raking wheat fields, which is a good thing to do if enough hay can be got to make it pay. The whole Pacific Coast knows no other than wheat hay. Wheat, however, left on the ground will not smother out the clover."

Gala Day in Uniontown.

(For the Record.) A large crowd gathered in Uniontown, Saturday, June 9th, to witness the P. O. S. of A. parade which formed on the school ground at 2 P. M. The Taylorville Band headed the procession, followed by the School Children and the different Orders that were present, then lady and gentleman horse back riders, followed by automobiles.

The three cemeteries were visited and flowers were placed on the soldiers graves by the children. Prayer was made at each place, those taking part were: Revs. Murray, Lewis and Saltzger.

The three orders of the town were in the procession, also visitors from other Lodges, the P. O. S. of A. from Winfield, Marston and Taneytown, I. O. O. F. from Snyderburg; Monocacy Tribe R. M., with their regalia and warwhoop, from Union Bridge, and the uniform Degree team from Taneytown Camp made a very favorable impression being much admired on account of their costumes.

The Marshals were, Will Eckenrode, Newton Eckard, Norris Frock and Roth Buffington, Hon. Dorsey Etcheson, Hon. Leo Weinberger, of Frederick, delivered the addresses in the afternoon. The prize for the best trimmed auto was won by Jacob Haines. The festival in the evening was closed early on account of rain.

Plants For Hail Sufferers.

The following persons on Chas G. Baumgardner's mail route, donated from 4,000 to 5,000 plants to those who had their gardens ruined by the hail of last week in Union Bridge and Middleburg districts; Jacob D. Null, Harry Crouse, James L. Unger, Chas. E. Keefe, John E. Shriner, Charles Heltebride, William Stonieser, Wm. H. Marker, Geo. H. Wolf, Russell Myers, Richard Kesselring, Harry Senft, Birnie J. Feaser, Noah Baumgardner and William Copenhaver.

Mrs. Ruth Ritter and Mrs. Edward Lescalet distributed the plants, which were cabbage, tomato, beets, peppers, lettuce and sweet potato. They were very thankfully received by the needy ones.

The Great Hail Storm.

The extent and seriousness of the loss by hail, in this county, last week, was not fully described by the newspaper reports. Many more persons than those mentioned suffered great losses, and the completeness of these losses are just being fully realized. Wheat fields were not partly injured, but completely wiped out—in many cases hardly a vestige of the straw remains—and the same was true of strawberry patches and gardens.

There will be some recovery for the corn fields, with favorable weather, but many of them are fifty per cent. or more ruined, even counting the most hopeful outlook. The grass fields stood the injury best, but there was plenty of ruin there too. Trees, bushes, flowers, potatoes, all added their quota to the general destruction, and of course, buildings as well. On the whole, it was the most destructive visitation for the sections affected, that Carroll County ever experienced.

One of the remarkable facts connected with the storm was its erratic course. At some places wide sections were involved alike, while in others only spots and streaks were affected, showing a cyclonic movement. This was also true of the size of the hail, which varied greatly in size. It appears as though throughout the general precipitation there was a zig-zag fall of large hail, driven by heavier force of wind.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS IN CARROLL COUNTY.

Fully \$450,000 Have Been Taken and
More Yet Expected.

Carroll County has apparently taken \$450,000 of the Liberty Loan Bonds the results this week having been particularly gratifying, and all of the reports not yet in. Meetings were held at different places, during the week, in order to acquaint the people with the exact situation, and all of the banks have co-operated with enthusiasm.

On Thursday night meetings were held at Westminster and Taneytown and Hampstead, on short notice. At the Taneytown addresses were made by Samuel M. Hand and J. S. Nicholson, presided over by John H. Cunningham; at Hampstead, by Stuart Symington and Osborne I. Yellott, and at Westminster, by former Governor Goldsborough and A. G. Towers.

The banks have applied for a surplus of the bonds to accommodate belated purchasers.

The indications are that, taking the county as a whole, the Two Billions will be over-subscribed, and that Maryland's quota \$35,000,000, will be made up.

Hopkins Summer Courses.

The summer session of the Johns Hopkins University offers to teachers under the approval of the State Superintendent of Education, Dr. M. Bates Stephens, courses of instruction in education and other subjects which will enable persons to meet the requirements of the various certificates specified in the education law. These certificates are:

- (1.) Administration and supervision.
- (2.) Elementary school supervision.
- (3.) Special supervision.
- (4.) High School principal.
- (5.) High school teacher of Academic Studies.
- (6.) High School teacher of special branches.
- (7.) Elementary School Principal.
- (8.) Elementary School teacher, first grade.
- (9.) Elementary School teacher, second grade.
- (10.) Elementary School teacher, third grade.

The session will also provide instruction for persons, who have never been employed as teachers, to secure the six weeks of professional preparation specified in the law. The courses planned to meet the above requirements will be credited towards the Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees, respectively. Three groups of demonstration and practice classes will be conducted during the session, which will be held in the new buildings at Homewood.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Sarah Barnes and husband to Harry Rheubottom and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$1100.

Harry S. Owings and wife, to John M. DeLashmott, convey 16 acres, for \$5,000.

Edward W. Case and wife to Geo. F. Leister and wife, convey 98 square perches, for \$10.

Edward W. Case and wife to Paul T. Case, convey 22,056 square feet, for \$500.

Edward W. Case and wife to Geo. F. Leister and wife, convey 98 square perches, for \$10.

John E. Charms and wife, to Harry L. Robertson and wife, convey 85 square perches, for \$200.

B. F. Shriver Co. to Farmers Supply Co., convey land.

Anna M. Willet to Daniel D. Willet and wife, conveys 3 parcels of land, for \$1200.

Mart L. Connor, et al., to Lewis V. Smith, convey 2 acres, for \$258.90.

Liberty & New Windsor Turnpike Co., to Charles W. Fowler and wife, convey 40 square perches, for \$990.

Wetting Spoils Eggs.

Approximately 1,016,000 dozen eggs spoil needlessly every year in cold storage simply because some one has let clean eggs get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Careful investigations of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent. of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent. of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple. Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once this covering is removed by washing or rain which gets to eggs in the nest, germs and molds find ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs.

This enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg handlers, especially during March, April, and May, will refrain from washing eggs destined for the storage markets and take pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by providing plenty of clean, sheltered nests for their hens.

Millions of eggs spoil in storage because they have been exposed to dew, rain, dirt, and sun in stolen nests in the grass or fence corners. In view of this great loss of valuable food, the department urges county storekeepers and hucksters not to accept washed eggs for shipment in case lots. Shiny eggs, especially in the early spring, probably have been washed. All washed eggs purchased should be sold locally for immediate consumption.

W. M. College Closing Events.

Westminster, Md., June 13.—Hundreds of former and present students of Western Maryland College, many in cap and gown, took part in the procession at the Commencement today. The student body entered Alumni Hall singing A Mighty Fortress Is Our God. After prayer by Rev. L. F. Warner, President of the Maryland Annual Conference Methodist Protestant Church, the audience sang 'Now Thank We All Our God.' President Thomas H. Lewis made the address of welcome and congratulatory addresses on the attainment by the College of its fiftieth anniversary were made by President Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., of Johns Hopkins University, representing the colleges of Maryland; Dean Emeritus Daniel W. Hering, LL. D., of New York University representing the former Western Maryland College faculty; Miss Mary Belle Coshran, A. B., A. M., of the class of 1895, professor of expression, Vassar College, representing the alumnae; James Dawson Williams, of the class of 1902, of Washington; Franklin Murray Benson, class of 1917, representing the present student body. A congratulatory telegram was read from Governor Harrington expressing his regret at not being able to be present. In the Governor's absence Dr. Lewis conferred the degrees and announced honors as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—John Alco Alexander, of Keymar; Jas. Irwin Billmyer, of Union Bridge; John Russell Blades, of Pocomoke City; Levi Bowen Burdette, of Hobbs; Hugh Latimer Elderdice, Jr., of Westminster; James Wallace Engle, of Ellicott City; Joshua Tracy Fenby, of Woodensburg; Thomas Edgar Grace, of St. Michaels; Thomas Leroy Hooper, of Manassas, N. J.; Paul Jacob Horick, of Hampstead; Harold Kemp, Bloomington; John William Lease, of Baltimore; Earl William Roop, of Westminster; Worthington Johnson Stultz of Catonsville; John Benjamin Thomas, of Delta; Emily Kathryn Dryden, of Snow Hill; Helen Carter Etzler, of Linwood; Helen Madge Hayman, of Rockwalking; Dorothy Leah Jones of Baltimore; Madeline Jones, of Temperanceville, Va.; Mary Lee Melville, of Sykesville; Ruth Huffer Reinecke, of Westminster; Nellie Elizabeth Royer, of Westminster; Helen Marie Simpers, of Germantown; Eloise Somerlatt, of Cumberland.

Bachelor of Arts Cum Laude—Chas. E. G. Moylan, of Jamsville. Bachelor of Arts Summa Cum Laude—F. Murray Benson, of Baltimore; Hilda Rachel Ostrom, of Cecilton; Marion Gill Smith, of Baltimore.

Greater Acreage of Corn.

The wheat fields destroyed by the hail will be plowed up and planted in corn—mostly sweet corn—especially where not too inconvenient to haul the corn to a cannery, and providing sufficient seed can be secured so late in the season. This will be a poor exchange for the wheat, but is the best that can be done under the circumstances. The result will be a longer season for the canners, and perhaps give them trouble to secure the extra cans needed, on account of the scarcity of them.

Red Cross Asks for Big Sum.

Washington, June 11.—The specific purposes to which the Red Cross expects to donate the \$100,000,000 it has asked the American people to contribute are enumerated in a statement made public today by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross. President Wilson has set aside the week of June 18 to 25 as Red Cross week, and Mr. Davison hopes to obtain contributions for the full amount of the \$100,000,000 war service fund during that period.

"Our first obligation is to render such service as comes within the province of the Red Cross to our soldiers and sailors at home and abroad, the statement says. 'Consideration of the vastness of this undertaking alone, as compared with any other situation ever known to us will impress one with the impossibility of forming a definite budget or specifying in particular the amounts of money required to care for our countrymen.'

After making every provision necessary for this purpose, our endeavor will be to supplement the efforts of our Allies in caring for their sick and wounded.

We have set \$100,000,000 as the minimum of our need. It is evident that we should use many times that amount. To administer these funds economically and efficiently we are developing an organization headed by some of the most competent and experienced business men in the country. They serve without pay."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 11th, 1917.—Mary E. Lowe, executrix of James E. Lowe, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Ivan L. Hoff, executor of Joseph B. Shipley, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joshua Dittman, late of Carroll County, deceased, were granted unto Harry D. Dittman, who received an order to notify creditors.

Joseph N. Shriver and Robert T. Shriver, received an additional warrant to appraise.

Tuesday, June 12th, 1917.—George S. Stoffle, administrator of William D. Rudy, settled his second account.

S. Galt Birnie, administrator of Ellen Galt, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, real estate, debts due and money.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE IS NOW IN SESSION.

Will Rush War Measures and
Adjourn Soon.

The Maryland Legislature, in special session, organized on Tuesday, with Mr. Campbell as President of the Senate, and David G. McIntosh as speaker of the House. The Republicans cast their vote for Mr. Metzger, as speaker. The committees of the last regular session were reappointed, and vacancies filled.

One of the first acts of the Senate was to vote down a Resolution presented by Senator Williams, to adjourn, on the ground that the special session was not necessary, and that no other state had called a special session to discuss war or other matters.

One of the propositions—a \$1,000,000 loan, giving the Governor authority to appoint a committee to disburse it—has met with great opposition. The loan is to cover the following estimates:

- A—Military census, \$10,000.
- B—Maryland State Guard, \$300,000.
- C—Expenses Maryland Council of Defense, \$5,000.
- D—Expenses of National Guard or Naval Militia used in active service before being called into Federal service, \$53,000.
- E—Five (5) State farms, \$150,000.
- F—Promotion of and aid to agriculture: Handling of farm labor; additional extension work; fund for seed, fertilizer, etc., (to be later reimbursed with interest); co-operation with Federal Government in campaign upon animal and plant diseases, etc., \$200,000.
- G—Fish hatchery, \$10,000.
- H—Provision for and preparation of Admiral camp site for the United States Army, \$100,000.
- I—Contingencies, \$172,000.
- Total, \$1,000,000.

Chairman Carl R. Gray, of the Preparedness and Survey Commission, made a full and frank explanation of the proposed legislation drafted by Attorney General Ritchie, at the instance of the commission, before a joint gathering of Senators and Delegates on Wednesday. The greater part of this time he devoted to the farm labor question, which he declared to be the crux of the whole farm situation.

As the questions involved are in the hands of committees, no action will be taken, in all probability, until next week, though the earliest possible action is expected on most of them.

Visitors from Carroll at the Reformed Seminary.

The Lancaster, Pa., New Era, of June 2, contains an account of an interesting trip by citizens of this county.

Two-score automobiles, containing 240 occupants—men, women and children—of St. Mary's Reformed congregation, of Silver Run, in Carroll County, Md., arrived in Lancaster shortly before noon today. The machines were each decorated with a pennant announcing their home locality, and the leading car of the procession had an American flag on one side and a church banner on the other. They had traveled a distance of fifty-six miles, and came by the way of York and Columbia. Their trip proved a very pleasant one, and was for the express purpose of becoming acquainted with the educational institutions of the Reformed Church located in Lancaster.

This charge, which is a very old and historic one, this week having reached the 155-year mark, contains a membership of 550, and embraces a territory within a general radius of from four to five miles, and a large country element. Their pastor, Rev. Charles S. Hoover, who accompanied them on the trip to Lancaster, has been their minister for nine years, and was formerly a resident of Lancaster, in student days.

This congregation belongs to Maryland Classis of the Potomac Synod, and has made a handsome contribution to the Lancaster Seminary dormitory and refectory. They brought with them on their pilgrimage today a fine three-piece old pewter communion and baptismal service, recognized as one of the oldest in this part of the country, for safe keeping in the museum of the Seminary.

The visitors made a basket affair of their outing, and, taking their edibles into the basement of the Seminary, a big family partook of the sumptuous and delicious repast. They were favored with an address by their pastor, and after this meal were escorted through the building and shown those in course of erection, under guidance of the professors.

The visit was one of the most unique and extensive on record for the local institution, and was most impressive for those who were privileged to witness it. One could not help but think that St. Mary's Reformed at Silver Run must be an ideal rural charge.

General Crowder has nearly completed a draft of regulations to govern exemptions and exemption boards and expects to lay it before Secretary Baker in a few days for approval. The General believes no class should be exempted as such, but that local boards should decide on the circumstances in each individual case. He favors use of some device such as a jury wheel for drawing the names of those to be examined by exemption boards. The regulations will be made public in detail after Secretary Baker and President Wilson approve them.

HOW WE CAN HELP MOST.

100,000 Aeroplanes Will be of more
help than our Soldiers.

Frank A. Mumsey the well known publisher, has a plan by which the U. S. can render the Allies the most help, which looks to us to be perfectly sound and feasible, and much better than sending a large number of troops to France. He says in part;

France needs 100,000 aeroplanes from us far more than she needs our soldiers at the present time, even as France needs our engineers, our artisans, our captains of industry, far more than she needs our soldiers at the present time. Indeed, France and England are not now suffering from a shortage of men on the battle front. In both England and France the pinch for men in the industries, in the munition shops, in aeroplane factories, in shipyards, in engineering fields, is much greater than on the battle front. This is the situation today; a year from today it may be entirely different. Then our men may be needed to strengthen the decimated and worn faces of France and England.

But the men in the trenches and the big guns back of them cannot alone win this war. After finding himself forced to the defensive by the Allies on the western front, Germany turned to the submarine, staking her hopes of triumph on it. Meanwhile the aeroplane has come to be a bigger factor in the war than the submarine. The submarine, our own devilish creation, will be and must be neutralized and eliminated by America. And with the 100,000 aeroplanes added within the next twelve months to the British and French squadrons of aircraft, we can crush another of our inventions now doing deadly work in the hands of the enemy.

France and England combined have in operation on the western front approximately four thousand aeroplanes. Back of the lines they have in reserve and ready for the front, and also for training purposes, three machines to every two on the front. The best advice is that Germany's numerical strength in aeroplanes is just about equal to that of France and England combined, and some reports indicate that Germany has so far improved her machines that they are again superior to those of the Allies.

While England and France are steadily increasing their output, they are not increasing faster than Germany, so if they are to become strong enough to gain control of the air, to subdue or destroy the enemy fleet, the Allies must have a minimum of three machines, and better, five, to every German aeroplane. So, if America were to add, within the next twelve months 100,000 aeroplanes to the production of England and France they would be equipped to wipe out the German air squadrons, without which Germany couldn't hold her own in the trenches.

France and England, I repeat, need these machines more than they need our soldiers on the front just now, need these machines as they need our money, our foodstuffs, our munitions, our materials from which to make munitions and other products that they cannot now produce for themselves in sufficient quantities. Let us furnish these machines, and furnish the money and the munitions, the foodstuffs, and all that, and in addition drive out the submarine, and we shall have struck hard for the freedom of the world, shall have sent home a blow to Germany that will mean the end of this unspeakably horrible carnage.

A GOOD WAY TO SAVE.

In encouraging people of America to save it is believed that the Liberty Loan Bonds are going to perform an important function in our national life. The small denomination of some of the bonds renders it practical for ordinary wage earner to purchase one with the savings of a few months, and the banks of the country have undertaken to provide for the purchase of these bonds in small weekly or monthly payments.

By devoting each week or each month to the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds such little sums of ready money as are often frittered away for useless things one can not only acquire property that ranks among the very best securities in the history of the world, but can at the same time feel that a patriotic duty has been performed and a habit of saving acquired.

Of course the ultimate result of this war will be a victory for America, but what the effects of the war will be upon America and American people is not known. When such an unknown future confronts us prudence demands that contingencies be provided for. An uncertain future is a time to be provided for. No one knows how great a help savings invested in a Liberty Loan Bond may be a few years hence.

And your savings not only will be absolutely secure but will be constantly bringing in interest—an income absolutely free from taxation and absolutely certain.

There are other possibilities—they might better be called probabilities—and one is that the Liberty Loan Bonds, when peace comes and money now in active industrial use will be seeking quiet investment, may bring a handsome premium.

The Liberty Loan Bonds offer every incentive to saving—easy payments, absolutely safe security, a service done to the country, and a probable handsome profit.

In the Middletown valley alone, 1390 acres of wheat were ruined by the hail storm of last week.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space. All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15th., 1917.

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



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

For comparison, it would be interesting to have access to the headlines and war news, as published in the German newspapers; and it would no doubt be equally interesting for the German people to have access to the war news, as carried by American papers.

This is a good time for the man who does not know much, not to say much; and even great knowledge may be misused, or at least misinterpreted. Ill-advised talk has made many a bad situation worse, and this present time is the worst situation this country has ever experienced, excepting the period of our Civil War.

The Maryland Legislature, in its special session, has a splendid opportunity to distinguish itself by rising to the height of the best form of non-partisan, genuinely patriotic representative government; and it goes without saying that individual records will have a great deal to do with making nominations this fall.

Be liberal in business transactions, but not reckless nor wasteful. More trouble and suffering is caused by becoming panic-stricken, and by conjuring up fanciful dangers, than by pursuing an even and normal course of business. Predicting and acting like trouble is coming, often brings it when it would not otherwise come.

How easy it is to act the part of critics: As long as we remain untouched by circumstances, we take little concern, but let our own affairs become involved, and we at once "read the law" on the subject; all of which shows in a nutshell that we are very far from the condition of universal brotherhood of man, and not so far removed from mere animal interests.

Optimism a Timely Virtue.

Optimism will be a great virtue, the remainder of this year, and perhaps longer, for there will be very many sorrows growing out of the draft, and the exigencies of the war generally, and these will try our fortitude—our very heart's strength—to the limit. If it is possible, therefore, all should courageously, and with the best grace possible, endure that which cannot be cured, for mourning and fretting will be worse than useless.

The war will now take its course, and what that may be no human being can foretell. The righteousness of it, our opposition to it, our conscientious scruples generally against war, are all overpowered, for the present by this one big fact, that, as certain as death, itself, this country has committed itself to the Allies, and must share their cause. This being the fact, it appears the only thing left to do to prosecute the war vigorously, and end it as quickly as possible.

Nobody can be happy over this prospect, but nevertheless there is such a thing as calm resignation, and lack of indulgence in useless tears and prophecies of evil. Optimism, therefore, is a timely virtue, and its practice should be as widespread and genuine as possible, for otherwise we convict ourselves as complaining that we are not superhuman.

A Double Misfortune.

The uncertainty of farm profits, as well as the uncertainty of crop yields was forcibly brought home to us in the great loss in this country, last week, by hail, wind and rain. This is the main chance that the farmer takes—destruction by the elements, unfavorable weather conditions, and to some extent, market glutting and low prices—and all this makes a big chance, though fortunately the average losses from these causes, covering a period of years, makes his business comparatively safe.

The business man in other lines, suffers indirectly for the farmer's loss, and has his further losses in change of styles, depreciated stock, credit losses, and unfavorable weather conditions plays an important part in his sales and profits, especially as he must wait for customers and has no open market to haul his stock to. Other lines of activity have their handicaps, in one way or another, so it is probable, when careful investigation is made, that there is not, after all, a much greater average chance taken by the farmer than by anybody else.

However, these destructive visitations to crops, like great conflagrations and business panics, bring us face to face with the great contest continually going on between expectation and realization, and to the fact that, at best, a man can only reach the point of being a good planner of his business activities, and that when these fail, he is of necessity compelled to make the best of it, and try again.

Just now, crops losses are doubly unfortunate, because this country is largely depended upon to "feed the world." When we read of food exports ranging from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per month, it is not difficult to understand why we are, here in this country, compelled to pay enormous prices for food; consequently anything that lessens our home supply, tends toward keeping prices high for home consumed food.

Taking the country as a whole, food product losses are a yearly occurrence. They may be due to severe winters, long continued drouth, blight, storm and flood, insect pests, or other well established causes, varying throughout the vast country, the great saving fact being that it rarely happens that the whole country is afflicted in any one year.

As To Government Free Advertising.

Cortland Smith, President of The American Press Association, in the last issue of The American Press, advises newspaper managers in part as follows, with reference to free advertising asked for by the government:

"The Government has asked that you contribute free your advertising space. At the best, that is a foolish request. Your advertising space is your commodity, and your sole source of profitable revenue. The Government does not ask that the commodity of any other business be given free. As a matter of fact, it is paying for everything it buys on at least a six per-cent. profit basis.

Publishers should not give their advertising space free to the Government, but they should subscribe, and for as much as they can, to the Liberty Loan. As a matter of fact, I imagine that if the Government were to spend one hundred dollars with every country paper in advertising the Liberty Loan, they would get ninety-nine per-cent. of this money back in subscriptions to the bonds. And I don't know of any other business that would subscribe ninety-nine per-cent. of the money that the Government pays them for their commodity!

Don't make the mistake of giving away your advertising space, even to the Government. At the same time, don't feel very proud of a situation in which you as a class are very apt to contribute less money to our country than any other important class of business men in the country.

Ten thousand publishers represent a power for public opinion. They should represent a financial power. They can represent such a power if they act together and conduct their papers on business principals."

The War and Politics.

Great public events, like the present war, always involve a number of political phases, causing radical differences of opinion, which impel men to change their political affiliations. It was so during our Civil War, and it will be so during the present war. Men of strong character and convictions even when long-time loyalists to party, will not always allow political party names to bind them—there is a breaking point, and this war will be such a point for many. In the early 60's there were Democrats who became Republicans, because they believed Lincoln was right, and there were Republicans who became Democrats, because they believed the South was right, and

history is going to repeat itself in this very same way, at the next Congressional, or at least Presidential election, because men hold very radical opinions of their own as to the right or wrong of this country entering into the war, as well as to other questions closely allied with the war.

There is also somewhat of a similarity between general political conditions then and now, in that party lines were not strong. Then, the Republican party was new, and untried, and there was not the strong cohesion that later on marked the two parties. During the last five or six years the same lack of party strength has been in evidence, making the present particularly a favorable time for a stronger lining-up for future political battles, and for a test as to what is to become of Prohibition and Socialism as political factors.

The political history of this country, therefore, to be written hereafter, will be written largely because of the influence of this war on voters. The tariff has been completely obscured, for the time being, as a political issue. The very large foreign element of the country, the various business and economic questions of vast magnitude, and the more or less independently inclined, as well as those who either have formed, or will form, new political opinions, will by various new alignments, play a deciding part in future political events. So, while the war is writing new history for Europe, it will also, very likely, write new history for the United States.

The War Revenue Bill.

The war revenue bill, when passed will meet with an unwelcome reception; and, it is to be hoped, from all, because that will mean that it has been pretty equally distributed in its collecting features, and not loaded down with favors to certain classes, and perhaps with actual burdens of disaster to some who deserved kinder treatment.

The passage of a measure of such tremendous importance, by Congress, has taken considerable time, and will yet take more, but it is time well expended if the results arrived at are fair, or approximately so, for there is nothing more important in this great country of ours than equitable taxation, and no more than necessary for the needs of a government economically and wisely administered.

A tax, in what ever form it be placed, represents the giving up, by the individual, of a part of that which he has earned and claims to own. It is therefore unwelcome; and yet, governmental protection is necessary, and must be paid for, and should be considered in the light of legitimate expense attached to the rights of citizenship and the pursuit of business and wealth.

The justice of the demand is the main thing, and it is a part of the human make-up that many are not willing to give justly. The man who complains of every little advance in price, every demand on his generosity for things needful, every expenditure not absolutely required for meagre necessities, complains most of taxation, as a natural impulse. And in this present great instance, there will be objectors by thousands—let us hope, without real foundation of justice.

Cholera Morbus.

This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained, or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Charles Eusey, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."

The Bible and War.

A writer in "The Christian Work" gives his opinion, in an article, in part as follows, on justification of war from the standpoint of the Christian religion. This is the position generally held, we think, by those who endeavor to gauge their present opinions on Biblical authority.

"In the present state of civilization force is indispensable. Armies may be God's chosen instrumentalities. There have been holy wars—hell is a reality and a necessity now. The civil war was a godsend to the United States, though one of the most satanic and cruel events in human history. (I have always regretted that physical disability did not allow me to have a larger share in preserving the Union and wiping out the stain of human slavery.)

The church now believes—and so do enlightened men everywhere—that Jesus gave to the world a perfect religion, and that he embodied in his person and exemplified in his life the spiritual, moral and ethical truths which he inculcated. He was "the way, the truth and the life."

We find no error in his teaching, no defect in his life.

Another important fact the Christian religion is adapted to man's needs in all stages of human development to the savage as well as the enlightened. There is nothing in the teachings of Jesus contrary to reason and conscience. Every man should live up to his own consciousness of right and duty. Every man instinctively seeks to preserve his own life—the parent defends his child as does the animal its young. Both law and gospel favor self-defense. Patriotism is another of the intuitions. It is inborn and inculcated under all forms of government. There is nothing in our Lord's teachings opposed to love of country. It is wonderful how new conditions develop and clarify human sentiments. For one hundred years we have enjoyed peace without visible means of defense. At the outbreak of the European war nearly all Americans were pacifists. We did not believe in armaments—some of us did not even believe in the increase of our navy.

But when the Lusitania was torpedoed, the nation was startled out of its peaceful slumber. Then the military sentiment began to grow and preparedness was advocated. But when the undersea, ruthless warfare began, the whole nation almost to a man should no longer be on terms of friendship or co-operation with the Central powers. Now the nation stands behind the President in arming for self-defense, and taking our place with the Allies in the freedom of the seas. And we find nothing in the New Testament that militates against patriotism and the democracy for which our country stands. There are a few peace at any price advocates in our country, and here and there a non-resistant. We should respect and consider those who cannot under any conditions enter military ranks or manufacture munitions of war. That sentiment is growing in England and America. It may become so strong in a few years as to make war impossible.

But the most of us find nothing in our master's teaching or conduct that would prevent a code of righteous laws and their just administration in this world of partially Christianized nations, nor should any Christian fail to protect his own life and rights, and those of his household. And every American citizen in the church and out, should be willing to make any legitimate sacrifice for the preservation of his country and the rights of man. This is apparently the quickest way to answer the prayer for which we have been praying twenty-five centuries, when "nations shall not lift up swords against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Sour Stomach.

This is a mild form of indigestion. It is usually brought on by eating too rapidly or too much, or of food not suited to your digestive organs. If you will eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, eat but little meat and none at all for supper, you will more than likely avoid the sour stomach without taking any medicine whatever. When you have sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion.

Taxing The Newspapers.

The Frederick News, in commenting on the success of the Registration for the Draft, very truthfully says:

"A significant fact about the whole undertaking is that the newspapers of the country served as practically the only medium by which notice was spread broadcast. And all the notices were printed without any charge whatever to the Government. Without this co-operation how could such a splendid achievement be possible?"

It should be stated incidentally that while the press of the country is responding nobly to every patriotic appeal, Congress is about to levy on chief source of revenue. The unfairness of this proposition is evident, especially in the face of increased paper costs which the Government has tried to lower but has failed and failed miserably.

The newspapers, especially the smaller publications, are still laboring under the burden of excessive paper prices which hang like a millstone about their necks. The proposed two per-cent. advertising tax is a stab at the very life of hundreds of newspapers which can be of valuable assistance to this nation in the war with Germany. Newspapers, like other enterprises are, of course, subject to income and other taxes, but why Congress should seek to single out this business for an extra tax under present circumstances seems incomprehensible."

Whooping Cough.

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes: "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Line of Merchandise to Suit the Season's Demands

VERY FINE ASSORTMENT of Dress Goods, Ladies' Waists, Oxfords, Pumps, Fancy Collars, Neckties, Dress Shirts, Straw Hats, Etc., to suit the demands of the discriminating dresser, at the lowest possible prices.

DRESS GOODS

A very nice assortment of Plain and Striped Silks, Voiles, Crepe de chine, Poplin, Linens, Lawns, Etc., await your inspection. They are the kind that is pleasing to the eye, and just what you will want for that Summer Waist or Skirt.

LADIES' WAISTS

Don't fail to see our large and exclusive line of Ladies' Dress Waists. They are beauties—made from Voile, Crepe de chine, Lawn, Silks, Etc., and range in price from 50c to \$6.00.

OXFORDS AND PUMPS

For Men, Women and Children

We are showing a very nice line of Oxfords and Pumps, for Men, Women, and Children, in the late styles and colors—Black, White, Tan and Corduroy—at very reasonable prices, considering the present market conditions.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

We always have on hand, for inspection, a full assortment of Dress Shirts for Men, in the well-known "Lion Brand." Look over our assortment of Silk, Percalé, and Madras Shirts, at from 50c to \$2.50.

STRAW HATS FOR MEN

The time has arrived when you are anxious to discard the Wool Hat for the season, and we invite you to call and look over our line of Panama, Stiff and Soft Straw Hats. The styles are right up to the minute and the prices very reasonable.

CLOTHING FOR MEN

We have on display a full and attractive line of Suits, in the new Spring and Summer Styles, made by a dependable firm—just the kind that will fit the ordinary sized man in an attractive way, and for the exclusive dresser. Give us a call, get our prices, and let us show you how we can save you money on your Dress Suit. Don't put it off any longer, but come NOW, while the line is unbroken.

TAYLOR-MADE CLOTHES

We are also agents for the well-known Taylor Line of Made-to-Your-Measure Clothes, and have over 100 Samples for you to select from. Why not let your next Suit be a Taylor made?

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	733,822.24
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	786,922.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, 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 Headstones and Markers makes its appeal with some particular expression for character and strong individuality.

Here, owing to the magnitude of my business, you find a larger variety, finer quality and designs, better values and superior service. Come in and see the actual memorials. I will be glad to personally answer questions, make suggestions and quote prices— which by the way you will find comparatively low.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.
Phone 127 - East Main St. Opposite Court St.

200 Monuments and Headstones to select from.

All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

DO IT NOW It Will Pay You
Send us the price of a year's subscription if you are in arrears.
to become a regular advertiser in
We Need the Money — This Paper —

Making the Farm Pay

ALFALFA ADVANTAGES.

Valuable as an Enricher of the Soil For Corn and Other Crops.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

On land where it will succeed, alfalfa is one of the best crops for a permanent meadow, and it is also valuable as a pasture plant, especially west of the Mississippi river. It needs rich, well drained land with a permeable subsoil and a good supply of lime. In general the loams are better adapted to alfalfa than sandy soils and dry clay uplands. Wherever the soil contains a high percentage of lime alfalfa is nearly certain to succeed. In the east, however, many of the limestone soils are acid and require liming for alfalfa.

The advantages of alfalfa have led to special treatment of many soils not naturally adapted to this crop. For example, some wet areas can be put into condition for alfalfa by thorough drainage. Such lands commonly need an application of lime, which should be applied at the rate of from one to two tons of burnt lime per acre or two to three tons of slaked lime or three to four tons of finely ground limestone. If the soil is not fertile it is always



CORN FOLLOWING A TWO YEARS' CROP OF ALFALFA.

well to improve it by the use of barnyard manure or green manure before sowing it to alfalfa.

The seed bed should be thoroughly prepared before sowing. Well cultivated fields of early varieties of soy beans, early potatoes or similar crops which mature early may be easily prepared for alfalfa after harvesting without plowing the ground. A thorough disking with sufficient harrowing and rolling is all that is required. From twenty-five to thirty pounds of alfalfa per acre should be sown and lightly covered. Fall seeding, when practicable, is best because it avoids the worst injury from crab grass and other summer weeds. It is necessary, however, that the seeding should be done sufficiently early to permit a good growth before winter sets in, and for this reason in the northern tier of states seeding in the spring or early summer is usually better than in the fall, since it is necessary to get a good growth before winter sets in. When practicable, however, fall seeding avoids the worst injury from crab grass and other summer weeds.

There is no better hay, say the specialists, than alfalfa for dairy or beef cattle, sheep and young growing stock of all kinds. It is also a valuable feed for working animals, but care should be taken not to feed it to them exclusively. For hogs it is a splendid pasture if it is not grazed too closely or too late in the season. In the north central and northeastern states, however, pasturing alfalfa is not in general to be recommended, as the stand is frequently injured, permitting weeds to invade the field. When cut for hay fall sown alfalfa should yield from two to four cuttings the season after planting, and each cutting should average about one ton of cured hay per acre.

Age For Heifer Breeding.

There is a difference of opinion as to the age at which a heifer should drop her first calf, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. I believe, however, that most practical dairymen prefer to have their heifers calve for the first time at between two and two and a half years of age. The advantage in this is that the heifer begins early to make some return for her food and care and to develop the milk making function. The disadvantage, if any, is that the young animal is asked to assume the burden of maternity before reaching her own full development.

Pumpkins For Hogs.

A small crop of pumpkins is a great aid to the hog raiser, in the opinion of Ray Gatewood, Kansas State Agricultural college. Pumpkins can be grown at a small cost and form a valuable addition to the rations of hogs. They may be grown in the cornfields, especially where there is a poor stand. The value does not lie entirely in their nutritive composition, but is due largely to the beneficial effects on the digestive tract, as they tend to regulate the bowels. It is claimed that the seeds are valuable as a vermifuge, helping to expel worms.

FRUIT NOTES.

Don't plow the bearing orchard deeper than three or four inches.

Watch the strawberry bed for the first flower buds, when the mulch should be put on. Previous to this date the bed should have been thoroughly hoed. Keep the runners pinched off until after fruiting.

The raspberry and the blackberry patch now need little attention except to keep the aisles cultivated and the rows free from weeds.

A fringe of sprouts growing up around the trunk of your trees uses up much sap that should be turned to the growth of fruit and the maturing of branches that amount to something.

Lots of men never do a thing for their apple orchards and then wonder why their trees do not do anything for them.

COWS ON NEW PASTURE.

Grain Feed Needed to Balance Up Lack of Nutritives In Early Grass.

Upon the care and treatment of the dairy cow during her first few weeks out to pasture will in large measure depend the profit we realize from her or the loss we suffer because she did not get the right start, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead.

I have seen cows that began at once to return a good margin of profit after going out to grass, and I have seen those which never were able to overcome the handicap with which they entered the season. What then ought we to do for our cow during these few weeks after she is in training, as we might say, for her year's work?

In the first place, it is well to remember that there is not a great deal of substance in the best pasture grass the fore part of the season. It is fresh and appetizing, possessing strong laxative properties, but is chiefly water with certain flavoring and medicinal extracts added. That is principally why the cow upon going to pasture is subject to diarrhea unless she is provided with other feed than that which she can get in the field.

To overcome this lack of substantial nutritive material in the spring grass we need to feed about as much grain as we did before the cow went out, but it ought to be of a different kind. Instead of wheat bran, which tends to looseness of the bowels, we may give wheat feed, gluten or cornmeal. Silage is not required, because that has a tendency to laxness of the bowels. Good timothy or clover hay should be fed as long as the cow will eat it. It is a grave mistake to withdraw this coarse feed the first few weeks after the cow goes to grass.

For another thing, the grooming ought to be kept up. Usually the cow will be shedding her hair just now. If not removed regularly it will get matted up and cause a good deal of discomfort. The pores of the skin cannot act as freely as they should, and the cow is not very comfortable. We have all noticed how a neglected cow rubs, licks and works at her skin in every possible way to get rid of the accumulated dandruff and loose hair. A few minutes with the comb and brush will help about this very much and bring back more milk.

Then, too, we are sometimes apt to forget salt at this season of the year. The cow needs it, however, even more if possible than she did when she was confined all the time in the stable. In fact, salt ought always to be where the cow can get it. She will not take more than she needs. Of that we may be assured.

Wheelbarrow For Milk Cans.

Large cans for milk are awkward to handle and transport in the dairy or barn, and the cart shown in the sketch was made from an old wheelbarrow and sections of pipe to make this work easy, writes a correspondent of Popu-



HANDY DAIRY CART.

lar Mechanics. The pipes were bent to the shape shown and strongly braced with iron rods. A board bottom was provided, and the barrow wheel was mounted between the forked ends of the frame. The cart may be used for numerous other purposes and is especially convenient in that the load need only be lifted slightly.

Hogs on Grass.

On forage it requires an average of 3.18 pounds of grain to produce one pound of pork, as compared with 5.11 pounds of grain on dry lot feeding, according to tests made at the Missouri experiment station. This would mean a saving of 38 per cent in the amount of grain fed. With hogs worth 10 cents a pound the average return per bushel of corn fed to hogs grazing on forage was \$1.84. With hogs at the same price the average return per bushel of corn fed in dry lot was \$1.10. These results emphasize the economy of feeding grain on pasture.

Good Sheep Profits.

It is a fact that sheep can be raised on the least expensive of foods and return a better profit for the little care that is given them than any other farm animal.

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

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,

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Farm Machinery of all Kinds

Mogul Side Shaft Engines

Deering and McCormick Binders, Mowers and Rakes

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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

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Repairs Receive Prompt Attention

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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.

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.

Unbelievable America.

In the chapter of Hugo Munsterberg's unfinished autobiography, published in the Century under the title, "Twenty-five Years in America," the Harvard professor tells some of the amusing misconceptions of America current in Germany a quarter of a century ago.

"The one, however, who brought me nearest to America was the historian Holst," wrote Professor Munsterberg. "In the lecture room his real life work was silenced. Who would care to study American history? But in the drawing room he did not talk of anything else; America and America again. Sometimes we had to listen to American stories through whole dinner parties. I do remember that at my first Freiburg party he reached his climax when he told the fascinated company that he had been in a hotel in New York where his room had a private bathroom in which he could have a hot bath at any hour of the night. The lady next to me relieved the dramatic tension by whispering, 'I do not believe it.' Well, no one believed much of what he heard concerning America."

Length of Wireless Waves.

In articles on wireless telegraphy such expressions as 200 meter wave lengths, 600 meter wave lengths, 15,000 meter wave lengths are constantly used. In reply to a correspondent who asks how the length of the waves is measured the Scientific American gives the following simple explanation:

"The length of an electric wave is determined by a wave meter. The natural wave length of an aerial is four times its linear length, just as the wave length of a note of a closed organ pipe is four times the length of the pipe, and the wave length of the note of a tuning fork is four times the length of the box which is resonant with the note. However, other considerations make it difficult to measure the wave length by a rule, and the wave meter gives a more correct result than can be found by measuring the length of the wire."

Through Customer's Glasses.

"How much experience have you had behind the counter?" asked an electric shop manager of a young man who had just applied for a job as a retail clerk.

"None," admitted the applicant, "but I've had a heap of experience as a customer."

The ability to put on the customer's glasses and see windows, cases and prices from the buying side of the counter is an asset that cannot be too highly valued. Every electric store salesman is also a buyer. He must purchase clothing, neckties and shoes. The electrical man who can remember how other salesmen and clerks showed him their merchandise in a way that invited his interest and encouraged him to buy and who can apply these methods in his own everyday selling is the man who will contribute to the building of a clientele of satisfied patrons for his store.—Electrical Merchandising.

Fragrant Wild Flowers.

Readers of the American Botanist have been trying to decide which is the most fragrant American wild flower, and their opinions on the subject exhibit remarkable diversity. In New England the majority give first choice to the pink azalea, with the white water lily second. There are many votes for the trailing arbutus; but, as the editor suggests, its fragrance is doubtless overestimated owing to the fact that it is the earliest fragrant wild flower of spring. Other candidates for the first place are the partridge berry, the common locust, horned bladderwort (of which John Burroughs says, "In a warm moist atmosphere the odor is almost too strong"), yellow jessamine, spotted wintergreen and some of the magnolias.

Village Life In China.

Chinese village life is essentially democratic, almost communistic. There are not today—have not been for centuries—feudal lords or even great landlords. It is a country of peasant proprietors, clan government, with practically all the men of middle age and over in a community having equal voice and authority in local affairs, with land split up smaller and more equally than in any other country in the world.

Revising an Old Saying.

The old saying that where there's a will there's a way still holds good, with certain restrictions, but the modern way of doing things demands both will and skill. The individual who possesses both these virtues will find the road to success comparatively thornless.—Bakers' Weekly.

Doing Your Duty.

Those who do it always would as soon think of being conceded of eating their dinner as of doing their duty. What honest boy would pride himself on not picking a pocket? A thief who was trying to reform would.—George Macdonald.

Contradictory.

"What did Blank say about me?" "That you owed him \$10." "Why, the lying scoundrel! Well, he can just whistle for his money now. I won't pay him one cent till I get good and ready.—Boston Transcript.

A Household Jewel.

"Is your new maid competent?" "Very. She can even fool agents and peddlers into believing that she's mistress of the house."—Pittsburgh Press.

January Wheat Crops.

Only two countries, Chile and New Zealand, usually harvest their wheat crops in January.

Life doesn't consist in playing a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well.



Let us question the thinkers and doers. And hear what they honestly say. And you'll find they believe, like bold words

In "where there's a will, there's a way."

ECONOMY IN CAKE MAKING.

We are slowly coming to realize that other fats besides butter may be used and result in a successful cake. Another idea seems to prevail that milk is another essential; water, coffee, fruit may all be used to take the place of milk. Of course where milk



is abundant there is no excuse for the economy, but with milk ten and even fifteen cents a quart the expense may be saved.

The tedious process of creaming the butter and sugar is not necessary for an every-day cake; the fat may be warmed not melted, then it mixes quickly; the eggs beaten and added first, the whites folded in at the last. Another and still shorter cut is performed in the following manner—beat the eggs with the sugar, add flour and other ingredients used and stir in the melted butter or fat at the last, then give the cake a good beating and see what a tasty fine-grained cake you have with little time expended.

When using any fat instead of butter, salt must be added to bring out the flavor. Pastry flour is smoother in texture than bread flour and cakes and pastry made from it are fine-grained and better texture. It does not need the many siftings which bread flour seems to require.

Fats skimmed from the tops of soups is vegetables have not been cooked in it, drippings from roasts and chicken fat are all good fats to use in cake making. When the fat is melted and added last, the cake should not be stirred much until after the fat is added, then give it a good beating, by stirring before, it seems to toughen the texture.

Prune Cake.—Three eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream, two cupfuls of flour, (two tablespoonfuls or less if you use bread flour), one teaspoonful of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, a cupful of cooked, finely cut prunes, half a teaspoonful of soda and three-fourths of a cupful of melted butter added at the last, then give a good beating.

Nellie Maxwell



To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of others, but to be sufficiently men and women, to act always upon our own convictions.—Creed of the Open Road.

A FEW LOW COST DISHES.

To reduce the meat bill combine vegetables with meat and cook them together in various ways, this saves the meat as a small portion with a generous helping of vegetables supplies a good main dish.

Hungarian Goulash.—Seven people may be well served with this recipe: Take a pound of lean veal, half a pound of lean beef, three table-

spoonfuls of drippings or olive oil, one large onion, three cupfuls of boiling water, one teaspoonful of paprika, 12 potato balls, six small button onions, six carrot balls, six turnip balls, one teaspoonful of salt, one bay leaf, one clove, four tablespoonfuls of flour, half a pint of water, and one chopped chili pepper. Slice the onion and brown it in the fat, remove the onion and add the meat cut in small pieces, brown these well, remove the meat to a casserole, add paprika and water, cover the dish and place in the oven. Fry the potato, carrot, turnip and onion balls in hot fat, add them to the meat after it has simmered an hour and a half. Add salt, pepper, cloves, bay leaf and flour mixed with cold water, pour this into the casserole and stir until smooth, add the pepper with a cupful of boiling water. Cover and let simmer for another hour and a half. Serve from the casserole.

Cornish Pasties.—Cut half a pound of mutton into small pieces; add half a pound of peeled diced potatoes, one chopped onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and 1/2 tablespoonfuls of water. Roll out thin a plain pastry, cut it in large rounds and place a heap of the mixture in the center, wet the edges, press together and crimp with the fingers. Brush each over with a beaten egg and bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot. Any mixture of meat rolled up and tied in cabbage leaves, then cooked for an hour or more makes a delicious dish and adds variety.

Sour milk which has been allowed to sour unskimmed, if sprinkled with nutmeg and brown sugar makes a most palatable dessert.

Nellie Maxwell

Subscribe for the RECORD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15th., 1917.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as 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.

Miss Nellie Hann, who has been in Philadelphia, several months, returned home Saturday, accompanied by her niece, Margaret Hoy.

Miss Ida Mering, spent the past week in Baltimore Co.

John Burns, wife and grand-daughter, Miss Margaret Burns, of Jefferson, Pa., were week-end guests at Rev. W. E. Saltzger's.

Miss Margaret Anders, of Union Bridge, was a visitor at Mrs. M. C. Gilbert's, over Sunday.

George Diehl, of Hagerstown, is visiting the home of his grandfather, William Banker's.

Guy T. Billmyer and Hayden Michaels, of Waynesboro, visited home folks and took in the parade.

Miss Edna Lindsay, of Westminster, visited Miss Jesse Waltz, for a few days. Miss Jesse has been on the sick list, but is able to be out.

B. L. Cookson is having cement walks laid in front of his property on the north side of Main Street.

George Slonaker and G. Fielder Gilbert spent several days in Pennsylvania last week.

Tuesday evening a birthday social was given Mrs. Cleveland Garver, at Woodside, by a number of friends. Mr. Garver had arranged the surprise.

The thief who took a hen and thirty little chicks should have taken a thought that the owner, Charles Simpson, had enough loss last week, burying his mother and losing nearly all his growing crops.

The damage done by the hail storm is hard to reckon. Some things in the garden will recruit, but fruit is nearly all gone, and the farmers are plowing up grain fields for late corn. At Joseph Dayhoff's, near Linwood, hail was two feet deep at places. On Saturday and Wednesday had been four feet.

High waters did much damage. Marshall Senseney lost nearly 200 chickens, and others were unfortunate also, that were living in the belt of the storm.

Judge Solomon Myers now travels by auto, having purchased a Ford lately.

Mrs. Joel Myers, near Mayberry, who died Sunday evening, was buried at the M. P. Cemetery Wednesday morning after services in the church, by her pastor, Rev. R. K. Lewis. She is survived by her husband and one son, Harry Myers. Her maiden name was Louisa Greenwood; was born near New Windsor.

Mrs. Harry Birnie, of Taneytown, spent several days in town with her brother, M. A. Zollicoffer and others. Mrs. Cleveland Garver and daughters were in the city two days this week.

MIDDLEBURG.

Myron Stouffer and Earnest Delph, of Co. H., spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Mickey, of Middletown, Ohio, is spending some time with Mrs. Mickey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McKinney.

Mr. Charles Slagle and Mrs. Mae Buffington, of Emmitsburg, were in town on Saturday.

Bruce Six and Harry Lynn, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with friends.

Marie Eyler, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Six.

The hail storm of last Wednesday struck us, mainly destroying gardens fruit and grain. Hail was as large as 3 1/4 in. across, and 8 to 10 inches deep on the ground. All the windows with a northern exposure were broken. The corn was not as badly hurt as was first thought to be, only corn of some height, which was entirely destroyed. There will be lots of replanting. The grass fields will be put in sweet corn and some in yellow corn. The people about Taneytown, Silver Run and Johnsville, have sent in thousands of plants to be distributed free, which was very kind, and I know was appreciated by everyone who needed plants. Each individual would express their gratitude, if the items would hold them all.

The residents of Middleburg and Mt. Union, whose gardens were entirely destroyed by the hail storm, last week, are under many obligations to the people of Taneytown, for the large number of plants, donated by them to take the place of those destroyed.

NEW MIDWAY.

Quite a number attended the lawn fete held at the home of J. C. Renner and wife, on Tuesday evening.

The Union Sunday School will hold their Children's-day Service, Sunday evening, June 17th., 1917.

On account of the bad weather, last Saturday night, the Sunday School will hold their festival Saturday evening, June 16th.

Miss Nettie Derr, of Gettysburg, spent a short time with John Fogle and wife, the past week.

Mrs. Robert Barrick, is spending a short time with John Albaugh and wife.

Messrs J. C. Renner and J. I. Renner have left, to spend some time in Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Amos Eyler and Mrs. Elmer Phillips, spent one day last week, visiting Mrs. John Long, of Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. John Renner, has been on the sick list.

Miss Myrtle Bowers, of Frederick, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bowers.

Miss Rhea Smith, spent a few days in Woodsboro this week.

SILVER RUN.

Quite a number of our people took an auto trip on Sunday afternoon, to see the damage done by the hail storm in the vicinity of Gamber.

Mr. Bernard Shriver came through this place on Monday, gathering plants of all kinds to deliver to the people, whose crops and gardens were ruined by the storm.

Visitors at the home of Mr. David Geeting, on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wantz, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hann and daughter, Naomi, Mr. Herbert Bechtel, of Hanover, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Groft and daughter, Louise, of Cherry Town.

Mr. Grover C. Warehime, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Warehime, at Avondale, Md.

The following spent Sunday with Mr. Washington Jones and family: Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Bankert and children, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. George Jones and family, of Pine Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, of Pleasant Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Berwager and children, of Christ Church, Pa.

Mr. David Geeting is improving at this time. He is now able to walk with the aid of crutches. Dr. Henry H. Stansbury, of Baltimore, called to see him on Sunday last, and thinks his leg will heal in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wantz and four children, of Frizellburg, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. David Lookingbill, of this place.

Services will be held in St. Mary's Reformed Church, Sunday evening, June 17th. In connection with the evening worship use will be made of the stereopticon.

Mr. Ezra P. Beniller, of Hanover, is ill at the home of his brother-in-law Mr. John T. Copenhaver, of this place.

Miss Caroline Yingling and Edna Morelock, of this place, spent a few days last week with Miss Larue Hoff, of New Windsor, Md.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder, I never saw anything that beat them," writes P. B. Tressey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting, at 7 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Hagerstown, were visitors among friends in town during the week.

Mrs. Marcus Wolfe and three children, of Washington, D. C., are visitors in the home of Edgar Wolfe.

Mrs. Florence Baker and son, of Hagerstown, were visitors at Albert Yingling's during the past week.

Samuel Welty, wife and daughter, of Frederick, were visitors at Harry Eckard's, over Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people attended the festival at Uniontown, on Saturday night.

Miss Hilda Rowe, spent Saturday and Sunday, in Union Bridge, with Mrs. Frank Rowe.

The terrible hail storm which passed over this section last week, did serious damage to the growing crops. Wheat, corn, grass, vegetables and fruit were destroyed. Windows were broken in all the houses of the town. It was the most destructive storm that was ever experienced by the oldest citizens of the place.

There was preaching in the Bethel on Sunday, by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Stine.

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

Raymond Hyde, wife and Miss Maggie Rowe, of Spring Mills, were guests of Mrs. Nathan Rowe, on Sunday.

T. R. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town on Sunday.

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

Lloyd Shipley and Walter Shipley, of York, Pa., were visitors at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Edward Hartsock, near Bark Hill, sold his farm of 107 acres to Jacob Gladhill, of Union Bridge.

James Myers, who had been in a Baltimore Hospital for some time, was visitor in town on Sunday. "Uncle Jimmy" is looking well.

The people of other sections, who were not affected by the recent storm, have manifested a great interest in the people of Bark Hill, in supplying them with plants for their gardens. Such acts of kindness are highly appreciated by the people, and shall long be remembered.

TYRONE.

On Thursday, Noah Babylon, raised his new barn, there were 107 men, women and children helped to eat the bounteous dinner prepared by Mrs. Babylon and her friends.

On Wednesday evening, June 5, was the heaviest rain and storm that passed over this country this summer; there was only a few hail, but did not do much damage, only to the corn fields which were washed very badly.

Joseph Myers and wife, spent Saturday, with Harry Myers and family.

Mrs. Ollie Few, of Frizellburg, spent Sunday with W. U. Marker and family.

Miss Savilla Unger, of Marker's Mill spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Raymond Rodkey.

Quite a number of the people autted to Sykesville and other points to see the ruins of the hail which was some sight to see.

Mrs. William Flickinger and daughter, Anna, spent Tuesday with Ira Rodkey and family.

On Tuesday, June 19th., the old carpet is to be taken out of Baust church and the floor scrubbed; a good turnout is expected by the members of both Lutheran and Reformed churches. On Thursday, the new carpet is to be laid.

The C. E. Society of Baust Lutheran Church, will hold their Children's-day service, a good program is to be rendered.

Quite a number of the children have been sick with the chicken-pox, but at this writing all are doing well.

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DETOUR.

Those who visited Tilden Grossnickle and wife, on Sunday were: Russell Baumgardner, wife and son, Michael; Marshall Baumgardner and wife, Daniel Eigenbrode, wife, daughter, Retta; John Bohn and sons, Milo, Leslie and Paul; Quinter Baumgardner and wife, Daniel Ressler and wife, Nellie Haugh, Raymond Martz and wife, of Westminster; J. C. Grossnickle, wife and son, Arville; Mrs. James Warren, Guy Warren and daughter, Louise.

M. L. Fogle and wife, of Arlington, visited S. R. Weybright and wife, during the week.

Harry B. Wilson and wife, of Pittsburgh, are visiting their niece, Mrs. Wm. Miller.

Misses Mary Weybright, Vallie Shorb, Rhoda Weant, Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., and Guy Warren, attended the parade at Uniontown, Saturday afternoon.

Workmen are busy on Thomas Hahn's new house.

P. D. Koons, Jr., has had a new concrete pavement laid in front of his residence.

E. L. Warren and wife, Wm. Whitmore and Guy Warren, visited relatives in Bonneauville, Pa., recently.

Mary R. Weybright attended the W. M. College Commencement Exercises, at Westminster, on Wednesday.

Thelma Miller, of York, is visiting relatives here.

Agnes Essick underwent an operation for the removal of adenoids, at the Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday.

Ellen Stambaugh, of Keysville, spent Sunday with Irma Fox. Mrs. Strine and Margaret Smith, of New Midway, visited Mrs. A. C. Miller, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Spielman and son and Mrs. Wm. Otto, visited Mrs. Otto's mother, Mrs. Birely, of near Johnsville, on Wednesday.

Harry Spielman, of Washington, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. A. C. Miller, spent Saturday, in Baltimore.

KEYSVILLE.

Children's-day services this Sunday, beginning at 10 a. m. There will be no Sunday School on account of these exercises.

Mrs. Jerome Myers and George Myers and wife, of Taneytown, visited at O. R. Koonz's, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Anna Ritter spent the week with friends in Westminster, and attended the W. M. C. Commencement.

W. Verl Forney, of Frederick, and Mrs. Sidney Ellis and daughter, Mary, of Waynesboro, visited their parents, A. N. Forney and wife, Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Forney accompanied Mrs. Ellis home to spend a few days.

Lewis Wachter had a valuable horse to die last week.

Jacob Sterner, wife and daughters, Belle and Ruth, and Calvin Sterner, of Frizellburg, were visitors at George Frock's on Saturday.

Miss Lillie Baumgardner spent several days with Miss Edith Piontz, at Linwood.

Mrs. Grover Shryock, of Creagerstown, visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, and family on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Cluts has as her guest, Miss Lillie McCarty, of Maytown, Pa.

Charles Young and wife entertained on Sunday, William Bahr, William Holtz and wife, and Mrs. John Shryock, all of Creagerstown.

Miss Mary Baumgardner is visiting relatives at Woodbine and Sykesville.

Elcie Frock, wife and family, of Woodsboro, visited his brother, George, on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Weybright entertained her Sunday School class from Rocky Ridge, one night last week.

LITTLESTOWN.

Roy Snyder died at his home near town on Sunday morning, June 10th, at about 10 o'clock, from a long illness of tuberculosis. He was aged 28 years, 11 months, 23 days.

Snyder was a consistent member of Christ Reformed Church, near Littlestown, also a member of the I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A. Lodges of this place. He is survived by his wife and two small children, Kathryn and Pearl, also by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Two Taverns, and two brothers, Claude and Emory, and one sister, Ida. Funeral services were held, Wednesday morning, meeting at the house at 9 o'clock, and short services at Grace Lutheran church at Two Taverns. Interment at Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. F. S. Lindaman and Rev. I. M. Lau, officiating.

Joseph Sheely, of White Hall, died at his home on Tuesday, June 12th. He was aged 82 years, 2 months, 23 days. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning. Rev. H. S. Sheely, officiating.

Miss Josephine Staley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Staley and Floyd Hornberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hornberger, were united in marriage at the home of the bride, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, by their pastor, Rev. M. Whitener. The ring ceremony of the Redeemer's Reformed Church was used. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hornberger, left for their home in Harrisburg.

High School Commencement exercises will be held in St. Aloysius Hall this Friday night. The Rev. C. W. Baker, of New Oxford, will make the address. An exhibit of the work done in the different grades was given to the patrons and friends in the Second Grade room, on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 14th.

The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church held its regular monthly meeting, at the home of Mrs. W. K. Fleck.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bloomfield, of Altoona, was the week-end guest of the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Long.

The I. O. O. F., of this place held their annual memorial services at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE

Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c—at McKelip's, and everywhere.

DIED.

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

EDWARD I. FLEAGLE.

Mr. Edward I. Fleagle, son of William H. Fleagle, of Taneytown, died at his home at Gwynnbrook, Baltimore County, June 8, from pneumonia, in his 46th year. Mr. Fleagle had been seriously ill only a few days. About ten days before his death he was injured by over-exerting himself while helping to raise a new building, and this later developed into rapid pneumonia.

He leaves a wife and two children—a son and daughter. Funeral services were held at Reisterstown M. E. Church, on Sunday.

MR. AMOS ZENTZ.

Mr. Amos Zentz, formerly a long-time citizen of Taneytown, died at his home in Emmitsburg, on Wednesday, after an extended illness. He is survived by his wife and one daughter. He was 70 years old. Funeral services at the Taneytown Lutheran Church, this Friday morning.

MRS. LAVINA A. MYERS.

Mrs. Lavina A. Myers, wife of Joel Myers, and daughter of the late Jos. Greenwood, and who resided near Mayberry, died rather suddenly on Sunday evening, June 10. She had been complaining somewhat during the week, but on Sunday evening she suddenly became worse and before the arrival of the physician she was dead. She was a most pious, exemplary christian in character and was held in the highest esteem by all those who knew her.

She will be greatly missed by her family and neighbors and many friends. She is survived by her husband, and only son, Harry, and one brother and five sisters. Funeral services were held Wednesday morning at the Methodist Church, Uniontown, conducted by Rev. R. K. Lewis. She was aged 77 years, 11 months, 1 day. Pall-bearers were: Calvin Slonaker, Wm. Keefer, Chas. Fogleson, Oliver Brown, Chas. Marker and Jno. Spangler.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

of my beloved wife, Fannie K. Valentine, who died 4 years ago, Jun 15, 1913.

Four years ago, we laid you to rest. And folded your cold hands upon your breast: Still you suffered, in patience you bore. Until God called you home to his eternal shore.

Wife, I am lonesome and sad today. To think how soon you passed away. My heart is heavy, my grief is my pain. When I think of my wife, that death had to claim.

Her Husband.

NOTE OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our friends and relatives for their kind sympathy and aid during the visitation of sickness and death in our home.

Henry H. Boyer and Family.

NEW WINDSOR.

Monroe Englar, who is in training at Fort Meyer, Va., spent Sunday last with his parents.

Mrs. Addie Nusbaum, who has been critically ill, remains very much the same.

The Civic League is getting ready for an entertainment to be given shortly.

Mildred Banker, of Westminster, spent some time here, this week, with Miss Marie Smelser.

Mr. Woodyard, colored, daughter of Emory Woodyard, died at Philadelphia. The remains were brought here on Thursday evening.

Mr. Murrell, of Baltimore, a Lieu. of the U. S. Navy, made an appeal for Liberty Loan Bonds, after running a reel, showing the life of a U. S. sailor on ward a battleship, at Brown's Picture Parlor, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hastings, of near town, entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church, at her home, on Thursday afternoon.

William Fraser and family, of N. Y. State, and Wallace Fraser, of Pennsylvania, are visiting their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Quite a number of persons from this place attended the service at W. M. College, on Sunday last, and then again on Tuesday, to hear the Mabel Garrison Recital.

Some persons entered the store of Warren Dow, on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning, and took a supply of shoes, oxfords, dress and work shirts, also some overalls. So far, nothing has been found to help identify the thieves.

William Wilson, of Westminster, visited his mother, the first of the week.

A horse that was stolen in Westminster, was brought here and tied to the hitching post at the depot, on Tuesday, about 4 o'clock. Some person recognized the horse, and had it put in the livery stable, its owner getting it later.

The B. F. Shriver Co. will begin to can peas on Saturday.

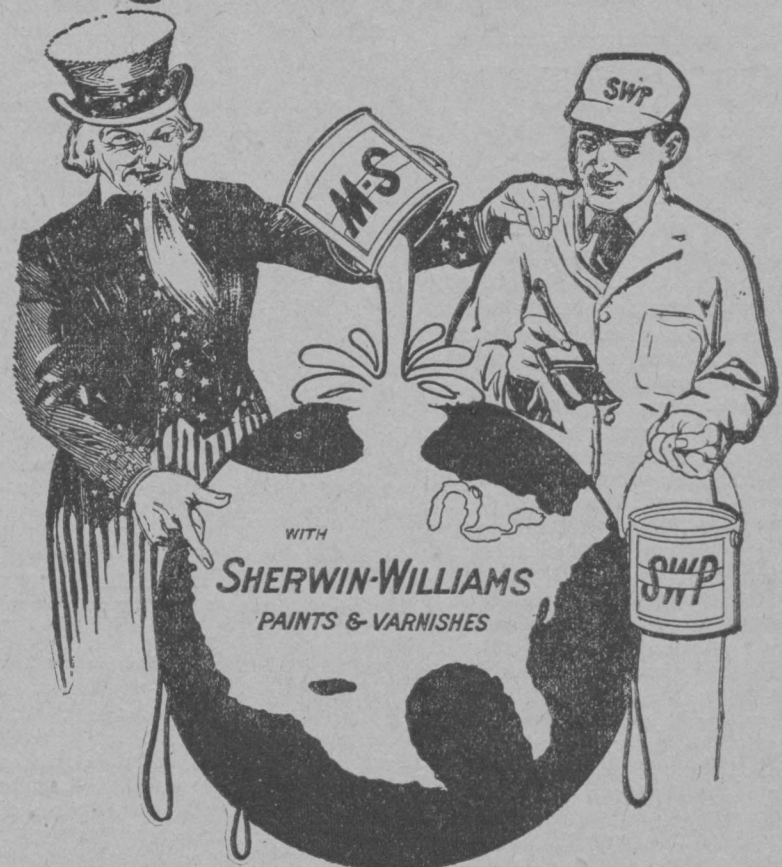
Alike, Yet Very Different.

On Seventh avenue the other evening I saw a small red headed fool of a boy throwing cans. "An excitement craving, empty headed kid," I said to myself, driving by. On the next block I saw a girl with red curls, dressed in furs, rather dashing, who gave me a little provocative smile as I passed. Did I say to myself that she was an excitement craving, empty headed kid? She was, but I didn't. On the contrary, for the moment at least, I felt quite drawn toward her. Yet she and that boy might easily have been brother and sister and twin rowdies at heart. Why did one of the two so attract me and the other repel?

The strange lure of sex. It was ready to blind me to the mental defects of that girl. It was ready to fix my thoughts on her cheeks or her hair if I'd sat with her. Now, isn't that odd? I should never have given a map for her kid brother's hair or cheeks naturally. I'd have looked him well over and seen at a glance he hadn't much character and maybe less brains, but could I have seen what she lacked once I'd felt her attraction?

Clarence Day, Jr., in Metropolitan Magazine.

Brighten Up America!



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and when a house needs paint, it needs SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, PREPARED

While we are brightening up America, don't think of paint merely as a beautifier—it's more than that—it's a protector and a preserver. Nothing can add more to the beauty of your home than SWP, but its greatest virtue is protection—against Winter's snow and Summer's sun. Let us solve your painting problems.

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REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

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TANEYTOWN, MD.

DELCO-LIGHT PRODUCTS

A WORD ON FARM EFFICIENCY

Delco-Light having been born, tested and proven ready for the market by the introduction of nearly 27,000 Plants on American Farms in the past ten months, and coming as it does just at a time when the eyes of the world are on the American Farmer, will have an important part to play in the test to be given the Agricultural resources of the country.

AS A HIRED SERVANT: We picture it Washing and Wringing the Clothes, while the house-wife looks after other interests. We see it ironing in mid-summer with no thought of the heat of day to the operator. We see her washing up dairy utensils, while this little servant separates the cream and churns the butter, freezes the ice cream, etc. We see her drawing fresh drinking and cooking water direct from the well, instead of the countless steps back and forth. We see this little servant sweeping her carpets, with no longer a thought of the taking up and shaking of carpets.

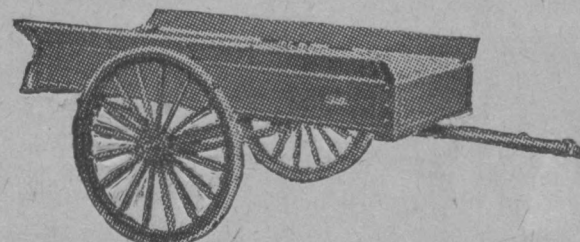
We note the absence of smoky lamps and lanterns, which give only a poor light, even when in the best of condition; and in their stead, bright, safe electric current, ready at an instant to flood the barn or house with brilliant light—ready at the finger tips always, just inside the door-way.

But above all this: We note the air of satisfaction and contentment that prevails about this home. The father and mother had never before quite reached their ideal of a modern home until the arrival of this new servant. The children no longer contemplate hunting a better place to live than their modern home, or of following a better vocation than that of farming as they see it in their own home.

You are invited to write Dr. Stratford, Head of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., or your own State Agricultural College, College Park, Md., for a scientific explanation of what Delco-Light will do in your home.

EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER, Dealer

In Delco-Light and Water Systems, Phone 49w New Windsor, Md.



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. FREAM, HARNEY, MD.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

A Civil War Romance

Story For Memorial Day

By F. A. MITCHEL

We used to think the war between the states was the biggest fight the world had ever seen, and until the pan-European fight came, involving the whole civilized world, it was. The war of '61 is now so far behind us that it ranks in period with the war with Mexico, and comparatively few living took any part in it.

Then, too, the southern and northern people have been mingling for the fifty or sixty years since the war. Some northerners have gone south, and a great many southerners have come north. I ran across a story of the great contention the other day, hearing it on northern territory. The hero and the heroine were septuagenarians, but they showed me photographs of themselves that took me back to the days of their youth as effectively as if I saw them when they first met. This is the story:

In the spring of 1862 a division of the Federal army advanced through Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville and thence to Murfreesboro. At the latter point the army waited while the railroad that had been broken up by the Confederates was being repaired. During the execution of this work the army, with the exception of those engaged in the work, was idle, and, since there was no enemy near, the soldiers were allowed a good deal of freedom.

One day Johnny Warfield, a youngster who had enlisted in the Federal army on the day he was eighteen years old, concluded that he would go out foraging for delicacies, the paymaster having been around. The spring was coming on, and Johnny enjoyed tramping independently with no file closer to tread on his heels and no officer to yell orders at him. The air was balmy, and the sun shone bright. Johnny bent his steps southward partly from curiosity and partly because there were no Confederate forces in the vicinity, and he was as safe in one direction as another, though he was safe nowhere beyond the Federal lines from those independent mounted troops called partisans or from the guerrillas, who robbed friend and foe alike.

Johnny stopped at several farmhouses for the purpose of purchasing eggs, butter, milk and other delicacies, but the women to whom he applied preferred to keep their supplies, when they had them, to themselves and refused to sell. So Johnny went on southward, rejoicing in the warm April sunshine, listening to the singing birds and the hum of insects, till he arrived at one of those double houses so common in the south, with an opening, a porch, between them. Looking over a rail fence that separated the house from the road, he saw a girl working a churn on the porch. She looked to be about fifteen years old, wore her dress not far below the knees, and her hair, held back by a semicircular comb, was cut square around her neck.

"May I have a drink of buttermilk?" asked Johnny.

The girl made no reply, but, taking a tin dipper hanging to a nail, lifted the cover of the churn, filled the dipper with buttermilk and handed it to him. He drank it off and, taking from his pocket some paper war currency issued by the United States government in lieu of silver, offered it to the girl. But she said a drink of buttermilk was not worth paying for and declined to receive the shiplaster.

Liking the looks of the girl, Johnny climbed the fence and went with her to the house. Seating himself in a rocking chair on the porch, he took out his pipe, filled it and sat smoking contentedly. He soon learned from her that he had struck a Union family, and the Unionists of the south were very bitter against their Confederate neighbors. Johnny was given whatever of food there was in the house and was not permitted to pay for anything.

"See hyar, my boy," said the mother of the girl, "ain't yo' takin' a risk comin' down hyar alone? Morgan passed along the road airly this mornin'." (John Morgan was the celebrated Confederate partisan leader.)

Johnny said he hadn't thought much about the risk. He had scarcely spoken the words when a distant tread of horses' hoofs was heard coming up the road. The girl looked at Johnny and turned pale. Her mother beckoned him, and he ran into the house and was secreted in the cellar. Morgan and his men passed the house without stopping and rode on to make one of those dashes against the Union pickets which were a common practice with them.

Johnny did not risk a return to camp for several days, during which he was sheltered and fed by his hosts, the Torbert family, and when he did venture out on the road he was thinking more of Emily Torbert, with whom he had been companionable, than of his safety. When he got back to his command he found it had been supposed he had been captured by the men who had made the raid.

A year passed, during which Johnny Warfield marched with his command into northern Alabama. Then the Union army was driven back into Kentucky, and after the battle of Perryville it started south again. In the summer of 1863 Johnny Warfield found himself again in Murfreesboro. The railroad had again been destroyed

by the Confederates, and the army, now a very large one, was again waiting while the road was being repaired. When this was done and the corn was ripe so that forage could be procured for the animals, the Federals moved on southward. A small battle occurred a short distance south of Murfreesboro, in which Johnny was wounded and carried into a house near by.

When he gathered his faculties what was his astonishment to see Mrs. Torbert standing beside his bed. He started at her, momentarily thinking that he had never left the house. Then he realized that he was in the room in which he had slept when there before. To crown his surprise a girl came into the room whom he recognized as Emily. Her dress reached to the floor, and her hair had been permitted to grow and was done up in a knot on the back of her head. She was a year older than when John had left her, and in that year she had grown to be a woman.

Several other wounded men had been lodged at the house, but they all soon recovered and rejoined the army, which had marched on southward. John was badly wounded and was to have been sent back to a hospital at Murfreesboro. But at the time for his removal he was very low, and he was left where he was. He remained there some time, nursed by Mrs. Torbert and her daughter, before he recovered his strength.

There had been a change, so far as Emily was concerned, in the family affairs. A neighbor who was a soldier in a Tennessee regiment of Confederates had been at the house, had seen Emily and wanted her for his wife. He was thirty years old and heir to one of the best plantations in that region. Mrs. Torbert, realizing that he would be a good match for her daughter, had persuaded Emily to consent to marry him. At that time the Confederates were marching northward, but before Emily would assent to an immediate wedding the Federal troops had occupied Murfreesboro, and the Confederates had retreated to Tullahoma, leaving the space where the Torberts lived again debatable ground.

Shortly before John regained strength enough to rejoin his command a letter was received from Walter Bristow, Emily's betrothed, stating that he had received leave of absence to go to the Torbert plantation and claim his bride. He would be permitted to be absent but a day or two, after which he must rejoin his command, which had moved on south, followed by the northern army to Chattanooga. He would be obliged to pass around the Federal lines in order to reach the home of his bride.

John's reunion with the little southern girl had revived the feelings he had cherished when he had met her the first time. And, as for Emily, she had been captivated by the young soldier at the moment she saw him. When Johnny had left her after that first meeting she had never expected to see him again. But he had slipped into her heart and there lay, if not hopelessly.

When the letter came from Bristow announcing that on a certain day he would come to claim his bride Emily collapsed. Her mother, ignorant of the fact that a love affair had grown up where she had arranged for an advantageous marriage, made no secret of the fact of the Confederate's coming and at once began to prepare apparel suitable for a bride. Johnny may have looked love to Emily, but he had never spoken it. The fact that a day was appointed for her to be given to another appalled him.

"Oh, Emily," he exclaimed, "don't do it!"

"I've promised!" she gasped.

Thus were the two suddenly plunged into a sea of difficulty.

"Maybe he won't come. He may not be able to get here," suggested Emily.

"If he is not here on time will you marry me?" pleaded John.

To this there was neither assent nor dissent. The lovers did not know what to do. A union between a soldier boy from a northern state to a portionless girl of Tennessee was not an especially practical act in itself, but when a man of means who, if killed in the war would leave her his property, was coming to marry her the situation was doubly complicated. John had not the assurance to ask the mother to give him her daughter under such circumstances, and Emily had no faith in her mother's permitting what would seem to be so ill timed a proceeding.

What they did was to hope the groom would not come. Indeed, he must take a great risk to do so. When the day came that he was to arrive the bride was arrayed in her wedding dress, and a country parson was engaged to perform the ceremony, for Bristow had written that he might dare to remain but a short time for fear of capture by the Federal troops. At 10 o'clock in the morning he was not there; at noon he had not arrived; at dark nothing had been heard of him.

Mrs. Torbert was angry.

"Come, Emily," said John.

"Where?"

"To the parson."

Emily yielded passively. The two slipped out, went to the parson and were married. Emily returned. John was not seen there again till the end of the war, which was two years later.

He found his wife waiting for him and took her to his home beyond the Ohio river.

Bristow on his way to claim his bride had been captured by Federal troops.

He was taken to a Federal prison, north of the Ohio river, where he was confined till the end of the war and never could communicate with her.

It was hard for me, looking at the old couple, then at their likeness taken in wartime, to realize that they were the same couple.

SEA SNAKES VERY VENOMOUS

There Is Little General Knowledge of the Many Reptiles That Infest the Ocean Waters.

Many persons are familiar with the names of the most dreaded and deadly of the poisonous land snakes, writes a contributor to Country Life, but very few, apparently, have any knowledge of the innumerable sea snakes, most of which are highly venomous, that infest the waters of the Indian ocean and the western Pacific.

Nearly all of them differ from the land serpents by the laterally flattened and oarlike shape of the tail, and also by the scales of the under surface of the body. When cast ashore accidentally, the majority are quite helpless and soon die, for they are unadapted for getting about on land. Three species, however, differ from the majority of the sea snakes. One of the most common kind of a three-foot snake that lives in the waters from the Bay of Bengal to Oceania. This species easily crawls on land, and sometimes makes journeys of a considerable distance inland.

Most of the sea snakes have brilliant colorings. They feed on fish and other marine creatures and are extraordinarily active. In length, they vary from about two feet to as much as ten or twelve feet. Sea snakes, also, differ from land snakes in the shortness of the tongue. In their natural element they thrust only the extreme tip of this organ through two small notches in the closed mouth. They have comparatively small nostrils, placed on the top of the snout, and furnished with a valve that opens to admit air and that closes to exclude water when the reptile is beneath the surface.

HE WAS WILLING TO WAIT

Jim Had No Objection to Postponing His Legal Demise Until After Watermelons Were Ripe.

Jim was a guest of the state. In fact, he was ordained to be such a guest until his demise, for which event the state had also fixed a date and a place, providing also an appropriate length of rope, a sheriff and the apertures. It all came of Jim's having miscalculated upon the hardness of Luke's head upon the occasion of a falling out. The mistake had been fatal to Luke. Jim's turn was at hand.

The sheriff, after the manner of his office, desired to be kind to Jim. Accordingly on the day immediately before the ceremony, a certain day in January, he asked Jim what he would like for dinner. Jim reflected carefully.

"Boss," he said, "Ah'd like a water-mellon."

"Brace up, Jim," the sheriff responded. "Watermelons won't be ripe for six months yet."

"Boss," answered Jim, earnestly, "ef it's jes' de same to you, Ah'll wait till then."

The Rural Store Philosopher.

To deride the whittlers and the grocery store philosophers shows intolerance. In these days of quick locomotion and communication our mental processes have speeded up until the leisurely discussions of the old-fashioned days are apt to be laughed at, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. But the scoffer may find by a tour of investigation, especially among country town stores that keep open in the evening and are heated with a coal stove, that soap boxes and backless chairs may be the seats of the elect. That is, in the argumentative circle are to be found very often the thinkers of a small community, compelled to make the corner store their club, with a membership truly representative of the great common people. Lincoln had many of the characteristics of the rural store philosopher and he never despised, rather valued, humble American opinion. Conclusions reached around the stove aren't always so far wrong.

His Turn to Push.

"Yes," said the pompous merchant, addressing a meeting of the local Guild for Mutual Self-Improvement, "effort is the keystone of success. We get nowhere without pushing. The motto of the successful man, and I think I may claim to be successful, is 'Push, push, push and go!'"

At that moment a vulgar guffaw broke the respectful silence of the audience. The lecturer located it, then pointed a reproving finger at the interrupter.

"You may laugh, young man, but you will soon learn that you will never reach your goal without pushing."

"Nor won't you, neither!" laughed the flippant one. "There's 'alf a dozen kids outside pinching the gasoline from your car to light a bonfire with!"

Fires Extinguished Selves.

A fire in a church in Boston, Mass., melted the lead water pipes in the storeroom where it started, and the water gushed forth as from the firemen's hose. A manufacturer of metal pails, with an establishment in Philadelphia, has his conscientiousness to thank for saving his plant from a fire recently. His orders, says Popular Science Monthly, were that all finished pails be filled with water and left suspended from the ceiling for a time in order to test them. During the noon hour one day, while the men were at dinner, fire broke out in the testing room to such a degree that the solder of the balls connecting the pails melted and the pails dropped, splashing water all over the place and putting out the fire.



NOTHING TO DO 'TILL SUPPER TIME

Put the meat in right after lunch—give it thirty minutes of quick heat, then close the damper and the New Perfection heat-retaining oven does the rest.

It's the stove that cooks while the cook's away. Saves time and money too.

No fire to build and tend, no ashes to empty. Takes half the drudgery out of your kitchen and keeps it cool.

A new feature of the New Perfection—

the reversible glass reservoir. Ask your dealer to show it to you.

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NEW PERFECTION

OIL COOK STOVE

The KITCHEN CABINET

It's no in books, it's no in leat
To make men truly blest;
If happiness has not her seat
And center in the breast,
We may be wise or rich or great,
But never can be blest.

—Burns.

SEASONABLE SALADS.

Mix cream cheese with finely chopped peanuts and a little cream, mold in small balls and dust until red, with paprika, place three on lettuce leaves and garnish with slices of radish or have them cut in the form of tulips. Serve with any salad dressing desired.

Cauliflower Salad.—Trim the stalk and outside leaves of a fresh cauliflower and soak in salted water for 30 minutes. Then wash carefully and cook in salted water until tender. Remove from the fire and when cold carefully remove the center and fill the space with cooked peas drained and seasoned. Pour French dressing over all, garnish with lettuce leaves and serve cold.

Lemon Jelly and Cabbage Salad.—Take a package of lemon jelly, add two cupfuls of chopped or shredded cabbage, a little shredded onion, two green peppers and one red one, mix well and mold. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce.

Apple Salad.—Arrange diced pineapple on lettuce leaves and in the center put a few shrimps, around this put a circle of chopped apple and celery and garnish with mayonnaise made pink with paprika.

Tomato and Cucumber Salad.—While these vegetables are still expensive, two or three tomatoes with one cucumber will serve several people if carefully cut. A firm, ripe tomato, if small, may be cut in halves, thus serving two, or, if large, cut in slices for three or four. Arrange these pieces of tomato on head lettuce and heap on each slice a spoonful of finely minced cucumber mixed with finely minced onion, then serve with either French or mayonnaise dressing.

A few dates and raisins added to Waldorf salad makes a change and is liked. Take twice as much apples as celery and a few nuts with a handful of dates and raisins, mix well and serve with French dressing on lettuce or in nests of water cress which is especially good at this season.

Nellie Maxwell

Iodine Cures Erysipelas.

Dr. W. Keppler reports to the Medizinische Klinik of Berlin that a prompt and certain cure of erysipelas is obtained by painting the affected part with a 10 per cent solution of iodine. He accounts for the fact that he has been able to discover only one case of erysipelas among men wounded in the present war by the prompt use of iodine in treating their injuries.

NEW LEXICON OF THE OPERA

Illuminating Information Compiled for the Benefit and Guidance of the Uninitiated.

Orchestra—A place to leave your hat and coat while smoking a cigarette in the foyer.

When the orchestra starts an ill-mannered crashing to indicate the approach of a finale, the gentlemen arise and adjust their silk toppers. Then in unison they walk briskly down the aisle, tapping cigarettes on monogrammed cases.

On the descent of the curtain the ladies raise their hands aloft in the attitude of prayer, simultaneously bringing the palms together sharply in quick succession. This is supposed to register pleasure that the act is over.

Family Circle—The spot where one hisses the applause and applauds the hisses.

The appearance of the conductor at any time is the signal for rounds of clapping from all those who wish to prove that they are educated to distinguish a conductor from a first violinist. With each shift of the conductor's vane he of the billowing locks and unstinted the says, sotto voce, to the girl with the bobbed hair girded by a fillet:

"Ah! The Swansdown motif," or, "This staccato movement heralds the entrance of Ziegfeld."

After the curtain fall, if the shouts of "Bravo," "Beese" and "On Coore," are sufficiently persistent, the singers are compelled to come out in front in an attempt to quell the disturbance. This is styled a curtain call—Life.

Servants as Hosts.

A curious custom exists in the town of Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad. Every year the servants, who are all black, give a grand ball for their masters and mistresses. The Princes building, a huge place where all public entertainments are held, is engaged, and everything is done in the best style. There are two halls for dancing, one for the servants and the other for their guests, both of which are beautifully decorated.

The best band in the island is engaged, and the guests are given a champagne supper. Etiquette is very strict and precedence rigidly observed by the servants, the governor's butler and his lady going in before the chief justice's groom, and so on.

Romance by the Gourdful.

The gourd does not usually lend itself to romance, yet now and then it has been recalled by people of poetic tendencies in connection with the well sweep and the old oaken bucket. However, there is said to be in the possession of a family in Palmyra, Mo., a gourd that was sent 200 years ago from Jamestown, Va., to England filled with the seeds of a plant peculiar to that colony, and that was returned a little later refilled with the seed of English flowers. More than a hundred years ago, when the westward migration began, the family carried the gourd to their new home beyond the Mississippi.—Christian Science Monthly.

Classified Advertisements.

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Generally:— It is no longer a
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be able to get such work? I
have a large stock of finished
all home work, or will build to
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is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—Second Quarter,
For June 24, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John xxi, 15-25.
Quarterly Review—Golden Text, John
xx, 31—Commentary Prepared by
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—Jesus gives sight to the blind, John ix, 1-38. Golden Text, John ix, 3, "I am the light of the world." We should all appropriate (all true believers) the words of Christ in verse 4, "I must work the works of Him that sent Me," for we are sent by Him as He was sent by the Father, and all our works are prepared for us (John xvii, 18; xx, 21; Eph. ii, 10).

LESSON II.—Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead, John xi, 17-44. Golden Text, John xi, 25, "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life." This sickness and death, like the blindness of last lesson, were for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby (verse 4). His delay in coming to the heartbroken sisters, His seeming neglect of them, the death and burial of Lazarus, were sore and severe testings, but resurrection made all right.

LESSON III.—Jesus the Good Shepherd, John x, 1-18. Golden Text, John x, 11, "I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd layeth down his life for the sheep." He was no hireling, never thought of pleasing Himself or of seeking anything for Himself, either in the way of His own will or His own glory.

LESSON IV.—Jesus anointed at Bethany, John xii, 1-11. Golden Text, Mark xiv, 8, "She hath done what she could." All is well in this home now, for Lazarus has come back, so it will be in the resurrection reunions, and we shall forget our miseries and remember them as waters that pass away (Job xi, 16). In Mary we see true, loving, believing, costly worship; in Martha restful service, in Lazarus resurrection life, and we look onward to His table in His kingdom.

LESSON V.—Jesus welcomed as king, John xii, 12-26. Golden Text, John xii, 13, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord, even the king of Israel." That most sad day when He wept over the city because of the sufferings that would come upon it on account of their rejection of Him and His kingdom will yet give place to a glad day, when they shall say: "Lo, this is our God! We have waited for Him, and He will save us."

LESSON VI.—Jesus the servant of all, John xiii, 1-17. Golden Text, Mark x, 44, "Whosoever would be first among you shall be servant of all." The events of that passover night which He so desired carry us back to the great night in Egypt when the nation was born and on to the future fulfillment when they shall be born again.

LESSON VII.—Jesus the True Vine, John xv, 1-16. Golden Text, John xv, 5, "I am the vine; ye are the branches." Not only is He the True Vine, the True and Righteous Israel, but He is the Righteous Branch always bearing fruit. The wonder is that He can bear fruit through such as we are, but He who ordains peace for us works all our works in us (Isa. xxvi, 12; Phil. ii, 13; Eph. ii, 10). In redemption He does all for us fully and freely, and unless He does all in our daily life nothing counts.

LESSON VIII.—The importance of self control, Isa. xxviii, 1-13. Golden Text, I Cor. ix, 25, "Every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self control in all things." As in verse 16 of this chapter we have the only sure foundation for all deliverances from sin and self, so it is also in I Cor. iii, 11-15, where we learn that lack of self control or denial may lead to great loss on the part of saved people.

LESSON IX.—The Holy Spirit and His work, John xvi, 26; xvi, 14. Golden Text, John xiv, 26, "He shall teach you all things." From first to last the Holy Spirit is the great and only worker and has been called the executive of the Godhead. He loves to magnify the Father through the Son, guide us into all truth, take of the things of Christ and show them unto us and show us things to come.

LESSON X.—Jesus betrayed and denied, John xviii, 1-18. Golden Text, Isa. liii, 3, "He was despised and rejected of men. When we consider that one numbered with the twelve, though he never was really one of them, sold Him to His enemies, and another who was truly a disciple denied Him with oaths and curses, and all forsook Him and fled, we can only wonder at His faith in God under such adverse circumstances.

LESSON XI.—Jesus crucified, John xix, 16-30. Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 3, "Christ died for our sins." As we consider this most awful event in all the past history of the world, we should continually ponder and prayerfully meditate upon such words as our Golden Text, along with Gal. iii, 13; I Pet. ii, 24; Heb. i, 3; ix, 12; x, 10, 12; Isa. liii, 5, 6, and then see Him before His enemies as an example for us, His followers.

LESSON XII.—The Risen Lord, John xx, 1-18. Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20, "Now hath Christ been raised from the dead, the first fruits of them that are asleep." We should see ourselves as believers, crucified with Him, buried with Him, risen with Him, seated with Him and coming with Him in glory to set up His kingdom and reign with Him over the earth and reign with Him over the earth.

PUTS BAN ON HIS RELATIVES

Sufferer From Sins of His Poor Kin
Decided to Start New Family
Tree of His Own.

We are going to secede from our family and hers, and start a new family of our own. Martha and the children and myself will be an independent family tree. We may not gain much by making this move, but we are certain to lose nothing. The few members of the old families who have anything except children pay little or no attention to us. We have bragged on our better-to-do relatives for the last time, Claude Callan writes in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. One of them is worth \$1,500; and never again will we tell folks that he is worth \$15,000. If one of them comes to our home, to which he will not be invited, we shall not send Bryan to the store on a run after some steak and a can of peaches. He can eat just what we eat all the time, and we shall not worry if he doesn't take the best of everything on the table.

Our poor but honest kinfolks are all right, in a way, but we are going to have nothing to do with them. They will be thrown out along with the better-to-do relatives. The older ones among the poor set are partly to blame for our troubles. Years ago, when we were too young to borrow money, they commenced borrowing from the better-to-do relatives. They didn't pay back anything, and now we are suffering for their sins. If we could have borrowed the \$50 that we tried to borrow last week, we would have paid back every cent of it. We don't know how we would have raised the money to pay it back, of course, but we had no intention of beating anyone. A friend will lend you money with which to buy a few gallons of much-needed gasoline, while a relative will advise you to sell the car.

WOULD NEVER FINISH HIM

Tommy Issues Ultimatum When He
Discovers His Sacrifice Is
All in Vain.

Tommy dislikes to be washed, but he loves cookies. To obtain cookies he has only to present himself at his neighbor's, Mrs. M., and though the scrubbing he has to undergo is terrible, the cookies given as a reward are very much worth while.

A few days ago Tommy became unusually hungry, and finding nothing at home worth eating, he hurried over to Mrs. M.—

"I'm terribly hungry, wash me quick!" he exclaimed, and Mrs. M.—scrubbed and scoured until Tommy's face only emphasized his dirty hands. "Now give me some cookies," Tommy requested impatiently, unable to wait for her to finish the operations.

The cookie supply was exhausted, but she had nice bread and butter, she informed Tommy.

Tommy seemed ready to burst into tears. He disliked bread and butter. Then a bright idea struck him.

"Show me the jar," he asked. Mrs. M.—displayed the empty cookie jar and Tommy ran from the house in an effort to stifle his tears. "You'll never finish washing me," he screamed as he fled.—Indianapolis News.

Worked Both Ways.

"Madam," said the conductor during an infantile paralysis epidemic, "you cannot travel on this train unless you have a health certificate for your child."

"The law does not require a child of sixteen to have a certificate," said the mother as she tossed her head and entered the car.

When the conductor again confronted the haughty mother he returned to her a half-fare ticket which she had just tendered for the child, making this observation:

"But the law does require that children over twelve years of age pay full fare."

The woman's eyes flashed fire, her bosom registered her emotion, her hands clinched and her feet tapped—but she paid.—The Christian Herald.

Plan Great Chemical Plant.

There is an interesting proposition, backed by French and American capital, to establish a great chemical plant in the Telemarken district of Norway. At the start 100,000 horse power will be required, and it is proposed to make use of the Marr falls in Tinn, which will not only supply the amount of power required, but as much again, and the plans of the company contemplate that an enlargement will be necessary at once, so that the full power of the waterfalls will be utilized almost from the beginning. Besides this there are a number of other falls in the vicinity which are available, and it is thought that it will be but a few years before those will also be utilized.

Greek Fire Gunpowder?

Mzenghelis told the Academie des Sciences in Paris recently that he had been studying the "Greek fire" used in war by the Byzantines. The descriptions of this say that it was hurled from a copper tube with a sound like thunder and with a great cloud of smoke. From this he concluded that the Byzantine Greeks had real cannon in which they used explosive mixtures with niter as a base. Therefore the honor for the discovery of gunpowder must be given to the Engineer Callinios of Heliopolis, who first used it, destroying a Saracen fleet with it in 870 A. D.—Exchange.

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And of money, too. Here's a standard silo with many exclusive advantages. It saves your silage as it has double spline with joints sealed. It's so constructed that the preservation of your silage is insured. It saves space because the extension roof adds 5 ft and lets you pack tight to the top. You save time and work, as just a twist of the wrist opens the door, no matter how badly pinched. You can tighten the hoops while standing on "handle ladder." All these points and many more with the

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Don't throw them away—the sidewalls are still firm, the beads are strong, and the fabric is in good condition.
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are absolutely guaranteed to give you at least 3,500 miles of puncture-proof service—and most wear average 5,000 to 10,000 miles. Built like new tires, guaranteed just the same, wear even better and cost one-half less. Come in and see them—test the rubber and examine the construction—then decide for yourself.
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who never tried it before, and was
surprised at quick results. There
is no question about it—the right
sort of advertising pays. If you
know you have something to sell
that the people want, or if you
have something to sell but don't
know who wants it—try our Office.

The

Record,

TANEYTOWN.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at
the Outset of War Are Disadvantage-
ous—Great Britain Example Worthy
of Emulation—How the Taxes Should
Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
McVickar Professor of Political Econ-
omy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Rep-
resentatives passed an act "to provide
revenue to defray war expenses and
for other purposes." In the original
bill as presented by the Committee of
Ways and Means, the additional revenue
to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the in-
come tax, which was tacked on to the
bill during the discussion in the House,
was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two
problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by
taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum
be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by
Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000
arrived at? The answer is simple. When
the Secretary of the Treasury came to
estimate the additional war expenses
for the year 1917-18, he calculated that
they would amount to some \$6,600,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to
be allotted to the allies, and \$3,600,000,000 was to be utilized for the do-
mestic purposes. Thinking that it
would be a fair proposition to divide
this latter sum between loans and
taxes, he concluded that the amount
to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each
of which may be dismissed with scant
courtesy. The one is that all war ex-
penditures should be defrayed by loans,
and the other is that all war expendi-
tures should be defrayed by taxes.

Each theory is untenable. It is indeed true that the burdens of
the war should be borne by the pres-
ent rather than the future generation;
but this does not mean that they should
be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation
makes the taxpayers in one or two
years bear the burden of benefits that
ought to be distributed at least over a
decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expendi-
tures approach the gigantic sums of
present-day warfare, the tax-only pol-
icy would require more than the total
surplus of social income. Were this
absolutely necessary, the ensuing har-
oc in the economic life of the commu-
nity would have to be endured. But
where the disasters are so great and
at the same time so unnecessary, the
tax-only policy may be declared im-
practicable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right in-
stinct and highly commendable cour-
age in deciding that a substantial por-
tion, at least, of the revenues should
be derived from taxation. But when
he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent.,
that is, of raising one-half of all do-
mestic war expenditures by taxes, the
question arises whether he did not go
too far.

The relative proportion of loans to
taxes is after all a purely business
proposition. Not to rely to a large ex-
tent on loans at the outset of a war is
a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes
at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption
will cause popular resentment.

2. Excessive taxes on industry will
disarrange business, damp enthusiasm
and restrict the spirit of enterprise at
the very time when the opposite is
needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will de-
plete the surplus available for invest-
ments and interfere with the placing of
the enormous loans which will be neces-
sary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will
cause a serious diminution of the in-
comes which are at present largely
drawn upon for the support of educa-
tional and philanthropic enterprises.
Moreover, these sources of support
would be dried up precisely at the time
when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of
the war will reduce the elasticity avail-
able for the increasing demands that
are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example.
During the first year of the war she
increased taxes only slightly, in order
to keep industries going at top notch.
During the second year she raised by
new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war
expenditures. During the third year
she levied by additional taxes (over
and above the pre-war level) only
slightly more than 17 per cent. of her
war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much
in the first year of the war as Great
Britain did in the third year it would
suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on
the safe side, it seemed advisable to
increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this
should, in our opinion, be the maxi-
mum.

In considering the apportionment of
the extraordinary burden of taxes in
war times certain scientific principles
are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be
spread as far as possible over the
whole community so as to cause each
individual to share in the sacrifices ac-
cording to his ability to pay and ac-
cording to his share in the Government.
(2) Taxes on consumption, which are
necessarily borne by the community at
large, should be imposed as far as pos-
sible on articles of quasi-luxury rather
than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far
as possible upon commodities in the
hands of the final consumer rather
than upon the articles which serve pri-
marily as raw material for further
production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be
imposed as far as possible upon net
earnings rather than upon gross re-
ceipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will
necessarily be severe should be both
differentiated and graduated. That is,
there should be a distinction between
earned and unearned incomes and there
should be a higher rate upon the larger
incomes. It is essential, however, not
to make the income rate so excessive
as to lead to evasion, administrative
difficulties, or to the more fundamental
objections which have been urged
above.

(6) The excess profits which are due
to the war constitute the most obvious
and reasonable source of revenue dur-
ing war times. But the principle upon
which these war-profit taxes are laid
must be equitable in theory and easily
calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed
by the House runs up to a rate of 60
per cent. This is a sum unheard of in
the history of civilized society. It must
be remembered that it was only after
the first year of the war that Great
Britain increased her income tax to the
maximum of 34 per cent., and that
even now in the fourth year of the war
the income tax does not exceed 42½
per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax
with rates on moderate incomes sub-
stantially less than in Great Britain,
and on the larger incomes about as
high, would yield only slightly less than
the \$532,000,000 originally estimated in
the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will
reduce the total rate on the highest in-
comes to 34 per cent., or at most to 40
per cent., and that at the same time it
will reduce the rate on the smaller in-
comes derived from personal or profes-
sional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to
depend more and more upon the in-
come tax. By imposing excessive rates
now we are not only endangering the
future, but are inviting all manner of
difficulties which even Great Britain
has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other funda-
mental defects which may be summed
up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle
in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unwork-
able criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of
height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens
upon the consumption of the commu-
nity.

(5) It is calculated to throw business
into confusion by levying taxes on gross
receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of
stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system
in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of pet-
ty and unclerical taxes, the vexatious-
ness of which is out of all proportion to
the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the
House bill should be modified are sum-
med up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation
should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or
at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do
more than this would be as unwise as
it is unnecessary. To do even this
would be to do more than has ever
been done by any civilized Govern-
ment in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon
a sound system ought to yield about
\$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to
be revised with a lowering of the rates
on earned incomes below \$10,000, and
with an analogous lowering of the
rates on the higher incomes, so as not
to exceed 34 per cent. A careful cal-
culation shows that an income tax of
this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco
ought to remain approximately as it is,
with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the
stamp tax at even the low rate of the
House bill, and with an improved au-
tomobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money
thought desirable.

The above program would be in har-
mony with an approved scientific sys-
tem. It will do away with almost all
of the complaints that are being urged
against the present. It will refrain
from taxing the consumption of the
poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden
upon the rich, but will not go to the
extremes of confiscation. It will ob-
viate interference with business and
will keep unimpaired the social pro-
ductivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance be-
tween loans and taxes and will not
succumb to the danger of approaching
either the tax-only policy or the loan-
only policy. Above all, it will keep
an undisturbed elastic margin, which
must be more and more heavily drawn
upon as the war proceeds.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Blanche Null has been visiting the homes of her uncle Samuel Null and Horace Myers, in Westminster.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and son, Robert, spent Sunday afternoon with her brother, C. H. Basehoar and wife, at Littlestown, Pa.

Lewis Elliot, of near York Springs, was recently injured painfully by being kicked by a horse, but we have not learned the particulars.

S. Galt Birnie, of Philadelphia, was here this week, in the interest of his duties as administrator of the estate of the late Miss Ellen Galt.

Master Clifford Ott was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, last week, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ott, and had his tonsils removed.

C. Ervin Reid, who for the past few months has been employed at the Enterprise Furniture Company's factory in Glen Rock, Pa., is now back in his old position, with the Model Bakery, this place.

A storm Insurance policy does not cover loss by hail—only by wind. It is argued that the hail will not break windows unless driven by the wind; but the Insurance position is that if hail is not in the wind, windows will not be broken.

Mrs. A. W. Coombs, of Hagers-town, sent us a copy of a local daily, giving an account of the destruction by the storm in the city. She writes that the hail broke every window in their house, and tore the blinds and curtains into shreds.

The Masonic Lodge "called off" for the Summer, on Monday night, by holding the customary banquet. About twenty visiting members were present from Door to Virtue Lodge, Westminster. The Lodge subscribed for a \$100.00 Liberty Loan Bond.

Do not depend on buying The Record at the office, each week. We may have copies, or we may not, as we print very few extras—it does not pay to have them "left over." Subscribe—three months at a time, if you choose—and be sure of getting the paper.

You are urged to help in the war relief work in this community. Volunteers to knit, sew and make surgical dressings are earnestly requested to come to the Library, Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Those who have no time to give to this most pressing need, can help with money to buy materials.

The organ recital given in the Reformed Church, on Wednesday night, by Gatty Sellers, the English expert organist, was generally enjoyed, especially the descriptive numbers. He is unquestionably a performer of great merit, and was warmly congratulated at the close of the program by many in the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frest, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lambert, accompanied by Isaac Albough, of Spencerville, Ohio, Mrs. Annie Stoner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Myers and son, Walter, of Frizellburg, spent Saturday last in Gettysburg, Pa.

Last Saturday, while several men were piling up bags of cement for use on the State Road, in the wagon shed at G. R. Sauble's, the stock of sacks tumbled over on Harry G. Sell, throwing him against an auto truck with great force and crushing him to the ground. He was practically uninjured about the body, but his face was badly cut and one eye injured by the fall against the truck.

(For the Record.) Those who spent Sunday last with Birnie Crabbs and family, were: Jos. Gills and wife, Fred. Gills and wife, Mand son, George; Wm. Crabbs and wife, Mrs. Fannie Foreman and daughter, Helen; Mrs. Henard Foreman, and John Whitmore, all of Union Bridge; John Catzendafer, of Mt. Union; Wm. Six, of Keymar; Mrs. Beecher Ohler and daughter, Nina, and son, Vernon, of Middle Creek.

Following its usual custom, Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., will hold the usual Memorial Services for its dead, the coming Sunday afternoon, June 17. Members are requested to meet at the Hall at 2:00 o'clock, and march to the Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate sermon will be preached by Rev. S. R. Downie, after which the graves will be strewn with flowers. All members are requested to be present at these exercises. Mason & Dixon Lodge, No. 69, of Harney, is also expected to take part in the services, as three of their members are buried in the local cemeteries. The public is invited.

Meeting of the Taneytown Grange, No. 184, will be held Monday evening, June 18th., at 8 o'clock.

Miss Mae Sanders is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders, near Bonneauville, Pa.

Subscriptions for Liberty Loan Bonds, through The Birnie Trust Co., amounted to \$25,250. The Taneytown Savings Bank also subscribed for \$25,000.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mehning attended the funeral of their uncle, Mr. Joseph Sheely, at White Hall, on Thursday.

Rev. L. B. Hafer and his brother-in-law, George Etter, of Chambersburg, left on Thursday for Chicago, and the Lutheran General Synod, and will be away about two weeks.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary I. Fogle to Francis Arthur Althoff, on Monday morning, June 25th., at 9 o'clock, St. Rose of Lima Church, York, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, entertained recently, Rev. Paul D. Yoder, of Union Bridge; Mrs. Sarah Koons and daughter, Miss Mattie, of Keymar, and Misses Rhoda, Weant and Vallie Shorb, of Detour.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, of Uniontown, returned, on Thursday, from Gettysburg College Commencement. He spent a specially enjoyable time because his Class held its 50th. reunion, and all surviving members were present—seven out of an original fifteen.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine Lutheran Charge, Calvary.—Children's-day Services, at 10 A. M. Messiah Church, Sunday School, at 9:45 A. M.; Preaching, at 7:30 P. M.

G. W. Baughman, Pastor. Presbyterian—You will always find a welcome at any of the following services:

Piney Creek—9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., Children's-day celebration. Special program, rich in tone and teaching. Don't miss it. Special offering for Sabbath School Missions. Town—Bible School, 9 A. M.; 2:30 P. M., Odd Fellows' Annual Lodge of Sorrow with sermon on "Communion in Brotherhood." The public is welcome. 7:00 P. M., C. E. Meeting; 8 P. M., Worship. Theme: "The Intensive Christ."

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service, at 10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M., Prayer Service, Wednesday, at 7:30 P. M.

U. B. Church, Taneytown.—Bible School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10 A. M. Theme, "Laborers Together with God." C. E., at 7 P. M.; Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 7:30. Harney—Bible School, at 1:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 2:30 P. M.

The Church of God, at Mayberry.—Preaching, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. S. A. Kipe, who will be with us over the Sunday service. Sunday School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M. Children's-day service in the afternoon, at 1:30; also in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. G. W. Stine, Pastor. Uniontown Church of God.—Sunday School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Preaching, at Wakefield, at 2 P. M. The Church of God Sunday School, at Uniontown, will hold their annual festival on the School ground, Aug. 1st.

Preaching in the Church of God, Frizellburg, Tuesday evening, June 19th., at 8 o'clock. All of the members of said congregation are expected to be present.

L. F. Murray, Pastor. Union Bridge, Lutheran Charge.—Keyville, at 10 A. M., Children's-day service, Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M., Preaching. Theme: "The Touch that Tells." W. O. Ibach, Pastor.

Regular services in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday, by Rev. F. W. Myer, of Baltimore. Wednesday evening Prayer Service has been discontinued for the Summer. L. B. Hafer, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Preaching at Uniontown, at 10:30 A. M. Baust Church, at 2:30 P. M., and Catechetical instruction immediately after. Children's-day services at Baust, at 8:00 P. M.

W. E. Saltzgeber, Pastor. How To Can Beans. The June Farm and Fireside says: "Many of our readers are asking us how to can particular vegetables, such as beans, peas, or corn. Here is the process for beans in detail: Select beans of the same age and color, and plan to can immediately after picking. String and wash well, and if you do not wish to can them whole cut them into uniform pieces. I like them canned whole. Blanch by placing in boiling water from five to ten minutes, depending on the age of the beans, and then plunge them quickly into cold water. Fill the jars, packing closely. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of beans, fill the jars with boiling water, and put on the tops loosely. Put the jars in the canner. This may be simply a lard pail or wash boiler with a false bottom of wooden slats or, better, a wire rack, and the water in it should cover the cans about one inch. Have the water hot when the jars are set in and bring to a boil quickly. Count the time from the moment it starts boiling, and sterilize the beans two hours. Then remove jars and tighten covers. Use the same method for peas."

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

THE BANKS OF CARROLL COUNTY

Have Subscribed for \$100,000 of the
LIBERTY LOAN $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent BONDS
FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

The Banks feel, however, that they are not doing their full duty to their depositors and to the Government of the United States unless they also assist the wage-earners and the saving public in making subscriptions to the Liberty Loan Bonds.

They therefore announce that in fulfillment of their duty to the Government of the United States, to the Depositors of the Banks and to the public at large, they are ready to receive subscriptions either in cash or on partial payment plan, providing for weekly or monthly payments on account of the purchase price of the Bonds. Where subscribers desire to avail themselves of the Partial payment plan, payments will be accepted for amounts as low as \$1.00 per week, for fifty consecutive weeks for a \$50 Bond.

In recognition of the fact that many subscribers have no facilities for the safe-keeping of the Bond when purchased, purchasers of Bonds may leave them at their respective banks for safe-keeping.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Hampstead, Md.
HAMPSTEAD BANK, Hampstead, Md.
MANCHESTER BANK, Manchester, Md.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Mount Airy, Md.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New Windsor, Md.
SYKESVILLE NATIONAL BANK, Sykesville, Md.
BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY, Taneytown, Md.
TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK, Taneytown, Md.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Union Bridge, Md.
UNION BRIDGE BANKING AND TRUST CO., Union Bridge, Md.
UNION MILLS SAVINGS BANK, Union Mills, Md.
CARROLL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Uniontown, Md.
WOODBINE NATIONAL BANK, Woodbine, Md.
FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, Westminster, Md.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Westminster, Md.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Westminster, Md.
WESTMINSTER DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, Westminster, Md.
WESTMINSTER SAVINGS BANK, Westminster, Md.

Wonders of Color.

A small and simple experiment can be made by any reader which will go far to convince him or her what a good thing it is we have sunlight, which enables our eyes to take advantage of the beautiful hues of nature. Make a room quite dark and then burn some carbonate of soda in the flame of a bunsen gas burner. It will burn with an orange yellow light sufficiently strong to illuminate everything in the room, but you will realize with a sudden shock that, bright though the light is, all distinctions of color have vanished. Only light and shade remain. A crimson carnation, a blue violet, a red tablecloth, a yellow blind—all look gray or black or white. The faces of those present look positively repulsive, for all natural color has disappeared. No other experiment will so well convince those who have witnessed it how great a loss would be that of our sense for color.

Artist and Counterfeiter.

There used to be an old German counterfeiter in this country who was a veritable wonder with the brush and pen. This man literally painted pictures of twenty dollar notes which were works of art. He used no tools except his pens and brushes, and it took him a week to do the portrait of a banknote. He figured that his handicraft was worth about \$3 a day and worked under the idea that the world owed him a fair living and should not object if his talent led him toward portrait painting, with twenty dollar bills for models. Even jail terms failed to impress him seriously with his wrongdoing. A collector of curios once offered \$500 for one of his specimens of 441 portraiture, and the value of some others was said to be even greater, so marvelous was the delicacy of his brush work.

NOTICE!



STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN
and get ready for our next big auction sale, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 26th., 1917.
Notice papers, next week, for particulars.

C. W. KING.
Westminster, Md.
Bradley McHenry and Benjamin Dorsey, Managers.

War Emergency Notice.

Anyone throughout the county anxious to serve their country in any way—yet in doubt how to go about it—is requested to communicate with the WOMEN'S COMMISSION ON PREPAREDNESS AND SURVEY FOR CARROLL COUNTY. Mrs. Austin Gallagher, Chairman, Tel. 126 Westminster. Mrs. Geo. Mather, Secretary, Tel. 68-R, Westminster.

Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that an election of seven Directors of THE CARROLL RECORD CO., to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on Saturday, June 30th., 1917, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

F. H. SEISS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

POTATOES WANTED! All kinds of Potatoes wanted. Spring Chickens a specialty. 50¢ for delivering Calves, 6-10-12.

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

WILL PAY \$2.25 per bu. for Potatoes delivered not later than Wednesday, 10 a.m. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50¢ for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDEL, Prop.

WELL BRED Holstein Bull, will put out for his feed.—PERCY V. PUTMAN, Middleburg, Md. 6-8-21

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK urges upon the people of this community the Patriotic Duty of Subscribing to the Liberty Loan. This is the time for action. Come in and let us assist you to buy a bond on an approved weekly or monthly payment plan.

PIANO FOR SALE, a Needham, in good condition. Apply to Mrs. MARY MARTIN, Taneytown. 6-8-21

REGISTERED STOCK.—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, priced reasonable, breeding considered. Also a nice bunch of Duroc Jersey Shoats, either sex, soon ready to breed.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 6-1-8-21

FOR SALE—2 Sows and 18 Pigs, by BURRIER L. COOKSON, Uniontown.

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat of the Papanese variety, very clean.—HICKMAN SNIDER, Taneytown. 15-21

SOW AND PIGS for sale by L. W. LAWYER, Mayberry.

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey Cow, has second calf by her side.—R. W. REAVER, near Kump's Station.

FOR SALE—Bay Horse, 9 years old, good worker and driver.—HERBERT SMITH, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE—1916 Ford Touring Car, in first-class mechanical condition, equipped with shock absorber, cut out, exhaust horn; will sell cheap to quick buyer.—W. H. DERN, Frizellburg.

FOR SALE—One Fine Holstein Bull.—CHAS. H. STONESIEFER, Taneytown.

STRAWBERRIES for sale, 12 cents a quart. Also, Green Currants.—F. P. PALMER, Phone 48-F6, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Plants.—Mrs. N. A. HITCHCOCK.

TURTLE SOUP, on Saturday, from 12 M., until 10:30 P. M. Come for a Plate 10c—at Quick Lunch Room.—L. M. SHERMAN.

FOR SALE for one week only—Three thorough-bred Hampshire Male Shoats.—H. L. BAUMGARDNER, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Portable House, used by C. Wolfert, Bed Spring Manufacturer, at Grangers' Fair, Taneytown, and still on the ground.—Address, Mrs. IDA WOLFERT, Rt. No. 1, Gettysburg. 15-31

FOR SALE—Large Squab-breeding Pigeons. Let us start you in a profitable business. Have a large bunch to choose from.—JESSE BOWERS, Taneytown, Rt. 3. 15-21

SURREY for sale, in good order.—BIRNIE W. FAIR, Taneytown.

FOR SALE, 1 Dark Bay Mare, 13 years old; 1 Rubber-tire Buggy, 1 good Spring Wagon, 2 sets good Buggy Harness, 1 set new Hames Traces.—CHARLES H. CREBS. 5-4-tf

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Rhode Island Reds and Silver Lace Wyandottes. Fine Pens of both breeds, extra good layers. Reduced to 75¢ for 15 if packed, or 60¢ at the house.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the Church of God, Frizellburg, will hold its annual Ice Cream Festival in front of the church, on Friday and Saturday nights, June 15th and 16th. Proceeds will be used for painting the church. The Public is invited. 6-8-21

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

COOL, SUMMER MERCHANDISE AWAITS YOUR INSPECTION.

Dress Goods.

An assortment of the very latest—Stripes, Figures and Plain. 25c
Puritan Pongee 25c
Silk Chiffon, Black and Light Blue 32c
Figured Silk Poplin, 29c
Silk Striped Voile, 29c
Flowered Lawn, 16c
Guaranteed Black Poplin, 25c
Sun Silk, 50c
Pink Linon Suiting, 35c
White Gaberdine, 29c

Men's Silk and Crepe Dress Shirts.

Plain Lavender, Pink and Light Blue, also Striped. \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Men's Panama Hats.

Genuine Panama in three different shades. \$3.90.

Men's Union Suits.

The popular makes—B. V. P. President and Athletic. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Millinery Reduction.

Special Reduced Prices on all Millinery.

Boys' Suits.

The New Pinch Backs. Prices right. But don't put off too long.

New Tub Skirts.

Made of the best and most desirable wash fabrics. 1.45 and \$2.50
Kablri Skirts, \$1.50
White Linon Skirts, \$1.50
Wide Striped Skirts, 1.45

Ladies' Tub Suits.

In Striped Linon, pockets on Skirt and belted coat. \$3.50.

Palm Beach Suits.

Made of Genuine Beach Cloth, with very wide stripe. \$7.00.

Middy Blouses.

For Ladies.—Made of White Linon with collar and pockets of striped linon. \$1.00

For Children.—Plain White, White with Blue Trimming, and some have striped trimmings, 50c

Girls Dresses.

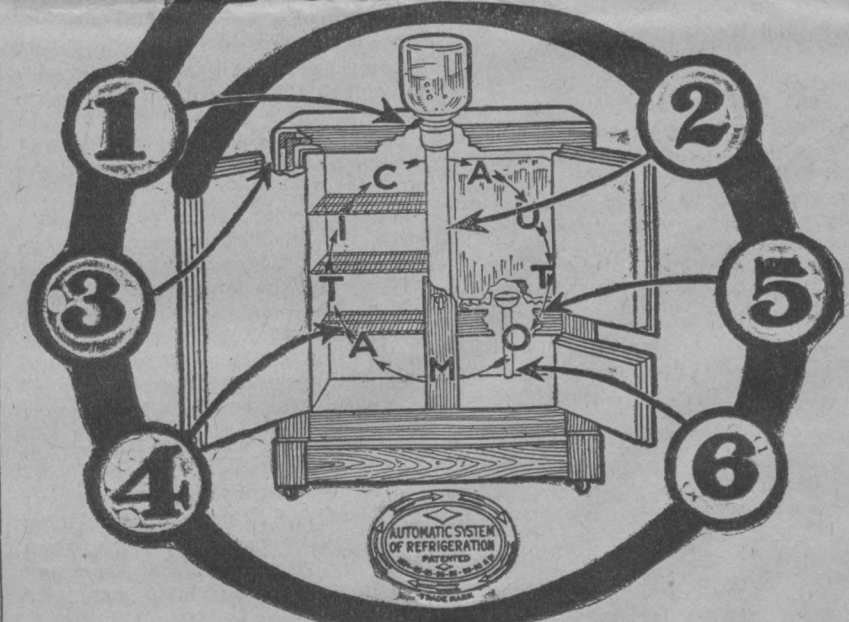
Made of Plain and Plaid Gingham, with deep collar and belt. 59c, 75c, \$1.00.

Standard Sewing Machines

have advanced in prices, but we have a few 4 drawer, drop head machines at \$14.50.

Remember Our Advice. Buy your Shoes and Clothing now, for they are sure to go higher.

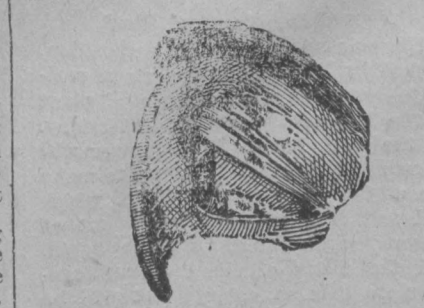
Make a Good Investment Buy An Automatic Refrigerator
6 Big Points of Goodness



In no other refrigerator can you get all of these big advantages
THE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR IS A LEADER IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD

Come in and see the six big features:
1 The bottle holding attachment (Exclusive)
2 The built-in water cooler (Patented)
3 The eight honest-built walls
4 The easily cleaned tinned wire shelves
5 The Automatic circulation of cold air
6 The non-clogging drain
These six big features make it the biggest refrigerator value in the world
Furniture Dealers C. O. FUSS & SON, TANEYTOWN, MD. Funeral Directors

THE TORIC LENS



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

Bifocals made to suit you, at low prices.
If you want cheap Reading and Sewing Glasses, we have them at 50c a Pair—the same as other Opticians are advertising as specials at \$1.00.

It will pay you to see us!
CHAS. E. KNIGHT,
Jeweler and Optician,
TANEYTOWN, - - - MD. 2-21-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE!

We hereby give notice to the public that an attorney has examined the deeds to our property since 1854, and finds there is reserved to it a wagon road 10 ft wide along the land of Herbert Humbert to the County road leading from Taneytown to Gettysburg, "for the use of Lewis Hyser and assigns forever." Besides, the free use of this road for more than twenty years, would also give title. This notice is given that all may know, and take proper warning, that the above are facts, and that we mean to defend our rights.

GREENBURY NULL AND WIFE. 6-15-31

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Wheat..... 2.60@2.60
Corn..... 1.60@1.65
Rye..... 1.60@1.65
Cats..... 50@50
Timothy Hay..... 12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay..... 8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw..... 10.00@10.00

Baltimore Markets

Corrected Weekly
Wheat..... 2.75@2.75
Corn..... 1.75@1.65
Oats..... 66@67
Rye..... 1.80@2.00
Hay, Timothy..... 18.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed..... 17.50@18.00
Hay, Clover..... 16.00@17.00

