

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

An effort to put through a Bond issue for Carroll County, for the improvement of the public schools, was defeated for the present, on motion of Senator Williams, of Cecil, who raised the point out that as this was not an issue growing out of the war, it was out of order.

Melville A. Schauk, 23 years old, of Statewood, this county, was fatally injured at Division and Laurens Streets, Baltimore, Thursday afternoon, when his motorcycle was struck by an automobile. He died an hour later at the Union Protestant Infirmary. The car was driven by Joseph Brown, colored, who has been held for the action of the coroner.

Peas and strawberries have been glutting the Baltimore markets, this week, and prices have been very low. Over-production is assigned as the chief cause, while the growers charge a combine on the part of packing houses. Potatoes are still holding up, but a big drop is looked for very soon.

The Billy Sunday campaign, just ended in New York, resulted in net free-will offerings amounting to over \$114,000, which will be given to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. During his two week's stay, he preached 131 sermons to approximately 1,250,000 persons, and the number of "trail hikers" will exceed 98,000. He will go to Los Angeles, Cal., for his next effort, after taking a rest at Winona Lake, Indiana.

When he learned that the money he had subscribed for a Liberty Loan Bond would be used in a war against his native country, Adolf Gustav Ernest Weiklemann, of York, went before a local Alderman and demanded that he be released from his obligation. Weiklemann's subscription has been cancelled. Weiklemann was a sailor on a German ship which was interned in Boston harbor about 16 months ago. He is now employed at a local chain plant. He says he did not know when he signed the bond that the money would be used to help in the war against his relatives and friends.

The June Farm and Fireside says: "So short are the food stocks in Europe, that if the war were to end this summer it would be a year or more before the shortage could be made up and conditions brought back to those where demands for American food supplies were normal. In other words the farmers and food producers of the United States, so far as can be discerned here, may reasonably expect heavy demand for foodstuffs for export this year whether the war goes on or not. They may expect it next year even if peace comes. And if the war goes on indefinitely, there will be demand for more than this country can produce."

Robert A. Winebrener, who gave his age as 52 and residence at Woodsboro, took out a marriage license several days ago at the office of the clerk to the Circuit Court to marry Minnie Grimes, of LeGore. That he acted hastily and without consulting the other interested party is evidenced from the following letter received by Clerk, Eli G. Haugh, from Mrs. Grimes: "I think this a big scandal and disgrace on my name that you issued license in my name and I knew nothing about it. I honor and respect my husband too much for that and did not talk to this man but once and spoke to him twice as I passed him and he was drunk. Now, when I want a license I will tell you myself and I want his published. I know no more about this man than if I would have been in Germany."

Mrs. T. F. Crumrine, of Manchester, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Crumrine, to Rev. George E. Sheffer, of Pleasant Street, Hanover. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's mother the early part of September. Miss Crumrine is a graduate of the Manchester High School of the class of 1914, and a graduate of the Garfield Training School for nurses of Washington, D. C., of this year's class. Rev. Sheffer is a graduate of the York school of Business, York County Academy, Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg of the class of 1912 and of the Seminary of 1915. For the past two years he has been pastor of the West Manheim Lutheran Church.

Jesse I. Renner, Milton O. Lawyer, and Calvin Rice, residing near New Midway, have filed a petition in Court through Leo Weinberg, their attorney, against the Woodsboro and Double Pipe Creek Turnpike Company, asking the Court to condemn the road and forfeit its right to collect tolls until it is put in proper repair. The Company operates and owns the road running from Woodsboro to Detour, formerly known as Pipe Creek. The bill alleges that there are two toll gates on the road, but that the Company has neglected to keep in order and repair but has permitted it to get into a "deplorable and intolerable condition." It is further alleged that the roadbed is washed away in places and that it is torn up in many places. The side drains, it is alleged are entirely closed, and water stands in the middle of the pike in many places.

RED CROSS WANTS \$100,000,000 FOR RELIEF FUND.

The American Red Cross movement solicits a contribution of \$100,000,000 to aid it in its great work connected with war relief. This is an object, the worthiness of which can not be questioned. It does relief work through a world-wide organization, that is a noble work, but faintly describes it, and the great trouble is, our people do not realize the situation, but must be made realize it as soon as possible.

The most stupendous and appealing call in the history of the world to aid suffering humanity confronts our Red Cross. Millions of men who have been fighting for liberty lie dead or wounded; millions of women and children are homeless and helpless; hundreds of towns and villages have been destroyed; disease and distress are rampant.

Up to now, our own people have not suffered. While Europe has been pouring out her lifeblood, America has experienced a prosperity she had never known before.

But now we ourselves are in this gigantic war. We now see that the struggle against autocracy and tyranny which our Allies have been making is and has from the first been, in reality, no less our struggle than theirs. We ourselves must now share the suffering which they have endured; we, too, must bear the burdens and we must do our part in a real way.

THE RECORD would like to help the people to do their part, and will gladly receive subscriptions, small or large, and forward them to headquarters. All receipts will be publicly acknowledged.

We have been requested strongly by the War Council appointed by the President to co-operate in this work, and shall be glad to do so—not for a week or two, but during the continuance of the war. The only thing we can do is to appeal to the generosity of our patrons.

A Letter from Camp Niagara.

The following is a portion of a letter from John Slagen, Camp Niagara, N. Y., to his father Prof. H. E. Slagen, of Lancaster, Pa., well known in Taneytown. We regret our lack of space to give the whole letter.

Since I have been to Canada, I wouldn't think of settling down and not getting into the war. When I saw what they have suffered and are going through for what they think is right, I realized that it is the duty of every one of us to do all we can.

When I talk to a young fellow with both legs off, one arm off, a piece of his skull blown off, a piece of steel in his back, and other parts of his body ruined, and with the prospect of going on the operating table this week for decaying bone, and still happy and not in the least sorry that he "did his bit," I can see that we aren't doing so very much after all, and I am willing to take any thing that may be coming to me. I would much rather be killed than butchered the way some of those boys are but they are glad to be alive.

I certainly have lost all respect for Germans both male and female. When Canadian prisoners were taken through Germany to be exchanged in Switzerland, they had to be surrounded with calvary, for the German women lined the streets and roads and they best to kill them. German nurses would spit in a glass of water before giving it to a wounded Canadian. One boy was shot in the eye and captured and the German doctors tore his eyeball out with their fingers instead of giving him an anesthetic and operating. Another boy broke his leg and was captured and they deliberately set one bone on top of the other so as to make one leg three or four inches shorter than the other. Our doctors have re-broken it and inserted a piece of bone so that it may be all right again.

I've seen men absolutely ruined by gas. One fellow told me that at first they took pity on the "bosches" but after they began to capture trenches and found their comrades, who had been taken prisoners, crucified and horribly butchered, they lost all control of themselves. Their colonel told them not to take prisoners, for every German prisoner is another to be killed twenty years from now.

Physicians Needed at Home.

The expressed desire of the War Department is for 300 physicians and surgeons from Maryland, just about half of which have responded, and it is intimated that unless the other half volunteers, force will be used, the age limit being 55 years. The likelihood is that there is no great surplus of physicians in Maryland, and taking away so great a number as 300 means a great deal to the resident population of the state—to women and children, to persons whose lives, perhaps, depend on prompt medical and surgical treatment.

This shortage is not so much a case of "slacking" for the "almighty dollar"—as we have seen it intimated—nor a proper charge against the patriotism of physicians, as it is a recognition on their part of the strong call of humanity at home and in peaceful pursuits for medical aid. It is a pretty serious step to strip a country of its physicians, whose places can not be filled, even for the purpose of equipping an army. Mechanics, and almost any class of men, can be better spared out of a community than the medical men, and for this reason the draft should not be resorted to.

Anton Lang, the "Christ" in the celebrated Oberammergau Passion play, has been called into service in the German army.

THE SPECIAL SESSION MAY END THIS WEEK

The War Loan Bill Passed After a Factional Fight.

The Legislature wrangled until Wednesday over the \$1,000,000 war loan proposition, especially with reference to the Committee to spend it, the bill originally containing the provision that the Board of Public Works—have charge of it. The opposition, made up of both Democrats and Republicans, selected a committee to be named in the bill, which was defeated and finally withdrawn, the Governor agreeing to name the following disbursing commission of three Democrats and two Republicans—Gen. Carl R. Gray, of Baltimore; Judge Hammond Urner, of Frederick; Stevenson A. Williams, of Harford; Frank A. Furst, of Baltimore; James C. Legg, of Baltimore; and State Comptroller McMullen, and State Treasurer Dennis.

The fight over the issue was partly factional in the Governor's party, and the Republicans split between the two factions and also displayed some of their own differences.

A Republican effort to reduce the loan to \$500,000, was voted down.

The following measures were passed on Wednesday:

Providing for successive legal holidays. Joint resolution pledging resources of state to federal government and establishing permanent power. Extension of judgements, etc., of absent soldiers and sailors. Suspension of proceedings on law against men engaged in military and naval service against property of absent sailors and soldiers.

The "bone dry" bill of Prince George's County is likely to be passed.

The Suffrage Bill, giving partial voting to women, seems likely to lose out in the House.

The working of the child labor law, during the war, will not be suspended.

The bill, authorizing the use of prison labor on roads and public works, was passed.

The Tax Rate for 1917.

The only change in the tax rate is in the State rate, which advances from 32 1-3 to 36 5-12 cents on the \$100.

The levy for the county is 88 cents on the \$100 divided as follows:

40 cents for public schools.

10 cents for courts, magistrates and officers' salaries.

8 cents for county home, paupers and insane.

11 cents for large bridges and macadam roads.

10 cents for county roads and small bridges.

4 cents for registration and elections.

2 cents for county jail.

1 cent for collection of taxes.

1 cent for miscellaneous.

1 cent for board of health.

The board appointed O. Edward Dodder tax collector for State and county taxes. His bond was fixed at \$160,000.

The Bond Issue Oversubscribed.

The Liberty Loan Bond issue has been oversubscribed to an immense sum—over \$800,000,000. It will therefore be necessary to cut the subscriptions down, almost one half, and those who do not get their bonds this time, can wait for the next loan which will follow if the war continues. It is thought that the surplus subscriptions—those taken "on sale" by banks, and by wealthy men and corporations—will be cut the hardest, and the smaller individual subscriptions supplied first, as it is considered desirable to have the bonds distributed as widely as possible.

The strange thing about the bond sale is, that it was considered a doubtful success, even up to the last few days, and unusual efforts were made to "boost" it—almost frantic appeals, and some pressure. The result, therefore, is highly gratifying to the administration.

STATEMENTS.

We have sent out statements, this week, to advertisers and others, pretty generally. As next week closes our business year, we will be glad to have prompt settlement of all accounts, whether statement has been sent in all cases, or not. A large number of subscriptions expire in July, which we trust will be renewed promptly and paid in advance.

Marriage Licenses.

Wesley A. Pickens, Easley, S. C., and Margaret Ruth Gist, Westminster.

Walter L. Shettle, of Medford, and Emma R. Brown, Pleasant Valley.

Harvey R. Ward and Elenora Cress both of Carrollton.

Roscoe M. Hyde and Virginia B. Lynn, both of New Windsor.

Oden S. Bowie, of Ollea, and Helen J. Hewitt, of Ellicott City.

Nathan C. Hoobs and Gertrude S. Hood, both of Sykesville.

To stimulate recruiting for the United States Army, in order that President Wilson's call for 70,000 men might be met, Capt. Henry J. McKenney, in charge of the Baltimore station, has deputized all first, second, third and fourth class postmasters in his district as recruiting masters. These officials have been supplied with information relative to the work expected of them.

Some Probable Exemption Rules.

Washington, June 19th.—America's armies will be made up of the finest physical manhood of the nation. Army surgeons today estimated that nearly 40 per-cent. of the men brought to the colors by selective draft will be rejected on the first physical scrutiny, so severe are the examinations. Nearly 1,000,000 must be drawn to get the 625,000 for the first levy. At present the rejections in the regular army average 40 to 60 per-cent. of the applicants.

After undergoing the severe examinations imposed by the army surgeons the chosen ones will form the best army physically in the world. In no other army are the physical requirements so hard to meet. Even Germany's vaunted armies are picked on a less stringent scale of requirements. Here are the general requirements for the army:

Height, not less than five feet four inches, nor more than six feet.

Weight, not less than 128 pounds or more than 190.

Lungs and heart must be well nigh perfect. Any heart "murmur" disqualifies.

Hearing and sight must be good. Color blindness is not necessarily a disqualification.

Chronic diseases or mental disorders cause rejection.

Loss of fingers, toes or an ear are disqualifications.

Flat feet or deformed feet are also causes for rejection.

The surgeons examine closely for any affections of the kidneys or chest. At least four molar teeth are necessary.

The thorough examination usually consumes more than an hour.

"This war will be won by young men," said an official of the medical corps. "That's why we will win—we've got the most and the best young men."

Gettysburg Camp Will Likely Cost a Million a Month.

The great cost of being "at war" is shown in the following clipping from the Gettysburg Star, of last week. It also indicates why food costs are high, and why labor is scarce.

"With the breaking up of the two original regiments that came to camp at Gettysburg into the units that will form the six full regiments, and with the prospects of recruits coming in at once the real work of the encampment will soon be under full sway."

Thus far the department of the Quartermaster has been the busiest place around the town. The work of providing locations and the subsistence of the growing army of men is done here and the latter feature is one which must be carried on with a thoroughness that will admit of no delays or disappointments. The office of the Chief Quartermaster is in the Stallsmith building, York Street, and the trained officers in charge are dealing with figures in subsistence for man and beast, and for necessities in camp operation that reaches astonishing totals.

Great quantities of provisions are now stored in warehouses in town and an idea of the volume of business expected may be had from an estimate which indicates that the probable expenditures of the Quartermaster's office alone will run at about one million dollars each month that the camp is in full operation. Military law requires that these supplies be purchased on the basis of competitive bidding.

Liquor Advertisements Unlawful.

After July 1st., it will be unlawful to circulate through the mails in Carroll County any newspapers, circular, magazine or other devices carrying advertisements for intoxicating liquors. The newspapers of Baltimore will be compelled to cut out these advertisements from all papers that come into this county, if the mail is used for any of them and that chap over at North Branch, with "all the leading Brands" will be compelled to seek some other means of inviting the people to "take a trip on Bowers' bus to see your old friend." At least he will have to cease naming his whiskies and cordials. The Anti-Saloon League serves notice that violating the law will be prosecuted to the fullest extent.—Hamstead Enterprise.

New Cure for Drug Habit.

Psychiatrists of Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, have, after many months of tests and experiments, completed a new and almost immediately effective cure for the drug habit.

Owing to the reticence of those who have been working on this problem for many months nothing definite as to the exact nature of the treatment has been announced. In fact, it is understood that because of the magnitude and tremendous importance of the new method of treatment for those addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs, it is being subject to exhaustive tests before there is to be any claims advanced for it. Thus far, however, it is understood that the Hopkins physicians are more than gratified with the results of their experiments and are confident they have made one of the most forward steps taken in this direction in many years.

This special treatment consists, it is said, of suddenly withdrawing the drug without, however, causing the terrible suffering and the collapse of the patient which has hitherto attended the complete removal of the drug from the system of the victim without first gradually diminishing the doses. The desire for the narcotics is stopped at the same time as the supply is cut off, and the real value of the discovery is not temporary in its nature, but is lasting and permanent.

THE FOOD CONTROL BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

Opposition to it Will Likely Compel Many Amendments.

Washington, June 19.—While both branches of Congress continued debate on the Government's Food Control bill today, Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, spent four hours at the Capitol emphasizing to a score of Senators gathered informally to hear him, the vital importance of the legislation to success in the war.

Under sharp and argumentative questioning by a group headed by Senators Gore, Reed and Vardaman, outlining his plans for conserving the nation's food supply, increasing production and cutting off the excessive profits of speculators. He did not conclude and will return to the Capitol Friday for further examination in an effort to clear up Congressional and public misconceptions and hasten action.

Four basic measures of food control planned, Mr. Hoover said, were export regulation, control of distribution, including speculation, mobilization of America's women and men in a campaign for economy and against waste and participation of the state in administration work.

Federal commissions to control wheat, sugar and a few other "prime commodities" by regulation of production, storage, transportation and sale also were contemplated, he said, but instead of injuring farmers, as some have claimed, these things would benefit both producers and consumers without curtailment of middlemen's normal and fair profits.

Asserting that the Allies' food supply would be 40 per-cent. deficient even with America's food surplus assisting. Mr. Hoover said the deficiency must be made up by sacrificing abroad and economy here. Saving of 6 cents a day per capita in this country, he declared, would save \$2,000,000,000 while a 20 per-cent. saving in flour would give 100,000,000 bushels more to the Allies.

In this connection he told the Senators that speculators in flour alone had taken \$50,000,000 a month from the American public during the last five months.

"With righteous manufacturers and distributors' prices," he said, "the price of flour should not have been over \$9.00 a barrel. Yet it averages \$14.00. In the last five months \$250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributors."

Mr. Hoover said that with all wheat imported, bread prices in Belgium were 60 per-cent. less than in New York City, while those in England and France were 30 to 40 per-cent. lower, with producers realizing the same prices.

"We now have a high cost of living," he continued, "beyond the abilities of certain sections of the population to withstand and to secure proper nourishment from the wage levels. Unless we can ameliorate this condition, and unless we can prevent further advances in price, we must confront further an entire rearrangement of the wage level with all the hardships and social disturbances which necessarily follow. We shall in this turmoil experience a large loss in national efficiency at a time when we can least afford to lose the energies of a single man."

"We propose to mobilize a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in this country in order that we may reduce national waste. If democracy is worth anything, we can do these things by co-operation. If it cannot be done, it is better that we accept German domination and confess the failure of our political ideas."

Senators Gore, Reed and Vardaman plied Mr. Hoover with questions in such fashion that he told them with some emphasis that he had not asked Congress to do anything, although he believed the proposed legislation vital to the conduct of the law. The opposing Senators contended that the bill would reach into infinite avenues of American life, disturb business, take property without compensation and embark upon an enterprise of varied dangers.

Senator Reed plans to speak virtually all day tomorrow in opposition to the bill, and a dozen other Senators are preparing speeches which will insure continuance of general discussion until the middle of next week.

Representative Gillett told the House that when he first read the bill he was staggered by its provisions. "It belonged to the school," he said, "which has believed in the law of supply and demand. But it now is obvious that he law of supply and demand will not meet this situation. The demand is far greater than the supply, and the demand will continue. Hoarders can command any price they please. There is a new situation to which my old beliefs do not apply."

Representative Haugen, of Iowa, and former Speaker Cannon led the fight for the inclusion of shoes, clothing, farm machinery and cottonseed in the list of controllable articles. An attempt by Representative Scott, of Iowa, to inject a gasoline and fuel oil amendment into the bill failed, but Representative Lever said one would be put in later.

A picture of England reduced to submission by starvation, Germany taking over the British fleet as her first peace demand, the United States fleet swept from the sea in a week by the combined navy and this country resisting invaders from Canada

and sea was drawn by Representative Fess, of Ohio, in supporting the bill. He insisted that feeding England was the greatest problem confronting this country and that it could only be accomplished by defeating the submarine and keeping a ship lane open between the United States and England.

Senator Sherman led off in opposition to the bill. He charged that he bill was especially aimed at farmers. City dwellers and labor unions, he declared, were its principal advocates. "This Senate and House," he shouted, "will pass anything that any labor union endeavors to thrust upon them, right or wrong. Organized labor controls legislation in this administration and dictates to Senators, while the farmers are unorganized."

Senator Sherman said he would vote for legislation to prohibit manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating beverages, but would vote against he bill unless its "blanket" powers were eliminated.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Ivan L. Hoff, assignee of mortgagee to The Westminster Savings Bank, conveys a lot of land, for \$2,150.

Mary E. Otto and husband, to David J. Roop, et al., trustees, convey 96 6-10 square rods, for \$60.50.

Nathan O. Warfield et al., to James A. Jenkins and wife, convey 2 acres, for \$625.

Lloyd W. Grimes to S. C. Beall and husband, conveys 7 acres, for \$5.

Sarah McKinney, et al., to Francis Neal Parke, convey 23,520 square ft. for \$1.

Francis Neal Parke to Robert S. McKinney and wife, convey 23,520 square feet, for \$1.

James C. Wilson and wife, to Geo. R. Staub, convey 1 1/4 acres, for \$375.

Clarence G. Orendorff to Mary Lefert, conveys 6 acres, for \$1,000.

Horatio T. Wantz assignee, to Jno. T. Stonesifer and wife, conveys 11 1/4 acres, for \$810.

J. Frank Snitzer and wife, to Mordecia V. Boring, convey 3 parcels, for \$10.00.

David H. Kaltrider, et al., to Jno. T. Stonesifer and wife, convey 1 1/4 acres, for \$100.

Merville L. Bowers to Charles P. Riffle and wife, convey 2 acres, for \$215.

Ruth A. Williams and husband to Johnson Wright, convey 13,580 sq. feet, for \$1,200.

Carroll Oak and Tanning Co., to W. M. R. Company, 3/4 of an acre, for \$100.

Unwise Advertising.

We frequently have applications for advertising, involving questions of personal quarrels, or differences, to the extent of mentioning names of individuals. We prefer not to publish such matters, even at regular advertising rates, as a newspaper is not a clearing house for the settlement of private affairs, and usually such publications make trouble, rather than lessening it. We therefore state, publicly, that while the Record wants all the legitimate advertising relating to the community, it does not want to go beyond that limit, and will not do so, knowingly.

PLEASE BE EARLY.

This "please" refers to a good many people—to our Correspondents, to our advertisers—to all who have business with us. We are getting too much copy as late as Thursday evening, and Friday morning, and sometimes late Friday morning. We can handle some of this, of course, but too many are depending on this, and we do not know just what rule to make to remedy the trouble. Please help us by being earlier.

Progress of Navy Recruits.

Maryland's second campaign for Navy Recruits is progressing satisfactorily, though not with the degree of intensity that marked the recent "drive" when 800 were enlisted from this State in response to the President's first call for volunteers. Lieutenant P. L. Wilson, who conducted the recent "drive" and inaugurated plans for the second campaign, has been detached from the Maryland Recruiting District and assigned to other duties under confidential orders. The Maryland District is now under the command of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) M. A. Leahy, Retired. Mr. Leahy was called back into active service at the outbreak of the war and assisted Lieutenant Wilson before the latter was detached for other duties.

During the week ending June 7th., 70 young men were enlisted at the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore. These recruits came from all over the State, a large number of them having been sent from the sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

The Maryland recruiting authorities for the Navy continue to point out to the young men of the State, the excellent advantages offered in the Naval service of the country. Only a few days ago it was learned that two of the young men enlisted in the "drive" for 800 from Maryland, have been promoted to the petty-officer class, an unusually rapid promotion, showing what young men going into the Navy at this time can expect.

Minors desiring to enlist must obtain the written consent of their parents, or legal guardian, and in order that this may be properly done, forms have been prepared for this purpose by the Navy Department. These forms and full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so, and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision is to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on application after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd., 1917.

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



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

General Pershing is being "lionized" in England and France—and just think—it might have been Roosevelt. Some narrow escape, that!

No greater tribute has ever been paid to the value of newspaper publicity, than the success of the great sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. Without the free help of the newspapers, the trick would never have been half accomplished; but, we wonder whether they will do the same thing, over again, on the same terms?

Now it is proposed to tax the "profits" of newspapers, instead of raising postage rates, or taxing advertising income. That is the best proposition yet—for the newspapers—but we doubt its value as a revenue producing scheme. The average country newspaper will pay mighty little tax, on net profits, which is just what we think ought to be the case.

It is getting to be pretty stale advice—How to feed the Allies across the sea, by skipping ourselves. We can eat corn instead of wheat bread, cut out meat because meat is not good for us any way, and fix up any old kitchen scraps in appetizing ways—if our make-believe temperament is strong—and perhaps in course of time we can even learn to eat chopped hay garnished with snails—just so the Allies get enough, and prices are kept up in this country.

The most horrible acts of the long list of horrors of the European war, is the dropping of explosive bombs, indiscriminately, over cities and towns, which kill innocent people—women and children—as was the case with the aeroplane raid over London, last week. There is no other one thing that so disgusts the civilized world with Germany, as her warfare against women and children, the sinking of war relief and hospital ships, and her wanton destruction of churches.

Fighting Spirit Not Aroused.

It must be admitted that the United States has, as a whole, not yet warmed up greatly toward entry into the European war, but will unquestionably play an important part in it, nevertheless. The lukewarmness, however, must not be taken by some of the foreign powers, as a weakness, or disinclination on the part of this country to fight. This is not a land of "slackers," but it is a land that requires the proper combination of incentives to stir it up, and once this combination arrives, there will be no begging for recruits, nor enforce drafts, nor lagging responses to big war loans.

It was a big mistake, we think, not to have sent Roosevelt and his army to France. His going would have done more than any other one thing to waken up our militant sentiment, and to popularize the war. Even though there may have been very good reasons which led to the refusal of his offer, the country is not informed as to their weight, and the strong suspicion remains that there was "politics" in it. However that may be, let it be understood that this country can, and will, fight, when conditions arrive that appeal to the people, notwithstanding our strong preference as a Nation for peace.

Perhaps the best thing to arouse

this latent spirit would be some daring attack by the Germans directly against this country, and this is just what Germany is avoiding. It will be remembered that the latter has not, as yet, formally declared war against us, and has not even done us any great damage recently. There is policy in such a course, and Germany realizes it.

Another truth is, that this country is war-tired before entering into one. For fully two years, a large portion of our people have been bearing war burdens in war prices. More people, we think, have suffered than have profited, by advancing prices—abnormal prices for food, and for many other necessities—and "war" is not now a popular word, on that account. It would have been better, perhaps, for all concerned, had the United States followed England and France, from the outset. Our playing the manufacturer and merchant, for the profit of the few, has not brought us just what the country most needs—unity of mind and action—in order to show our real strength as a nation, and whether we will fight, or not.

The Inclination to "Scrap."

When neighbors conclude to be unneighborly, trouble is near at hand, and often long drawn out, like the "feuds" we occasionally read about in the Southern States, where enmities are handed down from father to son, and often include small armies of relations, breaking out, at times, into real battles and blood-shed. The origin of these "feuds" is simply what we know as a quarrel between neighbors, usually over some trifling difference.

These infactions of the rule of "peace, harmony and brotherly love," are lamentable affairs. They are apt to originate between people just because one or the other happens to be in a "touchy" humor, or, as we say, "grouchy," when the occasion occurs to add to unhealthy condition of mind. Given the proper attitude of mind, a dog fight can stir up a life-time of enmity, which, at another time, would not have ruffled one's serenity, but produced only good-humored comment.

It very frequently happens, too, that these "scraps" are brought about by meddlesome third-parties, who delight in making trouble; and, when a lawyer is found to encourage the affair, a mountain of worry and cost, as well as ill-will, is produced from a mole-hill of nothingness, which often involves a wide circle of friends and neighbors, and a large crop of reports and "they says" half of which are fabrications.

There are times when "silence is golden," and the control of temper a very valuable force. "Walking away" when temper suggests a quarrel, is a hard thing to do, but it has often been worth a fortune, and saved many a long reach of regrets; and incidentally so doing has prevented the payment of thousands of lawyer's fees and court expenses. Most of the things we "scrap" over, and go to court over, are too trivial for men of sound mind to take any consideration of at all.

What We Are Fighting Against.

If there are those who read the President's fine Flag Day address and still insist that they do not know what we are fighting for, then they are beyond the reach of demonstration or argument. His indictment of the German Government is complete. We were denied the right to be neutral. No form of insult or injury was spared to drive a nation with any self-respect to defend its honor by arms. German agents, some of them connected with the German Embassy at Washington, filled the land with spies, spread sedition among us, sought to destroy our industries and sought to deny us the use of the high seas on pain of death. The wonder is, not that we at last declared war, but that we were patient so long. It was impossible to tolerate a policy like this, unless, indeed, we were prepared to say that no invasion of our liberties justified force to protect them. That is, in fact, the sole plea left to pacifism. Were it tenable, there would be only one logical conclusion, that the rest of the world should yield to German domination without striking a blow. To state this conclusion is to refute it.

Yet, as the President points out in language burning with moral indignation, there is more than our own wrongs to be redressed in this conflict. He gives a vivid and convincing picture of what Germany has essayed to do and what she has already accomplished. He puts the blame rather upon the Government than upon the German people; but, although it is true in a sense that all these evils are due in the first place to the dominant military party, the nation as a whole has offered but a feeble resistance and must expect to suffer the consequences. No better summary of the German program could be wished for than that made by the President. He pictures in impressive language the

guile which has accompanied force—the plottings and the threats, the disregard of popular rights, the union by the strong hand of the races that wished to be independent and self-governing. Such aims seemed so preposterous that the statesmen of other nations did not take them seriously. Not until the war came was the full measure of the German menace realized. And here across the ocean it seemed incredible even after that.

How can there be peace with this enemy until an end has been made of ambitions so dangerous? How can we believe in the sincerity of a cry for peace that means only the keeping of the booty already won? No other answers to these questions are possible than those the President gives. It may be a new thing for our flag to go to Europe in war; but it is not a new cause to which it is devoted. If it has always flown for freedom on our soil, there is all the more reason why it should now be carried where freedom is in deadly peril. We cannot hold ourselves apart from our brethren who are fighting for all that we ourselves hold dear. We should deny our heritage if we did. Every patriotic American should respond from the heart to the President's appeal, should cherish an unalterable resolve that the purposes he so eloquently proclaims should be achieved at any cost.—Phila. Ledger.

Men Can't Be Geared Up Unless They Are Cheered Up.

In the July American Magazine, Sid says:

"I used to know a man who was a genius at taking the heart out of those who worked under him. He was the original kill-joy—a paragon of pessimism. He would roll over on anyone who showed enthusiasm, and flatten him out until he looked like a punctured toy balloon. I don't think he intended to do all the damage he wrought. He simply did not know any better.

"His specialty was criticism. The minute you approached him with a suggestion he got out his instruments and amputated your new idea. Then he bathed you with an antiseptic wash of gloomy words calculated to render you immune to the development of any fresh outpouring of inspiration. If someone did a good job in the office, this man, who happened to be the boss, would come around and cheer him up by telling how it could have been done better. He never even admitted that a good job had been done at all, but immediately set about to point out imperfections in the work. In this line, which was criticizing, he held the world's championship. If he had been present at the creation of the earth, which is said to have been put over quite cleverly in record time, he would have hinted that the thing could easily have been done in five days instead of six—and possibly by Friday noon, or in four and a half days, if certain precautions had been taken and if the work had been more efficiently laid out with a view to speed.

"The man about whom I write this heartfelt tribute to dead. While he lived he was about as popular as the hives. Nobody derived any benefit from him. But when he passed away he left behind him (in other minds) a thought. Here it is:

"If you have people working for you, one way to encourage them to do more and better work is occasionally to pick out instances where they have shown signs of ability and commend them. Any worker, particularly a young worker, is likely to be unable to discriminate always between his good work and his poor work. If you are his boss it is up to you to help him distinguish between the two. It is also up to you to take the young man in hand and explain to him why the good job is good and why the poor job is poor. In the first instance he will be hearing something pleasant and inspiring, and in the second instance he will be in a better mood to listen to you. You can also depend upon it that the man who is intelligently praised for a good piece of work will try to duplicate that work so that he may earn more praise.

"These gloomy boys—like the one I have characterized above—keep an office so dark with their doubts that nobody can see where to go."

The Flag and What It Stands For.

The universal display of the Stars and Stripes on home and store and factory cannot but have its inspiring effect, not alone upon the minds of those who need no spur to their patriotism, but upon all who see it and ponder upon its meaning. There is, however, a not inconsiderable proportion of the population who still fail to realize that for which the flag stands at this particular crisis in the world's affairs, and to reach these it is not enough to show the national colors. Every time a new flag is raised over a great business or manufacturing establishment the event ought to be signalized by special ceremonies. This is being done more and more in Philadelphia, and it is a practice

to be warmly commended. In the military and naval services the raising and lowering of the standard at morning and evening is made a function, attendance upon which is compulsory. There is a good reason for this, and it ought not to be impossible to plan to have similar observances in every large establishment where the flag is shown. This need not be made a mere meaningless formality, but the occasion for emphasizing the fact that the flag stands, in an especial sense at this emergency, for all those things which America holds dear—liberty without license, self-government, respect for law and the maintenance of justice and equity.—Public Ledger.

What That War Will Do for Us.

A writer in the July Woman's Home Companion says:

"War is costly; war is terrible. Yet to that nation which does its part manfully war brings certain compensations.

"The average man has a third of his lung capacity which he never uses. Only under the strain of some great emotion does he learn to use his full lung power.

"What is true of men is true of nations also. Only out of the strain of great crises do they come to their fullest capacity for life and work.

"We shall come out of the war a poorer people, a more solemn people, but a people that has learned in the hardest school in the world the lessons of discipline, and of frugality, and self-denial and thrift."

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.

Advertisement

The Naval Service.

The life of a sailor—and particularly the life on a man-of-war, with its adventures, ever-changing scenes, new countries, new people, following the sea from port to port, from one ocean to another, has always appealed strongly to the imagination of men of spirit. In the record of the deeds of the men of the United States Navy from John Paul Jones to Admiral Dewey, the young American can find the highest inspiration; for our Navy, both in time of war and peace, has played a great honorable, and often glorious part in the history of the country. The Navy has been throughout its entire existence a service of high ideals; and its unbroken record of great and worthy achievement, of duty well done, has been due to the high standard set for officers and men in the beginning and maintained ever since. This standard was never higher than it is today; and any young American who thinks of going into the Navy may feel sure that, on enlisting, he will enter a service in which he may, and should, always feel a justifiable pride and of which the uniform is a badge of honor.

But, in addition to a chance of serving the country in a honorable position, a place in the Navy offers, as a livelihood, many advantages, such as steady employment; good, practical training; speedy promotion; provision for old age; a healthful life; an opportunity for travel and education. The pay is graded according to a man's skill and length of service and compares favorably with that of highly paid labor in civil life. Indeed, when it is remembered that a blue-jacket's pay is nearly clear of all living expenses, it is doubtful that, in ordinary times, there is any class of workmen better paid than the enlisted men of the Navy.

Any man who wishes to enlist must, of course, come up to the requirements of the Navy, in character, in physique, in education and in ability. He must earn his advancement; if he is without skill or experience in any trade, he must (and should) be willing to start at the bottom and work up a grade at a time, as thousands of others like him have done.

Full particulars of Navy enlistment can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.—Copy Prepared by U. S. Recruiting Station, Baltimore.

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 Enyeart, 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."

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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.

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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, Percale, and Madras Shirts, at from 50c to \$2.50.

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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.

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,824.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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Poultry Farming

MAKING POULTRY PAY.

Systematic Culling of Flocks Would Increase Food Supply.

The statement made at the recent agricultural conference at St. Louis that the poultry products of the United States could be doubled within a year means that if everybody in a position to help did his part \$800,000,000 worth of food would be added to our supply this year, according to the United States department of agriculture.

This includes both meat for the table and eggs. Very few farmers practice a systematic plan of disposing of their fowls after they have ceased to be productive, although it is well known that fowls of the heavier breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year and



FEEDING CHICKENS UNDER WIRE NETTING TO PROTECT THEM FROM OTHER FOWLS.

that this holds true of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, at the end of their third laying year. Consequently, if efforts were made to dispose of all females when their best laying days were over a large quantity of poultry meat would be placed on the market. All poorly developed chickens should likewise be culled out and used as meat. This way of disposing of unprofitable fowls would allow the farmer to feed his grain to younger and more productive fowls.

Caponizing the cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes will not only increase their size, but will place a more desirable poultry meat on the market. Another practice that should be adopted more widely is that of fattening all chickens that are to be marketed before they leave the farm. This can be done easily by confining the birds for a week or ten days and feeding them a good fattening ration. They will come to market then in better condition, and the farmer will receive a profit for their added weight.

The greater production of turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas, all of which can be profitably raised and a ready market found in most sections, would increase the supply of poultry meat considerably. The production of ducks especially should be emphasized at this time because of the rapidity with which they grow. Ducks of most of the meat breeds, properly fed and managed, frequently weigh from five to six pounds at ten weeks of age. It is estimated by poultrymen making a specialty of growing ducks that the feed cost per pound of producing duck meat ranges from 8 cents to 12 cents, depending upon the current prices of grain and other feeds.

Cost of Keeping Chickens.

The actual economy secured by the keeping of a small flock of chickens depends primarily upon their egg production, and this in turn is largely a matter of care. Under favorable conditions, however, it is estimated that 150 eggs the first year and 120 the second is a fair return from the ordinary hen. On the other hand, at least 25 to 50 cents a year must be expended for grain and other feeds, the exact amount depending upon the quantity of table scraps and green and insect food available. Where all the feed must be purchased from \$1 to \$1.25 is allowed.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Turkeys on the Farm.

A more profitable side line than turkeys for the farmer can hardly be found for those situated on grain or stock farms, according to F. S. Jacoby, professor of poultry husbandry at the Ohio State university. Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm, the poult can generally pick up their own living. One light feed per day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient.

Hens on Range.

The hens out on range must be looked after. They are apt to hide their nests in some out of the way place, and in consequence many eggs are lost or never found until they have lost their value. Beware of the hidden nest, and above all things never market an egg that has been found outdoors; let the cook in your own kitchen test its quality.

CHICKEN CHATTER.

Honesty is the surest foundation upon which to build a poultry plant.

The best medicine for poultry is good care. Cleanliness, light, warmth, dry houses, sound feed and pure water are better than the whole list of remedies.

Pullets hatched in the spring can be induced to lay more abundantly in the winter if they are properly fed, housed and handled.

Poultry is one of the most quickly produced and cheapest elements of the food supply.

Keep rubbish cleared up around the chicken coops, as rats always seek such places and are terribly destructive.

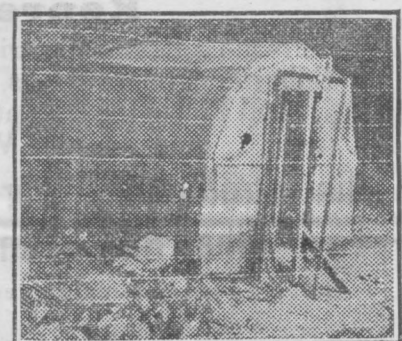
POULTRY IN BACK YARD.

With Proper Care a Small Flock Can Be Made Profitable.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

From twelve to twenty-five hens are sufficient to provide the ordinary family with enough eggs and meat to render the keeping of the birds worth while. The amount of outdoor space the flock will require may be estimated at about twenty-five square feet for each bird. There are instances in which chickens have thrived with much less than this, but unless the soil is especially favorable and the birds receive unusually good care crowding is likely to prove unprofitable.

While it is possible to get along with twenty-five square feet per bird, a larger space affording more green and insect food is very desirable. For one thing, the ordinary poultry keeper wishes to perpetuate his flock, and the raising of young chickens requires as much land as the keeping of mature hens. After she is two years old the best laying days of the average hen are over, and it usually pays to get rid of her. This means that half the flock must be renewed each year. Since as many cockerels as pullets will be hatched and a certain percentage are certain to die, it is customary to hatch each year a few more chickens than there are hens in the flock. With a flock of twenty-five, for example, about thirty chickens should be raised. The same space must be allowed for these as for the laying hens. The cockerels are consumed through the season, being



TWO PIANO BOXES TURNED INTO ONE CHICKEN HOUSE.

used either as broilers when they are about three months old, as fliers or as roasters.

It is also most desirable as a precaution against disease to divide the available area into two plots. On one of these the chickens are allowed to range while a green crop—wheat or oats for example—is being grown for them on the other. The preliminary turning under the soil, the green crop and freedom from chickens for a period serve to prevent the land from becoming contaminated.

Additional range, with the advantage of a large supply of insect feed for the birds, may sometimes be obtained where a vegetable garden is maintained. At different times in the growing season there are areas in the garden which are either idle or occupied only by crops that the hens will not touch. The birds, confined from these with the aid of a portable fence, benefit without injury to the vegetables.

An important item to be considered by those thinking of maintaining a home flock is the cost of the house. For some part of the year at least in almost every section of the United States chickens require the shelter of a tight, dry building. In planning the house approximately four or five feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. The height may be determined by the convenience of the operator, for the birds themselves need only two or three feet. Such low houses, however, are very difficult to clean and in consequence are likely to be neglected. It is better to build them so high that a man may work in them without discomfort.

A not uncommon device is to use a piano box for a chicken house. The cost of these houses depends largely upon circumstances, though no estimate can be given. It may be possible to find one the owner will be glad to give away, and, on the other hand, one may have to pay \$1.50 or more for a box that is no better. By combining two piano boxes a very satisfactory shelter for a small flock can be made at little expense.

Culling the Poultry Flock.

The pullets to weed out are: Those that are backward in growth or those that feather poorly. Such pullets are lacking in constitutional vigor.

Those that have deformities, such as crooked breast or backbone. Such pullets would make poor layers because the egg producing organs are often pushed out of shape and restricted for room.

Those that are dull and listless and that show a disinclination to forage for part of their food.

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.

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You Must Cure Yourself.

I do not care how many licensed physicians there are in the world; I do not care how many drugs and how many drug stores there may be in the town; I care not how many schools of medicine there may be. I say unto all you persons who are sick and ill that you will never be cured by licensed medicine. The doctors never will and never can cure you. Drugs never cure. You must cure yourself. And if you have not the will power and the courage to reform the conduct that made you ill you are already a goner. Nothing can aid you, not even nature. "Medicus sanat; natura curat." This is the Latin of the medical schools. The doctor sanitates, but nature alone can cure. And nothing in nature can cure you but your own conduct—by reformation, by resorting to the right food and the right drink.

It is up to you whether you are to be an invalid all your life or a well man—a well woman.

It is a question of personal morals, individual ethics.—C. F. in Los Angeles Times.

Abolish Fahrenheit?

There is a growing crusade against the Fahrenheit thermometer used in all English speaking countries, and the plea is made that the Centigrade thermometer be employed in its place. The Centigrade is used for nearly all scientific purposes and is decidedly superior to the Fahrenheit, but the latter is in familiar use among the great mass of people who use heat measuring instruments.

Practically all English speaking people use the Fahrenheit scale, even with all its inconveniences, and people who imagine that they can effect a change by an act of congress reckon without authority. Nothing is more difficult than to change the established habits of a people, a truth which will slowly dawn upon the enthusiast who undertakes to change the meteorology of a nation.—Locomotive Engineering.

War and Human Nature.

Referring to the oft repeated claim that there can be no such thing as universal peace, because war is a phase of human nature—that men always have and always will fight, Dr. Frank Crane thus speaks: "War, human nature! Yes, as leprosy is human nature, or tuberculosis, or epilepsy, or homicidal madness! As demons in hell, in human shape, are human beings." The idea that men of sense will justify war because it is human nature would fit them for the lunatic asylum. And then the doctor goes on to say: "Give human nature a chance. Let the people manage their governments and war will speedily cease forever."

And that's true too. It is despicable the way some people will blame human nature for war. By that argument every crime could be justified.—Ohio State Journal.

Garden Soil.

Test your garden soil for acidity. Procure a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at a drug store. Make a slit or incision in the damp soil, put in paper two-thirds its length and leave it for a half hour. If the change of color is to red or deep pink your soil needs heavy liming. If there is no change of color liming will be of little value.

If garden soil is heavy, or "hungry"—that is, harsh and lacking in humus—give it plenty of well rotted stable manure. Nothing could be better. If the soil is in excellent physical condition bone meal with the addition of a little potash will supply the plant food necessary for any ordinary crop of plants or mere annual growth.

Something In Your Eye.

Foreign bodies in the eye, if they have not penetrated any part of the eyeball, are best removed by pulling the lid away from the eyeball with the fingers, so that the tears will flow and wash the particle away. Never rub the eye. When the eyeball is penetrated you cannot see an oculist too quickly.

The Practical Girl.

He—You are the prettiest girl I ever saw. She—That sounds all right, but I don't know how much the compliment is worth until you tell me how many pretty girls you have seen.

Sad Fate.

"I hear Adele has gone into comic opera." "There was always something supremely sad about the girl."—Life.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Heartburn. Heartburn is due to hyperacidity or excess of acid secretion in the stomach. This interferes with digestion by preventing the proper digestion of starch, and in this condition acid foods and sugar are especially irritating. It can be relieved, but not corrected, by the use of alkaline drugs. Bicarbonate of soda and similar remedies may be taken for temporary relief. Acid foods should be avoided. Baked potato is alkaline and is usually acceptable in such cases. The food should be thoroughly mixed with saliva and should be confined for a time to stale bread, potatoes and a small amount of beans in some cases. The mental state is frequently an important factor in the cause and correction of the malady, but lack of proper exercise is the principal cause. Systematic exercise, including walking, should be adopted gradually and followed regularly. The simpler the diet the better.



A creed of the Open Road—To live our highest in all things that pertain to us, and to lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

ASPARAGUS AS A TONIC.

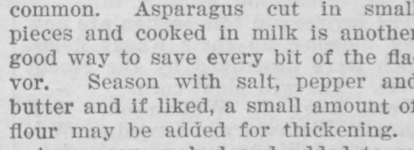
Asparagus as well as many other green, tender vegetables not only adds variety and flavor to various dishes, but supplies ballast to cleanse the digestive tract and mineral salts to stimulate the various functions and remove waste. An old Roman proverb

was, "Let it be done quicker than you would boil asparagus," which discovery years ago has not been improved upon. This tender, highly prized vegetable should be cooked quickly to hold all its fine flavor and lose as little of its salts as possible. The best method to have the whole stalk well cooked at once is to put the bunches well tied into a deep pan, an old-fashioned tin coffee pot is an ideal dish, as the asparagus then will stand upright. The best sauce for asparagus is perhaps plain melted butter. Dipping the stalks into the butter and eaten as one does celery. The following sauce is rather difficult to make but is the best of all sauces for asparagus.

Mousseline Sauce.—Take a half cupful of butter, three egg yolks, two and a half tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of paprika, and a fourth of a cupful of heavy cream. Cream four tablespoonfuls of the butter, beating the egg yolks in thoroughly, one at a time, then add the cream and salt and pepper. Set the mixture over hot water and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Then beat in the lemon juice and add the rest of the butter in small bits, beating with a whisk. Do not reheat.

Asparagus served in a rich white sauce served on toast is a dish most common. Asparagus cut in small pieces and cooked in milk is another good way to save every bit of the flavor. Season with salt, pepper and butter and if liked, a small amount of flour may be added for thickening. Asparagus cooked and added to an omelet is another good dish. Simply fold in a few tablespoonfuls of asparagus as the omelet goes into the pan. Poached eggs served with a white sauce and asparagus is another good dish. Serve the sauce on buttered toast with a poached egg on each.

Nellie Maxwell



People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Variety is the aim of most cooks, together with economy and palatability; we have three very important points to consider. The following dishes may prove suggestive:



Flaked Fish and Vegetable Hash.—Take equal parts of cold boiled potatoes, beets, carrots and

turnips finely chopped. Season to taste with paprika, celery salt and a quarter of a cupful of cream, season with a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and turn into a heated frying pan which has been greased with a tablespoonful of bacon fat. Stir the hash rapidly until well heated, roll and let brown, turn on to a hot platter as an omelet.

Eggs Scrambled With Dried Beef.—Cover six slices of dried beef with boiling water, let stand ten minutes, and drain; if not too salty this is not necessary; shred in small pieces. Beat two eggs slightly, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, and the beef. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the egg mixture and stir until of a creamy consistency.

Baked Rice With Cheese.—Put a cupful of rice into a quart of boiling water with 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt, cook for an hour or until soft. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three of flour, and when smooth add two cupfuls of hot milk; cook until smooth and thick, then add one cupful of finely cut cheese and mix lightly with the rice. Put into a buttered baking dish and cover with buttered crumbs. Brown and serve piping hot.

Pear Salad.—Place halves of canned pears on head lettuce served with the following: Two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar, salt, pepper and a bit of French mustard to taste. Roquefort cheese may be added, a tablespoonful or two mixed with the dressing, and the pears may be cut in strips and served on crisp watercress.

Vesuvius Eggs.—Toast slices of bread cut three-quarters of an inch thick. Butter them after trimming in squares. Heap high on each the stiffly beaten white of an egg and slip an unbroken yolk into the depression. Put into a hot oven and cook until the egg is set. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Nellie Maxwell

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

UNIONTOWN.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Weaver, spent several days in Washington, and attended the funeral of Mrs. Albert O. Fox, on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Cover, of Easton, returned with her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Singer, last week, and will remain some time.

Howard Hymiller and wife, of Harmons, were over Sunday guests at John E. Heck's. Miss Marian Heck returned home with them.

Mr. List, Harry Yingling and son, Elmer, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday at L. F. Eckard's.

Miss Jennie Davidson, of Baltimore, visited her father, Robert Davidson, the first of the week.

Children's-day Service, will be held in the M. P. Church, June 24, at 7:30 P. M., and in the Lutheran Church, Sunday, July 1, in the evening.

Our street had its first coat of oil, on Tuesday, for the season.

Miss A. Elizabeth Lewis, a student at W. M. College, is spending her vacation with her home folks at the M. P. Parsonage.

Mrs. Julia Trite and daughter, Miss Jennie, of Copperville, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle and daughter, Miriam, were in Berret, over Sunday.

BARK HILL.

The Church of God Sunday School will hold their annual Children's-day Service, next Sunday, at 2 P. M., and 7 P. M.; Preaching, at 10 A. M.

The farmers in this section are now busy plowing up their wheat fields, which were destroyed by the recent storm. The will plant corn.

Prof. Riley S. Williamson, Mrs. Laura Williamson and Grandma Williamson, of Westminster, were visitors in town, several days last week.

William Boston was a visitor in Westminster, during the past week.

Miss Hilda Rowe, was a visitor in Union Bridge, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. George Boston, was a visitor in Westminster, on Sunday, at the home of Prof. Riley S. Williamson.

The M. P. Church (colored) held a festival on their Church Lawn, on Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, were guests of Mrs. Ellen Rowe, on Sunday.

Birnie Wilson, of Frederick, was a visitor at his father's home, Charles Wilson, over Sunday.

Marcus Wolfe, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor at the home of his father, Edgar Wolfe, over Sunday.

Thomas Ralph Smith, gunner, one of the armed guard crew of the Steam-er Moreni, sunk by a German submarine, June 12th., is the son of Evan T. Smith, of Bark Hill. Mr. Smith has been in the U. S. Navy about sixteen years.

SILVER RUN.

Children's-day will be observed in St. Mary's Reformed Church, Sunday morning, June 24th., at 10 o'clock.

Ezra P. Bemiller is still very ill, at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Frock, Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Warehime, spent Sunday at Gettysburg, and on their return visited the Hoffman Orphanage.

The Canning Factories are busy canning peas. A good crop is expected.

Miss Catherine Cover, Mr. Walter Shaeffer, Miss Ruth Shaeffer and friend, of Elizabethtown, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shaeffer, of Middletown, Pa., spent Sunday at the home of Austin Groff.

At the German Lutheran Church, New York City, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Mann, of that City, and Mr. Clayton Bankert, of Providence, Rhode Island, were united in marriage, June 7th., 1917. They came to the groom's home in this place, where a dinner was given in their honor. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bankert, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Bankert, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wisner, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bankert and daughter, Naomi; Mr. and Mrs. John Everhart, Master John Bankert, of Bachman's Valley, Rhoda and Howard Bankert, at home. They were given an old-time serenade by their friends who were welcomed with music and refreshments. They will reside in Providence Rhode Island.

TYRONE.

Isaac Albaugh, of Spencerville, Ohio, spent from Friday until Sunday evening, with his nephew, Sterling Zimmerman and family.

Mrs. Ira Rodkey and Miss Sadie Flickinger, spent Sunday with Chas. Lutz and family, of Catonsville.

The farmers are busy plowing corn and making hay.

Ervin Myers, wife and daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Edward Formwalt, Mrs. Harvey Erb, and Mrs. Carrie Myers, spent Saturday evening, with Sterling Zimmerman and wife.

The wax cherries are ripe and are a good crop this year.

Mrs. Wolf, of Littlestown, is spending a few days with Harry Myers and family.

There will be no preaching at Baust Reformed Church, this Sunday, as Rev. Yoder has his vacation; but the Young People's Society, at 7:30.

Quite a number of the members of both congregations of Baust Church united in a church cleaning.

UNION BRIDGE.

Frank Smith, wife, daughter and two sons, of Lisbon, Howard Co., spent Sunday with his brother, Edw. S. Smith.

George Galt, of Keymar, was a Sunday visitor at James Sinnott's.

Mr. Bechtold, Assistant Superintendent at the Cement Plant, has been having a severe attack of tonsillitis the past week.

Mrs. Italy Grimes, son Sterling, and brother Richard Bond, spent Friday of last week at the home of their uncle, Roy Moore, of Troutville.

Charles Mackley, H. H. Bond, Howard Gray, Delphy O'Connor and Wilbur Brandenburgh, attended the recent Sate Firemen's Convention at Cumberland, as delegates from the Union Bridge Fire Company.

Mr. Troxell, a young man, who while breaking on the stone train at the cement quarries last week, had his hand so badly mashed that amputation was thought necessary, but will probably escape that misfortune.

Ezra Trite, who was crushed between two cars on a siding at the Cement Plant several months ago, and was at a Baltimore Hospital a long time, has made no change toward better health since his return home several weeks since.

The annual Children's-day services were held in the M. E. Church, Sunday evening, June 17. The children had been carefully trained for the occasion, and the services were well rendered. An abundance of music suitable for the occasion was furnished by the choir and children. The crowd which sought admission was too great for the capacity of the church, and many were compelled to learn what they could of the services outside the building.

Edward S. Smith, this week, dug a lot of his earliest potatoes in the garden, which had been badly cut by the hail storm. The portions of vine that remained were beginning to turn yellow. A majority of the taters were about the size of hulled walnuts, and there were short sprouts on many of them, showing that they were making an attempt to send up shoots to replace the vines that were destroyed. After thoroughly working the soil, on Wednesday he replanted the tubers which he had dug, cutting some in two pieces, but putting in the most of them as they came from the ground. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest by many people.

Charles C. Little arrived at New York from Panama, the Thursday after our great hail storm, and took the train for his home in Baltimore. On Friday of last week he came to town to visit his relatives, Sunday accompanied by his father, L. E. Little and his uncle, J. W. Little and wife, he went in his uncle's auto to Hanover, Pa., and spent the day with relatives there. Monday evening, he returned to Baltimore. He expects to visit town again before he returns to Panama.

Mrs. Ella Sponsler is having her home on Benedum Street beautified by paint.

John Reindollar has the cellar of his new house, corner of Lightner and Thomas Streets, which is built of concrete blocks and finished and has commenced laying the upper story blocks.

Mrs. Haugh is building a new and larger porch in front of her house, corner of Farquhar and Locust Sts., now occupied by G. C. Elcheberger, one of the officials at the Cement Works.

Roses were late blooming this year but we have some magnificent specimens on exhibition, especially a crimson Rambler in the yard of the M. P. Parsonage, the home of the Rev. F. M. Clift.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

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

Advertisement

DETROIT.

Guy Warren is spending a week with friends and relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Pittsburg, G. S. J. Fox and daughter, Irma, spent one day last week at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

E. D. Essick and wife, had as guests on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. E. Zim, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Ross B. Miller, Miss Mae Zim and Chester Zim, all of York, Pa.

Edward Root, of Thurmont, on Thursday gave to our townsmen, a demonstration of a chemical fire extinguisher; we are thinking of purchasing one for the town.

Miss Nelle Bollinger, of Thurmont, spent Sunday with Guy Warren and wife.

Mrs. John Lawrence, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is able to be around again, we are pleased to say.

The Westminster Camp Fire Girls are expected at the Forest and Stream Club House, near here, the 25th. They will remain ten days.

Russell Dorsey, wife and children, of Motter's Station, visited G. S. J. Fox and wife, Saturday evening.

Robert Koons, Jr., of Baltimore, visited P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife, during the week.

Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, visited relatives here, on Sunday.

Guy Warren, wife and daughters, James Warren and wife, and Nelle Bollinger, spent Sunday afternoon, with Mr. and Mrs. Newton Eckard, of near Uniontown.

George Mentzer and Thomas Eiler who had been ill, are at work again.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Children's-day Service will be observed this Sunday evening; the program will consist of music, recitations, etc.

Mr. David H. Frock lost a nice horse this week, by being kicked by another horse, while hitched to a plow; the animal being injured so badly, it had to be killed.

LINWOOD.

Harry Harrison and wife, John F. Buffington and David Englar, all of Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. Fredway and children, of Erie, Pa., were guests of Lee Myers and wife, on Sunday.

Holly Englar, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with friends in the vicinity of Pipe Creek.

Walter Witmore, wife and son, of Hagerstown, were guests of Rev. Riddle and wife, on Sunday. Mrs. Witmore remained for the week.

Mrs. Samuel Brandenburg, entertained Miss Lizzie Murray's Sunday School class, on Monday afternoon.

C. H. Englar and Carl Stem, were week's-end visitors with home folks.

Miss Margaret Gilbert, of Hagerstown, is spending a week at Linwood Shade.

The S. S. of the Brethren Church, will meet at John Drach's, the 27th. of this month.

Samuel Pfoutz and family, visited his sister, at Rocky Ridge, on Sunday.

Mrs. Will Messler, entertained the Mite Society of Uniontown Church of God, on Wednesday afternoon. Between 30 and 40 were present.

Misses Katharine and Cordelia Gilbert, of Uniontown, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Jesse Garner.

Mrs. Fannie Pippinger is on the sick list.

Farmers have been very busy, this week, trying to improve storm and hail conditions by plowing and planting both field and sweet corn. Those who were fortunate not to have much damage done, have been helping their less fortunate neighbors.

NEW MIDWAY.

The Children's Service held by the Union Sunday School on Sunday evening, met with a great success.

Those who spent Sunday evening with Milton Dutrow and family were, Rev. and Mrs. Weaver, of Walkersville; Misses Ella Dutrow and Anna Harner.

Edward Lambert and wife, spent Sunday evening with Allen Bowers and wife.

Miss Belva Colliflower, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. John Renner and daughters, Mary and Lula.

Those who spent Sunday evening with Amos Eyer and family were: Mrs. Ida Boone, Adam Roser, Miss Ruth Eyer and Mr. Englebrecht.

Clarence Albaugh and family, spent Monday with his parents, Andrew Albaugh and wife.

Miss Mary Renner, spent from Thursday until Monday with her mother, Mrs. John Renner.

Miss Marie Bowers, spent a few days with her brother, Allen Bowers and wife.

L. Bowers and wife, of Detour, visited their daughter, Mrs. Calvin Renner, on Sunday.

BRIDGEPORT.

Wade Stonesifer, of Gettysburg College, is spending his vacation with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith.

Those who recently visited at "Meadow Brook Farm," the home of H. W. Baker, were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Eckard and three children; Mrs. Mary Hockensmith; Misses Carrie and Vesta Hockensmith; Margaret and Violet Kemper; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and son, Joseph.

Miss Pauline Baker with some friends from Union Bridge, spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and son visited Mr. Ohler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ohler, near Four Points, on Sunday evening.

Miss Pauline Baker left, on Wednesday, for an extended trip to the west, where she will visit her brother and family, at Sheldon, Iowa, and her uncle and cousins, near Hammond, Ill.

Miss Carrie Miller, spent Monday afternoon with the Misses Kemper.

LITTLESTOWN.

A special meeting of the Red Cross Society, was held at headquarters on Thursday evening. The meeting was open to everyone. Rev. W. W. Fleck gave a report of a similar meeting held in Gettysburg, on Wednesday evening.

Carrie E. Harner, returned to her home Wednesday, after spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. S. S. Slagle, of Woodsboro, Md.

Miss Effie Feeser, of Youngstown, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives in town and vicinity.

Alveta and Walter Cromer, of Frederick, Md., are visiting their grand-mother, Mrs. Ellen Crouse.

Miss Ethel Nau, spent several days this week with relatives and friends in Hanover.

Miss Anna Rutledge, of York, is visiting Mrs. Theodore Eliene.

KEYSVILLE.

William Kiser, wife and family, of Taneytown, were visitors of the former's brother, John Kiser, on Sunday.

Miss Anna Riter and Miss Helen Stevenson, of Westminster, are visiting relatives in Emmitsburg.

Calvin Valentine entertained the following, on Sunday, Cyrus Leppo and wife, L. R. Valentine, wife and child, all of near Westminster; Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian, Robert Valentine, wife and son, Carroll; Miss Ruth Kiser and Frank Alexander.

Roy and Gregg Kiser, of Baltimore, spent a few days with their parents, James Kiser and wife.

Mrs. Ruth Ritter and son, Carl, Harry Devilbiss and wife, of near Middleburg, spent Sunday with Chas. Cluts and wife.

Mrs. Charles Wilhide, died at her home near here, Thursday. Funeral services at the home, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in the Keysville Cemetery.

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."

Advertisement

MARRIED.

KOONS—JONES.

Mr. Earl William Koons and Miss Harriet Lola Jones were united in marriage, in Baltimore, June 1. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Koons, formerly of Taneytown. They will reside in Baltimore on their return from a brief trip north.

NULTON—ENGLAR.

Mr. Frederick Nulton and Miss Margaret Englar were married in St. James Lutheran Church, Portland Oregon, by their pastor Rev. W. E. Brinkman, on Saturday, June 2nd. They were attended by Mr. H. Clay Englar, brother of the bride, and by Mrs. Tabacott, sister of the groom.

Mr. Nulton is a native of Virginia, but has been living in Portland, for some years, and Mrs. Nulton is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Englar, of Taneytown. They will live in Lents, Oregon, a suburb of Portland, where Mr. Nulton owns a home.

DAVIDSON—TRAIL.

Carl Schaeffer Davidson, formerly of Hanover, now of Cleveland, Ohio, was married on Saturday evening to Miss Florence Bayard Trail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Trail, of Frederick, Md. The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride by the Rev. Douglass Hoof, rector of the All Saints Episcopal Church, Frederick.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left by motor for Washington, from which city they went to Buffalo. Following a trip on the Great Lakes they will go to Cleveland, where they will reside. The bride, is a graduate of Hood College, Frederick.

The groom, who is the elder son of McClellan Davidson, of Hanover, is a civil engineer, having graduated from Washington and Lee University and was formerly of the firm of Crum & Davidson, engineer, in Frederick.

DIED.

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

SAMUEL KELLER CROUSE.

Mr. Samuel Keller Crouse died at the home of George Hiltbrich, near Taneytown, on Wednesday night, aged 75 years, 3 months and 4 days. Mr. Crouse was a blacksmith by trade, and had lived in this community all of his life. He is survived by three sons, Frank E., of Taneytown; Samuel, of Tyrone, and Harry, of Middleburg, Pa. Also one brother, Milton Crouse, of Taneytown. Funeral services will be held at the house at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, by Rev. Guy P. Bready, followed by interment in the Reformed Cemetery.

MRS. MARY O. WILHIDE.

Mrs. Mary O. Wilhide, wife of Mr. Charles Wilhide, died at her home near Bruceville, on June 20th., from paralysis and arterio-sclerosis, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 23 days. Funeral services this Saturday morning at her late home, by Rev. Field, of Union Bridge, interment following in Keysville Cemetery. She is survived by her husband, and the following children: Mrs. Valia Sutton, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Abbie Strawsburg, of Union Bridge; Mrs. Nellie Ourand, of Rouzerville, Pa.; Mrs. Mervin Wilhide, of Middletown, Ohio, and by one son, Edgar, at home.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

of my dear wife and aunt, Sarah C. Kiser, who departed this life one year ago, today, June 22nd., 1916.

Dear is the grave where my dear wife lies Sweet is the memory which never shall fade: Roses may wither, leaves fade and die: Others may forget you, but never shall I.

There is one who still will linger To the spot where you are laid, Who still comes and scatters flowers On the grave that Christ has made.

A little grief, a shock severe, To part with one I loved so dear: My loss is great, I'll not complain, But trust in God to meet my wife again.

By her husband, John H. Kiser. Just one year ago we laid you to rest And folded your cold hands upon your breast: In silence you suffered, in patience you bore Until God called you home to suffer no more.

On "on, dear aunt, I could always depend, And know I had one sincere friend, And of all the hours together, on earth we spent, Your heart to me was always bent.

The one I love is missing, The voice I love is still: A place is vacant in my heart, Which never can be filled.

By her niece, Agnes. We note the following sales of Delco-Light Products in the past few weeks: Jesse Warner, of Frizellburg, lighting and pumping outfit; Baust Reformed church, lighting and pumping outfit; Arthur Percy Forsythe, Esq., of Hoods Mill, Md., lighting and pumping system; Winter's Church, New Windsor; Irwin Crow, of Silver Run; David Hahn, of Frizellburg, lighting plants and small accessories.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 18th., 1917.—William F. Stair, executor of Isaiah Stair, deceased, settled his first account.

Nelson Grove, administrator of Sarah E. Grove, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian of J. Bernard Shaeffer, ward, received an order to withdraw funds.

Tuesday, June 19th., 1917.—The sale of real estate of John C. Harman, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of real estate of John P. Frank, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of real estate of William E. T. Smith, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

John W. Crowl, executor of David Crowl, deceased, received an order to sell real estate.

Joseph N. Shriver and Robert T. Shriver, executors of Thomas Herbert Shriver, deceased, returned an additional inventory of personal property.

Brighten Up America!



Your House Needs Paint

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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A Safe Non-Explosive Electric Lighting System for Farms, Suburban Homes, Halls, Store Rooms, Churches and Power for Operating Light Machinery and Pressure Water Systems.

The Introductory Year for Delco-Light, and What Has Been Accomplished.

After 5 Years of Development by the same brains that has made Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition the standard of the world, Delco-Light came on the market one year ago at its introductory price to prove that a safe and dependable lighting plant for the non-technical man had at last been developed.

One Hundred Salesmen, one year ago began the introduction of the Fifty plants per day which the Company was able to turn out in the rented space allotted by the Starter Branch of the Company.

Sixteen Hundred Salesmen and the Largest Single Story Building of Any Kind in the World marks the progress of Delco-Light for the first year just closing with an output of above the 700 mark per day and a shortage of more than 5,000 plants today.

Fifty Delco-Light Plants in Carroll—Before the close of the introductory year, June 30th., more than 50 of the 27,000 introductory plants will have been placed in Carroll County, where every branch of lighting service, including farm light and power, stores, churches, banks, post-office, public halls, barber shop and pool room, has been demonstrated. Never before in the history of any manufactured article has a thing received such universal recommendation as Delco-Light is now receiving by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and the Fifty-two Agricultural Colleges, that have installed Delco-Light plants to teach its usefulness in connection with farming as farming should be carried on today.

Ask the Man who owns a Delco-Light Plant.

EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER,

Dealer in Delco-Light Products and Pressure Water Systems,

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

Chickering—\$20. Knabe—Fine condition, \$85. Compton—Price—Like New. Lehr—Slightly used Bargain. Cambridge, almost new, bargain. Vough—Excellent—Like new. Radle—Fine condition. Steiff—Good condition, \$49. Schencke—Player—Bargain. Lester—Good as new.

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

Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.

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

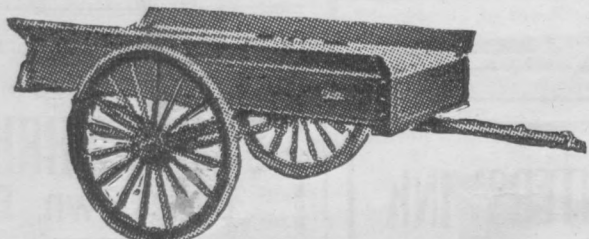
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5-28-tf

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at Gettysburg, Pa.

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Dead Stock of Any Kind

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

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

STOP! LOOK! Beef Hides going up. Pres-
ent prices: Bull, 16c; Steer,
Cow and Heifer, 18c. Don't forget,
Harney is the place to get the Highest
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M. R. SNIDER,

12-22-tf Harney, Md.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
Clean your soiled grease spot
Clothes with Lum Lum Clothes Clean-
er. Price 15c per bottle, at McKel-
lip's Drug Store.

Advertisement

JUST A LITTLE SMILE



Why He Lost Out.

"Darling," he said after the manner
of the love-sick kind, "your many
charms intoxicate me."
"That settles it," replied the more
sensible than sentimental maid. "I can
never marry you."

"Why not, dearest?" he asked.
"Because," she replied, "if what you
say is true, you would be polluted all
the time."

Cut Off From the World.

"Asphodelia Twobble says she is
thinking of writing a book."
"She must be serious, too."
"Well! Well!"

"In order to concentrate her mind on
a plot, she positively refuses to answer
more than fourteen or fifteen telephone
calls a day."

In the Past Tense.

"When I die," said the wife, "I want
you to have this sentence placed on my
monument: 'There is peace and quiet
in heaven.'"

"I think," rejoined the husband, "it
would be more appropriate to say:
'There was peace and quiet in
heaven.'"

Odious Comparison.

"I thought the modern styles in wom-
en's clothes were ridiculous."

"But you've changed your opinion."
"Yes. I've just been looking over
some photographs of fashion queens
taken 50 years ago."

SURE.



The Police Captain (to witness)—
Why didn't you go to the help of the
prisoner in the fight?

Witness—At that stage of the game
I didn't know which of them was go-
ing to be the prisoner.

Divergent Opinion.

Men's difference brings complaining
That frets us more and more.
What one calls entertaining,
Another calls a bore.

The Exception.

"I understand," said the Russian
statesman, "that you elect all your
rulers by ballot."

"You have been misinformed," an-
swered the American. "We don't elect
our wives in that manner."

Supplying His Need.

"Youse kin see dat I'm very much
in need, ma'am," said the husky hobo.
"Kin you assist me?"

"Certainly," answered the kind lady,
as she handed him a cake of soap.
"Here is what you need."

Wherein They Differ.

Little Willie—Say, paw, what's the
difference between a lunch and a lunch-
eon?

Paw—A lunch, my son, is a light din-
ner, and a luncheon is a light lunch.

Wise Old Chap.

Fred—That rich old uncle of mine
is a human sensitive plant.
Joe—Why, how's that?

Fred—When I attempt to touch him
he immediately closes up.

Thought He Meant Sweet.

Bridegroom—I want rooms for my-
self and wife.

Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir. Suite?
Bridegroom—Sweetest girl I ever
knew.

Real Danger.

She—Do you really believe that kiss-
ing is dangerous?

He—Well—er—I believe it some-
times results in a breach of promise
suit.

Real Thing.

Guest—Waiter, I see you have turtle
soup on the menu. Is it mock turtle?

Waiter—No, sah; jls' plain everyday
mud turtle, sah.

Feminine Way.

Husband—Dra! the luck! There isn't
any gum on this stamp.

Wife—Never mind, dear. Here's a
pin.

\$600,000,000 For Aircraft Asked.

Washington, June 19th.—A bill
calling for an appropriation of about
\$600,000,000 for aircraft with which
to win the war against the Kaiser is
now in preparation in the Council of
National Defense. This bill would
establish some twenty aviation train-
ing camps all over the United States,
in addition to the nine now provided
for.

The War Department and the Coun-
cil of National Defense are wondering
whether the men for the aerial navy
will come forward. Thousands can
be started into training at once if
they show the necessary qualifications.
Tens of thousands will be accommo-
dated when the new plan has been ap-
proved by Congress.

It was explained at the Council to-
day that the chief reason for the pres-
ent shortage of human material was
the fact that not every man is capa-
ble of doing the work. Almost any
one can steer a machine, but that is
the least part of the business. Men
are wanted who have had training in
engineering or technical schools—men
who can take accurate observations,
who can take military photographs
reliably and can draw maps and charts
quickly, for the guidance of officers
on the ground. These men are need-
ed in great numbers and they are
hard to obtain.

How many Americans will be trained
for their service is indicated by
the proposal that an output of 25,000
to 30,000 machines a year be reached
within a few months. Each of the
nine fields thus far provided for will
cost about \$1,000,000 and will be a
mile square. It will accommodate
two squadrons of 150 students each,
together with a staff of officers in-
structors and enlisted men, and with
additional enlisted men who will like-
wise be in training for aviation.

President Calls for Volunteers.

Washington, June 20th.—President
Wilson issued a proclamation today
designating the week of June 20-30
as recruiting week for the regular
army and called upon unmarried men
without dependents to enroll for war
service in order that the ranks of the
regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows:
Proclamation by the President:
"I hereby designate the period of
June 23 to June 30 next as recruiting
week for the regular Army and call
ages of 18 and 40 years who have no
dependents and who are not engaged
in pursuits vitally necessary to the
prosecution of the war to present
themselves for enlistment during the
week herein designated to the num-
ber of 70,000."

The President's action was taken
at the request of Army officials, who
have been seriously concerned over
the slow rate of recruiting for the
regular Army despite the fact that
the War Department's recruiting
agencies cover every section of the
country and that men are asked to
serve only for the period of the war.
It had been hoped that the regular
service could be brought to its whole
war strength of approximately 300,-
000 men by June 30, which would
have permitted the War Department
to carry out its plans in regard to
the training of all the forces to be
raised and also as to the dispatch of
armies to France. For several days,
however, the average enrollment for
the Army per day has been little
more than 1,000 men instead of the
5,000 or more the Department hoped
to secure.

BETRAYED.

The other night
I went to the theater
With a low-brow friend,
And the orchestra played
"The Little Brown Jug."
And he thought
It was the National anthem
And stood up,
And I did, too,
Darn him.

Good Reason.

"Why don't you ever laugh at any of
my jokes?"
"Because I was brought up to re-
spect old age and feebleness."—Balti-
more American.

Save the Nickels; The DOLLARS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES



Every time you go out of
town to shop you SPEND
NICKELS FOR CAR
FARE.

You spend TIME AND
ENERGY.

If you want to make an exchange
you SPEND MORE NICKELS,
MORE TIME AND ENERGY

**TRADE WITH THE
HOME MERCHANT**

LATEST MILITARY HAT



Fair to the eye is this cowgirl, aided
and abetted by this bonnet of light
pearl soft felt, trimmed with narrow
band of grosgrain ribbon. It is pinned
up with the regulation artillery in-
signia. The patent leather shin strap
extending over the crown gives it the
military appearance.

FOR SERVING OUT OF DOORS

Neat Embroidered Sets Will Keep
Dust Out of Sandwiches and
Ants Out of the Cream.

It is the common experience of many
hostesses to find serving tea or light
refreshments on lawn or veranda a
dusty and nerve-racking affair. Ants
will drop into the cream and spiders
into the sugar and dust into the nicest
sandwiches. To do away with these
drawbacks to a cheerful tea hour, the
newest sets come upon which the em-
broiderer may expend her skill. There
is a traycloth made of white linen just
to fit the top of the tea wagon or serv-
ing tray. Its edge is neatly blanket-
stitched in black, and on each end to
prove its mission is a small tea wagon
worked out in colored cross-stitch.

A folding cover to resemble the hot
toast or roll cover comes to match
to cover the dish of sandwiches or
small cakes. Then there are half a
dozen tea napkins, and, best of all,
a cover for the cream pitcher and one
for the sugar shaped like Maltese
crosses and showing on each corner
a glass bead to weight the cover suf-
ficiently against saucy breezes.

The same idea could be worked out
with flit inserts in the corners of
each piece and a tiny picot or small
edge to finish off the hems.

DARING DESIGNS ARE RULE

Delicate Shades and Dainty Patterns
Have Vanished From Sports Cos-
tumes of Today.

Delicate shades and dainty patterns
have vanished from sports costumes.
It's a splash of brilliant color today
and the most daring of designs. Gone
are the sprays of rosebuds and sprigs
of forget-me-nots; instead we have big
dots, wide stripes, bold checks and
curious Chinese, Japanese and Egyp-
tian symbols.

Shantung, so fashionable, is striped
in the loudest colors or shows a big
embroidered dot. There are cottons
with a crepe weave, and cottons and
tussahs combined, splashed with dots
in colors that fairly dazzle the unpro-
tected eye. Circles both on cottons
and silks are favored.

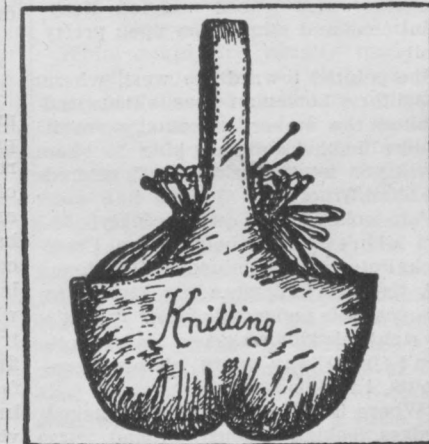
KNITTING BAG GOOD PRESENT

May Be of Size to Hold Socks and
Small Needles or Bigger to Ac-
commodate Pieces of Work.

At the present time bags for hold-
ing knitting are very acceptable pre-
sents, and the one shown is a very prac-
tical and handy shape. It may be
carried out in a size to hold socks and
small steel knitting needles, or in a
larger size for thick woolen scarfs or
any large piece of work.

The shaped outside is in cloth or
something firm, both sides are alike
and are joined by the handle, all be-
ing cut out together.

If cloth is used the edge could be
cut evenly and left; but anything that



Knitting Bag.

will fray must have the edges turned
in before the lining is put in; this
should be of silk or satin. The edges
must be stitched together or fixed by
working a line of French knots close
to the edge.

Fold the two sides together and slip-
stitch together at the edges, nearly up
to the top.

A bag of silk is next made, that
will fit inside, it is drawn by ribbon
run in a slide about one and one-half
to two inches from the top. It must
be fixed securely by slip-stitching to
outside, taking care that the stitches
do not show.

HIGH EGG PRICES NOT UNREASONABLE

Advance in Cost of Whole
Grain Must Be Met.

MASH MIXTURES CHEAPEST

Poultrymen Of the State Must Meet
Changed Conditions.

College Park, Md., June 21.—Al-
though egg prices are nearly double
what they were a year ago, the cost
of grain feeds has advanced even more
and poultrymen are facing failure un-
less cheaper feeds can be made use of.
Poultryman Roy H. Waite, of the
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Sta-
tion, in a circular to the poultrykeep-
ers of the State, calls attention to the
change in price levels and urges the
adoption of mash feeding. Mr. Waite
says:

"In June, 1914, eggs were 19 cents a
dozen, according to the quotations of
a Baltimore commission man. In June,
1917, they were quoted at 36 cents a
dozen, an advance of 90 per cent, since
the war began."

"This is the part the consumer sees,
and he is all too prone to judge that
he is being held up by the poultry rais-
ers, packers, or middlemen. He does
not come in contact with the increased
cost of feed."

"In June, 1914, a Baltimore whole-
sale feed dealer quoted wheat at \$1.07
per bushel. In June, 1917, he quoted
wheat at \$2.70 per bushel, 152 per
cent, increase. Long ago the poultry
raisers who keep books gave us the
use of whole wheat as a feed for poul-
try."

"In June, 1914, corn was quoted at
89 cents a bushel. In June, 1917, it is
quoted at \$1.91 a bushel, 114 per cent.
advance. Where does the poultry
raiser get his profit with his 90 per
cent, increase in the price of eggs?
There is only one thing for him to do.
He cannot boost the price of eggs,
and he cannot bring down the price of
corn and wheat; the only thing he can
do is to substitute a cheaper ration, if
he can find one. Just at present there
seems to be an avenue of escape from
the excessive high cost of feeds in the
use of mill by-products."

"Bran, in June, 1914, sold at \$1.40
per bushel. In June, 1917, it is quoted
at \$2.15, an advance of 54 per cent.
Middlings, in June, 1914, were quoted
at \$1.49. In June, 1917, they are
quoted at \$2.45, an advance of 65 per
cent. These two products are the best
part of the wheat for feeding purposes,
and by making extensive use of them
poultrymen can replace their wheat
and still get a feed that will help bring
down their total cost somewhere near
a place where they can make a normal
profit."

"Meat scrap, a poultry feed which
in normal times is much the most ex-
pensive, has only advanced about 40
per cent. If one will combine bran,
middlings, and beef scrap into a mash
and feed it liberally, along with corn
as a scratch feed, he will get a ration
that has advanced about 85 per cent,
since 1914, or approximately the same
advance as eggs."

CONTROLLING INSECT ATTACKS.

College Park, June 21.—In the gen-
eral scheme of crop preparedness,
growers are finding it most important
to be equipped to control attacks of
insects in their crops. Valuable sug-
gestions regarding the use of insecti-
cides are given by E. M. Cory, of the
Maryland Agricultural Extension Ser-
vice. Prof. Cory says:

"Combinations of standard insecti-
cides with standard fungicides will
prove more economical than separate
sprays of each, while being just as
effective and in some cases more ef-
fective."

"Arsenate of lead or lime, arsenate
of zinc, or Paris green may be com-
bined with standard fungicides for the
control of insects injuring plants by
eating portions of the fruit or foliage.
The usual rate for the use of the first
three is one pound of the powdered
poison to every 50 gallons of spray
mixture, or two pounds of the paste
form of the poison to the same
amount. Paris green is a rather var-
iable compound and should be avoided
unless it is impossible to get one of
the other poisons. If it is necessary
to use it, it should be used at the rate
of one-half pound to 50 gallons of
spray mixture. In every case the
poison should be thoroughly stirred
up in a small amount of water before
being added to the diluted spray mix-
ture."

"For the control of sucking insects
the tobacco products, such as Black
Leaf 40, may be combined with the
fungicides. Black Leaf 40 should be
used for most insects at the rate of
one-half pint to 50 gallons of water."

"Where Black Leaf 40 or the poisons
are to be used without a fungicide,
soap at the rate of two pounds to 50
gallons of water should be added to
increase the wetting power of the
spray. It must be remembered though,
that soap and any mixture containing
lime are incompatible and are never
to be used together."

Keep the cholera away from your
hogs. If it comes into your neigh-
borhood, be ready for it.

Miner's Luck

Story of a Girl's Bravery

By ELINOR MARSH

Pete Clarkson was working on a claim when he saw something glisten in the sunlight. Stooping, he picked up a small chunk of ore and held it near to his eyes.

Clarkson threw aside his pick.

He posted his notice of possession by laying the paper on the newly broken ground and placing a stone on top to keep it from blowing away. Any one who jumped that claim now might expect the wild justice of the mining camp to be visited upon him.

As he drew near the camp the thunder of the stamp mills smote the air, and the blur of smoking chimneys dimmed the eastern sky.

Pete Clarkson's persistent efforts and dogged determination to find something that would enrich him sufficiently to offer Molly Gray a home had resulted in his striking what was probably the lost vein of the Great Dome ledge.

He stopped once at the house of Jim Gray, superintendent of the Great Dome, and Molly Gray, sweet as a rose, with gray eyes, brown hair, pink cheeks and pink gown, came to the door.

"How'd you make out, Pete?" she asked, her little brown hand lost in his great earth stained palm.

"It's the Molly Gray," he said quietly, thrusting the lump of ore into her other hand.

"Oh, Pete," she cried joyfully, "where?"

"On Crow ledge, near Crow rock."

"Where we saw the sunset that night?"

"Same place."

"What were you doing there, Pete?" she asked, with dimpling cheeks.

"Prospectin'," he grinned sheepishly.

Then, passing his hand over his unshorn chin, he nodded toward the Great Dome smelter. "I guess it will be all right now down there," he said confidently.

"You know it has always been all right with me, Pete," said Molly softly.

"I know," he said soberly. "I'm goin' down now to get out my papers. I'll stop on my way back."

"Haven't you registered yet?" she asked anxiously.

"Nope; stopped here first thing. Got her staked all right, though, and the name posted. Goin' back there to make camp. So long; see you later." And with a backward wave of his hand he loped down toward the registering office.

From the doorway of the cabin at the head of the street Molly, holding a pair of fieldglasses to her pretty eyes, watched him enter the office. Then her gaze fell upon the figure of a man sprawled upon the rough veranda encircling the one roomed building. A wide brimmed hat was drawn over his eyes, and to all appearances he was lost in slumber.

Molly looked at the open window over the man's head and calculated that if Pete Clarkson announced his discovery in his usual bluff, hearty accents it could readily be heard by the man on the veranda if he were awake and listening, and if it should prove to be Dave Lumly, who was own brother to Jim Lumly, the registrar of claims, why, then, Pete Clarkson would have a race for his claim, that was all. She remembered the case of Allan Smith, the young prospector from the east who made a find and staked his claim. Before he could register it and return to the scene Dave Lumly had news of the find and had jumped the claim. With his brother to back his title to it, Lumly had defied the sheriff and his posse to oust him. Young Smith had shot himself, and after all, the mine had proved worthless.

Ah, the somnolent one arose slowly, stretched himself, took a careful survey of the street; then, with a swift movement, leaped to the saddle of a waiting sorrel and rode out Black lane. It was Dave Lumly.

Presently she saw Pete emerge from the registry office and cross the street to the assayers. With sudden energy she re-entered the house, scribbled a few lines informing Pete of her whereabouts in case she could not find him, pinned the note to the front door, saddled her little mare Daisy, mounted and dashed down the street toward the assay office.

"Pete Clarkson?" repeated Browning.

"Just left here for down the street."

"If he comes back tell him to go up to our place. There's a message for him. Will you tell him?" she inquired breathlessly.

"Sure thing, Miss Molly," he said heartily; then he watched her disappear down the long street and out upon the short cut through the canyon to Crow mountain. The afternoon sun shone on her hatless head and the light wind fluttered her pink skirts as the little mare broke into a gallop.

Once she drew rein and took a swift survey of the country.

After mile after mile the mare covered, scrambling up steep hillsides and sliding recklessly down the slopes. Molly, with blazing eyes and compressed lips, watched for the reappearance of the sorrel horse and its slouching rider. Lumly, taking advantage of the infor-

mation he had gleaned at the registry office, would remove Pete's stake, substitute one of his own and claim possession of the Molly Gray. If she could only reach Crow rock before Dave Lumly she would fight with all the fierceness of old Jim Gray himself for the possession of her lover's rights.

Molly frowned as she thought all these things over, and every now and then she turned and looked back along the trail for some sign of the approach of Pete Clarkson. If he returned to the cabin, as he had intended doing, he would find her note.

With heart beating in time to the muffled thud of Daisy's hoofs, she drew rein on the crest of the ledge and looked about for Dave Lumly, but he was not in sight, and with resumed confidence she cantered along the narrow, uneven trail to Crow rock.

When she rounded the rock the sorrel was nipping the parched turf and Lumly, on his knees, was stuffing a piece of white paper into his pocket. His back was toward her, and he had doubtless mistaken the tread of her horse for the trampling of his own beast.

"Look here, Dave Lumly!"

Lumly jumped to his feet and looked into the barrel of a revolver leveled with cool precision.

"You git outter my way, young lady," he snarled defiantly, making a movement to grasp her bridle rein.

"Stop there or I'll fire!" she said calmly.

"What do you want?" he growled, looking at her out of stealthy red eyes.

"I want you to put that paper back in the hole," she commanded sharply.

"And if I don't?" he grinned savagely.

"Why, if you don't," she said, with a calculating glance, "I believe I'll just bore your right arm."

"The devil you will! It seems to me you are pretty highly tighty, miss."

"Are you going to do it?" she asked.

"Oh, sure; of course I couldn't refuse a lady," he said, taking the paper from his pocket with his right hand and furtively reaching with his left around to his hip.

"Your left hand up!" she commanded again.

With a muttered oath he swung his arm aloft. The sorrel horse drew near and thrust an inquiring nose toward his master. With a quick movement Lumly held out the paper, the sorrel caught it between his lips, and in another instant it fell to the ground a mass of pulp. Lumly laughed exultantly.

Molly Gray whitened about the lips. "Other hand up!" she commanded shortly.

The man obeyed.

"Turn your back and walk toward me." Then, as he hesitated, she added contemptuously, "Don't be afraid. I'm not going to shoot you in the back."

He turned sullenly and backed slowly up to the mare's side. With muzzle pressed close to his shock of rough hair she abstracted the six shooter from his belt and ascertained that there was no other weapon. The man trembled slightly. It was a pesky dangerous thing to have a woman fooling with a revolver. One never knew what—

"Now walk forward twenty steps and don't turn; if you do it will be for the last time!" Molly did not recognize her own sweet voice in the firm tones that cut the air like the lash of a whip.

The man obeyed. When, at her word of command, he faced about, the feet of the little mare were gathered in the hole in the ground, and her rider, with shining eyes and bright, glad smile, looked at him down the length of his own six shooter.

"In fifteen minutes at the latest Pete Clarkson, Mill Hodges and the sheriff will strike this ledge. I advise you, Dave Lumly, if you value your life, to prospect around Cartertown way for a few years. The trail is plain; there's your horse, and I'm giving you a chance."

Lumly looked back down the trail. Several horsemen were riding rapidly up Crow creek bottom. There was a flash of sunlight on metal.

With a muttered curse he turned toward his horse. "You'll pay for this holdup, girl," he said threateningly.

"It's not a holdup; it's a hold down," retorted Molly saucily.

As Lumly disappeared among the distant western slopes three men rode madly down the trail and rounded Crow rock in a cloud of dust and a scatter of flying stones. Molly Gray, with trembling lips, smiled upon them.

"Where is he?" demanded Pete, while the other men looked mingled disappointment and admiration upon pretty Molly.

She pointed toward the west, where a solitary horseman was silhouetted against the amber sunset sky ere it dropped behind a distant hill.

"So you let the critter go!" uttered the sheriff ruefully.

Pete looked at her questioningly.

"I didn't want bloodshed on Crow rock, Pete," she explained in a low tone.

A light of understanding came into his eyes. He nodded his head. "That's all right, sheriff. I guess that coyote won't jump any more claims hereabouts, I reckon."

"Where is your claim, Pete?" asked Hodges, looking curiously around.

"Here it is," interpolated Molly, blushing. "He was jumping it when"—

"And you stood him off?" chorused the men.

She nodded gravely. "He fed the paper to the horse, so I held him up, and now I'm holding down the claim myself."

"I don't understand," said Hodges blindly.

"Why, you see," faltered Molly, while Pete grinned fatuously upon her. "I'm the claim—that is, I'm Molly Gray, and I'm holding down the claim. It's the Molly Gray, you know," she said, slipping down from the saddle into the outstretched arms of her lover.

BOBBS' WITS WERE NIMBLE

But So Was His Money and He Had to Do Some Quick Thinking to Get Out of a Bad Fix.

Bobbs was a quick-witted chap. Only one other possession of his was as nimble as that wit of his, and that was his money. He was always broke, and always reckless withal. He took a cab once, being a bit unsteady, to convey him from the club to his dwelling, the latter some distance. The cool night air blowing through the open windows sobered him enough to permit of his realizing that he had not money to pay the cabman's fare, says London Tit-Bits.

Just at that moment the driver made that very usual inquiry:

"What address did you say, sir?"

And Bobbs said, promptly, "Doctor So-and-So," such a street and number, the same being round the corner from his own abode. The horse reached, Bobbs dashed up the steps, rang the bell furiously, implored the doctor to go at once with his instruments to such and such a house, the lady being in a dying condition from an accident.

A cab was at the door, and would the doctor take the cab? The doctor would. Bobbs huddled him in, gave the driver an address, and then started off to telegraph to the lady's brother. Of course Bobbs went home round the corner, and of course the cabman searched in vain for the number, and of course the doctor—well, what could he do?

SURVIVAL OF THE FLEETEST

Ability of Hog to Outrun Darks Gets Razorback Blue Ribbon in Southern Swine Exhibit.

An ex-governor of Georgia, and ex officio an expert on hogs, was invited to judge the swine at an Indiana county fair. He looked over the pens, and the choice narrowed down to two hogs, one a magnificent animal of the Indiana corn-fed variety, of tremendous weight, and the other a lean and rangy specimen, whose pedigree must have embraced a large number of razorbacks. The governor, after an appropriate judicial interval, pinned the blue ribbon on the rangy one. A friend nudged his elbow.

"Governor," he said, "there's been some mistake. Look at the weight of that other hog."

"Son," returned the governor, "down in Georgia we've got different ideas about judgin' a hog. The ability of the hog to outrun a darks counts just six points. The razorback keeps that ribbon, huh."

Air Revolves With Earth.

"A balloon is sent up at New York city on an absolutely calm day, remains in the air for one hour, drifting in the moderate currents of the upper air, and descending a few miles from the place from which it was sent up. How is it that the place of descent is not some spot adjacent to Chicago, if the theory of the earth's revolution is correct?" This problem was propounded in a letter to the Scientific American, and received this answer: The simple answer to your inquiry is that the air is part of the earth and rotates with it just as the water does. If it did not there would be a tremendous wind from the east of nearly 1,000 miles an hour at the equator, and about 550 miles in our latitude. This is apparent if you recall the wind which is felt when going swiftly through still air on a car. The air is held upon the earth by gravity and constitutes a part of the revolving globe in a very real sense.

Valuable Criticism.

The author of Children of the Dead End, Mr. Patrick MacGill, who is now serving at the front, received a striking reminder that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" when he took advantage of a week's leave to visit his native village in the west of Ireland.

The villagers, with all of whom he had been acquainted from boyhood, now looked at him askance. He had written a bad book, he was told, and it followed, therefore, that he must be a bad man.

"Then you don't like my book?" Mr. MacGill asked one of them.

"Like it?" was the indignant reply, according to the Tatler. "I wouldn't read it for a hundred pounds, money down!"—Youth's Companion.

Jacketed Shrapnel.

The much discussed steel trench helmets used by the allied troops as a protection against shrapnel may be rendered useless through the invention of a Canadian. The use of helmets and breastplates to resist shrapnel has been possible on account of these comparatively low velocity of these leaden balls which are sprayed over the trenches; the soft lead of the bullets flattens against the steel with little effect. The Canadian inventor, as told in the Scientific American, has devised jackets for shrapnel bullets, either of steel or copper nickel, which give them greater penetrating power.

Troubled Him Some.

Uncle Si had paid a visit to Boston, and while there attended a swell dinner given by his nephew. His folks were greatly interested in hearing Uncle Si's city adventures, and especially wanted to know how he got along at the dinner.

"Weren't you troubled about the tableware, pa?" inquired his daughter Hepsey.

"Should say I was," answered Uncle Si. "Why, gal, they came near wearin' nothin' at all, the ladies didn't."



"IT STAYS PUT"

You don't have to watch things if you cook on the New Perfection. The steady blue flame stays low or high—right where you left it. Takes half the drudgery out of cooking. No fires to build—no ashes, no dirt, no stuffy, hot kitchen. Ask your dealer to show you the new reversible glass reservoir, an exclusive New Perfection feature.

Does everything a coal or wood stove will do. Far more convenient and costs no more. 2,500,000 American homes are now served by the New Perfection.

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL
Always clean and clear-burning. Be sure that you are supplied with this superior kerosene.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

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NEW PERFECTION

OIL COOK STOVE

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Without virtue and without integrity the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect and conciliate the esteem of the truly valuable part of mankind. —George Washington.

A FEW COMPANY DISHES.

When company comes or is planned for, we are happy to make extra effort to have something that will be both pleasing to the eye as well as to the palate.

California Salad.—Take half a cupful of sliced ripe olives, four hard-cooked eggs finely chopped, a half cupful of broken walnut meats, two pimientos, all mixed together just before serving. Add any desired salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Caramel Pudding.—Caramelize three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and dissolve by adding a cupful of boiling water, add a cupful and a quarter of sugar, 1½ tablespoonfuls of gelatin softened in cold water, add another cupful of water and mix all the ingredients together until dissolved, pour it boiling hot over four egg whites beaten stiff and mold. Serve with a boiled custard.

Brown Almond Sauce.—Blanch and chop a fourth of a pound of almonds, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and salt and pepper to taste, then add a pint of thin cream, pouring it in slowly. Cook until thick, and serve with an omelet.

Yum Yum Sandwiches.—One cream cheese mixed and blended with two cupfuls of minced ham; add the leaves from a bunch of watercress, and when well blended spread on buttered rye bread.

Grape Punch.—Combine the juice of three lemons, one orange and a pint of grape juice, add a cupful of sugar and a cupful of shredded pineapple. Let stand several hours, adding a quart of water and ice as needed when serving.

Amber Marmalade.—Cut in thin slices a well-washed lemon, grapefruit and orange, remove the seeds and cover overnight with twelve cupfuls of water. The next day cook the fruit until tender, then set away again overnight; the next day add ten cupfuls of sugar and cook until it is thick. Put in glasses and seal when cold. This is a most delicious preserve to serve with toast and tea.

Nellie Maxwell

Learned His Lesson.

Teacher—Tommy, what do we learn from the fable of the hare and the tortoise?

Tommy—That the guy who wrote it was a nature faker.

This is Awful.

Spacer—Why do you always write in your shirt sleeves?

Humorist—Because that is where my funny bone is located.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY," "Always on the Job" P hone No. 259

Westminster, Md.

PRINTERS' INK

HAS been responsible for thousands of business successes throughout the country. Everybody in town may know you but they don't know what you have to sell.

Advertising Will Help You

WE Buy Dead Animals

Paying Highest Cash Prices for same.

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Phone Message for Dead Stock Calls paid by us.

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Sanitary Reduction Works, HANOVER, PA.

Phone 95 Night or Sundays 88J

Use "Reis' Bone" Fertilizers only. There are none better made.

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Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

Drs. Myers,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

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S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part frem top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally:— It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

The Advertised Article

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 I.—Third Quarter, For
July 1, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. vi, 1-13—Mem-
ory Verses, 6-8—Golden Text, Isa. vi,
8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D.
M. Stearns.

I am always specially glad to come to a study in Isaiah, this wonderful epitome of the whole Bible, divided into two portions like the Bible, the former having thirty-nine chapters and the latter twenty-seven, like the thirty-nine and twenty-seven books of the Old and New Testaments. The meaning of the name Isaiah is the salvation of Jehovah, and that is also the topic of the whole Bible. A prophet was a spokesman for God, and his mission is fully set forth in Hag. i, 13, as "the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message." The king mentioned in the first verse had reigned fifty-two years in Jerusalem, and it is recorded of him that he did right in the sight of the Lord. He was marvelously helped till he was strong. But when he was strong his heart was lifted up to his destruction, for he transgressed against the Lord his God and died a leper (II Chron. xxvi, 3, 4, 15, 16, 21). He was also called Azariah. Thus kings as well as all others come and go, for there is none abiding, nor here have we any continuing city (I Chron. xxix, 15; Heb. xiii, 14).

Isaiah did what we should all do, and always do, look up and see a king who never dies, and a throne that cannot be moved, of which it is written, "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever; a scepter of righteousness is the scepter of Thy kingdom" (Ps. xlv, 6; Heb. i, 8). I like to read in Ezek. i, 26-28, of the throne and the glory of it and the man upon it, for He is the same one whom Isaiah saw, the one of whom we have been learning for the past six months (John xii, 41). There is no other way for us in this world of change and trouble than to do as Stephen did—look up steadfastly into heaven and see the glory of God and Jesus. As Ezekiel saw the cherubim in connection with the throne, so Isaiah saw the seraphim, and it may be that they are the same living ones representing some portion of the redeemed as burning ones and as held in His hand. The cry of each is virtually the same, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts" (verse 3 and Rev. iv, 8), and nowhere else do we find the thrice holy in a sentence. But see Ps. xcix, 3, 5, 9. They speak of the whole earth being full of His glory (verse 3 and Rev. v, 13), so it is a vision of the future, as were the cherubim in the garden of Eden. Isaiah saw the temple filled with glory, and so it was at the dedication of both tabernacle and temple.

When Isaiah thus saw the glory of the Lord, the King, the Lord of Hosts, it caused him to see Himself as wholly unclean and undone (verse 5). Job and Daniel were affected in the same way (Job xlii, 5, 6; Dan. x, 7, 8), and we may be sure that if we have any good opinion of ourselves left we have not yet seen the King as we might see Him. See also Rom. vii, 18, the soul cry of one who has seen the beauty of the Lord. We are not as right with Him as we might be unless we think so much of Him that we think nothing of ourselves. There is a very helpful suggestion in the face and feet covered wings of verse 2. The face indicates what we are, the feet suggest our walk or what we do, but we must not think of what we are or what we do, only of what He is and He does (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10). The power to fly is in the two wings of commit and trust of Ps. xxxvii, 5. The altar and taking away of iniquity and sin of verses 6, 7, suggest the one only way by which sin can be taken away, the sacrifice of Calvary, of which the brazen altar and its sacrifices were typical.

It takes but a moment for Him to take away our sins by virtue of His great sacrifice of Himself once for all. So shall it be with Israel as a nation when they shall see Him coming in His glory (Zech. iii, 9, 1 c.), and then shall they be His messengers to all nations, and many nations shall be joined to the Lord in that day (Zech. ii, 10-12), whether it be a nation or a man, only there can be no service for God until sins are forgiven, but when we know this blessedness, according to Ps. xxxii, 1, 2, we should be gladly willing to tell others. After the prophet knew that he was cleansed then he heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?

Note the "I" and "us," the one Living and True God and the three persons in the Godhead, and learn from Rom. viii, 23, 31, 34, that the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are each and all for every one whom they send, and they will not fail to work and to watch over their own word, which will surely accomplish their pleasure, and the faithful messenger shall be unto God a sweet savior of Christ in them that are saved and in them that perish (II Cor. ii, 15, 16), whether hearts and ears and eyes are closed against the message or opened to hear and see and receive it. If the love of Christ constrains us we cannot but say, "Here am I; send me!" And then, whatever may be the immediate result, we shall rest in this—that He cannot fail nor be discouraged and in His time the kingdom will surely come. It is ours to be faithful.

WOMEN TURN TO ONE-PIECE GOWN

Adopt It Chiefly Because of Growing Aversion to Marked Waistline.

FINALLY ADOPT FRENCH IDEA

Americans, After Years of Opposition, Decide That Feminine as Well as Masculine Shirtsleeves Should Be Hidden.

New York.—There is no doubt that the increasing popularity of woolen jersey has solved several problems of importance for many women. It has been difficult to find a suitable compromise between serge and muslin for warm weather. When that weave known as jersey made its appearance in sweaters, it was greeted with enthusiasm, for there were undoubtedly disadvantages in the knitted garment on hot days, and there has come about such a rooted aversion to the marked waistline, or, rather, the admission of it by leaving it uncovered, that every woman, slim or stout, desires a sack of some kind to drop from shoulders to hips. In jersey one-piece frocks they find the right substitute for the skirt and separate blouse.

The French have always been the strongest opponents of that keenly drawn division of the skirt from the bodice, and even after they adopted the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt made of mannish suitings, severely built, they did not remove the jacket in the house.

In those days we were in the habit of laughing at them and showing at all times a rather contemptuous attitude toward their abuse, as we said, of the type of apparel we had made famous. When Americans in Paris went about on hot days without a coat, wearing a dark skirt and white lingerie blouse, the little midnights at the noon hour were wont to turn and laugh in that provocative manner in which the French women are adept. We thought they were ignorant of the proper way to treat a coat suit. We hated to hear that laugh of derision intended for "women who turned out on the streets in their shirtsleeves, which even the French workman did not do," as they put it, but we acted in a like contemptuous manner, and each side thought it had drawn blood, as it were.

When Americans turned into the tea places where there was dancing after five o'clock and found women dancing with their jackets on, we wondered how they stood the discomfort of it, and we immediately took off our coats to show elaborately embroidered chiffon blouses which we thought very suitable indeed. Evidently the Parisienne did not think so, from the uplifted eyebrows that greeted the costume. But America is usually toplofty at first and imitative in the end. The several seasons of amused derision on the part of the French for the woman in shirtsleeves finally began to have its effect and sensitive souls began to keep on their coats in public places.

Covering the Shirt Sleeves. Then the Americans went over wholeheartedly to the French idea that a woman, as well as a man, must hide her white shirt sleeves. It was founded, you see, on the right artistic idea as well as on good taste. The controlling reason behind the French attitude



This frock of gray jersey has organ-
die ruffles at neck and wrists. Pockets
are braided with gray silk. The but-
tons are silver and the belt of blue
suede.

was the one that rules whatever the French do in dress: which is to make the best of the human figure and give it as good an outline as art and nature combined can produce.

Today it is exceedingly difficult to make an American woman appear in her shirt sleeves in public; in the privacy of her own home, yes; but even there she finds a one-piece frock far more artistic than a cloth skirt with a separate white blouse. It is because she has discovered, after many years, that the figure looks infinitely better and more graceful with a long line reaching from neck to hips, that she

wears a sweater constantly in the house. She has begun to feel that the waistline should be obliterated at all costs.

In this frame of mind she naturally turns to the gown cut in one piece, hanging in a long line. It allows her to comfort herself with the thought that, even if her waist is too thick in front and her skirt rides, these deficiencies are covered up by the frock or coat that, charitably a trifle too high in the waistband, passed them by without revealing them to the onlooker.

Long Line Under the Arms. So insistent have the women be-
come upon hiding the waist, except



This is one of the highest of the new hats. It is built of white straw with an immense silk bow in front and a band of small pink roses.

by the merest fraction of a supple curve, that the dressmakers are pleasing them by introducing drapery under the arms which hangs below the knees. It is transparent, this drapery, and floats about in the air as the wearer uses her arms, but it fulfills its mission of straightening out the figure in an admirable manner. It cannot be employed on an informal frock, the kind that one would wear between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening, but on any type of evening frock, it is well placed.

Another method that the dressmakers have of catering to the concealment of the waistline is the use of the elaborate cape of tulle or lace that goes over the shoulders and extends to the tips of the fingers. The fashion for lace of any kind gives one a variety of methods of draping the body line in a lissome manner. In daytime frocks the long line is given by the use of braid, of ribbon, of plaiting and embroidery. There are also glorified suspenders of ornamentation that are attached to skirts with chiffon blouses that give the correct and desired silhouette. They do not extend over the front and back of the frock, but pass over the shoulders, reach to the hips, widening as they go under the arms, and are often loosely belted in at the waist by one or more of the draped girdles that attach themselves to every kind of gown this season.

These suspenders, by the way, should prove an inspiration to the woman who wants to bring the gowns she possesses into the present picture. If she has a dark silk or cloth skirt, for example, with a thin blouse to match in color, she can easily bring the two into a composite whole by the addition of this skeletonized jacket of embroidery, or soutache on net.

Lace Is Rioting Over Clothes. The experts prophesied a revival of lace in the immediate future and the knowledge they possessed, proved exact. Lace positively riots over the new clothes. It is used for entire frocks, for long wraps, for parasols, negligees, petticoats, coats and evening frock drapery.

There is surely some economical reason behind this furor for a valuable and not easily procured article of dress. It is quite evident that the French wish to make lace the high fashion in order to give employment to the thousands of needleworkers of its own country and those who have come from Belgium and who have to be supported by the French government. This strain of caring for the homeless of the neighboring country is telling on France, for, in addition to the prisoners she has taken, the number of alien mouths in which she has to put food, constitute a small nation. Therefore, to give the Belgians and the French widows work, all sorts of industries have been revived and encouraged, especially those that will have a good chance of bringing in American dollars converted into francs. In America, we are minus needleworkers of importance, so the major portion of what we must use, comes from the lacemaking centers of Europe. The fashion for it may lead to a foolish and inartistic application of cheap and tawdry laces to frocks, and a mass of it where it should be avoided, but, so far, there is no diminution of the fashion which came into its first bloom as the spring openings were held.

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

A New Trimming. Silk mosaic might be the name of an interesting sort of trimming applied to a charming set consisting of hat, cape and muff. The three pieces were made of gray taffeta, and each was trimmed with a floral design—the flowers were suggestive of hydrangeas—in shades of lavender and pink. The design was formed with tiny squares of silk glued to the surface of the taffeta.

A Subway Flirtation

By George Haskell

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Elva Crane never could see any harm in miscellaneous flirtations. She smiled at good-looking men in subways, theater lobbies, anywhere when the mood took her. When, as it sometimes happened, men presumed to speak to her she gave them a freezing stare, or a sharp answer, as though they had been greatly mistaken.

In vain her aunt, with whom she lived, and friends who really cared for her, remonstrated, scolded or implored her to desist before it led to serious consequences, she laughed it off as a good joke, and declared she could take care of herself.

Elva was so attractive and loveable her small peccadilloes were generally forgiven; but to her greatest friend and particular chum, Janet Park, who was often with her during these escapades, Elva's conduct was becoming unbearable. Janet was neither prim nor puritanic. She was a good talker, bubbling over with humor, and while not so pretty as Elva, she had a personality that grew on acquaintance.

One day when sitting with Elva in the subway, she became aware of the prolonged stare of a young man a few seats away. Looking at Elva she soon saw the cause. Next she saw the stranger smile at her companion.

"Elva how can you make yourself so cheap?" she exclaimed.

"Cheap?" echoed Elva in surprise. "Why it's only a little fun!"

"But suppose you should ever be introduced in society to one of these men, how would you feel?"

"Why I'd feel as though we had already started an acquaintance," she laughed.

"Well, I wouldn't. I'd be too ashamed to look him in the face."

"Heavens! What a Miss Prim you are! Get over it dear! It's getting on my nerves."

"Not any more than your performances are getting on mine. We've been pretty good pals, and I hate to say it but I tell you now, this is the last time I go anywhere with you, if you're going to get every man in the place staring at us."

"I don't see but one," she said unperturbedly.

"Well I do, and I wish I were home."

"O, come, Janet! Don't get fussed!" she coaxed.

The train had slowed up in a station, and some of the conversation had evidently been audible to the gentle-



"This Is the Last Time I Go Anywhere With You."

man in question. His eyes narrowed a bit as he listened, and he smiled again looking out of the window.

When the two girls got off he followed them and spoke to Elva in the station. She gave him a freezing look, exclaiming: "How dare you?"

"I beg your pardon," he said, and went on.

Janet had hurried on leaving Elva to her fate, but the girl overtook her the next minute.

"There!" said Janet, "I hope you've had enough."

"No," she answered, "I'm rather sorry I had to send him off. I like him. I want to see him again."

"He looked as though he were somebody," observed Janet.

"Yes, didn't he?"

One day Mrs. Bentley, who gave pleasant little teas and dinners, and was very fond of having the two attractive young girls among her guests, said quite confidentially to them: "I hope to have the son of an old friend here today. He's a splendid fellow, one of the most successful lawyers down town, rich, and a great catch. Now girls, I've given you the tip, let us see which one wins."

Later on she whispered to them that he had arrived, and soon after presented Mr. Stuart Cass. He was Elva's "crush" of the subway. As Mrs. Bentley turned away, she smiled and said: "Are you going to let me speak to you now that we are properly introduced?"

Elva stammered out a laughing acquiescence, and the two were soon on the best of terms. So engrossed was Cass with the girl that Janet, feeling very much out of it, excused herself and left them together.

Mrs. Bentley laughingly drew Janet's attention to the rapid progress her friend was making in the conquest of young Mr. Cass. Later in the evening Janet had a short conversation with him. She found the stranger bright, original and thoughtful. She was bound to admit he had attracted her as no man ever had before. Then a great wave of—yes it was jealousy—surged over her. Elva in her rattlebrain way had made the real impression on this man. So after all the miscellaneous flirtation was no obstacle to the regard of a real gentleman. Her mother's teachings, and her own delicate sense of womanliness had always kept her from this. She believed that a girl of good breeding shrank from making herself conspicuous in any way among strangers. But perhaps she was very much behind the times.

Elva after this frequently told Janet of the car rides, suppers and various attentions of Stuart Cass.

"Are you engaged?" she asked.

"Not yet," answered Elva in a tone that meant it was a foregone conclusion.

One day she laughingly said: "Stuart has been asking me questions about the 'mid-Victorian lady,' meaning you."

"Oh!" said Janet emphatically, but with an inward pang the other entirely failed to sense.

"Yes, and he asked me to bring him to call on you. I'd be horribly jealous, if I—well wasn't pretty sure of him."

After Stuart Cass was brought by Elva to call, he continued to come without his companion. He began to send Janet flowers, and to ask her with her aunt to the theater and opera. She knew she had given this man her heart, and she wondered how it would end. She felt she must know if he cared for her friend.

"I wonder," she said to him, "if you are reading the 'mid-Victorian lady,' as you would Jane Austin, just out of curiosity to get some idea of the period."

He looked at her quizzically.

"I see she told you. No! No!" he protested. "I wanted to know you first because I saw the touch of refinement, womanliness which would not let you do what—what so many young girls think nothing of. I want to go on knowing you because—I love you."

"But," stammered Janet, "Elva—you have made her think—"

"Nothing!" he broke in quickly. "I have only been matching her at her own game. She likes nothing so much in the world as a flirtation. She couldn't be in earnest."

"Oh, yes she is—this time, and—"

"I'm sorry," he said, "if that's true, but I don't think so. At any rate I wouldn't marry a woman who would flirt with any man who attracted her. Do you think a man who brings all the respect and devotion of his life to the woman he loves would choose that kind of a girl?"

"I had—had thought not, but—"

"But now are you sure?"

She let him take her in his arms with a smothered "Yes."

You Can See the Wind.

It is said that anyone may see the wind by means of a common handsaw. All that is necessary is a handsaw and a good breeze. On any blowy day hold the saw against the wind. That is, if the wind is in the north hold the saw with one end pointing east and the other west. Hold the saw with the teeth uppermost and tip it slowly toward the horizon until it is at an angle of about 45 degrees. By glancing along the edge of the teeth you can "see the wind;" it will be pouring over the edge of the saw much after the manner that water pours over a waterfall. This is doubtless due to the fact that there are always fine particles of dust in the air, and in a strong breeze the wind forces against the slanting sides of this saw, slides up the surface, and suddenly pours over when it reaches the top.

It is doubtless the tiny particles that make the air dust-laden that can be seen falling over the edge of the saw as the wind current drops, but it is about as near as anyone can get to seeing the wind under normal conditions.

Ingredients of Soap.

White soaps are usually made of olive oil, cottonseed oil or other fine vegetable oils and carbonate of soda. Common household soaps are usually made of soda and tallow, and yellow soap is generally composed of tallow, resin and soda to which palm oil is added in some cases. Marine soap, or "sea soap," which will lather and dissolve in sea water, as well as in fresh water, is usually made of coconut oil, soda and water. Soft soaps are made with potash instead of soda and with whale oil, seal oil, or the oils of linseed, rape seed, hemp seed or cotton seed with the addition of a little tallow.

Friend Hippo's New Name.

In spite of its clumsy build, the hippopotamus can trot fast. That is why he was given the name of river-horse. The hippo's feet are kept far apart by the wide body and make paths with a ridge down the middle, so as to be recognizable at once. They swim well, but go at their greatest speed when they can gallop along the bottom in shallow water. They can stay under water a long time, and when they come to the surface they send little jets of spray from their nostrils. The cow is devoted to the calf. The young one stands on her back as the mother swims.

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Office does all kinds of Poster,

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With the latest styles of type, mod-

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also prepared to do all kinds of

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vite you to call or write and get

our prices before placing your or-

der elsewhere. Orders by mail

receive prompt attention.

Advertising

Nearly every week, some one

tells us how a little advertisement

paid him—somebody, perhaps,

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.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Can, all you can.

Miss Mabel Leister, is visiting in Baltimore.

Miss Lena Angell is spending several weeks with her uncle, Mr. Geo. W. Hess, at Buckeystown.

Farmers put in full time, this week, working corn and potatoes, and some made hay.

Mrs. Edna Sell, of Akron, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shirk, of near Mt. Union.

Misses Vesta Zepp and Lena Angell, spent from Friday until Sunday with Miss Greiman, of York, Pa.

The regular meeting of Taneytown Grange No. 184, has been changed from Tuesday night, to Monday night, at 8 P. M.

Mrs. B. F. Carson, of Layton, Pa., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Francis T. Elliot, in Harney.

William Airing, of near this place, spent a few days last week visiting his uncle, W. T. Haugh and family, at Wayne Heights, near Waynesboro.

Miss Ethel Sauerhammer, spent the week at her home, here, but will leave on Monday to attend a summer School for Teachers, during July.

Mrs. Allen Davis, (nee Fink) of Beltsville, Md., visited relatives in town this week. She keeps in close touch with her former home, through the Record.

The Emmitsburg State Road is now open to travel as far as the "Old Baptist" Cemetery. Lack of help is responsible for the slow completion of the contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Douglass and Mrs. Margaret Reindollar, of Walbrook, were the guests of Mrs. Stott and Miss Anna Galt, from Friday until Sunday last.

Earl Buffington Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wagner, graduated at the Electrical School in Indianapolis, Ind., and received a diploma.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thomson and sons, of Sebring, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Thomson's mother, Mrs. Laura Reindollar. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilson, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Marian Steever and Mr. Mitchell, of Baltimore, motored to Linden Farm, Sunday, and were guests of Clabaugh Bros.

The hundreds of families in and around Middleburg wish to thank the kind friends of Taneytown neighborhood, for the plants, contributed through Chas. G. Baumgardner and others.

Mrs. Charles A. Elliot, of Shrewsbury, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in town. Edward Elliot, has joined the U. S. Army Aviation Corps, on a seven-year enlistment, and is now stationed in Texas, learning to fly.

Last week, a few single copy purchasers had to be disappointed—we did not have the extras to sell. Some weeks, our "left overs" mean too much loss, so, we will hereafter have but very few copies on sale. Subscribe regularly and save being disappointed.

The report has been going the rounds that there were three or four here who evaded the army registration. This is not correct, but there were several who had removed from the bounds of the District, and were entitled to register where they now live.

Instead of spending money, foolishly, or to gratify expensive habits, make sacrifices of such pleasures and donate your "bit" to the Red Cross Relief work. The Record will receive and acknowledge, all donations made to it, and forward same to headquarters. Read appeal on first page.

Burton M. Alleman, manager of the Littlestown Independent, paid our office an appreciated visit, last Friday, and incidentally gave us some valuable pointers on the operation and care of our "Model K." Mr. Alleman has had a wide experience with linotypes, and knows the critters inside and out.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Breneman and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fehlenbaum, all of Lancaster, Pa., motored to Taneytown, Sunday morning, and spent the day with Rev. and Mrs. Guy P. Bready.

Ralph E. Sell has purchased a fine new Studebaker bus, for service between Taneytown and Westminster, and is having his large old bus put in good repair, which will give him a good equipment for his growing passenger business.

There are about sixty persons in Taneytown over 70 years of age.

We are glad that occasional typographical errors are made in the Record—especially of the harmless sort—as they tell us how closely many read the paper. For instance, "cats" for "oats" in the market report of last week, was numerous called to our attention.

The Record Office finished, this week, 1500 copies of Annual Catalogue of Blue Ridge College, 100 pages. This Institution had a very successful year, and has a fine outlook for the coming school year. We can recommend it, fully, as an excellent school for the higher education of the young folks of this county.

Miss Rheta Morelock, of near Harney, has returned home from a two week's visit to Philadelphia, New York, Yonkers, Wilmington, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. While in New York she attended a Billy Sunday meeting, when there was an attendance of 30,000 and when 3247 "hit the trail."

The Record received the following, from Wm. H. Flickinger, dated at Garey, Indiana, which explains itself: "We left Maryland, Monday, June 11th, and made a run of 233 miles the first day crossing the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, and stopped in a little town 33 miles beyond Pittsburgh. We then went through Ohio into Indiana. On coming home I will leave Mr. Yoder at Pittsburgh. Send this week's paper to me at Brook, Indiana.

Volunteers responded nobly to the call and a corps of 44 were busy Thursday afternoon at the Firemen's building, knitting and making surgical dressing. Quite a number of others are at work in the sewing division, of which Mrs. Fringer has charge. "The limited supply of materials is insufficient to keep these willing workers busy and more money is needed to purchase materials. Voluntary gifts, will be much appreciated. Every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Firemen's Building is open to workers.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian—Everybody welcome. Town—9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., Worship. Sermon subject: "Turning All the Wheels of Life." Communion Service, July 8th. 7 P. M., C. E. Meeting.

Piney Creek—1:30 P. M., Bible School Session; 2:30 P. M., Worship, with short sermon on "The Last Wine Best."

U. B. Services, Harney—Bible School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10 A. M. Theme, "Faith Essential to Success in Life and Religion." Taneytown—Bible School, at 1:30 P. M.; C. E., at 7:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 8 P. M.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service, at 10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 9 A. M.; Prayer Service, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. Keyville—Service, at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 1:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge—Woman's H. & F. Missionary Society, at Baust, at 2 P. M., Saturday. Children's-day Service, at Mt. Union at 10 A. M., Sunday. Preaching and Sunday School at Winter's in the afternoon.

W. E. Saltzger, Pastor.

Church of God, Uniontown—Sunday School, at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching at Frizellburg at 2 P. M.

L. F. Murray, Pastor.

There will be no services in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday morning, or evening, due to the Pastor's absence attending General Synod. Sunday School and C. E., as usual.

Union Bridge, Lutheran—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Reverence for Holy Things." Evening 7:30. Children's-day Service.

W. O. Ibach, Pastor.

Mid-Summer Union Services.

Arrangements for the regular united Sabbath evening services throughout next month (July) again offer genuine opportunity to members of the several co-operating congregations to support a worthy custom that should richly stimulate the church life of the whole community. There ought not to be any necessity for urging folk to sustain whole-souled and continued interest in these weekly gatherings, and yet the ministry and officials of each participating church seek the full measure of devotion to duty on the part of all whom such an appeal affectionately and justly includes.

Brief and beneficial services, to which the invitation is most cordial (and the welcome will be equally hearty), should constitute sufficient announcement. But for the convenience of those concerned, the schedule to be followed is herewith published:

1st.—Reformed Church, Rev. S. R. Downie.

8th.—Lutheran Church, Rev. W. J. Marks.

15th.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. P. Bready.

22nd.—United Brethren Church, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

29th.—Lawn of the Reformed Church, the various ministers officiating.

Please preserve this schedule for repeated reference.

Hours of service at 8 o'clock, except that of the 29th which will begin promptly at 6 o'clock.

GRANGERS' FAIR, - - OHLER'S GROVE

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1917.

The Fair Association will use this space from now on, to make weekly announcements of Special Features of the Fair.

We have worked harder than ever before to produce new ideas, for this year's program is to outstrip all former efforts.

Former exhibitors are showing tremendous interest; new exhibitors are enrolling, and enthusiasm is roused to red-hot-pitch.

All roads lead to Ohler's Grove, and every tongue predicts for this year a most magnificent exhibition—a melting pot of ideas—a common ground on which we can all meet for mutual benefit, study modern improved methods, and keep abreast with the advance in agriculture.

Now It's Up To You!

Every Man, Woman, Boy and Girl can do one thing, and that is

BOOST

Join in the festivities; let's whoop it up, right now. Get the spirit, and success is certain!

P. S.—Next week will be Stock and Cattle Special.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary & Manager.

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. 6-8-17



C. W. KING'S LARGE AUCTION SALE.

at my stables in Westminster, Md., TUESDAY, JUNE 26th., 1917.

at 12 o'clock, sharp, rain or shine. If you or any of your friends are in need of any Horses or Mules, you should not miss this sale for we will have any kind of a Horse or Mule that you wish.

Notice to the Farmers: If you have a Horse or Mule to sell, don't miss this sale for we will have buyers for all kinds.

All stock must be as represented or your money refunded.

Don't forget the day and date.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26th., 1917

Sale rain or shine. C. W. KING, Westminster, Md.

Bradley McHenry and Benj. Dorsey, Mgrs. W. T. Wilson, Auct.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

Notice is hereby called to Section 4, of Ordinance No. 6, relative to the use of fireworks within the Corporate Limits of Taneytown, and published herewith. All persons are warned against violation.

Ordinance No. 6, Section 4: Be it enacted and ordained that the unnecessary discharging of pistols or guns or fire arms of any kind, or fireworks or inflammable articles of any kind shall be prohibited within the Corporate Limits of Taneytown under the penalty of not less than one, or more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

All persons are also warned against violation of the Ordinance forbidding the depositing of tin cans, or any other rubbish or filth, on the streets or alleys of Taneytown. All persons found violating the above Ordinances will be prosecuted.

JUDSON HILL, Burgess.

A Birthday Surprise.

(For the Record.)

A complete birthday surprise was given to Clyde L. Humer, by his wife, on last Friday evening, a large number of male friends being present. Mr. Humer was called home over the phone by his daughter telling him that the Dr. was there to attend the baby, and when Mr. Humer arrived he walked in on the crowd.

He received many useful gifts, and also the Directors presented him with a nice sum of money. After 11 o'clock all received refreshments and returned to their homes, wishing Mr. Humer many more bright and happy birthdays.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE.

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

Advertisement

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

POTATOES WANTED! All kinds of Poultry wanted. Spring Chickens a specialty. 50¢ for delivering Calves. —SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

WILL PAY \$2.25 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. BRENDLE, Prop.

BUS LINE—Summer Schedule, in effect Monday, June 25th.—Leave Taneytown 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Westminster, 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Connects with Blue Mountain Express both morning and evening. —RALPH F. SELL, Prop'r.

RED PIGS for sale by ALBERT BAKER, near Kump.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL and Bicycle, used as demonstrating machine, for sale cheap; complete with bicycle \$45.00, or without bicycle for \$25.00. A bargain for a quick buyer. —REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 22-24

FRESH MORNING MILK, 6c quart, every morning, from Walter Hiltbrich's farm. Bring your buckets in evening, and will deliver milk in morning. Will have fresh evening milk, on Saturdays. Will be open from 7 to 8 A. M., Sunday, for delivery of milk. —L. M. SHERMAN. 22-24

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Calves, Eggs and Poultry, Friday eve or Saturday morning. 50¢ for delivering Calves. —F. E. SHAM. 6-22-17

FOR SALE—Two Driving Mares, by DR. LUTHER KEMP, Uniontown.

NOTICE.—Members of Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. are notified to be present at the regular meeting of the Camp, Thursday eve, June 28th, for the purpose of considering the proposition of the merging of Camp No. 10 with Camp No. 2.—C. G. BOYD, Secretary.

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 night, June 22 and 23. Should the weather be inclement, then the following Tuesday. Proceeds will be used for painting the church.

WATER GLASS for preserving eggs, 30¢ per quart. Will keep eggs perfectly for a year. Put up your eggs now for winter use and sell your fresh eggs then for real money. —REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 22-24

LOST on Bruceville road—Lavalliere and about 60 cents, tied in handkerchief. —MRS. SARGENT BANKARD.

DOES YOUR SUIT Need Pressing? I will press during the Summer, calling for Suits Wednesday or Thursday evenings, and delivering Saturday evenings. Drop me a card. (3 years' experience on College Men's Work.) —V. E. C. SNIDER. 6-22-17

NOTICE—Those who have Real Estate for sale, come in and we'll talk it over. List it with D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Agent, Taneytown, Md., for quick sales. 6-22-17

FOR SALE—Good 2-horse Wagon; horsepower Chopping Mill and Crusher; 2 or 3-horse Roland Chilled Plow, and 1 Harrow, by JOSHUA EBB, Uniontown.

FIVE PIGS for sale, 8 weeks old, by RAY HAHN, 1 mile west of Detour. 22-24

FOR SALE—Sorrel Mare, 11 years old, and 1 yearling Colt. —CLEASON F. EBB, near Basehart's Mill.

14 FINE PIGS for sale by SCOTT M. SMITH, near Taneytown.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Standard Sewing Machines

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 32c
Silk Chiffon, Black and Light Blue 32c
Figured Silk Poplin, 1.00
Silk Striped Voile, 29c
Flowered Lawn, 16c
Guaranteed Black Poplin, 25c
Sun Silk, 50c
Pink Linon Suiting, 35c
White Gaberdine, 29c

New Tub Skirts.

Made of the best and most desirable wash fabrics. 1.45 and \$2.50
Kable Skirts, \$1.45 and \$2.50
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.

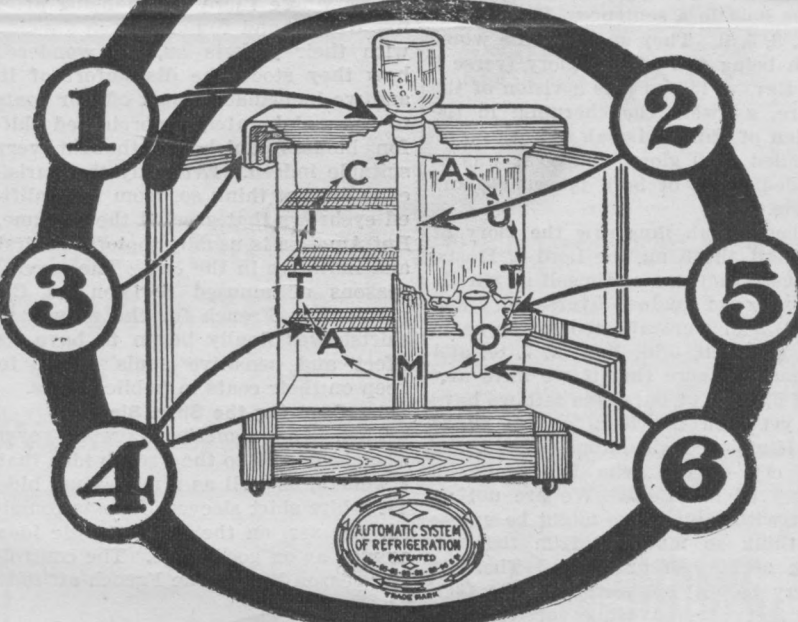
Made of Plain and Plaid Gingham, with deep collar and belt. 59c, 75c, \$1.00.

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,** Funeral Directors TANEYTOWN, MD.

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. ESSOR, New Windsor, Md. 6-18-17

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat of the Papamere variety, very clean. —HICKMAN SNIDER, Taneytown. 15-24

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. 15-3c

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. 15-24

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Rhode Island Reds and Silver Lace Wyandottes. Fine Pens of both breeds, extra good layers. Reduced to 75c for 15 if packed, or 60c at the house.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown. 15-24

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. 6-15-17

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. 6-15-17

GREENBURY NULL AND WIFE.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co. Wheat..... 2.40@2.40 Corn..... 1.65@1.75 Rye..... 1.65@1.65 Oats..... 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..... 2.50@2.50 Corn..... 1.78@1.78 Oats..... 68@67 Rye..... 1.80@2.00 Hay, Timothy..... 18.00@20.00 Hay, Mixed..... 17.50@18.00 Hay, Clover..... 16.00@17.00