

A Newspaper can be made by the Editor, or, he can let just anybo d make it for him.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

A Newspaper can have a policy, and tone, or it can be colorless and without definite aim

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 6

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Misses Lizzie Null, Anna Fox, Zula Fridly, Mary Newcomer and Mildred King, all from near Waynesboro, Pa., spent a week visiting Samuel J. Fair's, near Uniontown, and returned home last Friday.

The tenth triennial reunion of Lutheran ministers born in Middletown Valley, Frederick county, has been in progress this week. Rev. W. G. Minnick, of Baltimore, delivered the opening sermon. Forty-seven ministers have gone from the Valley, 23 of whom are now serving congregations.

Lewis J. Harbaugh and family and Robert I. Palmer, a merchant and guest, were poisoned by ice-cream at the Harbaugh home in Bino, Antrim township. Their recovery followed medical aid. Dr. Chritzman, the physician, in analyzing the ice-cream, found that it had been infected by cows eating a poisonous weed.

The new automobile headlight law which is now being enforced, has caused a scarcity, it is said, of certain kinds of glass used for the headlights, in order to eliminate the blinding glare. As a remedy in case of emergency, it is suggested that light coat of soap, or Bon Ami or some other preparation be smeared over the glass on the inside, at least on the upper half.

The receipts of the Motor-Vehicle Commissioner's office for the month of July amounted to \$54,459.63, an increase of \$17,926.91 over the receipts for July, 1916, notwithstanding the fact that last year hundreds of automobilists are supposed to have held back on taking out licenses in order to reap the benefit of the reduced license fees, which went into effect that month.

This year all young men, who will become 21 years of age before election day, or all those who are 21 years old now, but who have not yet voted, must register on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, or they will not be able to vote in the primaries, which will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 11th. Only those who are registered voters can vote in the primary. Those who do not register will not have the right of exercising the franchise.

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank has just installed in its new banking house one of the latest improved self-winding clocks. The dial, electrically illumined at night, is eighteen inches in diameter and the figures can be distinctly seen from almost every point on the square. The case is solid mahogany, conforming with the interior woodwork of the bank, and the self-winding mechanism is operated by batteries.

Although the tobacco crop of Lancaster county, Pa., will not be harvested until late in September, buyers are in the field, contracting for it. The contracts made thus far call for 20 cents for wrappers, 8 cents for seconds and 4 cents for fillers. At these prices farmers will realize upward of \$350 an acre for their tobacco. Indications are that the prices will go much higher, because of scarcity of tobacco and keen competition for it.

The Smith Concrete Block Machine Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will locate a plant at Mt. Airy. Walter R. Rudy is president, and John Lewis, president of the Montgomery County Commissioners, and John A. Peddicord, of Baltimore, are vice-presidents; Jesse T. Leatherwood, Carroll county, treasurer; Arthur E. Phebus, Mt. Airy, secretary, and J. T. Smith, N. E. Beckett, Howard county, and Alonzo B. Sellman, Walkersville, are in the directorate.

#### Enlisted in Aviation Corps.

Donald Diehl Brumbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Brumbaugh, of Orange, N. J., and grandson of the late Daniel Diehl, of Carroll county, has enlisted for military service in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. He took and passed his examinations six weeks ago, and in waiting to be assigned to an aviation school for training, for service in France. He was not called in the draft.

#### Maryland Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Press Association was held on Wednesday at the hotel Emerson, Baltimore. The organization is composed of the editors of weekly newspapers of Maryland, of which there are 123. The following officers were elected: President, John E. Raine, The New Era, Towson; vice-presidents, R. H. Collins, The Transcript, Chestertown, and P. B. Englar, Carroll Record, Taneytown; secretary-treasurer, W. S. McCombs, The Republican, Havre de Grace; board of governors, C. Francis Baughman, The Citizen, Frederick; E. O. Diffendal, Westminster; J. Walter Mitchell, The Times Crescent, La Plata; Edward B. Powell, The Times, Ellicott City; S. E. Shanahan, Star Democrat, Easton; Joseph M. Streett, Harford Democrat, Belair, and P. Watson Webb, The Record, Cambridge.

#### E. O. Garner's Barn Burned.

About 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning last, the fine large barn on the farm of E. O. Garner, near Copperville, tenanted by his son-in-law, Paul Edwards, was discovered to be on fire, its headway being such that it was impossible to save any of the contents. As nearly as can be estimated, the barn contained about 800 bushels of wheat, 35 or 40 tons of hay, and the usual mixed contents of barns at this season of the year.

A large wagon shed adjoining, and an implement shed were also destroyed. Mr. Edwards' personal loss was very heavy, as it included a fine bullock valued at fully \$150.00, some farming implements, large wagon, and harness of all kinds. His horses and cattle, fortunately, were out at pasture. A lot of implements were saved from the shed.

The loss to the buildings will likely reach \$3500., with only \$1500 insurance, and \$500 insurance on Mr. Garner's share of the produce, in the Dog Hill Company. The barn and shed were built only 11 years ago, and were in the best of repair. We have not learned the amount of insurance carried by Mr. Edwards, but it will be far short of his loss.

The cause of the fire is unknown. A young man employed on the farm was sleeping in the horse entry, but the fire is supposed to have started in the upper part of the barn, and may have been due to spontaneous combustion.

#### No Discrimination.

Young men who have been drafted need have no fears that there will be any discrimination against them. President Wilson has declared that the drafted army shall be given all of the rank of the regular forces. More over all of the choice assignments will not go to the men who volunteered. While it is true that a large number of the drafted men will be sent into the infantry service, still it is inevitable that many men must be drawn for aviation service for the new National Army.

Drafted men will also have an opportunity to qualify for a commission and there is chance waiting them in the next training camp for officers, which will be entirely reserved to men in the fighting ranks of the United States.

Military men declare that it is the drafted man who is going to be the hero in this war. They point out that hundreds of American youths have rushed to the colors, joining coast defense and naval reserve units in the hope that they will escape active service in France. They declare that the man who wanted to take his chances with the draft is deserving of greater praise than the man who has joined some service in which he knows he will be assigned to non-combatant duty and will perhaps never even hear the roar of the guns. The drafted men are to be considered on a par with the best the government has.

#### Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Aug. 6th.—Mary L. Grof, guardian of Mabel C. Grof, ward, settled her first and final account.

The last will and testament of Sarah L. Mitten, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Alfred A. Mitten, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Scott Koons, executor of John W. Angel, deceased, received an additional warrant to appraise and returned an inventory of personal property.

Tuesday, Aug. 7th.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Gibson, deceased, were granted unto Albert V. Gibson, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The sale of the real estate of Geo. S. Valentine, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Mary J. Flickinger, executrix of Harvey G. Flickinger, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled her first account.

Charles C. Kneller, executor of Elizabeth Kneller, deceased, settled his first and final account.

William Landis, executor of Peter F. Sharrer, reported sale of real estate on which the court granted an order nisi.

#### State Has Plenty of Money.

In the monthly statement of State Treasurer John M. Dennis, made public as required by law, it is shown that there is now quite a respectable balance in the Treasury. At the time of the special session of the Legislature it came out that there was only about \$48,000 undedicated cash on hand, but that was one of the lean periods in State finances. The Legislature cost about \$23,000.

The balance on hand August 1 was \$962,170.37 so that for the remainder of the year the State should be on easy street. The money was deposited in a total of 92 banks scattered throughout the State from Garrett county to Worcester, no one bank having a very large amount on that date. In fact, the largest balance was held by the Western National Bank of Baltimore, the sum being \$74,319. The next largest balance was held by the First National Bank of Snow Hill, Worcester county, which had \$39,875.—Fred K. News.

#### Candidates Must "Pony Up" by August 21st.

Those persons wishing for place on the primary ballot must file their names and deposit their money with the supervisors of election, not later than Tuesday, August 21st. The primary election will be held Tuesday, September 11th.

## WORK OF THE CARROLL COUNTY EXEMPTION BOARD.

List of Persons Rejected and Accepted for Military Service in Carroll County, to Date.

The following list of names and their addresses who have been duly and legally called by said Local Board for the military service of the United States, and who have been, by said Local Board, exempted or discharged within the meaning of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, under the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917:

Serial No.	Name.	Address given on Registration Card.	Order No.
1813	Ludwig C. Barnes	R. D. No. 3, New Windsor, Md.	11
1858	Elmer C. Stoesifer	Taneytown, Md.	12
1185	Casper J. Bauerlein	R. D. No. 5, Westminster, Md.	25
564	Emil A. Caple	Patapsco, Md.	26
1913	Geo. R. Lowe	New Windsor, Md.	29
1237	Franklin P. Myers	Westminster, Md.	39
107	Nevin L. Ridinger	Taneytown, Md.	43
373	Walter Harrison Bowers	R. D. No. 3, Littlestown, Pa.	49
1676	William Arthur Carr	Patapsco, Md.	50
1266	Adam Allen Foster	Westminster, Md.	51
1891	William N. Blume	Keymar, Md.	52
486	William I. Harding	44 McAllister St., Hanover, Pa.	54
1539	David Day Watson	Westminster, Md.	59
1324	Elmer Carroll Brehm	Westminster, Md.	64
43	Joseph Amos Hofs	Taneytown, Md.	66
420	Geo. Elmer Humbert	Union Mills, Md.	74
514	Earl W. Mummaugh	Patapsco Md.	77
2374	Freddy Fleming	Woodbine, Md.	78
433	Geo. Washington Steyer	R. D. No. 7, Westminster, Md.	80
1329	David Dorsey, col	Westminster, Md.	83
1031	Horatio C. Hunt	R. D. No. 3, Westminster, Md.	88
1282	John Robert Everhart	Westminster, Md.	94
1922	Clarence M. Haines	New Windsor, Md.	97
1236	Clarence Albert Hyle	Westminster, Md.	102
652	Geo. S. Barnes	Finksburg, Md.	105
739	Henry F. J. Buettner	Sykesville, Md.	109
1146	Joshua R. Gist	Westminster, Md.	112
1395	John Wesley Smith	Westminster, Md.	113
606	William A. Parrish	R. D. No. 1, Finksburg, Md.	117
46	Edgar H. Brown	Taneytown, Md.	123
1636	Wm. Wesley Harmon	Hampstead, Md.	131
2233	Frank M. Lewis	Mt. Airy, Md.	135
1456	Clarence R. Aldridge	Westminster, Md.	139
786	John Graham Melville	Sykesville, Md.	142
280	Martin Koons	R. D., Westminster, Md.	144
1292	Charles R. Dull	Hampstead, Md.	163
1673	Charles Shue	Sykesville, Md.	167
675	Carroll E. Williams	Westminster, Md.	171
1148	John R. Foutz	Taneytown, Md.	184
15	Basil Crawford Banks	Manchester, Md.	185
905	Guy Leroy Hanson	Woodbine, Md.	187
2331	Chas. D. Houck	Detour, Md.	193
1843	Chas. A. Harner	Linwood, Md.	199
2135	Frank J. Englar, Jr.	New Windsor, Md.	209
2047	Chas. F. Bachman	Millers, Md.	210
981	Lawrence Herman Miller	R. D. No. 8, Westminster, Md.	213
1817	Edw. A. Barnes	Maple Grove, Md.	215
882	Wm. McCleary Krebs	Union Bridge, Md.	216
2078	Samuel Norman Otto	Linwood, Md.	235
1956	Uriah S. Fritz	Lineboro, Md.	242
870	John Wm. Tracy	Westminster, Md.	246
1132	Carroll Edgar Hook	Sykesville, Md.	250
741	Geo. E. Ludwig	R. D. No. 3, Hampstead, Md.	257
1022	Irvin L. Ruby	Westminster, Md.	270
1430	Harry R. Myers	Westminster, Md.	275
1358	Roland W. Harbaugh	Westminster, Md.	276
923	Marion DeK. Hoffacker	Alesia, Md.	278
341	John Wm. Lippy	R. D. No. 3, Union Mills, Md.	279
2376	Wm. T. Fleming	Woodbine, Md.	283
1566	Raymond E. Hyde	R. D. No. 8, Westminster, Md.	283

Following is the list of names and addresses of persons who have been duly and legally called for the military service of the United States, and who have not been exempted or discharged by the Exemption Board:

Serial No.	Name.	Address given on Registration Card	Order No.
458	James R. Elseroad	Patapsco, Md.	2
1894	Hezekiah Raglan, col	Keymar, Md.	5
1455	W. Edward Squirrel, col	Westminster, Md.	9
1117	John Emory Long	Tannery, Md.	15
945	John William Bubb	Manchester, Md.	28
2453	Frank Thomson, col	Woodbine, Md.	35
126	James C. Myers	Taneytown, Md.	37
1014	Geo. Henry Myers	Manchester, Md.	75
1484	Garry Chas. Koonz	Westminster, Md.	104
1751	Chester M. Nusbbaum	R. D. No. 2, New Windsor, Md.	106
182	Chas. Merton Blacksten	R. D. No. 10, Westminster, Md.	114
2441	Go. E. Costley, col	Woodbine, Md.	122
2330	Ollie Ray Haines	Woodbine, Md.	128
602	Harry W. Slack	Finksburg, Md.	129
1818	Benj. H. Green, col	R. D. No. 3, Woodbine, Md.	133
972	Morris Jonas Fuhrman	Manchester, Md.	145
757	John Henry Koller	Sykesville, Md.	147
868	Curvin Cleveland Wolfgang	Lineboro, Md.	149
379	Jas. McSherry Shriver	Union Mills, Md.	154
1560	John Sellman Biehl	Westminster, Md.	155
874	Leroy Noah Shaffer	412 Bear Ave., Hanover, Pa.	159
552	Claude C. Armacost	Finksburg, Md.	160
1300	Preston Geo. Coffman	Westminster, Md.	161
2124	Wm. Henry Strawsburg	Union Bridge, Md.	162
2438	Ralph E. Bennett	Sykesville, Md.	166
1769	Samuel G. Pickett	R. D. No. 8, Westminster, Md.	169
1906	Frank Talmage Hoover	New Windsor, Md.	174
2017	Raymond M. Brown	Westminster, Md.	175
2397	Robt. E. Shipley	Westminster, Md.	176
726	Lockard Wm. Parks, col	Marriottsville, Md.	183
1114	E. Sterling Brown	R. D. No. 3, Westminster, Md.	196
1611	Roland Franklin Rill	Patapsco, Md.	204
574	Frank C. Pool	R. D. No. 1, Finksburg, Md.	205
31	Carroll Ervin Reid	Taneytown, Md.	206
1432	Joseph Carbery Boyle	Westminster, Md.	207
1570	David Earl Byers	Westminster, Md.	212
525	John Lewis Mann	Patapsco, Md.	225
2034	Wm. Marshall Owens, col	New Windsor, Md.	228
2434	Herman S. Beck	Woodbine, Md.	229
760	James Miley Gilroy	Sykesville, Md.	230
183	Edgar Franklin Stultz	Uniontown, Md.	231
56	Basil Walter Crapster	Taneytown, Md.	232
5	Earl Weant Koons	Taneytown, Md.	238
2365	Herbert Pickett	Woodbine, Md.	242
549	Raymond E. Rhoten	Finksburg, Md.	245
841	James Albert Parks, col	Marriottsville, Md.	253
269	Sterling Edw. Hively	R. D., Westminster, Md.	258
1314	Harry S. Beall	Westminster, Md.	266
2005	Paul B. Wagner	New Windsor, Md.	271
391	John Mickle Pence	R. D. No. 3, Westminster, Md.	282
2396	Harry F. Evans	Woodbine, Md.	284

Local Board for Carroll County, State of Maryland, hereby certify to District Board, No. 2, Annapolis, the following list of names and addresses of persons who have been duly and legally called for military service for the United States, and who have failed to appear and submit to examination, and who have not been before reported:

Order No.	Name.	Addresses.	Serial No.
67	Clyde Thomas Davis, col	Union Bridge	2181
70	Luigi Guidotti	Westminster	1264
111	Charles L. Myers, col	Mt. Airy	2319
134	Gustav Arthur Marle	Marriottville	272
198	Harry N. Yingling	Finksburg	645
217	Lewis Shipley	Sykesville	677
254	Ernest Roy Buckingham	Mt. Airy, R. D. No. 5	2316
280	Lloyd Louey	Hanover, Pa., R. D.	1007

Local Board for the County, of Carroll, State of Maryland.  
By H. M. Fitzhugh, Chairman.  
W. Arthur, Clerk.

Reports from truckers in the vicinity of Waynesboro, Pa., are to the effect that prospects for a late potato crop are anything but bright, unless the recent rains help greatly to mature the small potatoes on the vines.

On Tuesday evening, a hail storm did considerable damage in Washington county, smashing window panes and stripping fruit trees. It is said that come farmers will suffer to the extent of half their crops.

#### A Few Auto Courtesies.

I was riding with a car owner a few days ago who had a fairly well-defined code of automobile courtesies, and if more motorists followed them the pleasure of driving would be greatly enhanced. Here they are:

"When I am going down a hill and see another car coming up, I give the car coming up more than half the road, and sometimes all of it. His car is under the greater strain and he is generally traveling at a good rate of speed. To force him to the side of the road compels him to slacken his speed, to shift gears in most cases, and to the annoyance of steering over rough ground while he is shifting. I like to favor the car that is climbing a hill.

"In muddy weather I consider the rights of pedestrians and have no patience with the driver who carelessly splashes mud over a person walking along a road. The pedestrian is at a disadvantage, seldom has recourse, and deserves more consideration.

"When riding with friends, I do not expect the driver to talk to me when he is driving through traffic or while engaged in making adjustments or changing tires. I have learned by experience that at such times a person is too busy with his own thoughts to be a willing conversationalist.

"When approaching a bridge or culvert on a country road, I let any motorist coming from the opposite direction pass first if there is any chance of our meeting on it. Once I tried to beat another car to a bridge that proved to be a narrow one, and we clicked fenders so hard I never want to try it again.

"When overtaking a slower car on a dusty road I continue past him at a good speed, leaving him far enough behind to avoid 'dusting' him. The practice of keeping just a slight distance ahead of the following car for a considerable time is a discourtesy that is entirely unnecessary.

"At night when I see another car approaching, I turn my dimmers on and off for a moment while still a considerable distance away. This informs the other driver that I have dimmers, and as soon as he dims his lights I dim mine. This plan has been very successful.

"When inviting friends not accustomed to motoring to ride in my car, I suggest in a casual way what would be suitable for them to wear. Motor apparel of course depends considerably on the length of trip, condition of weather, and purpose of trip. Most people appreciate such suggestions, and a person who is dressed suitably for the occasion enjoys the trip more and feels at home in the car.—B. D. Stockwell, in Farm and Fireside.

#### Food Bill Passes Senate.

Washington, Aug. 8th.—The Food Control bill passed through the last stage of legislative enactment at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it was finally adopted by the Senate in the form previously approved by the House. The vote was 66 to 7. Those voting against the conference report were: Democrats—Hardwick, Hollis and Reed. Republicans—France, Gronna, La Follette and Penrose.

The Control bill establishes, during the war, broad Government control over foods, fuel, feeds, fuel oils, natural gas, fertilizer and its ingredients, tools, utensils and equipment required for the actual production of all such products, designated "necessities."

Comprehensive powers are given in the bill to assure adequate supply and equitable distribution of the named necessities, to facilitate their movement; to prevent, locally and generally, scarcity, monopoly, injurious speculation, manipulation or private control affecting supply, distribution and movement.

Other provisions of the bill fix a minimum price for wheat beginning next year at not less than \$2 a standard bushel; provide for coal and coke price-fixing; commandeering and Government operation of factories and mines producing necessities; for Government purchase, sale and requisition of various necessities, and for Federal licensing of agencies producing and handling them.

The bill provides for a fund of \$150,000,000 to be used in its administration and \$10,000,000 for Federal purchase and sale at cost of fertilizer.

The prohibition provisions, a compromise for "bone dry" prohibition proposed by the House, prohibit manufacture and importation of distilled liquors for beverages during the war, authorize the President to suspend manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous liquors or to limit their alcoholic content and "authorizes and directs" the President, in his discretion, to commandeer distilled beverages in bond or stock when necessary for military or other public defense purposes or to conserve foodstuffs.

Sweeping powers to control coal prices also are provided. The bill authorizes the President, through the Federal Trade Commission or other agency, to fix coal prices, at the mines and among wholesalers and retailers, to regulate methods of sale, shipment and distribution among dealers and consumers, and to requisition and operate mines or other coaling facilities.

Carroll county was visited by another storm yesterday that caused great damage to the growing corn and vegetables. The path was about a mile wide, the wind blowing down trees and uprooting corn. Some farmers say they will not get one-fourth of a yield from fields that promised to bring the largest crop they ever raised.

## A SHARP WARNING

### TO DRAFTED MEN.

The Power of the Government Will Be Used in Full.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Registered men who resist the Selective Draft law face military court-martial for desertion and the possibility of execution for desertion in time of war. The whole military and civil power of the Federal Government and the civil power of the States, cities or counties will be employed to bring them to book.

General Crowder, in speaking of the consequences of resistance by individuals, says:

"If such persons do not appear and present their reasons, they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit. The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the army and interests the Government only as punishable crime of omission. If they do not desire to make any such claims or, if, for any reason, they fail to appear, their names are automatically posted as having been called and not exempted or discharged.

"Automatically, also, they are inducted into the military service and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

"When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers. From this point on they will be under the swift and summary procedure of court-martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offense. Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority, and, after the mandate of the Federal Government has gone forth, the whole strength of the military arm of the Government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

"Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at State headquarters and at the national capital, and since local boards have no occasion to use any force in simply offering a beneficial opportunity to registered persons, there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later, when the army seeks to apprehend deserters, it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal Government."

In practice, under General Crowder's construction of the law, registered men who do not appear for examination will be posted to the district boards as selected for military service as soon as the five-day period allowed them to put in an appearance after they have been summoned has elapsed.

Two days more will elapse after their names reach the district board to await appeal action by the individual. They will then be posted to the Adjutant-General of the State as selected to fill the quotas of their district.

Orders for the mobilization of the selected men will be given some time during the present month. If the selected man fails to obey that order, he will be set down as absent without leave and the machinery of the law will be set in motion to bring him in. In addition, all state and municipal authorities and United States marshals will be used to apprehend him.

When it is clear that he is willfully absenting himself, with no intention of reporting to the army, a charge of desertion will be placed against him. From that time on any civil officer who arrests him will earn a reward of \$50.

If found guilty by courtmartial of desertion, the individual may be sentenced to death and only the President can save him from punishment.

#### Transfers of Real Estate.

Wm. H. Hesson to Wm. A. Fleishman and wife conveys 79 square ft., at \$10.

Jos. M. Armacost and wife to Mordecai V. Borning, convey 8715 square feet, for \$10.

Roy A



## THE CARROLL RECORD

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th., 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."

Only Net Results Count.

There is a disposition, just now, on the part of some, to emphasize the cost of certain articles used, in a complaining way, and forget to place beside them, in the financial balance, the increased receipts. What counts, in a true statement, is final net results. It often occurs that one's expenses may be much higher, in order to accomplish usual profits, and when such is the case there is no proper complaint to be made. The just complaint is when expenses are higher, and there is no compensating increased income, or when income may be actually less.

A farmer, for instance, is required now to pay more for fertilizers, and more for many things he must buy, but if his sold products are also higher, so that his net profit from farm operations at the end of the year are greater than heretofore, he has no ground for harping on increased costs of the items he must purchase. The difficulty is that we are all apt to regret high expenditures, yet take in our increased revenues with a great deal of satisfaction.

The public, as a rule, is wise as to what we call "general results." When those certain lines of business show their prosperity by buying automobiles, and in general show that they live on "easy street," it is rather foolish to try to put up the higher cost argument of a few things. The people know, pretty well, who are making money and who are not—the evidence is hard to cover up.

Indeed, complaining without real cause, is a very reprehensible practice. It is always best and safest to tell the truth, or at least, not tell an untruth, about how one is getting along, or about anything else. When people are making good money, these strenuous times, and complain because they do not make more, they are very unreasonable people, to place the mildest description on their status.

A very large number of people are making considerably less money than they did several years ago, and taking larger chances. Storekeepers of various sorts, are in this class. Some of them have made money on the advance of merchandise in their stores, but it is likely to take all of this, and more, to meet the losses when prices tumble. And a great number of employees on salary, who must meet largely increased cost of living without salary increase, are heavy losers these days and can put up a sound argument.

So, don't complain of increased taxes and costs when the income is equivalent, or more than equivalent, to meet them; for so doing, in our sometimes very expressive slang, would be "too thin."

What Curfew Laws Mean.

Hanover, Pa., is one of the cities to have a "curfew law" requiring boys under 16 years, and girls under 18 years, to be at their homes by 9 o'clock at night, or be accompanied on the streets by some responsible elderly person. This "curfew" business always seemed to us the wrong way round a question. The intention, of course, is to remove innocence from evil, but why not remove the evil? Is it because it is easier to remove the smaller quantity?

There is, we know, much to be said in favor of the young being safely in

their homes at night—which may apply equally well for a great many older people. But, this is ideal. It presupposes a happy, comfortable, worth-while home, with entertainment, and such diversions and experiences as the young want, and are entitled to have. It is but too true, that the home is often not such a place, and the street may be the safer and more uplifting of the two.

However the home may be, as a safe place, we think it of relatively greater importance that the public surroundings of the home be made safe and decent. There is no disguising the fact that to some extent, at least, this one, curfew law referred to, is made because of a mixture of booze and disreputable men and women on the streets of the city, and this fact makes said streets unsafe for respectable young folks—in other words, the disreputables are given the streets.

This is a disgraceful way to bring about safety, to make the best of it; disgraceful to the public sentiment that puts up with such conditions, as well as to those who produce them. These curfew laws are always, more or less, confessions of lax morals and licensed wrong. Make the streets safe and decent, and there need be no banishment of the young people indoors, nor compel them to have guardians.

Blacklisting the Study of German.

The more or less general movement for the elimination of German, as a language study, from our higher schools, is to be regretted, especially as it represents a prejudice against a mere name, or language, which is in nowise entitled to be blacklisted, merely because the German nation happens to be at war with most of the world. The movement is one of misdirected sentiment—a sort of hysterical vindictiveness indicating extreme narrow-mindedness.

Years ago, we might with equal consistency have black-listed the study of English, and more recently the study of Spanish. If we are to carry war prejudices to this limit, then war should be continually, somewhere, an interference with educational and business equipment. Until recently, we should have eliminated Greek, as a study, because Greece was an ally of Germany.

In more ways than one, this war has produced a decided propensity to indulge in hysterics. It is being used as a sort of fad factory, and in some respects we are likely to pay dearly for the exercise. Much of the advice with reference to the food situation, has been of this sort, based on the ventilation of that which one does not know, rather than on that which one does know—a sort of wholesale exercise of intelligent sounding ignorance.

We fear, also, that a large percentage of our so-called war necessities are half-baked plans, and elaborate and expensive demonstrations, almost entirely lacking in practicability—a jumble of hastily hatched wisdom on the part of those who have become war-wise almost over night, handling the most serious of questions against all rules of business efficiency based on practice and apprenticeship.

The Strike Fever.

Undoubtedly there is a grievance—sometimes a substantial grievance—at the bottom of every strike. If the workers are unreasonable, the employers are inconsiderate. But the present spirit of unrest throughout the country cannot be regarded with the toleration of ordinary times. We have entered upon a conflict to which we must devote all our energy and all our resources. It has not yet reached our own shores; it may not reach them; but American soldiers are now in a foreign land, American sailors are now in distant waters, and some of them inevitably will never return. They are offering all they have to the cause of freedom and humanity. Others at home are making great sacrifices, working without reward for the common good, scornful of delights and living laborious days. At such a crisis in the national history the paralysis of industry is so serious a matter that those who bring it on have an exceptionally heavy responsibility. Their wrongs must be bitter indeed to justify their course.

It may be that the demands of the shipyard workers, the machinists, the miners and the rest are not unreasonable. They feel, like the rest of us, the burden of the high cost of living. But they discredit the quality of their patriotism when they endeavor to interrupt activities essential to the successful prosecution of the war. We must have ships, we must have machinery, we must have metals. The need is urgent; every day counts. Any gain in wages, any reduction of hours, is as nothing in comparison with the national peril. The loss of the war, even its undue prolongation, would injure incalculably every citizen, the workingman not least of all. Common sense as well as love of country should make this plain to the most discontented.

The striker now is playing the enemy's game. It is not necessary to credit the tales of a pro-German propaganda, though they may be true enough, in order to appreciate this fact. But the American workingman should be too intelligent to be misled.—Ex.

Making the Most of Our Wheat Supply.

Various methods of conserving the wheat supply of the United States have been suggested, many of which would no doubt work, if—

The "if" that stands in the road is the failure of the individual to realize that this problem of bread is his own personal problem, and until he does realize this fact it is going to be hard to bring about those measures of economy that would assure bread for all concerned. In centers of over-supply there is at all times both waste and a too free use of bread while in places of under-supply there is danger of under-nourishment and malnutrition owing to the shortage.

Curtailement of our bread ration would not be necessary if the wastes could be prevented. Suggestions that we mill a larger percentage of the wheat carry with them dangers of loss that may out-balance the good. The keeping quality of the flour would be lowered and the absorption of the by-products now used largely by dairymen would cause an ultimate increase in the price of dairy products—milk and butter. However, the larger use of cottonseed meal and the legumes—clover and alfalfa—would largely rectify this situation.

So it is not clear that much can be gained in this direction. Better results would accrue if the public generally were to use more largely Graham and other coarse products in the food ration without disturbing the standard of quality of the flour now in use.

The American public is not a large consumer of either rye or of corn flour, yet both of these could be somewhat added to the ration, and if the total addition of corn and rye and the coarse by-products and wheat milling were sufficient to offset the bread consumption of the American family one day in a week, it would mean the addition of nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to the available export volume, and this would narrow down the margin of absolute requirement on the part of our Allies to approximately 100,000,000 bushels—a gap that could be filled in large measure by the use of wheat substitutes.

That it is not impossible to bridge this gap is made clear by the fact that according to the best information at hand the current year's per capita consumption is more nearly five bushels than six, and if America can maintain itself for the period of the war on the same per capita basis the deficiency in Allied supply nearly if not entirely disappears.

Consequently, as I view it, the situation is serious but not alarming. The thing we must first do is to grasp clearly in our minds the essential fact that the feeding of the armies and the munition workers of our Western Allies is our first patriotic duty, and that second only to this is the duty of assuring an equitable distribution of bread throughout the entire Allied group.—From "Enough—And None to Spare," by Hugh J. Hughes, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1917.

Ask anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

Advertisement

What to do With Money?

"What shall I do with my money?" is a more troublesome question today than ever before. Stocks and bonds are in an extremely uncertain position, industrial enterprise on a dizzy level of cost, railroad and public service corporations subject to the Government dwarfing process, real estate asleep until the trump of peace shall sound. As to private loans, which used to be the resort of persons who had a rich and enterprising neighbor ready to take any quantity of capital at 6 per cent., they have gone by. We are all engulfed in the world market, and only to the corporations or the Governments can we go.

At the moment perhaps it is just as well. The corporations and the Governments need our funds. They are doing the work of the world. Soon the United States Treasury will be calling on us again, and so will the Red Cross and other of earth's blessings. A contribution to the former will be good for your estate in these risky times and a contribution to the latter will be good for your soul. The funds already appropriated in these directions are small compared with what the future will demand. We are profoundly impressed with the awful destructive power of the war, but we seldom think that an equally great force will be necessary to re-create

wrecked property. That force will work in comparative silence, but it must operate if the world is to resume the occupations of peace. By so much as French or German efficiency and capital are impaired, by so much will there be need of the brain, muscle and money of America. There will be plenty of use for any productive power we have in the United States. It is only a question just when and where to put it in.

One sees plenty of disposition in the West. Hesitation, whenever it appears, is due in the main to failure to appreciate the big task before the world or a question as to the amount of money or effort properly demandable of a given person. Leadership will take care of that in due time. The mood of "the Street" is favorable to the guidance of the money to the points where it ought to go, for investment and speculation are in abeyance and capital is accumulating all the time.—C. B. E., in Philadelphia Ledger.

Eating Horse Meat.

Except for the regard most people have for the horse, there is really no reason why his flesh should not be utilized, by those who eat meat, for human food, any more than the flesh of other animals. Indeed the provisions of the Sanitary Code of New York City now legalize its sale for that purpose. It must never be forgotten, however, that the value of a healthy horse is so great that, unless he is killed because of some accident which has rendered him useless, he would practically never be destroyed for food. The vast majority of the horses whose flesh is, or would be put on sale, would be old and worn out and diseased animals. In New York a man dealing in horse-flesh was discovered leading a glandered horse to a slaughtering establishment. We doubt if many Americans will ever become eaters of horse-flesh, first, because the idea is so foreign a one to them, and, second, because they know that few such animals in good health would ever be sacrificed for food. On the other hand multitudes are learning that the less meat they eat the better they feel, and for conscientious reasons an increasing number are becoming vegetarians.—Our Dumb Animals.

The Heat? Forget It!

Whatever affects people most intimately will be the subject nearest their hearts—the thing they will talk about most. That is why, in hot weather, heat is the most talked of subject.

With the thermometer ranging around the 100 mark, it is next to impossible for the average person to think long of anything else. If some other subject could intrude itself more persistently than the heat, the heat would be next to forgotten.

We are made miserable by a thousand things in the course of the year—things that we forget as time passes, but which we lack the will power to forget at once. One of the surest things that we know is that cultivated control of will power would make thousands of people happier and more useful to society.

If it is possible to forget in a month, why not in a day? If it is possible, by concentration on a pleasant or useful subject, to forget an unpleasant and useless one, why not do that?

Cultivation of interest in a wide range of subjects is one of the best helps for any person. One cannot imagine that heat greatly worries Thomas A. Edison while he is deeply engrossed in a problem of invention. He has before him something so absorbing that his mind has no room for ordinary bothers.

We are largely creatures of our own brain power. The greater our brain power—our power to WILL the direction of our own thoughts—the happier and more useful we shall be, and the less bothered about things that really are of no great importance.

Be master of your own brain—and make your brain keep you happy!—Hanover, Pa., Sun.

Excuses Don't Pay.

Thomas E. Wilson, the Chicago packer, has written an article for The American Magazine in which he gives some of the experiences he has had as head of large companies. He says in the August issue:

"An employer should be slower to fire a man than to hire him. To refuse to employ a man probably does him no great harm, but to discharge him may leave a permanent imprint on his character. He may regard himself as having been tried and found wanting—a failure. I would seldom fire a man for a single mistake. Many men are stronger for having once made a blunder. They have profited by it and are resolved that nothing like it shall ever occur again. I should much prefer to have a man make mistakes—as long as he isn't a repeater—than to make excuses. A little excuse is a dangerous thing. It is a habit that grows on one. A man gets to depend on excuses for careless work instead of striving to do the work properly. The fellow who never has an excuse, even for poor work, shows that he is trying his best to do it right and has at least a clear conscience."

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

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### STRAW HATS FOR MEN

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

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,822.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
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## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Third Quarter, For  
Aug. 19, 1917.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Chron. xxxiv, 14-33—Memory Verse, 31—Golden Text, Ps. cxix, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The first verse of our lesson, with the marginal reading, might indicate that the book they found was an original copy by the hand of Moses, but it might have been another copy, according to Deut. xvii, 18, 19; II Kings xi, 12; Josh. i, 8. It is sufficient to know that it was the Book of the Law of the Lord, which, when it was read to the king, caused him to rend his clothes and send to Huldah, the prophetess, to inquire of the Lord, through her, what they should do (xix, 22). This was in the eighteenth year of his reign (xxxiv, 8; xxxv, 19), and Jeremiah began to prophesy when thirteen. Therefore why send to Huldah instead of to Jeremiah? Perhaps because Huldah was there in Jerusalem and Jeremiah was probably at Anathoth (II Kings xxii, 14; Jer. i, 1). It is interesting to notice in this connection the honor placed upon such women as Huldah and Deborah and Hannah and others and to remember that Mary of Bethany knew the Lord better in many ways than any of the other women or even than Peter and John. Some women seem to have keener eyes and ears and a more open heart for God than most men.

I often ask God to give me guidance through my dear wife, who walks so humbly with Him; then all goes well. Huldah had a good message for Josiah, because of his humility and tender heart, when he heard the words of the Lord, for, although God is the high and lofty one who inhabiteth eternity, whose name is holy, He has regard to the contrite and humble spirit that trembles at His word (Isa. lvii, 15, lxvi, 2). Josiah called together all the people of Jerusalem, priests, Levites, and all the inhabitants, great and small, and he read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant that was found in the house of the Lord, and he promised with all his heart and with all his soul to perform the words of the covenant and caused all present to stand to it. And all the days of Josiah they departed not from following the Lord God of their fathers (verses 26-33).

The expression "with all his heart and with all his soul" (verse 31) reminds me of the only thing that I ever remember reading that God says He will do assuredly with His whole heart and with His whole soul, and that is place Israel in their own land and rejoice over them to do them good (Jer. xxxii, 41). According to Luke xxii, 15, 16, 29, 30, this will be at the time of the final fulfillment of the Passover, for the Passover marked the birth of the nation, and the great fulfillment will be when they shall have their regeneration, never to be broken up again (Matt. xix, 28; Acts iii, 21). It was in the year that the book of the law was found (xxxiv, 8; xxxv, 19), that Josiah caused to be kept the greatest Passover in the history of Israel since the days of Samuel the prophet (xxxv, 18; II Kings xxiii, 22). It was written of Hezekiah that there was no king before him or after him who trusted in the Lord, his God, as he did, but it is written of Josiah that there was no king either before or after him who turned to the Lord with all his heart and with all his soul and with all his might as he did (II Kings xviii, 5; xxiii, 15).

Hezekiah excelled in one way and Josiah in another, but the Lord noted each fully. We are reminded of the way the saints are spoken of by Paul—some succored others, some laid down their own necks for Paul's sake, some were helpers, some labored and some labored much, some were in Christ before him (Rom. xvi) and thus it will be at the judgment seat of Christ, all service will be remembered and all manner of service and the special zeal of each one, and each will receive his own reward according to his own labor (I Cor. iii, 8). In connection with the Passover always remember that it was the blood on the door that made the firstborn safe in that house, not the blood and something else, but God said, "When I see the blood I will pass over you" (Ex. xii, 13). It was to be a lamb without blemish, and Christ our Passover is the Lamb without blemish and without spot (Ex. xii, 5; I Cor. v, 7; I Pet. i, 19). The flesh of the lamb was to be roasted with fire and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs (Ex. xii, 8), suggesting His sufferings and our fellowship with Him in sufferings, and as there was no leaven or evil in Him so we who are redeemed by His blood must put away all evil, as it is written, "Be ye holy, for I am holy." Eating the lamb did not add to nor increase their safety, but indicated fellowship, as He said, "He that eateth me shall live by me" (John vi, 57). If the firstborn, being under the blood that night, could not eat a bite of the lamb because of nervousness or for any other reason that did not at all affect their safety. Whether it was the house of an Israelite or an Egyptian on which the blood was there could be no death under that blood. The lamb was never too small for the household, but if the household was too little for the lamb they were to share it with their neighbors (Ex. xii, 4). And in the sight of God is not our neighbor any one with whom we can share the lamb, whether in foreign lands or on the same street with us?

### SAYS RULER IS TRICKSTER

Speaker Tells Story of Ingenious Hog Raffle to Express His Opinion of King of Greece.

"King Constantine is a trickster, and the allies will accomplish nothing in Greece till they kick him off the throne."

The speaker was Cosmos Morcavato, the archeologist. He continued: "King Constantine is a trickster and he always gets away with it. He's as bad as the two sharpers."

"Two sharpers, getting stranded in a country town, decided to gouge the populace by means of a hog raffle. They got up a poster that said:

"To be raffled, a fine Berkshire hog. Tickets, 25 cents."

"The raffle went well. The two sharpers made a lot of money—\$150, in fact. Then came the day when the result was to be announced."

"The sharpers read over their list of victims and selected the man they thought most gullible and meek. To him they wrote:

"Dear Sir: We are happy to inform you that the raffle of the magnificent hog was held last evening, and you were the fortunate winner. We hold the animal at your disposal, and shall be pleased to forward same on receipt of your authorization to do so. We beg to congratulate you on the acquisition of this truly magnificent pedigreed 'hog.'"

"But the winner had hardly received this letter, the first thrill of delight had hardly warmed his breast, before he got another missive:

"Sir: We regret to inform you that your magnificent hog died very suddenly last night at 9:30 o'clock. We do not know the exact cause of death, but would impute same to the hog cholera now epidemic in this district. Owing to the existing sanitary regulations, the animal had to be buried without delay. We shall be glad to receive your check for \$12 by return, being the amount of veterinary and interment expenses incurred."

"The trickery was as transparent as Constantine's, but, like the allies, the duped man was afraid to investigate, lest worse befall."

### "THE WOMAN YOU ARE TO BE"

It All Depends, Says Writer, Upon What You Put Into Your Head as Days of Girlhood Pass.

There comes a time in a girl's life when she passes from childhood into the land of dreams and flowers, and the question that now arises has to do with the woman that she will be for the rest of her life. Is she going to furnish the nice, clean recesses of her brain with things that really count, or is she going to toss an indiscriminate mass of jumbled nonsense into her heart?

She has it within herself to make her brain a power, to teach it to reason, to cram it with intelligence, and to force herself as a personality to respond, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. There is still another thing that she may choose to do—she may decide to leave it entirely empty. In that case, which is the saddest of all, her eyes will count for nothing, even though they be beautiful, for they will be expressionless; her lips that, closed, are so perfect in contour, when opened will frame those tawdry notions so pitifully evident of the empty brain behind them. Old age will have nothing of interest in its wake, for the wrinkles and lines that speak for character will be absent, and the face, pleasing in youth because of its fresh beauty, in old age will become nothing but a hideous mask.

Think well what you will put into your head, for you will purchase from Life itself at a high price.

### Rising Curve of Human Energy.

As a matter of health, it will be much better to begin the day earlier and end it earlier. Humanity has a definite cycle of physiological changes that take place during the twenty-four hours. In the early morning, temperature, pulse and respiration are lowest, but begin to rise. They reach a maximum in the early evening hours, between four and six, and then begin to descend again.

It is on the rising curve of human energy that the day's work ought to be done. Rest should be as far as possible during the hours when the cycle of energy is on the descent. The proposed scheme for daylight saving would bring us back to be more in accord with the human physiological cycle in the twenty-four hours than is true at present.

### Priest Invents Protective Device.

One of the Episcopal clergy of Maryland, Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost of Baltimore, who already has several inventions to his credit, has recently invented a device for the protection of merchant vessels against torpedoes fired from submarines. This is designed purely for defensive purposes, and is said to be of a simple and inexpensive nature. He has sent drawings of it to Thomas A. Edison and to the naval consulting board, and is offering it to the governments of the United States, France and England.—Living Church.

### Good Kind.

"I am going to recruit a company of fat men."

"Why fat men?"

"Because in a brush with the enemy they would be sure to put up a stout resistance."

### The Gasoline Crop.

During the year just closed 292,300,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced in this country, 4 per cent more than the previous year's output.

## CONTENTED!

THE PERSON who is contented with their lot seldom betters that lot. Be ambitious. Desire to be something better—a richer man or woman. Forge ahead. Begin an interest account at

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Satisfactory

## FACE ONCE WAS EXPRESSIVE

In Modern Times, Says Writer, General Aim Seems to Be to Conceal Emotion of Every Kind.

We are accustomed to the idea that our facial expressions are keys to the lives we lead, and that one who understands human nature may easily read human faces. That this is true to a large degree is unquestioned, for we have only to look about us to judge for ourselves of the happiness or unhappiness of those with whom we happen to come in contact. Indeed, in the ages long since past, before even spoken language permitted the freer interpretation of man's emotions, the human countenance was the chief means of expressing, says the Charleston News and Courier. One by one the great thoughts of the human race have been reproduced as far as possible in the eyes and general expression of the face, now flashing out with startling significance, now shining with tranquil assurance, now displaying ugly lines and characteristics. As civilization advanced, however, and the means of human intercourse broadened and developed the need for translating the inner needs and energies into facial expression lessened, until, unfortunately, it is often difficult to read correctly the message of the countenance.

Where in former days the natural effort of all human beings, unconscious though it may have been, seemed to be to reveal their wishes openly upon their faces the general aim now is to conceal emotion of every kind.

### MEANING OF \$7,000,000,000

Spent at Rate of a Dollar a Minute, It Would Take 13,318 Years to Dispose of It All.

America's war loan of \$7,000,000,000 surpasses the powers of the mind to grasp, Thomas F. Logan writes in Leslie's. Spent at the rate of \$1 a minute it would take 13,318 years to dispose of the appropriation. Loaned out at 6 per cent, \$13 could be spent every second for an indefinite period without touching the principal.

Converted into silver dollars, the coined pieces laid end to end would reach more than four times around the earth at the equator. Piled on top of one another, these silver dollars would extend nearly 600 miles in the air. Made into dollar bills, they would cover 26,686 acres.

The interest on the loan is greater than the entire running expenses of the government less than half a century ago, while the amount itself would conduct the affairs of the government for fully seven years, on the basis of the annual expenditures of the last decade.

Another and more cheerful way of looking at the situation is that, great as the loan is, the wealth of the United States is such that it amounts to the lending out of \$1 out of every \$40 of our existing tangible resources. A penny a day saved by every inhabitant would cancel the principal within 20 years.

### Nitro-Starch New Explosive.

Nitro-starch, more compact than the allied nitro-cellulose or gun cotton, seems to promise great efficiency as a blasting explosive. The original dynamite of Nobel was nitroglycerin absorbed in kieselguhr, a siliceous infusorial earth, but sawdust, mica and other absorbents have been since used and blasting gelatin and gelatin dynamites have been formed as jelly-like masses by dissolving gun cotton in nitroglycerin. Nitro-starch is produced by dissolving starch nitric acid in a manner similar to the use of cotton and glycerin. Ease and cheapness of manufacture, convenience and safety in use and great explosive power are mentioned in its favor, and the advantages include non-liability to go off except when exploded by a cap, giving off no bad fumes, non-freezing quality, and a stability so great that no change was seen after ten months of storage.

### Value of Dairy Cow.

R. M. Washburn, in the Lippincott Farm Manual, "Productive Dairying," predicts that in a short time the United States will be largely devoted to dairy products, instead of beef production. For he tells us the food value produced by May Rima, the Guernsey cow, equaled in one year that of 30 steers weighing 500 pounds apiece. It would take, he assures us, eight acres of good wheat land to produce an equal food value to the year's production of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, and this is coming to be typical of the value of the dairy cow. Now the cow does this by working over hay, corn, ensilage, and various rough or by-product grains.

### No Objection to Money.

"Wanted—A Wife," reads the sign on the door of J. Morse of Brooklyn, teacher of English to foreigners, and known as "Eastern District Hermit." Mr. Morse said in explanation: "I want a wife who will be a companion to me in this ghetto; one who will help me to teach; one who will be my inspiration. I live in poverty and a wealthy wife could help me carry on my work."

### Willie's Method.

Willie (to his sister's beau)—Say, Mister Watulong, do you love my sister?

H. S. B.—Why, er—of course, William. Why do you ask?

Willie—Well, sister said she was dyin' to know, and I don't want her to die till she buys me them roller skates she promised.

# JOB

# Printing

Do you want your work done quickly and well? The RECORD

Office does all kinds of Poster, Program and High-class Work

promptly and at reasonable prices.

With the latest styles of type, modern

machinery and experienced

and accommodating workmen, we

are always ready to meet any demands.

Hand in your order and it will

be filled satisfactorily. We are

also prepared to do all kinds of

Book and Pamphlet Work and invite

you to call or write and get

our prices before placing your order

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.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th., 1917.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

## HARNEY.

Wm. D. Hess, of near Otter Dale, and sister, Miss Birdie, of Littlestown, visited their brother, Jacob, at the home of their uncle, Wm. Airing, near this place, last Sunday afternoon.

Wm. J. Reifsnider, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday last at the same place.

Lake Harner, of Rochester, N. Y., and Clyde Harner, of Cleveland, O., who have been spending some time with their parents, W. G. Harner and wife, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. Geo. Stallsmith and children, of York, who have been spending some time with H. L. Witherow and family, have returned home.

Quite a number of people of this vicinity spent Thursday at Pen-Mar. Miss Virginia Myers, of Gettysburg, Pa., spent a few days with Miss Bruce Harner.

Miss Grace Shriver, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Wolff, is now spending some time with Robert Harner and family, of Greenmount.

John Ohler, wife and child, of Gettysburg, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Milton Spangler.

Quite a number of people passed through here on their way to the Orphanage picnic.

Miss Ruth Snider still continues on the sick list, although somewhat improved.

Harry Mort, who spent the past week with his uncle and aunt, Harvey Olinger and wife, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Estella Horner, of Raleigh, N. C., is spending her vacation with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Silas Horner, of Two Taverns.

T. D. Eckenrode, of Frederick, spent part of last week with his family.

The young men of this place met on last Friday night to try to organize a band.

Geo. W. Shriner and wife, J. W. Reck, wife and daughter, Marian, and J. T. Lemmon attended the funeral of Chas. Reindollar, near Uniontown, last Saturday.

No preaching in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, next Sunday, but Sunday School, at 9 o'clock.

J. Harvey Maus, wife, and children, John and Misses Rose and Caroline, of Silver Run, and Rev. L. A. Bush, wife, and family, were entertained on last Sunday, by M. R. Snider and family.

Mrs. Geo. Valentine and Mrs. Mary Hoover, spent Tuesday with Chas. E. Harner and family.

Miss Goumey Sowders, of Lovettsville, Va., is spending some time with Mrs. Mervin Benner.

Mrs. Wm. A. Snider, Sr., had another slight stroke, on Tuesday.

J. W. Fream attended the P. O. S. of A. meeting, as a delegate from the Harney Camp, at Havre de Grace.

While Mrs. Samuel Valentine was putting the top on a glass jar, the jar broke, and cut her wrist very badly.

Millard Hess was called to Cumberland, on account of the death of his son, Norman, who was accidentally killed in the B. & O. round-house at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. L. A. Bush, wife and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Newcomer, spent Tuesday in Brunswick, visiting his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Bush.

## UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Margaret Ecker, of Mt. Airy, spent Monday with her nephew, W. P. Englar and family.

Mrs. Edmund Fox and daughters, Misses Grace and Margaret, of Washington, are visiting at Dr. J. J. Weaver's.

Will E. Slonaker and daughter, Miss Oneda, of Waynesboro, visited in town, Tuesday. Miss Oneda remained as a guest of Miss Ella Heltbride.

Rev. Hixon Bowersox and wife, of York, Pa., are at Fris Bowersox's for part of their vacation.

Miss Arminia Murray, who has been attending the teachers' summer school, at Johns Hopkins, returned to her home Friday evening.

D. Myers Englar and wife entertained Mrs. Rose Repp and George Bellison, on Tuesday. It was Grandpa Bellison's 87th birthday.

Robert Davidson celebrated his 83rd birthday, the same day. He is very feeble, but a friend took him an auto ride in the neighborhood of his boyhood home, which he enjoyed very much.

Rev. and Mrs. Baughman and son, Rev. Harry, were at H. B. Fogle's for a few days.

Miss Helen Waltz came home from the city, on Saturday.

Miss Dorris Hesson, who is taking training at the Women's Hospital, visited at C. Edgar Myers', last week.

Wm. Rodkey has been at Creagers-town, the past week.

A number of our people attended the reunion of the Church of God, at Pen-Mar, on Wednesday.

Geo. Slonaker attended the funeral of his uncle, Henry Slonaker, in Gettysburg, last Thursday. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Edward Formwalt, with a car load of friends, spent Tuesday in Annapolis.

Lewis Myers continues ill.

Clarence Nelson and family spent Sunday in York, with his mother.

## LITTLESTOWN.

Miss Pauline Sherman, a nurse at the York City Hospital, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman.

Roy Stock, of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stock.

Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Hartman, of Marysville, are visiting Mrs. Hartman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hornberger.

Miss Cora Motter, who has been a surgical patient in the Polyclinic Hospital, in York, for a few weeks, returned home, on Monday.

Stanley Zercher, of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zercher.

Miss Ethel Baschoar returned home after spending some time with friends in Reading, Carlisle and Gettysburg.

Misses Esther and Marie Hiltbrick, of Taneytown, were the weekend guests of their aunt, Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrick and family.

Miss Gladys Orndorff, of Atlantic City, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Eckenrode.

Misses Ruth Feeser and Kathryn Nau, of Hanover, spent the week-end with their cousin, Miss Ethel Nau.

## Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand.

Mrs. F. F. Scott, of Scottsville, N. Y., states: "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

Advertisement

## BARK HILL.

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

Mrs. Lloyd Shipley and two children, Catharine and Charles, of York, Pa., are guests of Mrs. Ellen Rowe.

Miss Hilda Rowe returned home from Baltimore, on Saturday, where she had been visiting friends for the last ten days.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Levi Rowe's, on Thursday.

Rev. W. G. Stine preached in the Bethel, on Sunday, at 7 P. M.

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

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Geo. Boston's, on Friday.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trone, and daughter, of Hanover, are visiting at Nathan Rowe's.

Mrs. Nathan Rowe and son, Carroll, were visitors at Spring Mills, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Wolfe and children, of Washington, who have been visiting relatives here for some time, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith and children, motored to Landisville, Pa., on Saturday, and returned on Sunday.

Catharine, infant daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Weller, died suddenly on Saturday, Aug. 4th, aged about 8 months. The funeral was held on Monday, at 10 A. M.; interment at Uniontown, at the Church of God cemetery. Rev. W. G. Stine officiated.

A family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson, on Sunday last. The following persons were present on the occasion: Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Wilson, of Frederick; Mrs. Minnie Wilson, of Hagerstown; Mrs. Roy Biddinger and two children, of Phoenixville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum and son, Lester, and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wilson and Elmer Wilson.

## SILVER RUN.

Mrs. I. C. Mummert and children, of Selins Grove, Pa., are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Groft, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Warehime, spent the week-end with the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Copenhaver, at Hanover, Pa.

Miss Bessie Fisher, of Baltimore, is spending some time with relatives and friends in this place.

Mrs. Charles Sneeringer and son, Theron, and Miss Ruth Carbaugh, of Hanover, spent the week-end with the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Morelock.

Mr. Nelson Brown and family, spent Tuesday last with friends in New Windsor.

Mrs. Abram Groft and daughter, Louise, spent the week-end in Hanover, Pa.

There will be no services in the Lutheran Church, during the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Irving Kroh, and Dr. and Mrs. C. Lewis Wetzel spent Saturday and Sunday at Beuna Vista, returning by way of Waynesboro, Chambersburg and Gettysburg.

Miss Helen Bechtel, of Westminster, is spending a week with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Jones.

The members of St. Mary's Reformed Church have granted their pastor Rev. S. C. Hoover, a vacation. There will be no services until Aug. 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Fresh, Miss Mabel Fresh, Mr. Thomas Fisher, Mr. David Feeser, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Myers, of Pleasant Valley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Penn.

Miss Carrie Koontz is spending some time with her brother, Mr. Oliver Koontz and family, of Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Frock motored to Hanover, Saturday, and spent the day there.

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

## DETOUR.

The storm on Monday night blew down lots of corn in this section.

Mrs. Mary A. Weybright and Miss Mary Royer spent Sunday with friends at Beaver Dam.

Miss Ethel Fogle, of Rocky Hill, is visiting her cousin, Miss Irma Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eyler and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives here.

Most of the children around town have been suffering from usual summer complaints.

Mrs. Walter Fogle and son, of Baltimore, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weybright. Mr. Fogle spent Sunday at the same place.

H. H. Boyer, son and daughter, spent Sunday with Mr. Boyers' father, near Libertytown.

Prof. Hendrick Essers and Miss Emily Zepp, of Westminster, spent a few days, this week, with Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter.

Roy Eiler, of the West, is visiting Robert Spielman and wife.

The Forest and Stream Club members arrived Friday. They do not visit town often, probably on account of being busy fishing, etc.

John Zacharias and wife, and Geo. Ohler, wife and daughter, Mary, of Emmitsburg, spent Wednesday evening at Charles Horner's.

David Whitmore and wife, of Westminster, spent Saturday with Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter.

M. L. Fogle and wife, and Miss Catherine Appol, of Arlington, visited relatives here during the week.

H. H. Boyer spent a few days this week in Baltimore, on business.

John H. Miller, of Westminster, visited his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Essig and Mrs. A. C. Miller, over Sunday.

Belva Colliflower, of Graceham, spent Saturday with Mary Renner.

Mary Koons, of near Keymar, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr.

## KEYSVILLE.

A Sunday school rally will be held on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, Aug. 19.

John Fox and wife, and Victor Winderhime, all of Arlington, were visitors at O. R. Koontz's, Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Anna Newcomer and Ellen Valentine spent part of the week with relatives and friends in Hagerstown.

Charles Shank and wife, of York, Pa., visited with the latter's sister, Mrs. C. E. Six, from Friday until Monday.

Miss Edith Pfoutz, of Linwood, was a guest of Misses Elsie and Lillie Baumgardner, this week.

Charles Young, wife and son, John; Miss Bessie Rigler and Mr. George Myers, attended the woods-meeting at Creagerstown, on Sunday.

The W. C. T. U. Convention which was announced for August 23, has been postponed until September 20th, when it will be held in the M. E. Church, Westminster.

John Kiser and niece, Agnes Kiser, visited friends at Fountain Dale, on Sunday.

Mrs. Sidney Ellis and daughter, Mary, of Hagerstown, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Forney. Clifford Hahn, wife and daughter, Mary, of near Taneytown, visited friends at this place, Saturday and Sunday.

The picnic, last Saturday, was quite a success. One hundred and sixty-one dollars and some cents were the proceeds.

## Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Advertisement

## LINWOOD.

Miss Vivian Englar entertained Miss Beryl Barry, of St. Michael's, and Miss Ruth Chiswell, of Dickerson, Md., as week-end guests, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Garner motored to Annapolis, on Monday.

Miss May Seise, of Rocky Ridge, spent a few days with Miss Helen Brandenburg.

The festival held by the Sisters' Society of the Brethren Church, Saturday evening, was quite a success.

Mrs. D. K. Shriver, of Westminster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. L. Shriver.

Mr. Cleve Bealmere and Miss Olive, of Baltimore, autoed to Linwood Shade, and were accompanied home by Mrs. C. T. Boteler, of New York.

Mrs. C. H. Englar accompanied Mrs. Mollie Royer to the Church Home, at Boonsboro-Sanmar, on Tuesday, where Mrs. Royer will make her home. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Senesey, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Englar also autoed to the same place, on Tuesday.

Miss Helen Brandenburg is visiting the Misses Hoffman, at Smithsburg, Md.

Mr. Yeiser, of Union Mills, addressed the Linwood Sunday School, Sunday afternoon, and took tea at J. P. Garner's.

John William, infant son of John A. and Byrde Englar, was buried at Pipe Creek cemetery, on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. J. Will Messler, Miss Adelaide Messler, and Miss Odella Dorsey spent Monday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, of Blue Ridge College, who were guests of Mrs. J. A. Englar, returned home, today.

## NEW WINDSOR.

Look for posters, telling all about the Local Red Cross Fete, at New Windsor, Aug. 17 and 18. There will be booths galore, with all the usual attractions. You will find lots of good things to eat. There will be vocal and instrumental music for Friday night, and the Boy Scout Band, of Westminster, for Saturday night. Come and spend a pleasant evening with us!

Frederick county, Maryland, works its jail prisoners on the county roads. They have a squad of 15 on the job now.

## MARRIED.

CLEMSON—CLOUSER.

On Friday, August 3rd., Mr. Scott Clemson, of Union Bridge, and Miss Alice Clouser, of Taneytown, were quietly married, at the Hotel Bolton, Harrisburg, Pa., by the bride's pastor, Rev. Seth Russell Downie, who was on a visit to friends in that city. The bride is the eldest daughter of the late V. J. and Mrs. Mary Clouser, and is well and favorably known in this vicinity, having been during the past session, one of the teachers in the Taneytown school. The groom is a prominent farmer, of near Union Bridge. After the ceremony, the happy couple spent a few days at Atlantic City, and are now at home at their residence adjoining Union Bridge.

## DIED.

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

CATHERINE LOUISE WELLER.

Catherine Louise Weller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Weller, of Bark Hill, died August 4, aged 8 months, 7 days. Funeral services were held in Bethel, Church of God, Bark Hill, by Rev. Stine, assisted by Rev. Senseney, on Aug. 6th. Interment in Hill cemetery, Uniontown.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of Our Dear Brother,  
DAVID FOREMAN,  
who died one year ago today, Aug. 6th., 1916.

Tears of sorrow still come o'er us:  
Tears of sorrow silently flow;  
Fond memories of our dear brother,  
Though heaven claimed him one year ago.

Dear brother, as this year has passed,  
We miss you more each day;  
Your love and kindness we can't forget,  
And never will decay.

A bitter grief—a shock severe—  
To part with one we love so dear;  
Our loss is great; we'll not complain,  
But trust in God to meet our brother again.  
By his sisters, Mrs. Abram Thomson and Mrs. Henry Hawk.

## Chronic Constipation.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plan printed directions that accompany each package.

Advertisement

## UNION MILLS.

The following visitors spent last Sunday with friends in town and vicinity: Misses Christina Rhodes, Mabel Liere, Irma Byers and Messrs. Harold Byers and Leslie Thompson, with Mrs. Sarah Byers. Charles Mathias, wife and daughters, Ruth and Edna, Frank Mathias and wife, and Robert Mathias, wife and child, with Edward Brown and family. Mr. and Mrs. March, of Pine Grove, with Geo. Myers and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Leander Miller, of Westminster, with her parents, Adam Yingling and wife. Edward Everhart and wife, of Westminster, with Geo. Bankert and family. Bernard Nusbbaum, of Baltimore, with his father, Chas. E. Nusbbaum. Miss Alice Zacharias, of Hanover, with Monias Bankert and family. Chas. Randall has moved to the east end of town, and occupy part of the house owned by B. F. Shriver & Co.

Roy Shriver and family, of Hanover, recently moved into the other part of the house.

Chas. Myers and family, spent part of last week with Mrs. Myers' parents, R. N. Koontz and wife.

Mrs. Edward Yingling and sons, William and Roy, are spending this week with Eph. J. Yingling and wife. Clarence Baker and Miss Minnie Bachman, of Hanover, spent the week's-end with Miss Cora Bachman.

Misses Ruth and Edna Althoff, of York, have returned to their home, after spending a very pleasant week with their sister, Mrs. Chas. Randall. Mrs. B. F. Shriver, who has been a long sufferer, is resting easier at this writing.

Miss Mollie Tagg spent part of last week in Baltimore, as the guest of her brother, Rev. F. T. Tagg.

Miss Mary Bankert was the guest of Miss Ethel Baker, near Warfieldsburg, for several days, last week.

Miss Inez Alexander, of Woodsboro, is visiting Miss Treva Yeiser.

Mrs. Francis Yingling and son, of Hagerstown, are spending this week with her parents, J. Rinehart Hesson and wife.

Last Saturday, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Wetzel, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Irvin Kroh, motored to different points of interest. They visited Emmitsburg, later going to Buena Vista, where they spent the night, returning by way of Greenacres and Gettysburg.

The drought was broken on Tuesday by a heavy rain and windstorm, accompanied by some hail, which did no damage, but which caused some alarm.

## State Camp of the P. O. S. of A.

The State Camp of Maryland, P. O. S. of A., met in Havre de Grace, Tuesday and Wednesday, at which about 200 officers and delegates were present. The Mayor, and City Attorney William J. Arthur, delivered addresses of welcome. A class initiation (25 members) was held on Monday night, and on Tuesday night an open air meeting at the river front park was an enjoyable feature.

The sessions were of interest only to the Order itself. Ten delegates were elected to represent the State at the National Camp, in Chicago, in September, of whom the following were from this section: Rev. L. W. Seabrook, of Westminster; Walter C. LeGore, of Legore, and P. B. Englar, of Taneytown. The Mayor of the city was "made a member" in a semi-public service, on Wednesday.

## ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

Advertisement



## REAL "ROOF INSURANCE"

Valdura 99.5% Pure Asphalt Paint  
GIVES YOU REAL SECURITY

The moment you apply it, you have assured the further life of your "Rubber," Metal or Composition roof 5 to 10 years longer.

## VALDURA

99.5% Pure Asphalt Paint

VALDURA is unusual paint—pure asphalt paint—no coal tar, pitch, rosin or other short-lived materials in it. VALDURA never cracks or runs, it doesn't peel or blister. VALDURA lasts twice as long as any other paint of equal cost. It lasts three to five times as long as coal tar paint.

VALDURA will prove a revelation to you. VALDURA costs little, goes far and does much. You ought to try it. An interesting Booklet free for the asking.

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LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS  
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DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

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where Delco-Light will demonstrate the possibilities of Light, Water and Power, and Everything Electrical for farmers.

## EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER,

Dealer in Delco-Light Products and Pressure Water Systems.

Phone 49w

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

## MAYBERRY.

Mrs. Ellen Bruchey, after spending a year with relatives and friends in Mt. Pleasant and Johnstown, spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Theodore King, and is now visiting in Baltimore.

Private Norman H. Utz, Co. H, 1st Md. Regt., spent from Friday until Saturday with his lady friend, Miss King.

Mrs. Wm. Lawyer and Mrs. Ellen Boring spent Tuesday with Uriah Fogsong and family.

Little Master Kemp Hymiller, son of Paul Hymiller, will be taken to Baltimore for an operation for throat trouble.

## Marriage Licenses.

William L. Warner and Ola May Campbell, both of Baltimore.

William H. Young, Westminster, and Treva C. Brown, Manchester district.

Nathaniel Benjamin Ogle, Walkersville, and Florence E. Taylor, Watersville.</



# PIANOS AND ORGANS CHEAP AT THE FAIR.

**YES!** We intend to make some very low prices on High-grade Pianos and Players, even though the manufacturers price has increased considerably. We have bought several Carloads of Pianos lately, in this way we got them at a special low price, and we intend to give our customers the benefit of this.

Remember, you can save from \$25. to \$50. by purchasing this year.

We are going to bring High-class Instruments to the Fair, such as---  
**Lehr, Radle, Werner, Hobart M. Cable, Cable-Nelson.**

Without question the best line that was ever on the Fair Grounds. We invite you to inspect our line. Remember; Our Motto is---Pleasing our Customers and keeping them pleased--ask those who have bought from us.

## CRAMER'S Palace of Music.

FREDERICK,

MARYLAND.

## 20 Per Cent Saved on Your F O R D

### Perfection Water Circulator

The 20 per cent saving in cost of operation is only one of the advantages of the PERFECTION WATER CIRCULATOR. If your motor overheats it means great loss of power due to low induction; motor burns out; pistons "freeze;" burns out lubrication, and finally a ruined motor. By attaching the PERFECTION CIRCULATOR the motor of your Ford car is kept at 195 degrees--the temperature of highest efficiency. You can put your car through the hardest kind of work--mud, sand, steep hills, continued running on low gear--and still the water in the radiator will not boil. Stop at the dealer noted below and see this device which can be bought for seven dollars and a half. It soon pays for itself in saving on costs and in increased efficiency.

**\$7.50**

#### GUARANTEE:

We absolutely guarantee that when properly installed you can not MAKE your Ford boil under running conditions. Even with fan removed it won't overheat. We further absolutely guarantee a saving of gasoline. No test has ever shown less than 9%, and from that up to 45%. We further absolutely guarantee a saving of from one-third to one-half of lubricating oil.

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**C. L. HUMER, Agent,**  
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Made by the Motor Cooling Systems Co., Baltimore, Md.

SEND US YOUR BROKEN  
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY  
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WE GUARANTEE ALL OF OUR WORK.

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and all classes of repair work and supplies connected with this line of business. I can supply you with

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See me for prices and estimates, and I will guarantee to give you the best of service.

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(Successor to O. T. Shoemaker.)  
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WESTMINSTER, MD.  
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

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SAMUEL S. CROUSE.

7-6-tf

### 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-tf

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**WM. A. CRAMER,**  
WALKERSVILLE, MD.

### Teachers' Examination

The State Examination for elementary school teachers' certificates will be held at the Westminster High School Building in Westminster, Md., on Thursday and Friday, August 16th and 17th, beginning at 8:30 a. m.

The subjects for third grade certificates are Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Oral and Written English, Geography, History of the United States and Maryland, Community Civics, Hygiene and Sanitation, Elementary Agriculture, and the theory and practice of teaching. In addition to these subjects, applicants for second grade certificates will be examined in Music, Drawing and Handwork.

The examination will be under the direction of Elementary Supervisor, Miss I. Jewell Simpson, Westminster, Md., from whom information regarding subjects and hours of the examination may be obtained.

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Advertisement



## HIS AMERICAN WIFE

How She Obtained Justice In Berlin

By F. A. MITCHEL

Minna Selfridge, an American girl, was quite a belle in Berlin shortly before the Pan-European war broke out. Two Germans, Count Herman Burnhardt and Heinrich Weber, were aspirants for her hand. Count Herman was not to the lady's taste, but Weber, a blue eyed, fair haired Saxon, was very much so. She accepted his attentions, and it was evident that his rival was much disgruntled. The count was an important functionary at court and considered himself insulted by a commoner aspiring to the hand of one he desired to possess himself. He was arrogant enough to show his displeasure even to Miss Selfridge.

When the war broke out Miss Selfridge had become Frau Weber. Neither Count Herman nor Weber was in the army, but both were kept busy in Berlin in the civil service. Those were days when every one to whom the slightest suspicion was attached suffered vigorous treatment. One morning as Frau Weber was about to leave his wife for his duties of the day a file of soldiers entered his house, arrested him and took him off to prison.

The blow fell upon him and his wife like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Frau Weber had many friends among the German women and was not long in learning that the cause of her husband's arrest was that he possessed an American wife; that Americans were largely hostile to Germany, and complaint had been lodged with the government that Frau Weber had persuaded her husband to desert his country in the hour of its need and go with her to America.

Frau Weber went at once to Count Herman Burnhardt and laid the matter before him, asking his intervention. She called his attention to the fact that he was in a position to show a truly noble nature in assisting one who had been his rival and favoring one who had declined the honor he would have conferred upon her. The count promised to do all in his power to right the matter, assuring her that he would appeal to the emperor.

Several days passed, and Frau Weber, not hearing from the count, called upon him to learn the reason for his not keeping his promise. He told her that the emperor's time was all occupied and it was very difficult to get his attention for a moment except in most important matters connected with the war. However, the count was watching for an opportunity, and if one occurred he would at once avail himself of it.

Frau Weber had been at court and had met the emperor. She wrote him asking that her husband be released on the grounds she had stated to Count Herman. But whether the pressure on his time prevented or whatever the reason, she received no reply.

Every day women in Berlin were more and more called upon to take the places of men who were needed at the front. One day Frau Weber appeared at the office where a charge would be made against any one for disloyalty and offered her services as a clerk. She met with a refusal. The government had its eye on all foreigners and knew very well that she was an American. What was worse, her husband was a prisoner charged with intending to go to America to escape military duty.

One evening a young man whom Frau Weber had met in society before the war met her in the street. He stopped to speak with her, but only for a moment.

"I dare take only time to say a few words to you, for you are watched, and I will be compromised. I am employed in the bureau of justice and know who made the charge against you and your husband. On your promise not to reveal from whom you received the information I will tell you."

"I promise."

"Your enemy is Count Herman Burnhardt."

He raised his hat and passed on, the interview not having lasted a minute.

It would be impossible to find words to express the mental condition of the American at this intelligence. Astonishment, horror, anger, followed in quick succession. Then came deliberation as to how to make use of the information to effect her husband's release.

The more she thought of obtaining this release the more plainly she saw that, having no evidence against the count which she could use, an application in her husband's behalf would not avail anything. The only person she might influence through her knowledge would be the count himself. But if she went to him and accused him of the contemptible deed he would shrug his shoulders and declare that some enemy was accusing him falsely.

Could the count be compelled to withdraw his charge? Surely this was the only possible way of vindicating Weber. But how could force be applied to the accuser? The only man who could do so was Weber himself, and he was a captive. Minna pondered long in trying to find some way to bring power to bear on the count. Finally desperation brought her a desperate remedy.

Having formed a plan, she proceeded to put it in execution. Her first object was to obtain a disguise. Going to a coiffeur's, she bought face paint and a wig. Having changed her complexion from pink and white to olive, she painted a rosy tint in each cheek. Her own hair was a light blond; her wig raven black; her hands, too, she gave an olive tinge. This was all that was needed to make her unrecognizable.

Count Herman frequently dined at a restaurant in the Unter der Linden. Minna went there hoping to find him, but failed. On several different days she dined in the place where she had often dined with him, and one evening she was about to leave it when the count entered. He took a seat at a table and ordered his dinner. Minna went back, sat down at a table near him and ordered a dinner.

Presently the proprietor was attracted to a commotion in the vicinity of the count's table. A woman had accused him of having insulted her. The count protested. The woman declared he had said to her that in entering a restaurant without an escort she had placed herself without the pale of treatment as a lady. She said that she was an American and slung followed the custom of her country. The proprietor at first sought to quiet her and, failing, asked her to leave the place. She appealed to an army officer sitting near for protection till her husband could be summoned.

"There is no need of that," said the count. "I am perfectly willing to give you my address and shall be ready for any message your husband chooses to send me." And he threw a card on the table occupied by the lady, who took it up and immediately left the restaurant.

The same evening while Count Herman was at work in his office—for in wartime he never rested—a messenger brought him a note, which read as follows:

Count Herman Burnhardt:  
Sir—My wife informs me that you insulted her in a restaurant on the Unter der Linden this evening. I desire that you will give me satisfaction at once. I am an American and a stranger in Berlin, with no acquaintance whatever; consequently I have no one to call upon to act as my second. I am therefore compelled to fight you without one. You are welcome to as many attendants as you like. Yours,  
ELIHU WAGSTAFF,  
Little Rock, Ark., U. S. A.

The count, though vexed, could scarcely restrain a smile at this uncouth way of entering upon a combat.

"Tell Mr. Wagstaff," he said to the messenger, "that I will meet him tomorrow morning and will name the time and place later. I will provide him with a second. As the challenged party, I choose pistols, but if he prefers any other weapon I will cheerfully give way to him."

When an hour later a captain in the army, acting for the count, notified Mr. Wagstaff of the time and place of meeting he was received by Mrs. Wagstaff, who said that her husband had gone to bed and, since his nerve depended on his sleep, she would not awaken him. She would say, however, that since the count was pleased to give up the choice of weapons her husband would fight with foils.

When the captain reported this to the count the latter expressed some concern that he had not seen Mr. Wagstaff. He would have withdrawn from the matter, but his second expressed dissatisfaction at such a procedure, stating that he was bound to fight or suffer the consequences.

Count Herman was on the ground, attended by a surgeon, at the appointed hour and also with two seconds, the one for himself, the other for his opponent. A bundle of foils had also been brought. A few minutes after his arrival a carriage drove up, and out stepped Frau Weber. Her hair and her complexion were her own. She wore a cloak that reached to her feet. Advancing to the party, she threw open her cloak and revealed her figure in fencing costume. The count on seeing her was paralyzed; the others were amazed.

"Count," she said, "you are doubtless aware of the reason for this encounter. Will you send your attendants out of hearing, or shall I make my demands in their presence?"

The count was silent for a moment, then motioned the others to retire. When they had gone Minna said to him:

"You have acted a shameful part in lodging a false charge against my husband under circumstances that you know full well."

The count essayed to speak, but she stopped him.

"Either you must sign a paper retracting your charge or you must kill me or I will kill you."

Once more the count attempted to argue, but the woman, drawing a foil from beneath her cloak, stopped him with, "On guard!"

"Where is the paper you wish me to sign?" he asked.

Minna drew a document from a belt she wore and handed it to him. It read:

"I have been mistaken in my charge against Heinrich Weber and withdraw it."

Minna drew a fountain pen from her corsage and offered it to him. He accepted it, signed the document and handed it to her.

"It is enough that you have sought revenge upon a successful rival to ruin you as soon as the fact becomes known. I shall not use this paper until convinced that you do not intend to secure my husband's release. If you do not see that he is freed within two days I will send it to the emperor himself."

Re-entering her carriage, she was driven away. The attendants received no explanation from their principal. Within a few days Weber was released and returned to his duties.

## ATTENTION!



Here's an up-to-the-minute blouse and a khaki skirt designed by the sveltline method to give large women fashionable, slender lines. Summer makes the selection of comfortable and stylish clothes a problem for the large woman. If she follows the lines suggested here half her dress troubles will be eliminated.

## BUY THINGS WE DO NOT NEED

Many of Us Spend Money on Articles That Are Useless After We Get Them, Says Writer.

Are you spending the money you work so hard for on things you want? Seems like a foolish question. But is it?

Students of the high cost of living tell us that if we stopped buying the things we didn't want we'd have plenty of money for what we do need and really desire, and something to put into the savings bank besides.

Most houses or apartments are more or less crowded with things that the people living in them do not want, and yet that have cost considerable money.

Do you spend those precious dollars on fussy or useless home decorations, of which you are going to tire before very long?

Women are apt to buy a great many articles of wear which they do not need, and often do not use, simply because they see them displayed attractively.

Maybe you've not done that, says a writer on home economics. But most of us could save appreciably on our dress bills by not yielding so readily to unreal wants in that line, and yet look smart and attractive. Too often we buy something to wear that is striking and highly colored, and looks all right for the first few times it is worn, but that is tiring, even unbecoming, when worn often. It has to be thrown away and something else bought in its place.

It is only those who have unlimited incomes who can afford to spend money on their unreal wants.

Make sure that what you buy satisfies a real want. The want may be for beauty or necessity, or fun, or education, or rest—so long as it is real and you can afford to do so, there is no reason why you should not satisfy it. But leave the unreal wants alone. They may be real for someone else. If they aren't real for you, cut them out.

## RICH BROCADES ARE POPULAR

Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese Embroideries Used on Evening Silk and Satin Materials.

Oriental—Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese—embroideries have been used by the French style creators this season as design motifs on the lovely evening silk and satin materials.

These materials, with their interwoven brocaded patterns, are often re-embroidered with striking large motifs of gold or silver. Such combinations seem to be about as elaborate and elegant as materials possibly can be. They are reminders of the luxurious brocades one sees in the antique gowns that have been preserved in museums.

When these elaborate silk, satin and velvet fabrics came in style the first of the season the evening gowns looked much too heavy. This mistake was soon corrected. A quantity of tulle or lace was used with such dresses—long-arm scarfs, underskirts of lace flouncings, tulle-shoulder scarfs and often an over drapery to take away the heavy look. While such tulle or net is sometimes of white or ivory tones, quite as often the gown's color is matched. This is a fashion feature of the season.

Afternoon dresses of rich material do not, of course, need so much tulle or lace. They are made in very simple fashion, always cutting the material as little as possible.



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A quick boil or a simmer, just as you like. The visible flame stays put—no need to watch it.

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

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

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SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK.

# "OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Greeting Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

## No. 1. In Training

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt., Canadian Gren. Guards.

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### FOREWORD.

Here is a literary product which is at once an admirable example of the force of simple realism in the description of things which are difficult of ordinary comprehension, and a handbook and guide for every prospective soldier of our armies.

Sergeant McClintock has not written stories about the war. He has written the war itself, reducing it, one might almost say, to words of one syllable, yet bringing to the reader's view, clearly and vividly, the various aspects of the great struggle, hidden to all except the man who is actually a part of it. His contribution to the history of the war must be classed as one which shines with a new light.

It is fascinating in its simplicity, yet thrilling in its convincing detail. It leads one, with ever-growing and compelling interest, from a casual conversation in a hotel in New York through scenes of strife and blood and thrilling conflict to the moment when the king and queen of England came to the bedside of a Kentucky youth in a London hospital to thank him in the name of their nation for his services in the cause which we have now come to recognize as that of world humanity.

Sergeant McClintock received the Distinguished Conduct medal before leaving England for home on leave. He is returning to accept a commission in the Canadian overseas forces. The story is told in McClintock's own unadorned way.

I DON'T lay claim to being much of a writer, and up till now I have never felt the call to write anything about my experiences with the Canadian troops in Belgium and France, because I have realized that a great many other men saw quite as much as I did and could beat me telling about it. Of course I believed that my experience was worth relating, and I thought that the matter published in the newspapers by professional writers sort of missed the essentials and lacked the spirit of the "ditches" in a good many ways in spite of its excellent literary style, but I didn't see any reason why it was up to me to make an effort as a war historian until now.

Now there is a reason, as I look at it. I believe I can show the two or three millions of my fellow countrymen who will be "out there" before this war is over what they are going to be up against and what they ought to prepare for personally and individually.

That is as far as I am going to go in the way of excuse, explanation or com-



"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry. Here comes the general!"

ment, call it what you will. The rest of my story is a simple relation of facts and occurrences in the order in which they came to my notice and happened to me. It may start off a little slowly and jerkily, just as we did, not knowing what was coming to us. I'd like to add that it got quite hot enough to suit me later several times. Therefore, as my effort is going to be to carry you right along with me in this account of my experiences, don't be

impatient if nothing very important seems to come off at first. I felt a little ennuï myself at the getaway. But that was certainly one thing that didn't annoy me later.

In the latter part of October, 1915, I decided that the United States ought to be fighting along with England and France on account of the way Belgium had been treated, if for no other reason. As there seemed to be a considerable division of opinion on this point among the people at home, I came to the conclusion that any man who was free, white and twenty-one and felt as I did ought to go over and get into it single handed on the side where his convictions led him. If there wasn't some particular reason why he couldn't. Therefore I said goodbye to my parents and friends in Lexington and started for New York with the idea of sailing for France and joining the Foreign legion of the French army.

### Decides to Go to Canada.

A couple of nights after I got to New York I fell into conversation in the Knickerbocker bar with a chap who was in the re-enforcement company of Princess Pat's regiment of the Canadian forces. After my talk with him I decided to go up to Canada and look things over. I arrived at the Windsor hotel, in Montreal, at 8 o'clock in the morning a couple of days later, and at 10 o'clock that morning I was sworn in as a private in the Canadian Grenadier guards, Eighty-seventh overseas battalion, Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Meighen commanding. They were just getting under way, making soldiers out of the troops I enlisted with, and discipline was quite lax.

They at once gave me a week's leave to come down to New York and settle up some personal affairs, and I overstayed it five days. All that my company commander said to me when I got back was that I seemed to have picked up Canadian habits very quickly. At a review one day in our training camp I heard a major say:

"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry or spit in the ranks. Here comes the general!"

We found out eventually that there was a reason for the slackness of discipline. The trouble was that men would enlist to get \$1.10 a day without working for it and would desert as soon as any one made it unpleasant for them. Our officers knew what they were about. Conditions changed instantly we went on shipboard. Discipline tightened up on us like a tie rope on a colt.

We trained in a sort of casual, easy way in Canada from Nov. 4 to the following April. We had a good deal of trouble keeping our battalion up to strength, and I was sent out several times with other "noncoms" on a recruiting detail. While we were in the training camp at St. John's I made the acquaintance of a young Canadian who became my "pal." He was Campbell McFarland, nephew of George McFarland, the actor who is so well known on the American musical stage. He was a sergeant. When I first knew him he was one of the most delightful and amusing young fellows you could imagine.

The war changed him entirely. He became extremely quiet and seemed to be borne down with the sense of the terrible things which he saw. He never lost the good fellowship which was inherent in him and was always ready to do anything to oblige me, but he formed the habit of sitting, alone and silent, for hours at a time, just thinking. It seemed as if he had a premonition about himself, though he never showed fear and never spoke of the dangers we were going into, as the other fellows did. He was killed in the Somme action in which I was wounded.

I also had been made a sergeant on account of the fact that I had been at school in the Virginia Military Institute—that is, I was an acting sergeant. It was explained to me that my appointment would have to be confirmed in England and then reconfirmed after three months' service in France. Under the regulations of the Canadian forces a noncommissioned officer, after final confirmation in his grade, can be reduced to the ranks only by a general court martial, though he can escape a court martial, when confronted with charges, by reverting to the ranks at his own request.

Forty-two hundred of us sailed for England on the Empress of Britain, sister ship to the Empress of Ireland, which was sunk in the St. Lawrence river. The steamer was, of course, very crowded and uncomfortable, and the eight day trip across was most unpleasant. We had to eat until we were sick of the sight of it. A sergeant reported one morning, "Eight men and twenty-two breakfasts absent." There were two other troop ships in our convoy, the Baltic and the

Metagama. A British cruiser escorted us until we were 400 miles off the coast of Ireland. Then each ship picked up a destroyer which had come out to meet her. At that time a notice was posted in the purser's office informing us that we were in the war zone and that the ship would not stop for anything, even for a man overboard. That day a soldier fell off the Metagama with \$700 in his pocket, and the ship never even hesitated. They left him where he had no chance in the world to spend his money.

### "Make a Break!"

Through my training in the V. M. I., I was able to read semaphore signals, and I caught the message from the destroyer which escorted us. It read:

"Each ship for herself now. Make a break!"

We beat the other steamers of our convoy eight hours in getting to the dock in Liverpool, and, according to what seemed to be the regular system of our operations at that time, we were the last to disembark.

The majority of our fellows had never been in England before, and they looked on our travels at that time as a fine lark. Everybody cheered and laughed when they dusted off one of those little toy trains and brought it up to take us away in it. After we were aboard of it we proceeded at the dizzy rate of about four miles an hour, and our regular company humorist—no company complete without one—suggested that they were afraid, if they went any faster, they might run off the island before they could stop. We were taken to Bramshot camp, in Hampshire, twelve miles from the Aldershot school of command. The next day we were given "king's leave"—eight days, with free transportation anywhere in the British Isles. It is the invariable custom to give this sort of leave to all colonial troops immediately upon their arrival in England. However, in our case Ireland was barred. Just at that time Ireland was no place for a newly arrived Canadian looking for sport.

After that they really began to make soldiers of us. We thought our training in Canada had amounted to something. We found out that we might as well have been playing croquet.



After That They Really Began to Make Soldiers of Us.

We learned more the first week of our actual training in England than we did from November to April in Canada. I make this statement without fear that any officer or man of the Canadian forces alive today will disagree with me, and I submit it for the thoughtful consideration of the gentlemen who believe that our own armies can be prepared for service here at home.

In this war every man has got to be a specialist. He's got to know one thing better than anybody else except those who have had intensive instruction in the same branch. And, besides that, he's got to have effective general knowledge of all the specialties in which his fellow soldiers have been particularly trained. I can illustrate this. Immediately upon our return from first leave in England we were divided into sections for training in eight specialties. They were: Bombing, sniping, scouting, machine gun fighting, signaling, trench mortar operation, bayonet fighting and stretcher bearing. I was selected for special training in bombing, probably because I was supposed, as an American and a baseball player, to be expert in throwing. With the other men picked for training in the same specialty, I was sent to Aldershot, and there for three weeks, twelve hours a day, I threw bombs, studied bombs, read about bombs, took bombs to pieces to see what made them tick and put them together again and did practically everything else that you could do with a bomb, except eat it.

Then I was ordered back along with the other men who had gained this intimate acquaintance with the entire bomb family, and we were put to work teaching the entire battalion all that we had learned. When we were not teaching we were under instruction ourselves by the men who had taken special training in other branches. Also at certain periods of the day we had physical training and rifle practice. Up to the time of our arrival in England intensive training had been merely a fine phrase with us. During our stay there it was a definite and overpowering fact. Day and night we trained, and day and night it rained. At 9 o'clock we would fall into our bunks in huts which held from a half to a whole platoon—from thirty to six-

ty men—and drop into exhausted sleep, only to turn out at 5 a. m. to give a sudden and exact imitation of what we would do to the Germans if they sneaked up on us before breakfast in six inches of mud. Toward the last, when we thought we had been driven to the limit, they told us that we were to have a period of real, intensive training to harden us for actual fighting. They sent us four imperial drill sergeants from the British grenadier guards, the senior foot regiment of the British army and the one with which we were affiliated.

It would be quite unavailing for me to attempt to describe these drill sergeants. The British drill sergeant is an institution which can be understood only through personal and close contact and is about as cordial as loose electricity. If he thinks a major general is wrong he'll tell him so on the spot in the most emphatic way, but without ever violating a single sacred tradition of the service. The sergeants who took us in charge to put on the real polish to our training had all seen from twenty to twenty-five years of service. They had all been through the battles of Mons and the Marne, and they had all been wounded. They were perfect examples of a type. One of them ordered all of our commissioned officers, from the colonel down, to turn out for rifle drill one day and put them through the manual of arms while the soldiers of the battalion stood around looking on.

"Gentlemen," said he very politely in the midst of the drill, "when I see you handle your rifles I feel like falling on my knees and thanking God that we've got a navy."

### A Call For Volunteers.

On June 2, after the third battle of Ypres, while McFarland and I were sitting wearily on our bunks during a strange hour in the afternoon when nobody had thought of anything for us to do, a soldier came in with a message from headquarters which put a sudden stop to the discussion we were having about the possibility of getting leave to go up to London. The message was that the First, Second and Third divisions of the Canadians had lost 40 per cent of their men in the third fight at Ypres and that 300 volunteers were wanted from each of our battalions to fill up the gaps.

"Forty per cent," said McFarland, getting up quickly. "My God, think of it! Well, I'm off to tell 'em I'll go."

I told him I was with him, and we started for headquarters, expecting to be received with applause and pointed out as heroic examples. We couldn't even get up to give in our names. The whole battalion had gone up ahead of us. They heard about it first. That was the spirit of the Canadians. It was about this time that a story went round concerning an English colonel who had been called upon to furnish volunteers from his outfit to replace casualties. He backed his regiment up against a barrack wall and said:

"Now, all who don't want to volunteer step three paces to the rear."

In our battalion sergeants and even officers offered to go as privates. McFarland and I were not accepted; our volunteers went at once, and we were re-enforced up to strength by drafts from the Fifth Canadian division, which was then forming in England.

In July, when we were being kept on the rifle ranges most of the time, all leave was stopped, and we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to go overseas. In the latter part of the month we started. We sailed from Southampton to Havre on a big transport, escorted all the way by destroyers. As we landed we got our first sight of the harvest of war. A big hospital on the quay was filled with wounded men. We had twenty-four hours in what they called a "rest camp." We slept on cobbles in shacks which were so utterly comfortable that it would be an insult to a Kentucky thoroughbred to call them stables. Then we were on the way to the Belgian town of Poperinghe, which is 150 miles from Havre and was at that time the rail head of the Ypres salient. We made the trip in box cars which were marked in French, "Eight horses or forty men," and we had to draw straws to decide who should lie down.

### In the Front Trenches.

We got into Poperinghe at 7 a. m., and the scouts had led us into the front trenches at 2 the next morning. Our position was to the left of St. Eloi and was known as "the island," because it had no support on either flank. On the left were the Yser canal and the bluff which forms its bank. On the right were 300 yards of battered down trenches, which had been rebuilt twice and blown in again each time by the German guns. For some reason, which I never quite understood, the Germans were able to drop what seemed a tolerably large proportion of the output of the Krupp works on this particular spot whenever they wanted to. Our high command had concluded that it was untenable, and so we, on one side of it, and the British, on the other, had to just keep it scouted and protect our separate flanks. Another name they had for that position was the "bird cage." That was because the first fellows who moved into it made themselves nice and comfy and put up wire nettings to prevent any one from tossing bombs in on them. Thus, when the Germans stirred up the spot with an accurate shower of "whizz bangs" and "coal boxes," the same being thirteen pounders and six inch shells, that wire netting presented a spectacle of utter inadequacy which hasn't been equaled in this war.

They called the position which we were assigned to defend "the graveyard of Canada." That was because of the fearful losses of the Canadians here in the second battle of Ypres, from April 21 to June 1, 1915, when the first gas attack in the world's his-

tory was launched by the Germans, and, although the French on the left and the British on the right fell back, the Canadians stayed where they were put.

Right here I can mention something which will give you an idea why descriptions of this war don't describe it. During the first gas attack the Canadians, choking to death and falling over each other in a fight against a new and unheard of terror in warfare, found a way—the Lord only knows who first discovered it and how he happened to do it—to stay through a gas cloud and come out alive. It isn't pretty to think of, and it's like many other things in this war which you can't even tell of in print, because the simple description would violate the nice ethics about reading matter for the public eye which have grown up in long years of peace and traditional decency. But this thing which you can't describe meant just the difference between life and death to many of the Canadians that first day of the gas.



As Dawn Broke We Made Out a Big Front Trench.

Official orders now tell every soldier what he is to do with his handkerchief or a piece of his shirt if he is caught in a gas attack without his mask.

The nearest I can come in print to telling you what the soldier is ordered to do in this emergency is to remind you that ammonia fumes oppose chlorine gas as a neutralizing agent and that certain emanations of the body throw off ammonia fumes.

Now that I've told you how we got from the Knickerbocker bar and other places to a situation which was just 150 yards from the intrenched front of the German army in Belgium I might as well add a couple of details about things which straightway put fear of God in our hearts. At daybreak one of our Fourteenth platoon men, standing on the firing step, pushed back his trench helmet and remark-

ed that he thought it was about time for coffee. He didn't get any. A German sharpshooter, firing the first time that day, got him under the rim of his helmet, and his career with the Canadian forces was over right there. And then, as the dawn broke, we made out a big painted sign raised above the German front trench. It read:

### WELCOME, EIGHTY-SEVENTH CANADIANS

We were a new battalion. We had been less than seventy-two hours on the continent of Europe, and the Germans were not supposed to know anything that was going on behind our lines!

We learned afterward that concealed telephones in the houses of the Belgian burgomasters of the villages of Dinkelsbusch and Renningheist, near our position, gave communication with the German headquarters opposite us. One of the duties of a detail of our men soon after that was to stand these two burgomasters up against a wall and shoot them.

In concluding this first article I want to say frankly that any man who claims he is not afraid when for the first time he goes into that hell of fire on the western front is a liar, and I'll tell him so to his face. Later we became impervious, but that first day I prayed, and I would have bent down and prayed only my knees shook so.

The five remaining articles in this remarkable series will appear one each week. They are as follows:

### No. 2.—The Bomb Raid.

The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the line where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

### No. 3.—"Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell."

The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

### No. 4.—Shifted to the Somme.

Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. "The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

### No. 5.—Wounded in Action.

This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

### No. 6.—Decorated For Bravery; Home and Uncle Sam.

This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cares for the wounded. How the king and queen came to the bed of an American boy and decorated him in a London hospital for gallantry. Interesting, intimate and amusing incidents told by and of the wounded Tommies. Trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

# "OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches Described by an American Boy

We have secured a series of six articles by Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian army. He has a gripping tale that every American will read, for he tells the facts, unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct medal man, he was invalided home, but is going "Over There" again to fight for Uncle Sam and his allies.

Feb. 14, 1917.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock served in the Eighty-seventh Battalion Canadian Grenadier guards from September, 1915, until November, 1916, the last four months of that time at the front in France, where he gained the Distinguished Conduct medal by his devotion to duty and bravery under fire.

As his former commanding officer I can testify as to his good qualities, and I consider he would make a valuable officer.

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN, Brigadier General, Commanding Canadian Training Division, Bramshot.

NO. 1.—In Training. How the men are finally brought to the firing line. A description of conditions that our own boys and their parents will read eagerly.

NO. 2.—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the line where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

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We will print one article each week for six weeks. Watch for the first installment.



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Nellie and Master Russell Frock, of Hoffman Orphanage, spent Sunday with Miss Isabelle Sittig.

Mrs. John Garner, of Ithaca, N. Y., spent several days, this week, with Mrs. Martha Fringer.

M. D. Reid, of New Windsor, spent Sunday in town with his father, U. Tobias Reid, and his brothers.

Miss Ethel Sauerhammer returned home, last Saturday morning, from State College, Centre county, Pa.

Mrs. Jas. B. Galt spent from Saturday until Monday with her sister, Miss Ada Reindollar, of Fairfield.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Koons and daughter, Miss Phoebe, of Baltimore, visited relatives and friends here, this week.

Miss Elizabeth Mitten, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Bufington.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and son, Robert, spent Sunday with the Doctor's mother, Mrs. Alonzo Benner, near Libertytown, Md.

Misses Lillie M. Sherman and Valeria Humer, and Master Kenneth Koutz visited relatives and friends in York, Pa., on Sunday.

Chas. F. Bachman, of New Windsor, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bachman, of town, was exempted from the draft, on physical grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis and son, Charles, of Hagerstown, were here, on Monday, on a visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hag-an.

George Clabaugh had the misfortune to have the end of one of his fingers crushed off, by getting it in the cogs of the machinery of a pump, on last Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer left, on Monday, on a visit to one of their former homes, Friesburg, N. J., where a special anniversary service is to be held, next Sunday, the main sermon to be preached by Rev. Hafer.

On Monday, while engaged in doing her weekly washing, Mrs. Edward Fogle tripped and fell with a boiler of hot water, which scalded her so badly over the body that her condition has been serious since. At present, however, she is somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Kelly and son Irvin, who have been spending the past two weeks with relatives at Hampstead and Gamber, returned home this week. Master Arthur P. Kelly will remain at Gamber for several weeks.

Milton Ohler, John W. Fream, Irvin Kelly, Paul Fair, George W. Shriner, and P. B. Englar, attended the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., at Havre de Grace, this week. The latter was elected one of the delegates to National Camp which meets in Chicago, in September.

Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, of St. Louis, will preach in the Lutheran church, this Sunday morning, as he and Mrs. Wheeler will be in town on a visit to old friends, the latter part of this week. A morning sermon, therefore, will offer the best opportunity to them to meet a large number of their old acquaintances.

As a result of some one stealing his dinner, while at work on the State Road, on Monday last, Andrew Frailing had his collar bone broken, by being pushed in a stone quarry. The matter was finished up in Judge Davidson's office, on Tuesday evening, when both sides of the case were heard and fines imposed on both parties to the controversy.

All of the young men who were in the first draft, from this District, were examined by the physicians of the Exemption Board at Westminster, last week. The following passed the physical examination: Howard C. Foreman, James C. Myers, Wm. H. Renner, Harry J. Crouse, Earl W. Koons, B. Walter Crapster, David V. Carbaugh, Francis E. Shaum, and C. Ervin Reid, while Joseph A. Hofe, Edgar H. Brown, Roy T. Pittinger and B. Crawford Banks, were given discharges on account of physical disabilities.

A religious service will be held in Ohler's Grove, this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time Rev. S. R. Downie will preach a sermon of special interest to farmers. Music will be furnished by the Lutheran Sunday School Orchestra and the Evangelistic Choir of Taneytown. Everybody is invited to be present and help make the occasion a success. Those who belong to the Evangelistic service choir, please meet at the Lutheran Church at 7:30, Friday evening, for practice. Please bring "Joy to the World" books along.

Chas. E. Ridinger spent the past week at Pen-Mar.

Miss Mabel Lambert is visiting Miss Emma Ecker, at New Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Frock spent Sunday at Loudon and Braddock Heights.

Miss Daisy R. Clingan, of York, Pa., is spending the week-end with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waybright, and Mrs. Barringer, of Baltimore, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hocken-smith.

The machinery for the canning factory has all been placed in position, and from the present outlook of corn, packing will commence next Friday morning.

The Editor and wife left this Friday morning for Mountain Lake Park, Md., for a two weeks' vacation. This makes their seventeenth visit to this resort on top of the Alleghenies. The Moody Bible Conference will be in session there, all of next week, with its inspiring addresses and music.

The rush order of 500 compresses has been completed by the local branch of the Red Cross, and was delivered in Westminster, Thursday, ready for shipment. These compresses were used in helping to outfit two battleships with surgical dressings. Until the weather becomes cooler, the meetings of the Branch will be held on Thursday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

### Red Cross Subscriptions.

The following additional subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund, have been received by the Treasurer of the Taneytown fund	
Reported last week	\$604.69
Mr. and Mrs. H. David Hess	5.00
Mrs. L. M. Brumbaugh	10.00
The Taneytown Garage Co.	10.00
R. S. Hill	1.00
H. D. Hawk	1.00
J. T. Dutterer	1.00
J. Aulthouse	1.00
Mrs. Mary Houck	1.00
M. Reindollar	1.00
Norman Reindollar	1.00
C. Sommers	.50
Albert Baker	1.00
Mrs. L. Devilbiss	.25
Lester Hawk	1.00
J. Hill	1.00
C. Daley	1.00
Harry Allison	1.00
Mrs. John Crapster	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Luke Bitzel	2.00
Wm. Renner	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Little	1.00
Piney Creek Brethren S. S.	6.56
Paul Formwalt	1.00
W. K. Eckert	1.00
Harvey Stultz	1.00
Edward Gettier	.25
Simon Benner	.50
Mrs. Kate McLane	.50
David Jones	1.00
Wm. G. Myers	1.00
N. D. Feeser	5.00
Mrs. N. D. Feeser	3.00
Theo. E. Feeser	5.00
Russell Feeser	2.00
Geo. W. Miller	.50
Richard Hess	1.00
Grayson Eyster	.50
Chas. Stonifer	1.00
W. W. Witherow	2.50
Norman E. Reaver	1.00
Harry G. Lambert	2.00
Harvey Ott	2.00
Samuel Hyser	1.00
B. F. Bowers	1.00
Vernon Smith	.50
Mrs. Greenbury Null	.50
Herbert Humbert	.50
Oliver Lambert	1.00
Mrs. Harry Ecker	1.00
Wm. Pittase	.50
E. M. Myers	2.00
Cash	1.00
Vernon Ridinger	1.00
Birnie Rinaman	.50
Birnie Bowers	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bowers	1.00
Mrs. Jos. Harner	1.00
John W. Stouffer	1.00
B. F. Morrison	.50
Harry G. Sell	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baker	1.00
Levi D. Frock	.50
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fleagle	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Newcomer	1.00
George Hiltbrick	1.00
Geo. W. Lemmon	1.00
John A. Case	.50
Birnie Ohler	1.00
	\$716.75

The following new members have been added since last report: Miss Eileen Schwartz, Miss Helen Reindollar, Mrs. Harold Mehring, Mrs. Norman Reindollar, Mr. Charles Cashman.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran.—Calvary Church, Woodbine: Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Messiah Church: Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Preaching, 7:30 P. M.

G. W. Baughman, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—No service on account of the absence of the pastor on vacation.

Presbyterian.—Everybody welcome. Piney Creek: 9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., Worship. Short sermon on "The Sense of Moral Failure." Town: 9 A. M., Bible School; 7 P. M., C. E. Meeting; 8 P. M., Worship. Short sermon on "The Trifold Ministry."

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Keysville, 10 A. M., preaching; Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M., preaching.

W. O. Ibach, Pastor.

United Brethren, Taneytown.—Bible School, 9 A. M.; Preaching, 10 A. M., by Rev. H. O. Harner. Harney—Bible School, 9 A. M.; preaching, 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Harner. W. J. Marks, Pastor.

## WINTERMILK PRICES!

### Carroll County Dairymen Will Meet.

The Committees on milk prices for this fall were called to Baltimore, on July 27, 1917. There it was decided that each County should hold a big meeting, so that the men that you appointed on this committee could tell you what was decided upon at the Baltimore meeting.

On August 11, 1917, at 2 o'clock, in the High School building, at Westminster, the dairymen, large and small of Carroll County, will meet, and at this meeting the price of milk for the winter will be decided upon. Every dairyman, whether he is milking one cow or thirty, shipping milk to Baltimore, making butter or selling to a creamery, knows that when pasture goes this fall, the cow must go, also, if he does not get a profit for his product. With dairy feed about doubled in price, and with \$8.00 corn in October, there is not one dairyman in Carroll County who can produce 4 per cent. milk for less than forty cents a gallon, wholesale, this fall and winter.

Now, Brother Dairymen, we will have the great pleasure of hearing what President Harry, of the Maryland Milk Producers' Association, has for us, also I. W. Hepps and W. H. Wheeler. Do not fail to be present on this important afternoon, for your own interest, and to show our brother dairymen of Harford County that we are wide awake. Meeting promptly at 2 o'clock.

R. SMITH SNADER, Vice-President State Dairymen's Ass. JAMES W. BEACHAM, JR., Member of Price Committee. 8-3-2t

## PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit stocking his farm, and has rented it on the shares, will sell at public sale, on his premises, near Uniontown, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th., 1917,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp, the following:

7 HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS. 36 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE CATTLE, consisting of 11 head Durham; 25 head high-grade Holstein, 27 are milch cows; 4 Holstein Heifers; 5 full Bulls. Some of the cattle are entitled to be registered. 200 HEAD OF HOGS, consisting of 21 brood sows, most of them will have pigs by fall of sale; the rest are shoats, weighing from 35 to 100 lbs.; 2 Champion wagons, good as new, one 3-ton the other 5-ton; stone bed, 2 pr. hay carriages, Osborne binder, 8-ft. cut, has cut about 300 acres; Osborne mow, 6-ft. cut, good as new; 2 spring lever harrows, 2 barshear plows, Syracuse Nos. 97 and 501; 2 double corn workers, single corn drag, stretchers, fifth chain, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, middle rings, No. 4 Clover Leaf manure spreader, winnowing mill, corn sheller, grindstone, Tornado feed cutter, bro sled, 2 sets breechbands, 4 sets front gears, colars, bridles, halters, lead line, log, breast, butt and cow chains, and forks. TERMS.—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 30 months will be given, on note with approved security, bearing interest. No goods to be removed until settled for. J. J. BANKARD, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. (About 12 of the above described cattle will be at the Granger's Fair, next week, on exhibition.) 10-1t & 9-28-3t

## SELL YOUR WHITE CORN--NOW

Never before has the farmer had the opportunity to sell his corn at such a high price as it brings today.

Do not hold over until too late, or with the new crop coming in, you may have to sell at a much lower price than the market now offers.

You will have no trouble disposing of it immediately, for we can make you a satisfactory offer on all white corn you have, on the cob or shelled. Also yellow corn.

Write or wire us and we will make arrangements to take all your corn now at these fancy prices.

Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co.

S. F. EVANS, Manager.

Seaboard Corn Mills Baltimore

FOR SALE.—New Perfection 4-burner Oil Stove and Baker, like new; 1 Range, with hot water front; 1 Hot Water Tank, 1 Tank Stand, Hot and Cold Water Pipes and Spigots, 1 Toilet, like new; 1 Folding Bath Tub, guaranteed, like new; 600 feet Wainscoting 7 and 10 ft. lengths, best of condition; 1 Single Bed and Mattress, 2 Tables, 10 and 12 ft. long, good condition; 2 outside Gas Lights and Pipe, 8 Gas Shades with tripods to fit,—at DALEY'S 1 to 25c STORE.

SOW AND 6 PIGS, for sale by O. E. DODDER, Mayberry.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY a Chicken and Pigeon or Dog, see EDGAR K. FLEAGLE at the Poultry Building State Grange Fair.

WANTED.—Good dry chicken manure.—GEO. R. SAUBLE.

CONCRETE MIXER for hire. Write or call on L. K. BIRELY at Taneytown Fair. 8-10-2t

WITH EVERY 50c purchase next week, I will give a souvenir.—L. M. SHERMAN.

FOR SALE.—Sweet Corn, Vinegar and Corn Beans, at home.—WM. KISER.

FOR SALE.—My Desirable Farm, 564 acres, on Uniontown and Middleburg road. Beautiful location. Easy terms to quick buyer.—THEO. M. BUFFINGTON, Union Bridge, Md. 7-20-1t

SEE CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC great Piano Exhibit at the Fair. If you intend to buy within a year or so, it will pay you to see us now. Our factory prices and terms will interest you. "We save you money." 3-2t

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

SPECIAL PRICES ON CALVES, 50¢ for delivering. Chickens, Guineas and Squabs wanted.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE. 6-10-12

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

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

DUG HILL ASSESSMENT.—The Collector, Mr. Jacob Rupp, will sit at the Store of S. C. Ott, on Aug. 21st, from 3 p. m. until 12 m. Aug. 22nd, for the purpose of collecting the assessment of the Dug Hill Insurance Co., or same can be paid to GEO. E. KOUTZ, any time between now and that date. 8-10-2t

ALWAYS A FRESH line of Candies and Cakes to be had at L. M. SHERMAN'S. FOR SALE.—Chestnut Posts by H. LEE HAFFLEY, Taneytown, Md.

IF YOU WANT something for Lunch at the Fair, stop at L. M. SHERMAN'S.

NO POULTRY received later than Wednesday dinner of Fair week.—H. C. BRENDEL and C. B. SCHWARTZ.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot of 7 Acres, 1 mile from Uniontown, on Linwood road.—C. H. LEMMON, Linwood, Md. 8-10-1t

DON'T FORGET.—Will have Soup, every day next week, at Quick Lunch Room.—L. M. Sherman.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE made money at the Fair, last year, by purchasing Pianos and Players at CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. They actually saved many dollars; furthermore, they are highly pleased with the fine, high-grade instruments they bought, also with the fair dealings and honest treatment they received. Ask them about us. Pleasing our customers, and keeping them pleased, is one of our greatest aims. Don't fail to see our Wonderful Display this year. We shall make Special Rock-Bottom Factory Prices that will interest you. 3-2t

FOR SALE.—Nice Black Mare, suitable for old people at a reasonable price.—J. A. P. GARNER.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Wagon Platform Scales.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion.

GIVE ME A CALL when Ice Cream hungry; have on hand 5 different flavors.—L. M. SHERMAN.

WANTED.—Young Girl, or Widow Woman for general housework; wages and good home winter and summer. Call or write Mrs. H. C. ZENT, near Ladiesburg.

ALL PIANOS we exhibit at Fair will be sold at great bargains, to save moving back to Frederick. See them. Buy now and save dollars. Best line ever exhibited.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, 3-2t

FOR SALE.—Stable 22x34 at the Reformed Parsonage.—COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.—Meet me, as usual, on the Taneytown Fair Grounds, with everything good to eat and drink.—E. C. FROCK, Woodsboro, Md.

FOR SALE.—Sow and 5 Pigs by JOHN D. DEVILBISS, near Taneytown.

PEACHES for sale at my place, next week.—DAVID NUSBAUM. 8-10-2t

PRIVATE SALE.—Property of 23 Acres good land, 7 room Dwelling, good well of water at door, plenty of fruit, 24 miles north of Taneytown. Possession April 1.—SAMUEL HARNER, R. D. No. 3. 8-10-2t

HORSE FOR SALE.—Object is to find a good home for the animal. Haven't any further use for same. Will answer well for light work on farm, such as hauling milk (going to market)—that is what she did for us) excellent driving horse for women, makes good appearance. Will sell very reasonable to quick buyer.—JACOB NULL, Frizellburg.

FOR SALE.—Home-made Rubber-tire buggy, good as new. Apply to LLOYD S. LAMBERT. 8-3-2t

U. B. SUNDAY SCHOOL Pic-nic at Harney, Saturday, Aug. 11, all day, in Null's Grove, at Harney. Speaking and music. 8-3-2t

EVERY PIANO and Player we exhibit at the Fair must be sold, to save moving back to Frederick. This is a chance to save dollars. Buy now.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 3-2t

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from Aug. 20 to 25, for the practice of his profession. 8-3-3t

WANTED.—I desire to rent a convenient house in Taneytown, suitable for three people. Will pay from \$12 to \$15 per month. Address X, Taneytown, Md. 6-20-1t

VISIT CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC Exhibit at the Fair. Best ever. Great reductions on all instruments, to save moving back. 3-2t

WHY NOT buy a Piano or Player this year, and save money? We positively intend to sell all we exhibit at the Fair, at special reduced prices. We sell the same line sold by Birely's Palace of Music, of 43 years standing. It will pay you to investigate us and our line. Let us prove that we can save you money on a good Piano. Very easy terms to suit you.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 3-2t

FOR SALE.—1 Set Swinging Stocks for Horse Sheeing.—W. H. HOUCK, Bridgeport.

OLD IRON, 50c per 100, delivered in Taneytown. Rags, Rubber, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Junk always wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 7-1-6mo

DON'T FAIL to see our great exhibit of High-grade Pianos and Talking Machines at the Fair. Finest line ever shown. Every one sold at a great reduction, to save moving back to Frederick. Buy now and save dollars.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 3-2t

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

**Koons Bros.**

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

## PAY US A VISIT

While attending the Maryland State Grange Fair, Aug. 14-18, 1917.

## Meet Your Friends Here.

Cool and Comfortable Room to rest in.

Look over our Assortment of—

Summer Dress Goods. White Silk, Voile and Linon Waists. Ladies' Silk Hosiery. Middy Blouses and Children's Dresses. White and Striped Skirts.

## Special Reduced Prices on

Ladies', Children's and Men's Low Shoes. Men's Straw Hats.

An extra Large Line of—

Heavy Work Shoes.

## Men's Ready Made and Made-to-Measure Clothing.



**\$390.00 AND YOUR FORD**

will make a guaranteed

**1 to 1½-ton Truck.**

SEE IT AT OUR BOOTH.

**C. E. H. SHRINER.**

## EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM

In Woodsboro District, Frederick County, Maryland.

By virtue of the authority given in the last will and testament of Lewis Harvel, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, Maryland, the undersigned Marshall G. Harvel, Executor, and Mary E. Eiler, Executrix of Lewis Harvel, deceased, will sell at public sale upon the premises hereinafter described, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th., 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that valuable farm containing

122 ACRES, 2 ROADS AND 18 SQ. PERCHES, more or less, improved by a new WEATHER-BOARDED DWELLING, large frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed with a Corn Crib on each side, Hog Pen and Carriage House, Fine Orchard of all kinds fruit, and 3 Acres of Timber. There is a spring of excellent water near the house, and an excellent well of water convenient to house and barn. This is a most desirable and valuable property, being located near Haugh's Church in Woodsboro District, Frederick County, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Mr. George Koons, Mrs. George Koons, Mrs. Hannah E. Keant and others, and convenient to churches, schools and railroad facilities. The land is rich and fertile, and in a high state of cultivation, with all modern improvements, and will make any one a desirable farm, and is the same property which was conveyed to Lewis Harvel by deed dated May 25th., 1912, and recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County in Liber H. W. B. No. 300, Folio 471, and now occupied by Mr. Elmer Moser.

TERMS OF SALE: A cash deposit of Five Hundred Dollars will be required on the day of sale, balance at the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the purchaser or purchasers giving his, her or their notes, bearing interest from day of sale, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the Executor and Executrix for the deferred payments, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARSHALL G. HARVEL, Executor. MARY E. EILER, Executrix. J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer. 7-27-3t

## PRIVATE SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned offers his farm situated about 1¼ miles north of Taneytown, adjoining lands of Calvin Fringer and Chas. Hockensmith, and is convenient to market, containing

90 ACRES OF LAND, of which about 8 Acres are timber, the balance is in a high state of cultivation, improved with a good 9 room WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, Wash. House, ch. c. n. house, hog pen, wagon and buggy shed, and a good barn 60x10 feet. There is a well of water at the barn and also at the house, and a spring that has a pump at the hog pen. Possession given April 1st., 1918. 8-10-3t

EMANUEL L. OHLER.

## Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly	
Wheat.....	2.36@2.56
Corn.....	2.28@2.38
Oats.....	.90@.92
Rye.....	1.75@1.75
Hay, Timothy.....	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed.....	17.50@18.00
Hay, Clover.....	16.00@17.00
Timothy Hay.....	1