

A Newspaper can be made by the Editor, or, he can let just anybody 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 17, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 7

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The largest crop of corn ever grown in the United States is in prospect for the coming harvest. The department of agriculture August crop report, issued recently, showed corn prospects improved to the extent of 67,000,000 bushels during July, indicating a total production of 3,191,000,000 bushels.

Three tollgates were removed Monday when the New Windsor Turnpike Company turned its buildings over to the County Commissioners of Frederick and Carroll Counties. The Carroll County officials paid \$800 for four miles of the road in that county. The Company presented three miles of the road in Frederick County to the local commissioners.

The large retail stores in Baltimore and other cities, have largely discontinued the delivery of goods bought by customers. This is done in accordance with a request from Washington. These large stores have all been hit by the draft, and the managers say they would have been compelled to take this step, even if the request had not been made.

Sterling Galt, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, received a commission as Captain of the Infantry section, Officers Reserve Corps. He enlisted from Princeton, N. J., where he has been living since graduation from Princeton in 1915. Mr. Galt was a corporal in the New Jersey Guards and made a splendid record at Fort Meyer.

Twenty-one women are taking the places of men as laborers and helpers at the shops of the B. & O. R. R., Cumberland, on account of the former shopmen having entered military service. The shop women wear overalls and low-heeled shoes and a cap. The overalls are of the bloomer effect. In the connection it is stated that 50 women will be taken to Union Bridge for light labor at the Cement Plant. They will be paid the same scale of wages as paid men for doing similar work.

Citizens of Westminster have made plans to give Company H. First Maryland Infantry, a royal send-off before they leave for Anniston, Ala. Invitations have been sent to every person owning an automobile to participate in the celebration, which will be held at Lake Montebello and Clifton Park, where the Company is doing guard duty. A program of patriotic exercises will be arranged. The committee expects 150 automobiles to make the trip to Baltimore.

The automobile of Paul Winebrenner, president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, which was stolen from his garage last week, was recovered on Monday, near Thurmont, Md. It had been wrecked. George Brown, 36 years old, of Philadelphia, who is charged with the theft, is in the Frederick Hospital with a fractured shoulder and leg as a result of running the stolen car into a telephone pole. Three other men were in the machine, but they made their escape after sending Brown to the hospital.

Joseph C. Steward, Western Maryland Railway engineer, of Cumberland, and Fireman Carl A. Rhodes, of Strickers, near there, are in the Connellsville Hospital suffering from injuries and burns sustained when the engine of which they had charge blew up 12 miles east of Connellsville, Pa., Sunday last. The theory has been advanced that a torpedo was in the coal used in the engine. The fireman, when seen at the hospital, said he did not know what had happened. He declared he had plenty of water in the boiler and did not believe the crown sheet had come down.

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank has further improved its already handsome new home on the Centre Square of that town, by placing two solid cast-bronze name tablets on either side of the corner entrance, which give a general rich appearance to the building. Gold lettering on the doors and interior glass screens was done at the same time, and the name of this progressive financial institution was emblazoned on the rear wall of its building in letters that can be seen and read at a great distance approaching Emmitsburg from the South. Recently this Bank installed over its vault a large self-winding clock, that has attracted much local attention. These latest improvements are the finishing touches of the policy adopted by the directors to make their new banking home the last word in modern equipment and efficiency.

#### Rev. Downie Made Chaplain.

President John Baumgardner of the Maryland State Firemen's Association, has appointed Rev. Seth Russell Downie, of Taneytown, Chaplain of the Association. This is a compliment to Rev. Downie, the local Fire Company, and the town, since the office is a new one and Taneytown is honored by having one of her citizens the first to hold the distinguished honor. The appointment came as a pleasant surprise to Mr. Downie and the members of the Taneytown Co.

## From Havre de Grace to Mountain Lake Park.

From the mouth of the Susquehanna to the tip of the Alleghenies is but a short step, these days, (about 300 miles) and it is perhaps straining for something to write about to make up a story based on the two points; but, life is largely a succession of commonplaces, made more or less important because of one's imagination and point of view, and it is easy to indulge the thought that newspaper space writers might easily find less interesting spots to write about; besides, who does not occasionally like to spread the news that he has "travelled," even if it be only from one point to another within the bounds of his own state, and why should he not find plenty of things of interest at home, as Russell Conwell points out in his great "Acres of Diamonds" lecture?

The writer was interested in Havre de Grace, and came away with a big question mark in his mind, the substance of which is, that here is a spot that somehow has not grasped and turned to account its splendid opportunities of location and resources, and is only "on the map" in the very large class of small towns that greatness has missed. Perhaps when both Baltimore and Havre de Grace were infants, there was a vast difference between their parents, for certainly there was not much difference between their natural environment. But, H. de G., is not a "dead one" by any means, except as a large city. There are lots of things there that our state ought to know more about, and it is not too late, even now, for the old place to "ginger up" a bit and make a bid for greater importance—get in the game of greater industrial and commercial activity.

The fishery interests, alone, without counting its importance as a center for the canning and fruit business, seems to show the writer that, somehow, the town has lacked the right sort of promotion at the right time. Too much of the easy-going southern temperament, perhaps, which aims at comfort and ease with the minimum of physical or mental exertion.

However, we do not mean to criticize, but rather to help change average public knowledge in a small degree. We found many things to enthuse over. A fine surrounding country, a charming residential section, the best of public roads, a nice little river-front park and bathing shore, all of the accessories of a little city, such as reservoir, gas and electric plants, and last, but by no means least, an up-to-date hospital that a much larger place might well be proud of.

There are also here two of the most important railroad bridges in the whole country, excepting none, and they appear to be well defended just now, by the boys in khaki uniforms. When it is considered that these two great steel structures, each about a mile in length, supply the main connecting links between the whole of the New England states—the great cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston—with Washington and the south, the truthfulness of our statement may easily be comprehended. Who can estimate the value of the passenger, mail, express and freight connections between these two highly important eastern sections of our country, at any and all times, more especially right now?

Havre de Grace has its Opera House, numerous banks, a creditable Postoffice, handsome churches, various water front activities, and about all that goes to make up a mighty comfortable home life, but we could not help leaving it with a feeling that, somehow, in the shuffle of greater things, it has missed a great deal.

But, this is a combination write-up and we must not neglect the other end—Mountain Lake Park—and here, too, we find a note that we regret—another spot that is suffering because it has been skipped by the right sort of active, well directed, promotion, and we can say this with the information that seventeen years personal observation gives to the one who notices such things. Its chief asset is its elevation, its pure air, its delightful scenery, its great wide out-of-doors full of health and strength, all of which, properly commercialized, means financial prosperity and a waiting mecca for those who can afford to indulge in Summering away from home, not only for tired nerves and run-down energy, but for mere pleasure's sake.

There was a time, a dozen or more years ago, when the spot seemed at the point of becoming one of the most popular mountain resorts in the east—but, something has happened. We have our opinion of what it was, but that is not for public discussion. As we find things today, they suffer in every way, save one, by comparison with the dozen years ago period. Fortunately, the exception was made by the Great Creator, and that is bound to stay for all time, even though to waste its waiting and abundant healthfulness and beauty. Perhaps the turn will come—as it has been so confidently promised the last few years—but it has emphatically not put in its appearance yet.

God never created this particular mountain top to remain as certain hundreds of acres, for just the common use of those who happen to own it. We have more faith in the wisdom and greatness of the Divine plan than to conceive any such simple and narrow conclusion; so, as an "old regular" we are hoping for better things, and soon.

This year the Moody Bible Conference is the main, and almost sole, real great special attraction. In itself it is quite worth while, and a splendid opportunity to enjoy, and be the best minds in the world. But,

## REPORT OF THE EXEMPTION BOARD FOR CARROLL COUNTY

A List of Persons Accepted for Military Duty, since Last Issue, together with a List of those Exempted.

### LIST OF PERSONS CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES NOT EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED.

Local Board for the County of Carroll, State of Maryland, hereby certifies to District Board for Maryland, No. 2, Annapolis, Maryland, the following list of the 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.

Serial No.	Name	Address given on Registration Card	Order No.
335	Denton Oswald Dull	R. D. No. 9, Westminster, Md.	269
253	Archie S. Carl	R. D. No. 1, Westminster, Md.	1
487	Frank Edward Mack, col	Asbestos, Md.	87
1369	Norman A. Mitten	Westminster, Md.	47
1714	William Alva Basler	Hampstead, Md.	244
1764	Russell R. Grimes	Woodbine, Md., R. D. No. 3	281
1986	David R. Dotterer	New Windsor, Md.	57
2119	John Pierce Fogle	Union Bridge, Md.	218
2209	John Thomas Tucker, col	Union Bridge, Md.	198
2247	Bernard C. Harrison	Mt. Airy, Md.	98
2322	Clarence E. Snowden, col	Mt. Airy, Md.	143

The following list of names of persons 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.
75	Harry J. Crouse, 1 child	Taneytown, Md.	132
223	Henry Oscar Sittig, 1 child	R. D. No. 10, Westminster, Md.	124
1887	Chas. F. C. Bowman, 1 child	Middleburg, Md.	164
2036	Ira J. Owens, 1 child	New Windsor, Md.	20
390	Eugene Albert Pence, 1 child	R. D. No. 1, Westminster, Md.	130
721	Wm. Shorb Shipley, 1 child	Sykesville, Md.	136
784	Charles H. Ridgley, 1 child	Sykesville, Md.	40
933	George M. Leese, 1 child	Melrose, Md.	186
983	Cleveland L. Leese, 1 child	Melrose, Md.	146
1354	Grover Kinzy, 1 child	Westminster, Md.	173
1878	Oscar W. Strawsburg, 1 child	Keymar, Md.	6
337	Louis Oliver Dutterer, 1 child	R. D. No. 7, Westminster, Md.	21
10	Howard C. Foreman, 1 child	Taneytown, Md.	81
1752	Herbert M. Gossnell, 1 child	Route "C," Mt. Airy, Md.	14
1685	Thomas Cronnen Tipton, 1 child	Hampstead, Md.	76
1178	Chas. Wesley Conaway, 1 child	Tannery, Md.	19
837	Guy Ball Smith, 1 child	Finksburg, Md.	60
1682	Lester C. Cooper, 1 child	Hampstead, Md.	63
437	David O. Williams, 1 child	Finksburg, Md.	10
783	Charles Thomson, 1 child	Sykesville, Md.	10
1763	Howard Pickett, 1 child	New Windsor, Md., R.D. No. 2	68
1032	Harry E. Sullivan, 1 child	Manchester, Md.	261
2269	Oscar M. Unglesbee, 1 child	Mt. Airy, Md.	221
550	Raymond Y. Blizzard, 1 child	Finksburg, Md.	203
711	Wm. Franklin Smith, 1 child	Sykesville, Md.	256
218	Harry Barton Fogle, 1 child	Uniontown, Md.	200
1095	Horace Z. Wine, 1 child	R. D. No. 9, Westminster, Md.	7
2336	J. H. Hancock, Jr., 1 child	Woodbine, Md.	252
1141	Roger E. Paynter, 1 child	Westminster, Md.	265
117	William H. Renner, 2 children	Taneytown, Md.	127
1771	Lloyd Jickett, 2 children	R. D. No. 2, New Windsor, Md.	115
309	Daniel D. Willet, 2 children	R. D. No. 1, Taneytown, Md.	62
1651	Charles E. Singer, 2 children	Hampstead, Md.	119
2008	Clarence E. Brightful, col, 2 children	New Windsor, Md.	178
1294	Edward M. Demarest, 2 children	Westminster, Md.	170
513	Edward P. Brown, 2 children	Finksburg, Md.	116
2414	Roy C. Conaway, 2 children	Woodbine, Md.	179
432	Ernest Milton Hull, 2 children	R. D. Westminster, Md.	100
1436	Arthur V. Blizzard, 2 children	Westminster, Md.	3
596	Jos. R. Edmondson, 2 children	Howardsville, Md.	30
298	Ralph D. Starner, 2 children	R.D. No. 11, Westminster, Md.	165
1647	Samuel Walter Shaffer, 2 children	Hampstead, Md.	172
604	Harrison L. Davis, 2 children	R. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.	65
1066	Irvn G. K. Streig, 2 children	Manchester, Md.	71
1323	Frank Carroll Chase, col, 2 children	Westminster, Md.	89
2148	Charles Elmer Wetzel, 2 children	Union Bridge, Md.	32
809	John Howard Coffelt, 2 children	Sykesville, Md.	195
1054	Ervin H. Shaffer, 2 children	Manchester, Md.	251
1334	Wilbur Simon Bangs, 2 children	Westminster, Md.	202
1848	George L. Otto, 2 children	Middleburg, Md.	211
1688	Noah Walter Bosley, 2 children	Westminster, Md.	268
1267	Abraham Theodore Shafer, 3 children	R. D. No. 4, Westminster, Md.	31
755	Walter Robert Shipley, 3 children	Sykesville, Md.	42
1572	Charles G. Bauerlein, 3 children	Westminster, Md.	16
2022	Alexander Gross, col, 3 children	New Windsor, Md.	8
770	Earle Linwood Chaney, 3 children	Sykesville, Md.	214
1791	David R. Stuller, 3 children	R. D. No. 8, Westminster, Md.	234
749	Homier E. Costley, col, married, no children	Sykesville, Md.	220
54	David V. Carbaugh, married, no children	Taneytown, Md.	241
1580	Maurice E. Miller, married, no children	Hampstead, Md.	240
2448	N. Berry Buckingham, married, no children	R. D. No. 2, Sykesville, Md.	273
685	Andrew L. Smith, col, married, no children	Sykesville, Md.	264
1485	Arthur B. Naill, married, no children	Westminster, Md.	248
797	Nathan Calvin Hobbs, married, no children	Sykesville, Md.	91
1679	Emmitt B. Tipton, married, no children	Hampstead, Md.	38
2389	Daniel H. Shoemaker, married, no children	Woodbine, Md.	13
1536	Edward Joseph Daley, married, no children	Westminster, Md.	93
1613	Melvin Earl Rill, married, no children	Hampstead, Md.	180
775	Arthur Hobbs, married, no children	Sykesville, Md.	53
1419	Levi T. Wagner, married, no children	Westminster, Md.	137
601	David B. Warehime, married, no children	R. D. No. 1, Finksburg, Md.	107
1103	Clarence E. Bachman, married, no children	R. D. No. 2, Westminster, Md.	110
493	Emanuel Schnetzka, married, no children	Patapsco, Md.	272

(Continued on Fifth Page)

instructed by, the product of some of such efforts are entitled to be placed before large crowds, and we fear that they are not sufficiently attended here to guarantee their continuance.

What Mt. Lake Park needs, most of all, is a matter over which opinions differ, but it is something to make the season longer—something, aside from atmosphere and elevation to cause more people to come here for three or four months, instead of that many weeks. Just now, the larger hotels and cottages are filled and the writer is enjoying every hour of his privilege; but we hope, if permitted to come here in succeeding years, to report that the sleepy promotion of the spot in the past has been succeeded by the wide-awakeness that it so richly deserves.

THE EDITOR.

#### For Local Red Cross Work.

The following amounts have been handed in for the use in the local work of the Red Cross Society, this place.

Mrs. Angell	.50
Mrs. McIntyre	2.00
Mr. G. H. Birnie, (weekly)	.50
Mr. G. W. Wilt, (weekly)	.50
Mrs. Mary Motter	2.00
Mr. George E. Koutz,	1.00
Mrs. Anna L. Cunningham	2.80
Mrs. Mary E. Crapster	4.00
Mrs. W. W. Crapster	4.00
Mrs. Guy Ourand	1.00
Mrs. John Smeltzer	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Crapster	1.70
Mr. John O. Crapster	1.00
Mr. Walter Crapster	1.00

The idea is that there shall be no peace till Germany goes to peaces.

#### Major C. C. Billingslea, Killed.

Major Charles Clarence Billingslea, chief of the sanitation department at Camp Meade, Admiral Station, shot and killed himself while examining one of the new regulation army officers' 45-calibre revolvers, shortly before noon mess call on Thursday. The shooting was in the officers' quarters. The bullet entered the army surgeon's brain just above his right ear. Death was instantaneous.

That the fatality was accidental was the decision reached by a jury of five commissioned officers who were chosen by Colonel Kleins, of the Tenth New York Infantry, ranking officer at Camp Meade, to make a thorough probe of the shooting. Major Billingslea was apparently free from worry, his health was the best, his domestic relations happy and he was said to have in no financial difficulties. Happily married, Major Billingslea had his wife and three small children, Mabel, Sarah and Charles comfortably, but temporarily, housed at Laurel. His wife was prostrated when informed of the officers' death. No funeral arrangements had been made late last night.

Major Billingslea was 39 years old. His home was at Westminster, Md. Son of Dr. Charles and Clara Smith Billingslea, Major Billingslea was graduated in surgery at the University of Maryland, and was later commissioned in United States Army.

#### The Coming Primary and Election.

Following are in brief a few items of interest regarding the primary intermediate registration and revision and the general election, also a list of the offices to be filled by the voters this Fall:

Registration before the primary, new law passed 1916, to be held September 4th., 1917.

Primary election, September 11th., 1917.

Intermediate Registration, October 2, 9; revision, October 16, 1917.

General election, November 6, 1917.

Officers to be voted for, State Comptroller of the Treasury, Sheriff, three County Commissioners, five members of the House of Delegates, County Surveyor, members of the State Central Committee, delegates to the State Convention, and members of the County Central Committee.—Fred. News.

#### Carroll Co. Dairymen Organize.

Five hundred Carroll County dairymen met in Westminster High School on Saturday afternoon, and organized the Carroll County Producers' Association as a branch of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association. The attendance and enthusiasm showed that the dairymen are in earnest about not filling their silos at the present price of corn unless guaranteed a stated price for milk. They were vigorous in denying that they were organizing to secure exorbitant prices, but made it emphatic that they would not produce milk at a loss.

Ex-Senator R. Smith Snader in opening the meeting said that his herd was not paying at present prices. I. W. Weep, the Harford County dairyman, said he would have to dispose of his herd unless conditions changed. W. A. Pickets, who has just completed a year's work as official tester for the County Cow Testing Association, submitted figures showing the receipts and expenditures of an ordinary cow. These figures were accepted by dairymen as a concise statement of conditions showing that they could not produce milk at present prices and that they must have a guaranteed price for the next six months for after they have filled their silos they have no redress.

D. G. Harry, President of the State Dairymen's Association, pointed out that a reasonable profit for milk would not work a hardship on the consumer, for if the silos are not filled there will be a scarcity of milk this winter and prices will be higher than asked for now. A price of 35c for September, 40c for the next six months, 35c for April and 30c for the summer months for 4 per cent. milk to the Baltimore dealers were agreed upon as satisfactory to the producers.

The officers elected were Roland P. Baile, President; Scott Bollinger, Vice-President; James W. Beachman, Secretary and Treasurer. A statement was read by County Agent Kinzy on the receipts and expenditures for an ordinary cow for one year costing \$80 and giving 4,000 pounds of 4 per cent. milk at the present price, as follows: Hay, silage, pasture, etc., would cost \$192.65; receipts from milk, calf, etc., \$119.93; showing a loss of \$72.72. To make the receipts balance the expenditures, the owner of the cow would have to receive 41.5 cents per gallon.—Balt. Sun.

#### Carroll County Reformed Reunion.

The 19th annual reunion of the Reformed Churches of Carroll county, will be held at Tyrone, near Baust church, on Thursday, Aug. 23, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. The address of welcome will be made by Rev. Yoder. Other addresses by Revs. Chalmers Walck, of Westminster, and F. H. Blatt, of Manchester. Music will be furnished by different church choirs, by the Baust church orchestra and the Union Bridge Band. Both dinner and supper will be provided by the Y. P. S. of Baust church, for a nominal sum.

Rev. R. S. Patterson, of North Carolina, who recently accepted the pastorate of the Woodsboro Lutheran Charge, has arrived at Woodsboro, with his family, and assumed charge of his duties.

## MARYLAND STATE GRANGE

### FAIR NOW IN PROGRESS.

A Brief Account of each Day's Events Reported by our Representative

The regular opening of the Fair was preceded on Sunday by a religious service, which was attended by a large crowd of people. The service consisted of instrumental music by the Taneytown Orchestra, and singing by the Evangelistic Choir of Taneytown, accompanied by the Orchestra, two excellent solos by Mr. E. Weant Koons and a sermon by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, which was especially prepared for the benefit of the farmers, and which was greatly enjoyed by all present. A collection for the benefit of the Red Cross, was lifted, and the sum of \$10.00 was realized. Taken all in all the service was a fitting prelude to the exercises of the week.

The 20th. Annual Grange Fair is meeting with its usual success and bringing hundreds of people to Taneytown. Taneytown and especially the Taneytown Grange can well feel proud of this Fair. It has all the earmarks of a county fair, and in fact compares very favorably with county fairs in this State, with the exception of Washington County Fair at Hagerstown, which is more or less of a big State Fair.

#### TUESDAY.

This, the opening day, was Knights of Pythias day, and was celebrated with fitting exercises in the Auditorium during the afternoon. It being the first day of the Fair, the attendance was not so large as had been hoped for, and did not make so good a showing for the Knights as should have been. The lack in this direction however, was more than compensated for by the eloquent patriotic address delivered by Mr. Leo Weinberg, of Frederick, Md.

Mr. Weinberg explained that having been drawn perhaps unwillingly, into this horrible war, by the insults to our flag and the injustice to our Nation, it is our duty both as a Nation and as individuals to do our utmost for the overthrow of tyranny and the establishment of universal peace and freedom. Also that as we had been so signally blessed in every way, and these blessings having been secured through great sacrifices on the part of our forefathers, it is both our privilege and duty to use these blessings for the relief of others and the establishment of world freedom, and also be willing to make any sacrifices in bringing this about.

He made a pleasing comparison between the present conflict and the encounter of David and Goliath, claiming that as in that conflict, right conquered over might in this struggle we are bound to triumph over tyranny, and arrogance, in bringing about universal blessings for all mankind.

#### WEDNESDAY

The program was started promptly at 1:30 P. M., when the presiding officer, Grover Kinzy, introduced Dr. Woods, the new President of Md. Agricultural College.

Dr. Woods, in his opening remarks, said that Carroll is one of the famous agricultural counties of the nation, and that in coming up through the county he was impressed with the fine farms; but the best thing the county has is its people, who believe in having the farm centered around the home. Farmers in many other sections have fine barns, good machinery, but the home is neglected. He commented on the fact that most of the farmers are owners, not renters, and are of native stock, the purest Americans, representing the truest and best ideals of American home life.

Dr. Woods spoke on the relation of education to everything before us, more particularly applied to farming, and the problems immediately facing the farmer. He said that different conditions face us from those of pioneer times. Farmers then did not have time to develop education, and they did not need it. But now education is needed to meet the emergencies of the present war. Seventy-five per cent. of the population gets all its education in the rural schools. They must have properly trained teachers. Statistics show that the farmer with an 8th grade capacity of \$300 per year, from 8th grade to high school, \$400 to \$500; high school, \$600 to \$800. This is where education is on general lines. Where education is directed to some special end, as in an agricultural college, the increase is forty per cent in earning capacity.

In speaking of the problems immediately before the farmer, Dr. Woods said: "The farmers have done good work. They have been truly patriotic. They have asked what they can do in the emergency. You farmers must do all you can to save. Use the perishable product, so something less perishable can be shipped to our soldiers in the trenches. We must force ourselves to do everything in our power to save and to plant more for next year. There must be a 15 percent increase in wheat, a 20 percent increase in rye, and similar bread grains. If the war were to stop tomorrow, we should have to feed the people for the next three years. The College will do anything to help you farmers. Do not hesitate to tell us what you want. Criticise us if you wish. But don't forget to do anything that will help next year."

Prof. Bomberger, in speaking on the benefits of the Federal Farm Loan (Continued on Fifth Page)



## THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 12th 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 17th., 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."

When Will It End.

Some are taking a very pessimistic view of the present war, to the extent, even, that the war represents the beginning of the end of the world; that the world is so generally beset with sin, that it is no longer worthy of existing; that nation after nation will gradually become involved, and that none is worthy of exemption from destruction.

From this extreme prediction on back, there are all shades of opinion, probably one being worth about as much as another—none being worth anything. Before there can be an end to hostilities there must be a way, and the difficulty in imagining "the way," considering the present temper of all the big nations, must necessarily make one skeptical as to "the end" coming soon, all of which shows the absolute finiteness of man, even in his highest degree of intelligence and power.

There is yet one great power not actively involved in the war—Japan. Should this country come in, with either of several possible attitudes, a very great change might be brought about, either in the direction of ending the war, or making it even yet more extensive and more complicated as to the final outcome.

Judging from the present appearances none of the major powers are willing to agree on possible terms of peace, although all want peace—on their own terms—and this condition, so far as the ruling powers are concerned, is likely to continue for a long time. The only other powers, therefore, left to handle the situation, are the various peoples themselves; "the people" who might, through open rebellion, throw down arms and quit; but such action, as yet, is so nearly regarded as abject cowardice, and by other harsh and dishonorable names, that it seems almost beyond conception that such an ending is among the possibilities.

There is, of course, the other possibility; that either the central powers, or the entente allies, may be so crushed, one by the other, that peace would follow by force; but such a condition is yet, apparently, very far off. So, speculating as to "the way to the end" seems time wasted, and the human mind, backed by human power, is in an acknowledged "blind alley."

### Destruction of Food.

We have heard a great deal about the conservation and consumption of food, but almost nothing of its destruction, a consideration that is fully as important as either of the other two, and of which we have already had numerous illustrations, in food being allowed to go to ruin, rather than be sold at low prices.

Undoubtedly, large crops of vegetables and potatoes have been grown this year, chiefly on the part of the main growers—in order to secure greater farm revenue. Small growers are looking after their own needs, but those growing for the market, are looking for profits—past high market prices. Suppose, instead of selling early in the season at modest figures, the growers of potatoes choose to store away their crops for big prices, what can be done about it?

The result of this probability will surely mean a tremendous loss in the original crop, as potatoes can not be

kept, indefinitely, like grain. We trust that such a situation may not occur, but it can readily be seen that the temptation will be very strong to get "war prices," even though holding will result in loss, and this possibility is at least worthy of the consideration of those whose business it is to look after the general food situation.

There can be no doubt that "holding back" food products represents human nature, and seems legitimate enough, though it does seem to be a sort of "big fish eats the little ones" proposition, and taking advantage of the necessities of those unable to help themselves. Holding food, when others are poor and hungry, and especially holding it back to the spoiling point, rather than sell at a price lower than desired, is at least a matter for the decision of one's better nature, and for careful consideration as to whether it really pays, in the end, to get all one can. There is a big question of fairness, and the Golden Rule, involved, that can not be dodged by a properly constituted conscience.

### INSURANCE.

The hail and windstorms, small hurricanes, miniature floods and disastrous forest and property fires that have visited Frederick county, during the last thirty days should point a moral to the people of this section of Western Maryland.

The poorest policy in the world is that of not possessing an insurance policy. Any building is liable to burn at any minute. Lightning may destroy one's home within an hour; it may set fire to a barn, and instantly consume a farmer's entire crop. Suddenly the head of the family may be taken by death; he may, if he escapes this, contract a lingering illness. An automobile accident easily may happen, the occupants becoming seriously injured; the car itself is liable to destruction at a time when one least expects it.

No one knows at what minute a train may go over an embankment, or be in collision. Thieves are no respecters of persons; money and valuables are common property to them. Nor do wind and hail storms select one particular farm to devastate, or any special plate glass front to damage. Losses of various kinds are liable to occur in the twinkling of an eye, and to any one—rich, poor, careful or otherwise; but restitution, recovery for loss or damage can come only from insurance, and a life, health, fire, accident, burglary, storm, automobile, plate-glass or other insurance policy—the list covers everything imaginable—is the best asset a person can have. —Emmitsburg Chronicle.

### The Real Kaiser.

Louis Raemakers, the well known Dutch artist, who but recently landed in New York, has given an interview to the New York papers in which he gives a conception of the Kaiser somewhat new in this country.

"There seems to be an idea here," he said, "that all that is bad in Germany is summed up in the Kaiser; that if the Kaiser were to be assassinated or to abdicate today all would be well with the world tomorrow. That is very silly."

"The Kaiser is the tool, the dupe of those about him. He is a child. Let him believe himself the all-wise and the all-powerful and he is clay in the hands of cleverer men. He is content with the shadow. The substance is elsewhere."

"You know what his father said of him to Bismarck. 'Look out for Wilhelm,' he told Bismarck. 'He is as stupid as he is square-headed. He is a religious bigot and a hopeless egotist.'"

"If all the Hohenzollern dynasty should die today and Scheide-mann or even Liebknecht should become President of a German republic tomorrow, it would not alter Germany. Germany is an idea. The modern German has been so insistently and methodically taught that he is a superman, chosen by God to impose his will on the world. He never doubts it. The German Socialist is no exception."

"There is only one way to reach the modern German. Beat him over the head. He understands nothing else. The world must go on beating him over the head until he says 'enough.' Otherwise the world can never live with him."

"Germany never has made any secret of her philosophy or her intentions. Always she has been as frank as egotists always are. I have been sighting the German idea more than twenty years. A generation ago I saw, as every one who cared to see did, what Pan-Germanism and the rest of the program was leading to. In fact, Germany told us what it would lead to."

"When Bismarck said that France must be crushed he did not mean that Germany had a special blood feud with France or that unless France was crushed Germany must perish, but that France stood between Germany and England, and after England, the rest of the world."

"I am not an anti-German fanatic. I was born within seven miles of the German frontier. Most of my friends before the war were Germans. I can understand, too, how many good citizens there must be among your German population. These Germans who came here in 1848 and in 1864 and immediately after the Franco-Prussian war are a different breed from the Prussian superman."

### Peace Without Annexation.

It is essential to realize that if Germany consents to the restoration of the conditions of 1914, that in itself will mean a lost war and a diminished future. Above all else Germany went to war because she believed that only if there were a redistribution of the territories of the world would the German have an equal chance in the future with the Briton, the Russian, and the citizen of the United States. She perceived that as the world was divided, there was left for Germany no outlet for her excess population, and in her overseas colonies there was no opportunity to keep pace with Russia, with Britain, that even France would distance Germany in commercial possibilities when North Africa was opened to trade.

This situation has not changed. If Germany emerges from the war as she entered it, the old limitations will be renewed. More than this, she has roused all over the world antipathies which will endure. It will be years before German industry can regain its place in France, in Britain, in Belgium. A generation must pass before there will be even a tolerable reception for Germans in these countries. Unquestionably war costs will bring Britain to a new intra-imperial tariff, which will bear heavily upon German exports.

And in three years of war and blockade German commercial organization has lost its place in the Americas and in the Far East. In time some of the ground may be regained but much has been lost forever and Germany, if the situation of 1914 is restored, will be, in fact, far worse off than she was in the year when she undertook a world war because her international position seemed intolerable.

Peace without annexation will then be for Germany a defeat which cannot be concealed from the German people. It will be a defeat the extent of which will be revealed in succeeding years. If to this there is added the burden incident to a renunciation of indemnity, if Germany is to have no price for evacuating France and Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, then the German people will have to bear a burden of taxation almost intolerable and calculated to stifle all industrial development. The burden will be far heavier than that of Britain or France because Germany lacked the capital at internal upheaval, it is necessary to possess.

We must be chary, then, of accepting German proposals until the nature of these proposals is revealed unmistakably. For any peace proposal that will command even a passing hearing in Allied capitals will be a confession on its face of a defeat such as no unconquered nation has known since Louis XIV agreed to a peace without annexation at the close of the War of the Spanish Succession, a peace that left France intact, but economically ruined.

That Germany is being led by events toward such a peace proposal no one can mistake. That she will be compelled to make such terms within a brief span of weeks or months, I believe. But it seems to me likely that before this time arrives she will inevitably make many efforts to escape her hard fate, both by internal shifts of officials and forms and by external manipulations and manoeuvres. That is why, once one has recognized the enormous importance of the main fact of German internal upheaval, it is necessary to be on guard against too optimistic conclusions as to immediate developments.

We are, in my view, arrived at a situation wherein peace is more nearly within reach than at any moment since the war began. More than this, German defeat is more clearly indicated than ever before. But the curtain is rising rather than falling on the last act, and much may yet take place in the field and in the internal affairs of the nations at war.—From "A Fourth Year of World War," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1917.

### The Poor Are Getting Rich in England.

In the August American Magazine, B. C. Forbes says:

"The creation of billions and billions of new tokens of wealth (bonds), and the spending of these billions, serves to put more credit and money into circulation. This stimulates industry, inflates wages and raises prices, yet the margin in most cases is higher than in normal times, so that the thrifty who benefit from war wages can and do save distinctly more than is possible during peace. The rich likewise stop paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for additions to their picture galleries, their art collections, their tapestries, knick-knacks, etc. Prominent European families have parted with many famous pictures, porcelains, ivories and heirlooms to rich Americans during the last two years, but even our wealthiest citizens are now feeling the pinch of taxation

to an extent that chills their enthusiasm for art objects costing fortunes. Abroad, as here, the financial burden of the war is falling heavily on those best able to bear it, the wealthy."

"This world war has really tended to make the rich poorer and the poor richer."

"The people, as a whole, are earning more, spending more and saving more than ever before. Wages were never so high nor work so plentiful. The rich who are not interested in favored manufactures are suffering through heavy taxation, but the working classes are prospering. The leading department store in London has had a record year."

"That is what comes from England 'Business conditions continue to indicate such industrial and commercial activity as the country has not hitherto experienced."

"That is the message a great Canadian bank sends."

"Is it time to get scared to death? I don't believe so at all. I believe firmly that it is going to have an expansive effect on banking credits and bank deposits. I know we are going to see a vast industrial expansion. It isn't going to be 100 per cent. employment; it is going to be 120 per cent. employment. There will be need not only for every man who worked before; there will be need for all the men and women. The unskilled worker will step into the place of the skilled worker, and women will be called upon to take a greater place in industry. It is going to mean the greatest wage fund that was ever paid out."

"That is the verdict of Frank A. Vanderlip, head of America's largest national bank."

### September Cosmopolitan

Of course, Robert W. Chambers' newest and best novel, "The Restless Sex," is the big feature of the new Cosmopolitan now on sale.

Next to that comes a story by Fannie Hurst. "Get Ready the Wreaths," is this popular writer's masterpiece up to date. There is a tear and a smile in almost every line.

Gouverneur Morris is there with a tale of terror and romance, entitled "The Purple Flask." This popular writer appears again after a long interval. His new story is a gripper.

Theodore Dreiser makes his appearance in September Cosmopolitan with a story entitled "Married." Every reader will feel a sympathetic understanding with Marjorie and Duer as they endeavor to adjust themselves to their new relation and environment.

"Blue Aloes," by Cynthia Stockley, is continued. This is a three part mystery story of South Africa, land of adventure and romance. Read the synopsis of the first installment and be sure to finish this remarkable narrative.

Herbert Kaufman writes about the Morgans, father and son. The personalities of these colossal figures of finance are depicted in Kaufman's wonderfully picturesque phraseology.

C. N. and A. M. Williamson write of "The Adventure of Jose," the girl in search of a husband. A motoring romance of rare entertainment.

Lillie Langtry, the famous beauty, writes her reminiscences for Cosmopolitan readers in "Myself and Others." In this issue she tells of her acquaintance with Oscar Wilde.

Jack London's "Michael," the greatest dog story ever written, is in this number. Also a new Fable in Slang by George Ade, the philosopher in cap and bells. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is represented by a great, moving poem entitled "The Message." Mary Roberts Rinehart writes of her camping trip in the Northwestern Rockies.

All things considered, this is one of the best numbers of America's Greatest Magazine.

### Worry in Sickness.

When an animal is sick it does not worry about it nor about the outcome. Its mental attitude does not hinder nature's healing processes. It goes into the sunshine, takes the rest cure and stops eating and recovers. But if we have rheumatism in one joint we expect other joints to become affected. We worry about it. It is, of course, well established that the right mental attitude assists in cure, and it is equally important to understand that the wrong mental attitude hinders health restoration.

Reason, imagination and will power are big factors in the restoration and maintenance of health. Every one should know the laws of suggestion and apply them in relation to health. Discover what habits of living—exercise, breathing, diet, mental habits especially—are conducive to health, live hygienically and expect health, happiness and success. The right mental attitude is vitally important. —Exchange.

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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
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## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Third Quarter, For  
Aug. 26, 1917.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings xxv, 1-21.  
Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text,  
Ezek. xxxiii, 11—Commentary Pre-  
pared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic of this lesson is the captivity of Judah, for, although such men as Hezekiah and Josiah did what they could to turn the people from their sins to the Lord, the results were only partial and temporary, and their sins increased. The Lord God had compassion on them, notwithstanding their rebellion against Him, and sent them His messengers, His servants the prophets, to tell them of His love and His readiness to forgive them and bless them if only they would turn to Him with the whole heart, but they mocked the messengers of God and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy (II Chron. xxxvi, 15, 16). Many times He had told them in the beginning of their national history how He would bless them in the land He had given them if only they would obey Him and honor Him and keep themselves from the idolatries of other nations. See for example Lev. xxvi, 1-13.

He told them just as plainly what He would do to them and how He would punish them if they would not hearken to Him and keep His commandments (Lev. xxvi, 14-39). Three times in that chapter He told them that if they persisted in disobedience He would punish or chastise them seven times for their sins, an expression which we will consider later in our lesson (Lev. xxvi, 18, 24, 28). Not only during their wilderness journey, but also while the judges ruled, and afterward when He gave them kings, He many a time forgave their iniquity and delivered them and saved them for His name's sake (Ps. lxxviii, 38; cvi, 8, 43), but the time had come when there was no remedy but the captivity.

Josiah was succeeded by four kings, three sons and a grandson, each of whom did evil in the sight of the Lord, and during the twenty-two years of their reigns Judah was carried into captivity in three different companies until all but the very poorest were carried away. The fourth year of Jehoiakim was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, and in that year, which would be about 606 B. C., some of the princes, including Daniel and others, and part of the vessels of the house of God were carried to Babylon (Jer. xxv, 1; Dan. i, 1-3). About seven years later Jehoiakim, who reigned only three months, was taken to Babylon, with his mother and servants and princes and officers and 10,000 others (perhaps 18,000) (II Kings xxiv, 8, 10), and this was the second deportation. Eleven years later, in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar, the captivity of Judah was completed by the carrying away of Zedekiah and the rest of the people, except the poor, who were left to be vine dressers and husbandmen. Then was the house of the Lord burned and the remaining vessels destroyed or carried away (II Kings xxv, 1-17). Then was fulfilled the strange prediction through Ezekiel concerning Zedekiah, "I will bring him to Babylon, yet shall he not see it," for after his sons were slain before his eyes they put out his eyes and bound him and carried him to Babylon (Ezek. xii, 13; Kings xxv, 7).

However seemingly impossible any prediction of the Lord may appear, it will surely be literally fulfilled in His time, either by a near or a far distant fulfillment, or oftentimes by both, for as one has said, prophecy may have many a germinal fulfillment, while the full accomplishment may be still in the future. The Lord had said through Jeremiah that this punishment of Judah would continue seventy years and that then they would return, and so it came to pass, as we shall see in future lessons (Jer. xxv, 12; II Chron. xxxvi, 20-23). Because Israel rejected their Messiah, when in the fullness of time He came to them, they have ever since been scattered among all nations, and He said that Jerusalem would be trodden down by the gentiles until the times of the gentiles be fulfilled (Luke xxi, 24).

The times of the gentiles began with Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B. C., and correspond with the seven times already referred to in this lesson, during which God said that He would punish Israel for their sins. According to Dan. xi, 13, margin, times are years, and in Num. xiv, 34, there is a way of the Lord revealed, wherein He used years for days. Seven times 360, the days in a Scriptural year, equals 2,520, which seems to cover the seven times of Israel's punishment in Lev. xxvi, or the times of the gentiles. Now, 606 B. C., added to 1914, the year in which the present European war began, gives 2,520, and there seems therefore to be good reason for believing that the times of the gentiles began to run out in 1914. As they began gradually with the three deportations of Judah referred to in this lesson, so it may require eighteen years, more or less, to end them. Since, then, we are already in the beginning of the end of these times, how fully occupied we should be in giving the gospel to help complete the church, the body of Christ, and hasten the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, always expecting to be caught up any day and yet ready to continue here in His service or be absent from the body and present with the Lord.

### Summer Boarders.

Summer boarders are people who spend several weeks in the country each summer longing for a trip home. They are usually very witty persons and make comical remarks to the farmer. Aside from the board they pay him the farmer cleans up a tidy sum each summer by sending the things his boarders say to the comic weeklies. A summer boarder can merely look at a cow and quick as a wink he will say something funny. The farmer puts this down in a book he always carries around with him. In the course of a couple of weeks he has several pages of good jokes to sell at his own rates. If you board with a farmer any summer say some funny things to him about the cows or the pigs. If he keeps a horse always poke fun at his horse. He will laugh at the funny things you say. Then he will go in and open up a can of fresh country peas out of his own cellar so that when you go back to the city you will miss the country vegetables. When you leave be sure and tell him how you enjoyed the country eating so that he can laugh some more.—Philadelphia Star.

### Respect the Children.

Don't call the children kids. A kid is a goat, and, while goats are all right in their way, children are better. The dictionary says "kid" applied to a child is slang. And so it is. It depreciates the child. There is no sense in taking away the dignity of a child by calling him an animal. We must keep up the human relation, where respect, sympathy, love dwell. The older people may overlook the false appellation, but it stays with the child and makes him feel, after all, that he is only a little goat and that his fond delight is in eating old rags and paper boxes. Really the child is an angel rather than a goat and is entitled to the sweet considerations that belong to a human being, and if he does not get these it is very likely he will be a sort of goat all his life. So drop the "kid" vocabulary and give the child every chance to be a true human.—Columbus State Journal.

### The Largest Insect.

The grasshopper has a cousin who is the largest insect in the world. He is called the cyclops and makes his home principally in Java and Sumatra. This greatest of small creatures is twelve inches long and during his lifetime gets a new skin upon seven or eight occasions. And each time he sheds his skin he grows a bit larger. If the process were continued long enough he doubtless would grow up.

The cyclops is described as having a bulging head of a deep green color spotted in brown, with eyes of bright green crossed by fine brown stripes. The body of this insect is disproportionately large and brilliantly colored, says an exchange. The legs are similar to those of the mosquito, having the power to draw blood from a victim. The cyclops is a particularly annoying and dangerous pest.

### What His Scrap Book Tells.

I take down my old scrap book, wherein I have pasted certain clippings to the number of about 6,000. Among them are references to gents who elope, relate meteorological reminiscences of the years ago, tote amulets to ward off pestilences or boast of their distinguished ancestry; items about men who blow down the muzzles of guns, race with limited trains for railroad crossings and insist upon advising the president and many others of their silly ilk. When I have perused the battered tome for an hour or so I feel greatly refreshed, for I realize that I am not more than half as big a fool as other people seem to think I look.—Festus Pester in Kansas City Times.

### Old Time Virginia Taverns.

So universal in the early days in this country was the custom of free entertainment that it was a law in Virginia that unless there had been a distinct agreement to pay for board and shelter no pay could be collected from any guest, no matter how long he remained. In the few taverns that existed the prices were low, about a shilling a dinner, and it was ordered that the meal must be wholesome and good.—Exchange.

### Unfortunate Beginning.

Sometimes, to be sure, the opening is so unfortunate as to incur instant resentment and positively invite refusal. Take the case of the diminutive man of kindly appearance who was accosted in the loop by a seedy purist with the words:

"Sir, I am looking for a little succor."  
"Well," snorted the wearer of the size 13½ collar, "do I look like one?"—Atlanta Journal.

### A Misconductor.

The Poet—So you've disposed of your little Pomeranian? I thought you were so fond of him? The Violinist—Yes, but I had to decide between him and my art. Every time I played a nocturne on my instrument he wagged his tail in ragtime.—New York Globe.

### A Disembodied Spirit.

"Do you think you can pull me through, doctor?"  
"Yes, but you will have to get behind yourself and push."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### Particular Spot.

"Did the prisoner strike you in the height of exasperation?"  
"No, sir; just between the eyes."—Baltimore American.

It is as impracticable to tie up the tongue of malice as to erect barricades in the open fields.—Don Quixote.

## CONTENTED!

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## General Farm Topics

### KEEPING MILK SWEET.

All Dairy Utensils Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned Every Day.

Milk sours because of the entrance of bacteria. These bacteria are present nearly everywhere—on dirty utensils, on the body of the cow, in the dust of the air and on the clothes and hands of the milker, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. The length of time milk will keep before souring is influenced by the number of bacteria in it. If one is to produce clean milk it is necessary to have all of the milk utensils clean and as free as possible from bacteria. The pails, cans, strainers and other vessels and utensils should first be rinsed in cold or lukewarm water, then washed in warm water to which has been added some washing powder and finally scalded in



AN ABSOLUTELY CLEAN SEPARATOR HAS MUCH TO DO WITH KEEPING MILK SANITARY.

boiling water. Most bacteria which ordinarily get into milk are killed by water which is near the boiling point. After scalding the utensils they should be kept in a clean place, where no dust can settle on them, because dust particles are usually loaded with bacteria.

Simple and inexpensive methods which will help to produce clean milk include the use of a small top or covered pail.

Another precaution is to wipe the udder and flanks of the cow with a damp cloth just before milking. The cloth need not be very wet, but it should have enough water on it to moisten the hair on the parts wiped. This tends to prevent the dust and dirt from falling from the body of the cow into the pail during milking. The stable air should be as quiet as possible during the time that milking is in progress. Anything which stirs up a dust, such as sweeping the stable floor or feeding hay or grain just before or during milking, is likely to increase greatly the number of bacteria in milk.

Even with the best of care a few bacteria will get into milk. Unless it is cooled at once and kept cold these bacteria will multiply. The temperature should be as low as possible without freezing. If milk is cooled to 50 degrees F. and not allowed to rise above that temperature very few of the germs which ordinarily get into milk will increase. In most cases ice will be needed for the proper cooling and storing of milk. With the possible exception of cooling, these suggestions are comparatively inexpensive and easy, yet they will help to produce a good quality of milk and will prevent losses in one of our main sources of food.

### SPROUTING OATS.

Beware of Sulphur Bleached and Clipped Grain.

The greatest difficulty encountered in sprouting oats is due to their being treated with sulphur to bleach them. Oats so treated will not sprout. The custom is one of those fallacies like coating rice with glucose and bleaching flour. It was first practiced with the idea of creating a more attractive article. Then the public was educated to judge all other grades by this false standard until the unbleached goods came to be regarded as inferior.

Demand of your dealer that he furnish you with oats guaranteed to be free of the sulphur treatment or any other method affecting their germination. Clipped oats are difficult to sprout. What you want are natural oats in the strict sense of the term.

If you obtain natural oats the only serious difficulty you have to guard against is mildew. If the trays and other receptacles in which the oats are handled are washed with a 10 per cent solution of formalin at regular intervals you will not be bothered. Sprouting oats is simply a matter of keeping them moist (not saturated) and warm.

### Dehorning Cows.

The process of dehorning cows may be expected to decrease the milk flow of fresh cows. They may be dehorned, however, as soon as they recover from the effects of parturition, which should be in about two weeks after calving. It is advisable to perform such operations when cows are far advanced in lactation, as the decrease in milk flow will not be so serious.

### AROUND THE FARM.

Shallow cultivation in that garden will get weeds, but not the roots of your vegetables.

Pumpkins among the corn stalks will add to stock feed. Fill the missing hills and every sixth hill with pumpkin seed.

Some of the unskilled labor that is to be used on farms this year could work part of the time at taking out old brush, stumps, stone or rail fences, thus enlarging fields and saving future labor in plowing and cultivating.

Two or three cultivations with hand power implements in the garden can be made with less effort than one when the culture is delayed too long and the soil gets hard and weedy.

Late plantings of beans should prove profitable. Seed is so scarce that there is no danger of overplanting this crop.

### VALUE OF DRAINAGE.

Much Useless Land Can Be Improved by Removing Surplus Water.

Drainage is the most far-reaching means of equalizing the moisture supply and may often determine the success or failure of a farm crop, according to the New York State College of Agriculture, which advocates putting in tile drains as a means of increasing the food supply.

Spring planting is often delayed on heavy soils by wet weather, and on such soils underdrains will lengthen the season from two to four weeks. The drained soils are thoroughly aired and warmed up for sowing, while those drained by surface runoff and evaporation are still cold and backward. Short season crops, such as the corn crop of last year, have only about half the feeding value that they might have had if planted earlier on drained soils. The legumes, clover and alfalfa, because of the nature of their root growth, require well drained soil. Poor drainage explains the loss of much valuable seed and labor with these crops, because their root systems are torn by winter heaving. Proper drainage practically eliminates this heaving.

Cultivated crops, such as beans and potatoes, suffered in the wet season of 1915, and many acres on undrained land, expensive to fit, fertilize and sow, grew up to weeds and yielded no harvest. The excuse offered was "bad season," but on drained fields the tile paid for themselves by carrying off the excess water and maturing the crops.

In planning for big crops in 1918, the college says, many fields now under cultivation need drainage in places. Many remote fields are being worked, while the boggy pasture near the buildings has never paid its tax. Often this boggy land is the best land on the farm when drained.

Drainage is one of the best paying fall jobs. If only a few rods of tile can be installed in next year's cornfield or a wet spot in the alfalfa, clover or bean lot the results, according to the college, will stimulate the desire to make the system grow. Start the work with the idea that the first work will be a part of the enlarged system, and in that way too small tile and double drainage will be avoided.

### FARM FERTILIZERS.

Barnyard Manure Gives as Good Results as Commercial Kinds.

As a part of its thirty-five year fertilizer experiments the Pennsylvania State college has devoted a number of plots to a comparison of commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure. In this comparison the manured plots and the complete commercial fertilizer plots have maintained the yields about equally well. Where commercial fertilizers have been applied no organic matter has been plowed down except the stubbles and the second growth of clover and timothy, and even the latter was cut and removed from the plots in eleven of the thirty-five years.

The complete fertilizer plots have slightly outyielded the manured plots in five of the seven five-year periods. In this connection the college calls attention to the fact that such applications of commercial fertilizer are too expensive to give the maximum net return.

Assuming an arbitrary price of \$1.50 a ton for barnyard manure, the value of the crop less the cost of treatment is greater for the manure than for the complete fertilizers. This net return is nearly the same for plots receiving phosphoric acid and potash, the plots receiving complete fertilizer with twenty-four pounds of nitrogen from nitrate of soda and those receiving six tons of manure.

### Salt Mixture For Hogs.

A supply of salt should be kept before the hogs at all times. Salt had best be furnished to hogs in the field in a sheltered box. Some hog feeders use the following mixture, which they keep before their hogs at all times, believing that it tends to keep their hogs healthy and thrifty: Three bushels of charcoal, eight pounds salt, two quarts air slaked lime and one bushel wood ashes. Powder these ingredients and mix well; add one and one-half pounds copperas dissolved in one gallon of boiling water and sprinkle over these ingredients and mix thoroughly.

### Cultivation of Beans.

Cultivate beans deeply and frequently early in the season and as little as possible and very shallow later. Never cultivate when the vines are at all moist, as it may spread diseases.



## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

## \*UNION BRIDGE.

Edward Phillips, wife and son, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday with his parents, Benjamin Phillips and wife.

Mrs. Felix Gunther, Jr., has been ill this week and under the doctor's care.

Misses Ruth Dotterer and Belva Jung have opened an ice stand near the U. B. postoffice, for the sale of ice and fruit, for the benefit of the Red Cross fund.

Mrs. Oliver Birely and daughter, Lula, of Keymar, spent Sunday at Mordecai Fleagle's.

Eveline Byers, daughter of Elmer Byers, of Baltimore, is spending some time at Harvey Harry's.

Allan Norman, who has been ill with pleurisy, expects to leave this week for the home of his mother, Mrs. Ethel —, at Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Theodore Fowle spent Sunday visiting in Hagerstown.

Mrs. Samuel T. Harman has purchased the home of Miss Lizzie Shugh, on Benedict street, and will probably use part of it for a residence.

Mrs. Geo. H. Eyer, her daughter, Mrs. Emma Broadwater, son, Chester Eyer, grandson, Blaine Broadwater, and niece, Anna Barnes, motored on last Thursday to the home of Edward Thomas and her sister, Ann Thomas, formerly of Franklin Grove, Ill., who have recently located at Biglerville, Adams Co., Pa. Mrs. Eyer and Anna Barnes remained for a short visit, the others returning home the same day.

Mrs. Eyer and her niece returned by auto to the home of her father, Edward Knipple, at Keyville, on Sunday, and to Union Bridge on Monday evening, having had a very pleasant visit.

Edward S. Smith and wife had a ten days' visit from the following automobile party from Pittsburg, Pa.: Harry Heidler, Mrs. Smith's nephew, his wife and daughters, Mary A., and M. Catharine, and son, Harry. On last Thursday, the family accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith visited Gettysburg. They saw numbers of soldiers in the park and town, and had opportunities to talk with them, but were not permitted to visit their camping or parade grounds. The family left for home Monday afternoon, going by Frederick and the old National Pike to Pittsburg.

A colored man, named Carter, had two fingers of one hand taken off, on Monday, by a jack, which he was using in hoisting a car at the cement works, falling on the hand.

Two little girls of Charles Cramer, near town, have typhoid fever. They are thinking of taking them to a Baltimore hospital.

Tomatoes are not an abundant crop in this neighborhood, up to date. A farmer on the street, Wednesday morning was offering two very moderate sized ones, or one large one, for a nickel. He did not make many sales, but refused to reduce prices. They were his own raising.

## DETOUR.

Jesse Warner, wife and daughters, Stella and Grace, and Mrs. S. E. Warner, of Frizellburg, spent Sunday with James Myerly and wife.

P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife visited Jesse Cushner and wife, at Rocky Ridge, on Sunday.

E. L. Warner and wife, and Guy Warren spent Sunday with Mrs. Warner's relatives at Long Green; Ada Yoder returned with them and will spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

Charles Eiler and wife spent Sunday with Mrs. Hannah Weant; Mrs. Eiler remained.

E. D. Essick, wife and daughters, Susan and Agnes; Mrs. Wm. Eiler and son, Miller, accompanied Mr. Hosfeld, wife, daughter and son, and John H. Miller, of Mt. Pleasant, to Braddock Heights, Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Yoder, wife and children, of Union Bridge, visited G. S. J. Fox and wife, on Tuesday.

Many of our people have been attending the Grangers' Fair, this week. Misses Sarah and Myrie Yoder, of Long Green, who had been visiting relatives here, have returned home.

The Forest and Stream Club broke camp Sunday evening, after a very pleasant ten days' sojourn at the club house.

Thieves have been busy here this week.

## TYRONE.

Ernest Myers, wife and daughters, Ruth Anna, Pauline and Evelyn, spent Sunday with Wm. Booker and family, of Hanover, Pa.

Chas. Heltbride and wife, and Wm. Petry, spent Sunday with Howard Rodkey and family.

Mrs. Margaret Utermahlen and daughter, Mary, spent Sunday with her father, John Halter, at the home of Washington Lemmon.

Miss Sadie Flickinger spent Sunday with friends in Hanover, Pa.

The Carroll County Reformed Reunion will be held in Jacob Rodkey's grove, Thursday, Aug. 23rd. There will be speaking, singing by the choir, music by the orchestra and Union Bridge Band. Come and enjoy a day in the grove. There will be dinner and supper for sale, and plenty of refreshments.

Miss Annie Marquet, of Baltimore, is spending some time with W. U. Marker and family.

## HARNEY.

Chas. M. A. Shildt, who has been taking a six weeks' course at M. A. College, College Park, Md., returned home on Sunday.

John S. Bower and wife, of Taneytown, and Albert Rapp and wife, of Greenville, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Wm. A. Snider, Sr., who had a stroke last week, but at present is somewhat better.

Wm. A. Anders, wife and son, Earle, of New Windsor, and J. C. Davis, of this place, autoed to Mechanicsburg, on Sunday.

Muriel Wantz spent Saturday with Dilly Mort and family, and also attended the U. B. picnic.

H. J. Wolff and wife, H. L. Withrow, wife and son, Ira, autoed to York, on Sunday, and were accompanied home by J. W. Withrow and wife.

Arthur Wantz, wife and family, of Westminster, spent Sunday with his parents, Joseph Wantz and wife, and in the afternoon took them to Gettysburg, in his auto.

Dr. F. T. Elliot, wife and family, of this place, and Chas. Mayers and wife, of Littlestown, spent Sunday with Lewis Elliot and wife, of York Springs.

Mrs. Luther Valentine, of Wilmington, Del., is spending some time with her parents, R. G. Shoemaker and wife.

Mrs. Jas. H. Herr and daughter, Dorothy, and Geo. Hines, of Baltimore, spent a few days with S. D. Ridinger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wenschoff and son, Dalbert, Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe and daughters, of Greenmount, spent Sunday with D. P. Sentz and family.

Harney is again on the map by having within its borders one of the rarest of diseases found in the United States. One of our most popular and best known citizens, Mr. M. R. Snider, is afflicted with anthrax. His physician, Dr. F. T. Elliot was loath at first to make a positive diagnosis, merely because of its extreme rareness in this country, but was soon fully convinced that it was a genuine and most typical case, and was substantiated in his diagnosis by Dr. F. H. Seiss, of Taneytown, and Dr. E. W. Meisenholder, of York, Pa. Although it is a very serious disease, causing a high percentage of mortality, Dr. Elliot informs us that his patient is doing quite as well as can be expected, and at this time entertains hopes of his recovery. It is believed that Mr. Snider contracted the disease through his business relations with the reduction plant at Gettysburg, which gives a typical diagnostic history of anthrax. It started as a pimple on his cheek, last Friday, which he unconsciously squeezed with his fingers; since then it has been steadily growing worse, until now his face, neck, and upper part of his chest are swollen so as to make him unrecognizable. It is expected that Dr. Meisenholder will perform an operation today (Wednesday) Dr. Elliot had one of the very few cases of infantile paralysis in this country, last summer, which has since made practically a complete recovery.

## SILVER RUN.

C. Irving Kroh is having two new boilers installed in his canning factory. The work will be completed in about ten days, at which time he will start to can tomatoes.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bemiller were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Matthias and sons, Joseph and Kale, Miss Nanette Matthias, of Westminster; Misses Anna and Blanche Kale, of Hanover; Mrs. Edward Yingling and sons, William and Leroy, of Baltimore, and Mr. Ephraim Yingling, of Union Mills.

Miss Rhoda Bankert spent a few days, last week, with her sister, Mrs. Markle, at Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Irving Kroh and children, Helen, Kathryn and Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Koozt and son, Harry, and Mrs. Wm. L. Earhart and son, Eltinge, of Westminster, motored to Harrisburg and Hershey, on Sunday last.

Quite a few people from this vicinity attended the Grangers' Fair, at Taneytown, this week.

A. W. Feeser expects to can corn this week; also at his new factory at Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Frock, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Jones and daughter, Effie, and Helen Beachtel, spent Sunday last in Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bemiller spent Sunday with Mr. Herman Knipple and family, near Hanover.

Miss Alice Zacharias, of Hanover, is spending some time with her former school-mates in this place.

## NORTHERN CARROLL.

Mrs. Charles Palmer and children, and Miss Dorothy Herr, of Marietta, Pa., spent several days the past week with Geo. Heltbride's family.

Geo. L. Dutterer and family, Clayton G. Dutterer and family, and Harold Dutterer, spent Sunday with Benjamin Reineke and family, at Abbotstown.

John Brown and wife, Claude Lawver and family, and Milton Bowman and family spent Saturday at Harrisburg.

Wilmer Dutterer spent several days with his uncle, Eli Dutterer and wife, of Middleburg.

Denton Myers and daughter, Hazel, of Hanover, were the guests of Geo. Heltbride's, on Sunday.

Geo. W. Dutterer, wife and son, Wilmer, spent Sunday with Dr. R. H. Lindaman and family, of Littlestown.

Mrs. Geo. N. Bankard and family, John W. Dutterer and family, and David Boose and family, of Silver Run, motored to Pen-Mar, Sunday.

Wm. Brown and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at New Windsor.

## 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

## UNIONTOWN.

Miss Ruth E. Fleagle has returned to her home near Baltimore, after spending two pleasant weeks with friends in Bachman's Valley, Mayberry Uniontown and Union Bridge. Her niece, Pauline Keefe, has accompanied her home.

Rev. F. N. Parson, of Newville, Pa., will preach in the Church of God, Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. K. O. Spessard and wife, of Mifflinburg, Pa., visited Dr. and Mrs. Kemp the latter part of last week.

Harry Yingling and sons, Elmer and Edwin, and Mr. List, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at L. Eckard's.

Miss Doris Monroe, of Washington, D. C., has been a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Weaver, the past week.

Miss Flora Frizel and niece, Miss Madeline Frizel, of Emmitsburg, were guests of relatives here, last week.

Chas. Lamb is at Dr. Kemp's, recruiting from a spell of sickness.

Mrs. Bernard Pinning and children, returned to the city, last week, after a two weeks' stay at the home of her grandfather, Jacob Price.

Mrs. John Bowers is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert and family, in Annapolis. Her daughter, Mrs. Martha Hahn, is caring for her father, during her absence.

Geo. Carbaugh, a farmer near Fairview, who has had two very severe accidents, being kept at the hospital for months, was again unfortunate, last week. While plowing, he stopped to fasten a trace, when one of the horses kicked him in the face, knocking out his teeth and breaking and pushing back his jaw bone, and otherwise bruising him. Much sympathy is had for him in his affliction.

Mrs. Samuel T. Harman has sold her farm, lying along the Uniontown and Middleburg road, to Chas. Graham, of near Tyrone. Mrs. Harman has purchased a double house in Union Bridge, from Miss M. E. Shugh, and will take possession Nov. 1.

Elmer Murray, of Washington, and Carrollton Murray, of Frederick, are spending their vacation at Rev. L. F. Murray's.

Miss Frances Heck returned with her sister, Mrs. Howard Hymiller, on Sunday, and will remain for several weeks.

Our drafted boys have been examined, but do not know the results yet.

Lewis Myers has made no change for the better at this time.

Rev. R. K. Lewis is away on a two weeks' vacation. Tuesday afternoon, he officiated at the funeral of a friend, Charles B. Watkins, in Baltimore.

## BARK HILL.

Sunday School, next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting, at 7 P. M.

R. T. Rowe, Tonsorial Artist, of Westminster, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boston, and Miss Pauline Leekins, attended the Church of God Reunion at Pen-Mar, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rowe, Mrs. Lloyd Shipley, Mrs. Ida Yingling, Mrs. Harry Yingling, Mrs. George Boston, Mrs. Harry Eckard and William Boston, were visitors in Uniontown, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trone, and daughter, Agnes, returned to their home in Hanover, Pa., on Friday.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor among her friends in town on Friday.

Quite a number of our people attended the festival held in Uniontown on Friday night.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, and Mr. Samuel Repp, of Uniontown, were visitors at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Sunday.

Miss Hilda Rowe, spent Saturday and part of Sunday at Union Bridge.

Mr. Lloyd Shipley, of York, Pa., was a visitor at Levi Rowe's, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Weller and three children, took a trip to Beaver Dam, on Sunday to visit Mrs. Weller's sister, Mrs. Frank Bohn.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan T. Smith, spent Sunday in Uniontown, among friends.

An entertainment was held in the M. P. Church (colored) of which Rev. John Townsend is the pastor, on Friday night, at 8 P. M. The entertainment consisted of a musical concert by Rev. C. D. Hughes, of Libertytown. Some of the selections rendered were: "Going Somewhere;" "Miss Angemina's Courtship;" "Brother Gardner's Lecture on music at the Lime Kiln Club;" and "Town Gossips."

## UNION MILLS.

Mrs. Joshua Brown and Mrs. Amelia Bowersox, are both convalescing, after an attack of stomach trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown and daughter, Ruth, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riggle, motored to Glen Bernie, last Sunday, and spent the day with friends.

Mr. Harry Humbert accompanied his family to the home of his father, Geo. Humbert, Sr., last Sunday, where they are spending the week.

Mr. Humbert returned to his home in Baltimore, on Sunday evening.

Those who spent the past Sunday with Chas. E. Nusbauer were: Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Brown and daughters, Alice and Evelyn, and Bernard Nusbauer.

Geo. Bankert, wife and son, Alton, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cratin to Boiling Springs, and other points of interest in Pennsylvania, last Sunday.

Miss Irene Kauffman, of Westminster, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Monias Bankert, last week. Miss Kauffman is one of the nurses who will go to France in the near future.

Mrs. Esther Brown and daughter, of Westminster, spent last Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Boose and two sons, of Hampstead, were guests of their parents, last Sunday.

The bean season has about closed, and tomatoes and corn are expected to be the order of next week.

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## KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. John Moser and son, of near Baltimore, visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and family, the past week. Margaret and Lillian Fogle, of Washington, are visiting at the same place.

Roy Kiser, of Baltimore, is visiting his parents, James Kiser and wife, this week.

Edward Thomas and wife, of Biglerville, Pa., and Mrs. George Eyer and niece, Anna Barnes, of Union Bridge, visited their parents, Edward Knipple's, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Anna Newcomer, who was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis Monday was taken to Baltimore, where an operation was performed the same day. At this writing she is doing as well as can be expected.

Verl Forney and wife, of Frederick, and Nora Forney, of Baltimore, visited their parents, A. N. Forney and wife, on Sunday.

Bernard Lotz, and Mr. and Mrs. Krepp, of Baltimore, were visitors at Calvin Valentine's, the past week.

Miss Virginia Roop, of Frederick, is spending the latter part of the summer with her parents, Dr. George Roop and wife.

Thomas Fox is improving his property by erecting a larger stable and buggy shed, also a new chicken house.

Miss Esther Ibach, of Union Bridge is visiting Miss Ellen Valentine.

The Sunday School Rally which was announced last week, will be held this Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

Miss Jessie Maugans, of Mangansville, is visiting Miss Lillie Baumgardner.

Miss Helen Ohler, of near Emmitsburg, is a guest of her uncle, George Ritter, and family.

Mrs. Phoebe Koons, of Taneytown, spent some time with her brother, James Kiser.

Mrs. William Devilbiss, spent the week-end with relatives at Creagers-town.

## 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, 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

## BRIDGEPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant spent a few days this week with Mrs. Veant's brother, Mr. John Shanabrook, of Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker spent the week-end at New Windsor and Sykesville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and son, Joseph, Mrs. Camron Ohler and Mrs. John Baumgardner visited friends at Mt. Wolf, on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith is visiting relatives at Creagerstown and Thurmont.

Those who were recent visitors at Meadow Brook Farm, were: Mrs. Mary Hoover, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Fank Kiser, of Harney; Mr. Geo. Cunningham, of Baltimore; Mr. Walter Ohler, of Harney, and Mrs. Mary Hockensmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith and daughters, Carrie and Vesta, spent Sunday in York, Pa.

The Misses Stonesifer, who have been spending some time at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Hockensmith, have returned to their home in York, Pa.

Master Kenneth Cunningham, of Baltimore, is spending the summer at Mr. H. W. Baker's.

Miss Alvina DeLashmuth, of Frederick, is the guest of Miss Pauline Baker.

Miss Pauline Baker, has returned home after a seven week's visit in Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. Following is account of trip: "I spent four weeks with my brother Guy and wife, near Sheldon, Iowa. While there I accompanied my brother and family, and spent several days in Worthington, Minn. From Sheldon, I went to Nevada, Iowa, where I visited with my uncle, O. C. Baker and family, for a few days. Left here for Hammons, Ill., where I visited my uncle, Augustus Ohler and wife, and three cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ohler, Clarence Ohler and family, and Mrs. Albert Askins and family; also visited with Mr. Harry Fleagle and family, at Niantic, Ill., who is well known around Taneytown.

On returning was accompanied by my uncle, Gust Ohler and wife, and cousin, Grace Broyles as far as Indianapolis, Ind., where we spent the day sight-seeing. In Minnesota the corn crop was drowned, but in Iowa, and Illinois, looked well. The wheat and oats was being threshed, and a good yield.

## Navy Wants More Men.

While the number of apprentice seamen to be enlisted each week from Maryland has been limited by the Navy Department, no curtailment has been placed on musicians and machinists. A large number of recruits are still needed in both of these ratings.

Musicians are required only to have a primary knowledge of band music. If they can pass the necessary test, they are given a complete course in the Navy's School for musicians and then detailed aboard ship. It is the intention of the Navy Department officials to recruit the bands of all the ships in the service to their full strength.

The pay of a Navy musician is good and the surroundings are pleasant. Promotion in this rating is rapid also, and the opportunities for travel are unlimited.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Cumberland and Hagerstown.



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Cambridge, almost new, bargain. Vough—Excellent—Like new.  
Radle—Fine condition. Steiff—Good condition, \$49.  
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## Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Aug. 13, 1917.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ezra P. Bemiller, deceased, were granted unto Theo. H. Bemiller and John T. Copenhaver, who received an order to notify creditors.

Scott E. Koons, executor of John W. Angel, deceased, returned an additional inventory of personal property and settled his second and final account.

The last will and testament of John T. Franklin, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Thomas A. Barnes, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Margaret E. White, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Wm. F. Cover, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel T. Harman, deceased, were granted unto Theodore F. Brown who received an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Aug. 14th., 1917.—Jos. N. Shriver and Robert T. Shriver, executors of Thomas Herbert Shriver, deceased, settled their first account.

John W. Crowl, executor of David Crowl, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

William H. H. Zepp, executor of Catherine E. Zepp, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Eurith I. Bowersox, administratrix of Ephraim Bowersox, deceased, settled her first and final account.

## Cordwood This Winter.

All indications point to an extraordinary demand for fire wood this coming winter and probably also for the following winter. This is due to the increase in cost of coal and particularly to the difficulty of securing it, especially in the small towns, owing to the shortage of cars. This difficulty is certain to increase. The situation offers a splendid opportunity to farmers and woodland owners generally to cut and utilize trees killed by the Chestnut Blight, tops and laps resulting from lumbering operations, as well as the taking out of inferior trees in the nature of thinnings and improvement cuttings in the woodlands.

One of the great hindrances heretofore to the practice of good forest management has been to find a market for this low grade material, and the probable demand for fire wood seems to offer a solution. Wood cut during July and August should be sufficiently seasoned for marketing the latter part of this winter, while dead sound wood may be cut even later and will likely find a profitable market.

Those who cut wood for next winter's delivery would do well to make arrangements with the local wood dealers or directly with consumers in the towns so as to contract for the output in advance.

The State Forester, Baltimore, Md., will be glad to assist those who are likely to have any quantity of wood for sale, and to give advice or find a market for it. Upon application, the Forester will go over the woodlands of anyone in the State, advise him on the ground as to its management, and where thinnings or improvement cuttings are advised the Forester will mark a sample acre or half-acre, as a guide in the work. This is done without charge, except the actual travel expenses.



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**NUMBER 1.**  
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**NUMBER 6.**  
Small Farm of 20 acres, more or less, in Frederick county, Md. Improvements good. Come quick. Price reasonable.

**NUMBER 8.**  
Large new Frame House, 10 rooms and store-room, on Frederick St., Taneytown.

**NUMBER 9.**  
Double Dwelling, located on East side of Middle St., Taneytown.

**NUMBER 10.**  
Business for sale, in Taneytown. Young man, get busy!

**NUMBER 11.**  
Steam and water-power Mills for sale in Frederick, Carroll, and Adams counties.

**NUMBER 13.**  
Lot, No. 3, located along new state highway, south side. Water and gas, and 5-ft. pavement and curb.

**NUMBER 14.**  
Lot, No. 4, same as above, excepting this is a corner lot; finest location in town for a nice home.

**NUMBER 16.**  
For Rent.—The old Fink Implement Warehouse. Possession at once.

**NUMBER 15.**  
Business place for rent or sale, in Taneytown.

**NUMBER 17.**  
Two large brick houses. If not interested in fine homes, need not apply.

**NUMBER 18.**  
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**NUMBER 19.**  
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Act, emphasized the fact that there is no other business in which so little working capital is at hand as in farming, less than 10 percent of the farmer's total investment being available when needed, which fact seriously handicaps him. He explained that the Federal Farm Loan Act offered a source where working capital could be obtained at a low rate of interest, and for a long and definite period, with no fear of foreclosure during that time. The advantages of borrowing money in this manner are, according to Prof. Bomberger: Money at 5 percent with the possibility of its being 3 1/2 percent as soon as normal conditions prevail; 36 year loan period, with the privilege of paying all or any part after 5 years, with no possibility of foreclosure; the continuing of the loan by the heirs in case of the death of the borrower; and that by paying 1 percent extra, making 5 percent money 6 percent in all, pays the loan off in 36 years.

### THURSDAY.

This, as usual, was the banner day of the Fair. The people came on the excursions, by automobiles, and many walked to the grounds. It was said by a prominent financial man of the town, that over \$400,000 worth of automobiles were parked in the grove. The threatening weather, no doubt, had the effect of keeping many away.

In the afternoon, Prof. Richardson, of the State College, lived up to his reputation as to being one of Maryland's best speakers. He launched at once into a masterly address on Patriotism and Food conservation and "free acts" side show "peelers" held no terrors for him. His audience was with him from first to last and we regret that we have not space to give Prof. Richardson's address. However, the audience was no less attentive when Dr. Buckley took the stand.

The canning demonstration, put on by the Extension Service of the Government and State College and conducted by Miss Reeves, is a very attractive feature of the fair this year judging by the attendance and interest shown.

Too much to the credit of this years band cannot be said. The music is of good quality and they are not stingy with it.

### The State Game Law.

In response to numerous requests we republish the game laws of the State, as passed at the 1916 session.

It is unlawful to shoot turtle doves in Maryland; except in Talbot county squirrels can be shot from Aug. 25th until Oct. 1st, then the season closes, opening again November 10th, and closing December 24th. Calvert Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's, St. Mary's and Talbot counties are exempt from this law, and have local laws which effect each county separately.

The opening season on quail, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, rabbit and ruffed grouse, is Nov. 10, to Dec 24; State-wide. Shooting and hunting on Sunday is positively prohibited. Water rail, or reed bird, rail bird, or rice bird, can be shot from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st.

The new bag limit on quail is 12 in one day, two ruffed grouse in any one day, three English pheasants in any one day, fifty rail birds in any one day, fifty red birds in any one day, ten rabbits in any one day, ten squirrels in any one day, twelve doves in any one day, six woodcocks in any one day, twenty-five water-fowls in any one day, (ducks, geese, swan and brant); fifteen yellow legs in any one day, five black-breasted plovers in any one day, ten coots (crow bills) and gallinules in all, in any one day, or more than four wild turkeys in any one season, or more than one deer per season. This applies to only open season on game herein enumerated.

It is now unlawful to ship game of any description except waterfowl, out of Maryland, and game shipped to any point within the State must be marked contents of package conspicuously on outside of game.

### For the Thrifty Housewife.

If you are not tired of reading advice about "saving," go over these specimens, as they are about the best and most comprehensive we have seen. It is but fair to say that we clipped them from *The Harvester World*, published by the International Harvester Company.

"Plan your meals so as to utilize to the best advantage those foods which are most abundant and cheapest. Make corn meal and rice staples in your diet.

Never use meat more than once a day.

Meat may be replaced by whole milk, cheese, eggs, beans, nuts, and fish, and should not be served if you have one of these foods.

Only a very small amount of meat is necessary for little children.

A well-made gravy provides for the need of fat in a meal, and will diminish the amount of butter eaten at the table.

Tea and coffee are not foods. Reduce their consumption to a minimum, and do not prepare more than will actually be used at a meal.

Vegetables are an important source of minerals; hence use as many as available. One green vegetable at a meal is sufficient. It can be fresh or served in a relish.

Cook potatoes with the peeling on to save minerals.

Use the tops of vegetables, such as beets and turnips, for greens.

Save bones and trimmings of meat and fish for soup stock.

Don't use butter in cooking. Its place may be taken by oleomargarine, left over meat fats, or some vegetable oil.

Twenty hours' soaking and an hour's slow cooking will make dried fruits rival canned fruits in palatability.

Don't make expensive cakes. Make sweet breads and inexpensive cookies and cakes.

Good cakes can be made without butter or eggs.

Fry out the fat from meat trimmings and use it in making pastry.

Cut dry bread into small squares and toast it in the oven to be used instead of crackers with soup. Stale bread scraps make an excellent thickener for omelets and souffles and for fruit or milk puddings.

Left-over cereals can be used for thickening soups or gravies, or as a binder for croquettes or meat loaf.

Turn berries out on plates as soon as you receive them to prevent molding.

Keep oranges, grape fruit, lemons, and bananas in a cool place, but not on ice.

All perishable fruits and vegetables keep better if they do not touch one another.

Keep milk, butter and eggs covered and on ice or in a cool place.

### 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.

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### Rules for the Mustering in of Drafted Men.

Full and complete regulations under which men of the new national army will be called to the colors beginning September 1st, were issued last Friday by Provost Marshall-General Crowder. They map out in detail the whole program to be followed until every soldier of the selective draft army has been accepted by the Adjutant-General of the training cantonment to which he is assigned.

Two hundred thousand of the first 687,000 men will be called up September 1, and forwarded to their camps before September 5. The whole business of assembling the levies at entraining points, providing them with shelter, food and transportation and giving them their actual induction into military life is entrusted to the civilian local boards which selected them for service. Until the men reach the camps they will not be in contact with uniformed officers.

After receiving the actual call for men, the Local Boards will make out the proper list and orders to the men will be posted and also sent them by mail. They will be directed to report to the local board at its headquarters not less than 12 hours or more than 24 hours before the time of departure for camp.

"From the time specified for reporting to the local board for military duty," the regulations state, "each man in respect to whom notice to report has been posted or mailed shall be in the military service of the United States."

Prior to the arrival of the men at the board headquarters board members are instructed to make arrangements for their accommodation, to find clean and sanitary sleeping places at hotels and lodging houses, to arrange for their meals and to provide lodging and meal tickets to be taken in payment and redeemed for cash later by a Government disbursing officer. In its discretion the boards may grant permission for the men to remain at their homes.

Arrived at the board headquarters at the hour fixed for reporting the men will be drawn up the roll called and agents of the board will take them personally to their quarters, remaining with them until every arrangement for their comfort has been made.

Emphatic instructions are given that the quality of food furnished shall be good and the board is held liable for seeing that meals are adequate.

Retreat roll call at the board headquarters, set for 5:30 P. M., on the day of reporting to the board, will be the first military ceremony the drafted men pass through. The board members are directed to be present in person and to inform the men of their military status, impressing on them that the fact that disobedience of orders is the gravest military crime. The light hand baggage, containing toilet articles and a change of underclothing, which the men are permitted to take with them to camp, will be inspected by the board and the lists of men sent forward made out and copies of original registration cards prepared.

One man will be placed in command of the men, and he will have charge of them during the entire trip.

After the departure of the levy for camp the local boards will turn to gathering up stragglers. If there is evidence of wilful violation of orders the offender will be reported to the adjutant-general of the army as a deserter and the local police will be asked to arrest him on sight and turn him over to the nearest army post for trial. Where there was no intention to desert, however, and the missing man reports of his own will the board will send him on to the camp with an explanation and a recommendation as to his degree of culpability.

Arrived at the camp the party will undergo final physical examination by army doctors. If any are rejected the local board will be notified and an alternate sent forward for each such case. The quota of a board will be regarded as filled only when the full number of men called for have been finally accepted.

Provision is made also for a strict accounting as to quotas, between the Federal Government and the adjutant-generals in the first instance and between the adjutants and the local boards in the second. Reports to show the standing of such accounts will be filed every 10 days until every quota has been filled.

The entire 687,000 composing the first increment of the army draft forces will be under training early in October. Under orders issued Tuesday the first 30 per-cent. of the quota of each district will begin entrainment for cantonments September 5; the next 30 per-cent. September 15; and another 30 per-cent. September 30. The remaining 10 per-cent. will be mobilized as soon after that date as possible.

### Stomach and Liver Troubles.

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## The Longing Heart

By Victor Redcliffe

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

"And you, sister?"

"I hope it will be a boy."

"And I long for a dear sweet little niece—named after me!" cried Eunice Reeves.

Nellie Wayne, once Nellie Reeves, challenging her sisters in turn, she turned to her mother, as the latter said in her gentle, happy way, direct to Nellie:

"And you, daughter?"

"I want—a child," answered Nellie, sweet and low, fond longing and the tender maternal instinct blending in her blue eyes; and then she fell into a reverie of calculation, hoping that Drury, her husband, would return before the great event of her life took place.

They had been married for two years and now he had been gone for six months, preparing a farm home in far-away Oregon. Their plans were to go West, and in time Mrs. Reeves and her two daughters were to sell their town property and join them at the farm.

Alas, for human hopes! The child was born, and when they told Nellie that the poor little mite was dead, the shock nearly killed her. It threw her into a fever which lasted for a month, during which she was most of the time in a delirium and from which she rallied with a strange, weird light in her eyes, constantly scanning the room for something she missed and one distinct query on her lips—"Why have they taken my baby from me?" All day long through her period of convalescence Nellie lay inert, staring vaguely, saying nothing, and then one day the doctor told Mrs. Reeves that she had better send for Mr. Wayne, and sadly shook his head in answer to the anxious query: "Will Nellie return to her right mind?"

Then two weeks later the household was plunged into new distraction to find one morning that Nellie was gone. The baby clothes which her patient

the ambient air a cry, to her famished soul clear and directing as a trumpet voice. It was the faint echoless wail of a child. In an instant Nellie was on her feet, eyes distended, her full soul in their depths, suspense, eagerness, awe, and exultation in her wan face.

"Oh, my baby, my darling lost one!" she breathed longingly: "I come! I come!"

She dashed through the tangled wild-wood in the direction whence the cry had come. She cleared some bushes. There, lying in a baby carriage, moving about restlessly on its soft pillow, was a little babe perhaps six months old.

Nellie Wayne stood irradiated. Her glance fairly devoured the tiny mite. The little one looked up at her.

"Oh, pretty blue eyes! Oh, my own, own baby!" cried Nellie, and she had the little one in her arms, hugging it, kissing it, covering its sweet soft face with kisses, laughing, crying—in a heaven of joy ineffable.

A man had arisen from a fallen tree twenty feet away, partly screened by intervening foliage. He was pale, feeble-looking, and his face expressed the most absolute bewilderment as he stared at the startling scene presented to his view. Then he was taken with a violent fit of coughing that racked his attenuated frame. After this spasm he was about to proceed, when a hand was placed on his shoulder. He turned to face a man fully as much agitated as himself.

"Don't speak—don't let yourself be seen!" hoarsely whispered the intruder, and he was Nellie Wayne's husband.

Both stood intently watching Nellie and the child. The little one had quieted down and Nellie, seated on the grass, was picking daisies and showing them to the child, and singing sweet impromptu strains about them. Drury drew the stranger farther away from the spot.

"The babe is yours?" he inquired.

"Poor child! soon to lose its father, as its mother, yes," replied the man, and his tears coursed down his cheeks. Then he told of the sad circumstances of the mother's death, how he was left without friends or kin, and that his physician had told him he had less than a month to live.

It came like an inspiration to Wayne to offer to take the child as their own, pledging care and love. The dying man eagerly caught at the suggestion. And then Drury advanced to where Nellie was. A new light of reason was in her eyes, only that she was under the delusion that the little one was her own dear child.

Blessed delusion! Keeping her away from home and apprising his folks of his plan, the day after the poor consumptive died Drury took Nellie at once to the new home in the West.

And Nellie never knew the truth, for they never told her, and the blank in her life remained unfilled. The consumptive had gone to his grave happy to feel assured that his little one had found a loving second mother.

Mrs. Reeves and her daughters joined the Waynes in their new home, and the little stranger they had taken in became the joy and brightness of their lives.

### GREAT VARIETY OF SPARROWS

Idea of Killing Them for Food Good One If Hunters Can Distinguish Pests From Others.

"Eat sparrows," says a government biologist, and composes a bulletin to prove the excellence of his advice. It is well and good to eat sparrows, if only the pest sparrows, the "English sparrows," are served. Anything to get rid of them. Eating them is as good as any other way to dispose of them.

But to send pot-hunters promiscuously gunning for sparrows would be most deplorable, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There are sparrows and sparrows, of endless variety, and they are all duns, brownish, grayish little birds, with no striking color markings to make them really distinguishable. The song sparrow and the field sparrow are two of our commonest and most accomplished songsters, clean-living, admirable little birds, friends of the farmer; and no one but a student could distinguish them from the gutter pests.

There is the white-throated sparrow, the "Peabody bird," whose plaintive call is a unique feature of forest music of spring; and there is the friendly little "chipmunk" of summer, who cannot sing at all, but who can discourse an abundance of good cheer. A sparrow potpie made of birds collected by a rural or suburban pot-hunter might contain an English sparrow or two, but it would more probably be made up entirely of song sparrows and field sparrows and white-throated sparrows and chipping sparrows and vesper sparrows.

#### Gulls.

Overheard in the train: First Passenger (very confidential)—Do you know how they catch the submarines? I heard all about it the other day from a friend in the admiralty.

First Passenger—They watch the gulls. The Germans throw out a lot of bread and stuff, and the gulls come round to eat it, and our chaps know the submarine's there, and just go in and kill it.

Second Passenger—Yes; but how can they be sure it ain't one of ours? I suppose ours throw out bread, too, don't they?

First Passenger—Ah! That's very simple. They can tell from the demeanor of the birds when it's German bread and when it's English. The birds look disgusted like when it's German.

Chorus of Passengers—Good old British gulls!—Westminster Gazette.

## SMOCKING IS USED

Strongly Favored as Trimming for Children's Frocks.

Use of Bloomers Matching Dress Approved for Girls From Four to Eight Years Old.

Smocking is the trimming favored above all others in development of simple serviceable little frocks for children. The dress shown in the sketch owes its distinction entirely to the use of smocking, which trims the pockets and confines the fullness of the little frock below the yoke, so that an empire-waisted dress rather than a mere yoked model is the result. The dress buttons in the center back. The yoke cuts straight across the back, omitting the elongated or panel effect featured in front.

To make this frock for a four or six year old girl two and a quarter yards of material 36 inches wide will be required.

In fashioning these serviceable little tub frocks the use of little bloomers matching the dress is strongly approved. This does away with the need of petticoats, which are an abomination to the average sturdy youngster. Colored bloomers, a pair to match every tub frock, will be found well worth while for the girl of four to eight years, says the Washington Star.

The average girl child of more than eight years old would be inclined to scorn bloomers and prefer rather the dainty, frilled little white petticoats, and under four years of age boys and girls are frequently dressed very much alike, rompers, except for overgrown children, being found extremely desirable summer garments for play and utility wear.

Colored linens, galatea, chambray, etc., are fabrics employed in the development of summer garments for the youngsters, and this year the checked



Smocked Frock for Four-Year-Old.

ginghams are favored for both young and old. Some of the smartest tub frocks noted for adult members of the family are made of Scotch plaid or other gingham checks, with sheer collars of white organdie.

### JERSEY SUITS HERE TO STAY

One-Piece Garments of That Material Have Displaced the Separate Skirt and Blouse.

In connection with the statement that the women of America will be covered with jersey cloth most of the time, if fashion and desire continue to proceed in the direction they are heading, it is of interest that one-piece gowns of thin wool jersey have almost superseded the separate skirt of jersey with a wash blouse.

When the ornate frocks of this material first appeared, most women thought they were not as good looking as those of silk or serge, but a little experience with them seems to have changed their opinion.

They are admirable for all manner of sport use, because they cling to the figure and do not pull apart at the waistline, a defect which all sport lovers try to overcome. The peplum blouse with its twisting sash, for this reason, has taken the place of the white shirtwaist that has served two decades of athletic women.

When we read in the cables from Paris that this garment has disappeared as a first fashion, we have our own opinion that it will be retained in this country for years to come on account of its entire comfort in sports, says a fashion authority. It was not originated for that purpose in Paris, and it is not easy to tell whether she took the Oriental shirt or the American middie blouse as her inspiration. She improved on the latter by adding the sash to girdle the hips, and by that one trick she gave America a garment which she was slow to accept, but which she will be equally slow to relinquish.



### "Come Out of the Kitchen"

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SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK.

## "OVER THERE"

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

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### No. 2. The Bomb Raid

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

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Sergeant McClintock is an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and now is returning to accept a commission. This is the second article in the series. In the first article he described his training up to the point where he reached the front line trenches.

WHEN we took our position in the front line trenches in Belgium we relieved the Twenty-sixth Canadian battalion. Scouts from that organization came back to the villages of Dinkiebusch and Reminghelst to tell us how glad they were to see us and to show us the way in. As we proceeded overland, before reaching the communication trenches at the front, these scouts paid us the hospitable attention due strangers—that is, one of them, leading a platoon, would say:

"Next 200 yards in machine gun range. Keep quiet, don't run and be ready to drop quick if you are warned." There was one scout to each platoon, and we followed him single file, most of the time along roads or well worn paths, but sometimes through thickets and ragged fields. Every now and then the scout would yell at us to drop, and down we'd go on our stomachs, while away off in the distance we could hear the "put-put" of machine guns, the first sound of hostile firing that had ever reached our ears.

"It's all right," said the scout. "They haven't seen us or got track of us. They're just firing on suspicion." Nevertheless, when our various platoons had all got into the front reserve trenches, at about two hours after midnight, we learned that the first blood of our battalion had been spilled. Two men had been wounded, though neither fatally. Our own stretcher bearers took our wounded back to the field hospital at Dinkiebusch. The men of the Twenty-sixth battalion spent the rest of the night instructing us and then left us to hold the position. We were as nervous as a lot of cats, and it seemed to me that the Germans must certainly know that they could come over and walk right through us, but outside of a few casualties from sniping, such as the one that befell the Fourteenth platoon man, which I have told about, nothing very alarming happened the first day and night, and by that time we had got steady on our job. We held the position for twenty-six days, which is the longest period that any Canadian or British organization has ever remained in a front line trench.

In none of the stories I've read have I ever seen trench fighting as it was carried on in Belgium adequately described. You see, you can't get much of an idea about a thing like that making a quick tour of the trenches under official direction and escort as the newspaper and magazine writers do. I couldn't undertake to tell anything worth while about the big issues of the war, but I can describe how soldiers have to learn to fight in the trenches, and I think a good many of our young fellows have that to learn now. "Over there" they don't talk of peace or even of tomorrow. They sit back and take it.

We always held the fire trench as lightly as possible, because it is a demonstrated fact that the front ditch cannot be successfully defended in a determined attack. The thing we did and the thing to do is to be ready to jump on to the enemy as soon as he has got into your front trench and is fighting on ground that you know and he doesn't and knock so many kinds of tar out of him that he'll have to pull his load for a spot that isn't so warm. That system worked first rate with us. During the day we had only a very few men in the fire trench. If an attack is coming in daylight there's always plenty of time to get ready for it. At night we kept prepared for trouble all the time. We had a night sentry on each firing step and a man sitting at his feet to watch him to see he wasn't secretly sniped. Then we had a sentry in each "bay" of the trench to take messages.

Orders didn't permit the man on the firing step or the man watching him to leave post on any excuse whatever

during their two hour "spell" of duty. Hanging on a string, at the elbow of each sentry on the fire step was a siren whistle or an empty shell case and a bit of iron with which to hammer on it. This, whichever it might be, was for the purpose of spreading the alarm in case of a gas attack. Also we had sentries in "listening posts," at various points from twenty to fifty yards out in "No Man's Land." These men blackened their faces before they went "over the top" and then lay in shell holes or natural hollows. There was always two of them, a bayonet man and a bomber. From the listening post a wire ran back to the fire trench to be used in signalling. In the trench a man sat with this wire wrapped around his hand. One pull meant "All O. K.," two pulls, "I'm coming in," three pulls, "Enemy in



That System Worked First Rate With Us.

sight," and four pulls, "Sound gas alarm." The fire step in a trench is a shelf on which soldiers stand to look out and shoot between the sand bags on top.

In addition to these men, we had patrols and scouts out in "No Man's Land," the greater part of the night, with orders to gain any information possible which might be of value to battalion, brigade, division or general headquarters. They reported on the condition of the Germans' barbed wire, the location of machine guns and other little things like that which might be of interest to some commanding officer twenty miles back. Also they were ordered to make every effort to capture any of the enemy's scouts or patrols, so that we could get information from them. One of the interesting moments in this work came when a star shell caught you out in an open spot. If you moved you were gone. I've seen men stand on one foot for the thirty seconds during which a star shell will burn. Then when scouts or patrols met in "No Man's Land" they always had to fight it out with bayonets. One single shot would be the signal for artillery fire and would mean the almost instant annihilation of the men on both sides of the fight. Under the necessities of this war many of our men have been killed by our own shell fire.

#### The Daylight Hour.

At a little before daybreak came "stand-to," when everybody got buttoned up and ready for business because at that hour most attacks begin, and also that was the regular time for a dose of "morning and evening hate," otherwise a good, lively fifteen minutes of shell fire. We had some casualties every morning and evening, and the stretcher bearers used to get ready for them as a regular matter of course. For fifteen minutes at dawn and dusk the Germans used to send over "whizzbangs," "coal boxes" and "minenwerfers" (shells from trench mortars) in such a generous way that it looked as if they liked to shoot 'em off, whether they hit anything or not. You could always hear the "heavy stuff" coming, and we paid little attention to it, as it was used in efforts to reach the batteries back of our lines. The poor old town of Dinkiebusch got the full benefit of it. When a shell would shriek its way over, some one would say, "There goes the express for Dinkiebusch," and a couple of seconds later, when some prominent landmark of Dinkiebusch would disintegrate with a loud detonation, some one else would remark:

"Train's arrived!" About the only amusement we had during our long stay in the front trenches was to sit with our backs against the rear wall and shoot at the rats running along the parapet. Poor Macfarlane, with a flash of the old humor which he had before the war, told a "rookie" that the trench rats were so big that he saw one of them trying on his greatcoat. They used to run over our faces when we were sleeping in our dugouts, and I've seen them in ravenous swarms burrowing into the

shallow graves of the dead. Most of the soldiers' legs are scarred to the knees with bites.

The one thing of which we constantly lived in fear was a gas attack. I used to wake in the middle of the night in a cold sweat dreaming that I heard the clatter and whistle blowing all along the line which meant that the gas was coming. And finally I really did hear the terrifying sound, just at a moment when it couldn't have sounded worse. I was in charge of the daily ration detail, sent back about ten miles to the point of nearest approach of the transport lorries to carry in rations, ammunition and sand bags to the front trenches. We had a lot of trouble returning with our loads. Passing a point which was called Shrapnel Corner, because the Germans had precise range of it, we were caught in machine gun fire and had to lie on our stomachs for twenty minutes, during which we lost one man, wounded. I sent him back and went on with my party, only to run into another machine gun shower a half mile farther on. While we were lying down to escape this a concealed British battery of five inch guns, about which we knew nothing, opened up right over our heads. It shook us up and scared us so that some of our party were now worse off than the man who had been hit and carried to the rear. We finally got together and went on. When we were about a mile behind the reserve trench, stumbling in the dark through the last aid most dangerous path overland, we heard a lone siren whistle, followed by a wave of metallic hammering and wild tooting which seemed to spread over all of Belgium a mile ahead of us. All any of us could say was:

"Gas!" All you could see in the dark was a collection of white and frightened faces. Every trembling finger seemed awkward as a thumb as we got out our gas masks and helmets and put them on, following directions as nearly as we could. I ordered the men to sit still and sent two forward to notify me from headquarters when the gas alarm was over. They lost their way and were not found for two days. We sat there for an hour, and then I ventured to take my mask off. As nothing happened, I ordered the men to do the same. When we got into the trenches with our packs we found that the gas alarm had been one of Fritz's jokes. The first sirens had been sounded in the German lines, and there hadn't been any gas.

Our men evened things up with the Germans, however, the next night. Some of our scouts crawled clear up to the German barbed wire, ten yards in front of the enemy fire trench, tied empty jam tins to the barricade and then, after attaching small telephone wires to the barbed strands, crawled back to our trenches. When they started pulling the telephone wires the empty tins made a clatter right under Fritz's nose. Immediately the Germans opened up with all their machine gun and rifle fire, began bombing the spot from which the noise came and sent up "S O S" signals for artillery fire along a mile of their line. They fired a \$10,000 salute and lost a night's sleep over the noise made by the discarded containers of 5 shillings' worth of jam. It was a good tonic for the Tommies.

#### The Prince of Wales.

A few days after this a very young officer passed me in a trench while I was sitting on a fire step writing a letter. I noticed that he had the red tabs of a staff officer on his uniform, but I paid no more attention to him than that. No compliments, such as salutes to officers, are paid in the trenches. After he had passed one of the men asked me if I didn't know who he was. I said I didn't.

"Why, you d— fool," he said, "that's the Prince of Wales!"

When the little prince came back I stood to salute him. He returned the salute with a grave smile and passed on. He was quite alone, and I was told afterward that he made these trips through the trenches just to show the men that he did not consider himself better than any other soldier. The heir of England was certainly taking nearly the same chance of losing his inheritance that we were.

After we had been on the front line fifteen days we received orders to make a bombing raid. Sixty volunteers were asked for, and the whole



When the Little Prince Came Back I Stood to Salute Him.

battalion offered. I was lucky—or unlucky—enough to be among the sixty who were chosen. I want to tell you in detail about this bombing raid, so that you can understand what a thing may really amount to that gets only three lines or perhaps nothing at all in the official dispatches, and, besides that, it may help some of the young men who read this to know something a little later about bombing.

The sixty of us chosen to execute the raid were taken twenty miles to the

rear for a week's instruction practice. Having only a slight idea of what we were going to try to do, we felt very jolly about the whole enterprise starting off. We were camped in an old barn, with several special instruction officers in charge. We had oral instruction the first day, while sappers dug and built an exact duplicate of the section of the German trenches which we were to raid—that is, it was exact except for a few details. Certain "skeleton trenches" in the practice section were dug simply to fool the German aviators. If a photograph taken back to German headquarters had shown an exact duplicate of a German trench section suspicion might have been aroused and our plans revealed. We were constantly warned about the skeleton trenches and told to remember that they did not exist in the German section where we were to operate. Meanwhile our practice section was changed a little several times, because aerial photographs showed that the Germans had been renovating and making some additions to the trenches in which we were to have our frolic with them.

We had oral instruction, mostly during the day, because we didn't dare let the German aviators see us practicing a bomb raid. All night long, sometimes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, we rehearsed that raid, just as carefully as a company of star actors would rehearse a play. At first there was a disposition to have sport out of it.

"Well," some chap would say, rolling into the hay all tired out, "I got killed six times tonight. 'Spose it'll be eight times tomorrow night."

One man insisted that he had discovered in one of our aerial photographs a German burying money, and he carefully examined each new picture, so that he could be sure of finding the dough and digging it up. The grave and serious manner of our officers, however, the exhaustive care with which we were drilled and, more than all, the approach of the time when we were to "go over the top" drove all sport out of our minds, and I can say for myself that the very thought of the undertaking as the fatal night drew near sent shivers up and down my spine.

A bombing raid, something originated in warfare by the Canadians, is not intended for the purpose of holding ground, but to gain information, to do as much damage as possible and to keep the enemy in a state of nervousness. In this particular raid the chief object was to gain information. Our high command wanted to know what troops were opposite us and what troops had been there. We were expected to get this information from prisoners and from buttons and papers off of the Germans we might kill. It was believed that troops were being



We Rehearsed That Raid as Carefully as a Company of Star Actors.

relieved from the big tent show up at the Somme and sent to our side show in Belgium for rest. Also it was suspected that artillery was being withdrawn for the Somme. Especially we were anxious to bring back prisoners.

In civilized war a prisoner can be compelled to tell only his name, rank and religion. But this is not a civilized war, and there are ways of making prisoners talk. One of the most effective ways—quite humane—is to tie a prisoner fast, head and foot, and then tickle his bare feet with a feather. More severe measures have frequently been used—the water cure, for instance—but I'm bound to say that nearly all the German prisoners I saw were quite loquacious and willing to talk, and the accuracy of their information, when later confirmed by raids, was surprising. The iron discipline which turns them into mere children in the presence of their officers seemed to make them subservient and obedient to the officers who commanded us. I mean, of course, the privates. In this way the system worked against the fatherland. Captured German officers, especially Prussians, were a nasty lot. We never tried to get information from them, for we knew they would lie, happily and very intelligently—well instructed in the art.

At last came the night when we were to go "over the top," across No Man's Land, and have a frolic with Fritz in his own happy home. I am endeavoring to be as accurate and truthful as possible in these stories of my soldiering, and I am therefore compelled to say that there wasn't a man in the sixty who didn't show the strain in his pallor and nervousness. Under orders, we discarded our trench helmets and substituted knitted skullcaps or empty mess tins. Then we blackened our hands and faces with ashes from a camp fire so as to avoid being seen as long as possible. After this they loaded us into motor trucks and took us up to "Shrapnel Corner," from which point we went in on foot. Just before we left a staff captain came along and gave us a little talk.

"This is the first time you men have been tested," he said. "You're Canadians. I needn't say anything more to you. They're going to be popping them

off at a great rate while you're on your way across. Remember that you'd better not stand up straight, because our shells will be going over just six and a half feet from the ground where it's level. If you stand up straight you're likely to be hit in the head, but don't let that worry you, because if you do get hit in the head you won't know it. So why in h— worry about it?" That was his farewell. He jumped on his horse and rode off.

#### The Bomb Raid.

The point we were to attack had been selected long before by our scouts. It was not, as you might suppose, the weakest point in the German line. It was, on the contrary, the strongest. It was considered that the moral effect of cleaning up a weak point would be comparatively small, whereas to break in at the strongest point would be something really worth while. And if we were to take a chance it really wouldn't pay to hesitate about degrees. The section we were to raid had a frontage of 150 yards and a depth of 200 yards. It had been explained to us that we were to be supported by a "box barrage," or curtain fire, from our artillery to last exactly twenty-six minutes—that is, for twenty-six minutes from the time when we started "over the top" our artillery, several miles back, would drop a "curtain" of shells all around the edges of that 150 yard by 200 yard section. We were to have fifteen minutes in which to do our work. Any man not out at the end of the fifteen minutes would necessarily be caught in our own fire, as our artillery would then change from a "box" to pour a straight curtain fire covering all of the spot of our operation.

Our officers set their watches very carefully with those of the artillery of ficers before we went forward to the front trenches. We reached the front at 11 p. m., and not until our arrival there were we informed of the "zero hour"—the time when the attack was to be made. The hour of 12-10 had been selected. The waiting from 11 o'clock until that time was simply an agony. Some of our men sat stupidly and inert. Others kept talking constantly about the most inconsequential matters. One man undertook to tell a funny story. No one listened to it, and the laugh at the end was emaciated and ghastly. The inaction was driving us all into a state of funk. I could actually feel my nerve oozing out at my finger tips, and if we had had to wait fifteen minutes longer I wouldn't have been able to climb out of the trench.

About half an hour before we were to go over every man had his eye up the trench, for we knew "the rummies" were coming that way. The rum gang serves out a stiff shot of Jamaica just before an attack, and it would be a real test of temperance to see a man refuse. There were no prohibitionists in our set. Whether or not we got our full ration depended on whether the sergeant in charge was drunk or sober. After the shot began to work one man next me pounded my leg and hollered in my ear:

"I say, why all this red tape? Let's go over now."

That noggin of rum is a life saver.

When the hour approached for us to start the artillery fire was so heavy that orders had to be shouted into ears from man to man. The bombardment was, of course, along a couple of miles of front so that the Germans would not know where to expect us. At 12 o'clock exactly they began pulling down a section of the parapet so that we wouldn't have to climb over it and we were off.

There are six articles in this remarkable series by Sergeant McClintock. Two have already been printed, and the third will appear soon. It is the most interesting one of the series thus far and is entitled:

"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 a surprise for them. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

#### Handy Literature.

Saunderson found it very hard work selling books. The volumes he had to offer, one of which he had to carry with him as a sample, were very heavy, and nobody seemed to want them. But he was a persistent man, and even the stubborn Mrs. Bowling could not send him away unheard. "We have all the books we can use," she said, "and we really can't afford any more reading matter. Why, I haven't even opened the second volume of that Roman history you sold us last spring. Now, if you were selling one of those adjustable ironing boards—" "I've got just the thing!" said Saunderson cheerfully. "There are twelve books in this set, and you can use either one or two or three, and so on up to six, to tilt your board any way you want to. And between whiles when your iron is heating you have good literature to refresh your mind."

#### A Bonehead.

There are many things dropped in the subway ticket chopper by absent-minded riders besides the little piece of pasteboard which entitles them to a ride. An eccentric looking young man and his particularly eccentric looking wife hurried up to the door of a Broadway theater last night. The man reached into his pocket, handed the doorman some tickets and, assisting his wife before him, turned to receive the stubs. "These are subway tickets," said the doorman. At the rate of two pockets per second the young man searched himself. Then he clapped his hand on his forehead. "Good heavens, Annie," he gasped, "I put the seats in the subway!" And what Annie said about boneheads was only heard by herself.—New York Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## 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.



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Frank L. Brown and children, of Tiffin, Ohio, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Lavina Fringer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Angell, of Clear Spring, Pa., visited relatives and friends here, this week.

Mrs. Jacob Wolf and children, of Baltimore, is on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fuss.

Miss Margaret Myers, of York, Pa., is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers.

Mrs. John Hornberger and two children, of Littlestown, Pa., are spending the week with her brother, Joseph Elliot and wife.

Mr. Harry I. Reindollar, returned home last Saturday, after spending some time with his brother, Frank LeFevre, of Sebring, Ohio.

Rev. and Mrs. K. Otis Spessard, of Mifflinburg, Pa., and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, last Saturday.

Mrs. Anna Young and daughter, Dorothy, of Hagerstown, have returned home, after spending a week with her father, Mr. Curtis Baker and family, near town.

Among the visitors to the town during the week, was James A. Eckenrode, formerly of here, who holds a responsible position with the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Steelton, Pa.

The "red policeman" stationed at the Square, was reinforced this week by local officers and a State Road man. Several arrests were made for violation of the automobile laws.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Saylor and son, Richard, of Baltimore; Messrs. George Bortner and C. A. Elliot, and two daughters, Helen and Lucy, spent some time this week with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

The Taneytown end of the State Road to Emmitsburg has been completed, as regards the cementing of the bed, to the residence of Mr. Chas. Keefer, or about 3 miles. With good weather, the contractors expect to finish the balance this Fall.

Hesson's Department Store was entered by burglars, on Thursday evening. The desk of Mr. Hesson was prized opened, but nothing of value was taken there. Merchandise amounting to over \$200.00 is missing, as well as a small quantity of money. No clue was left as to the way they affected an entrance.

The quarantine on the home of Rev. W. J. Marks, on account of the illness of his little son, Spence, with diphtheria, has been lifted and the family enabled to resume its usual occupation. Regular services in the Taneytown and Harney U. B. Churches, which had been interrupted by the quarantine, will now be resumed.

On Monday, an automobile driven by a lady from Carlisle, and occupied by herself, three other ladies and a boy, was overturned on the new State Road. The machine ran off the road, and fell on the fence, a fact which undoubtedly saved the occupants from serious injury. As it was they escaped with a few scratches, but the machine required several new wheels and entire new top, etc., before proceeding on its way.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wheeler, of St. Louis, Missouri, who arrived here last Saturday, left on Wednesday for the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Elliot, of near York Springs, Pa., where they will stay for a short time. During their stay here, they were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Seiss and other friends. Rev. Wheeler preached in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning, and after the services they held quite a reception, meeting many of their friends, whose name is legion, and who were more than delighted to see them again. They were accompanied to York Springs by Mrs. F. H. Seiss, Mrs. Martha Fringer, and Miss Grace Witherow.

Amos J. Lightner, formerly of this district, but who has been living in Baltimore for the past 47 years, paid our office a visit last week. Mr. Lightner thinks that after being away from the place you were raised for 52 years, as he has been, that Harney and Taneytown are good places to come back to, and see some of the old friends who are still here, but the greater part of his friends and relatives have passed away. He was very successful in the grocery and provision business, having started some of the best stands in Baltimore, and for the past fifteen years has been living retired, enjoying the fruits of his honesty and strict attention to business.

Miss Agatha Weant is on a visit to relatives at Rocky Ridge.

Miss Catherine Humer, is visiting friends at Spring Grove, Pa.

Miss Beulah Forney, of Philadelphia, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ida Landis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Clingan, of York, spent a few days, this week, in town, with relatives.

Miss Mary Stultz, of Westminster, is spending a month visiting relatives in and about town.

Mrs. Arthur Angell is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Engle, at Walkersville, Md.

Mr. S. Galt Birnie, of Philadelphia, spent the first of the week with his mother, Mrs. Upton Birnie.

Miss Catharine Mentzel, of Baltimore, is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Harry T. Fair.

Mrs. G. E. Carpenter, of Omaha, Nebraska, is spending some time with her aunt, Miss Amelia Birnie.

Edward Fair is suffering with a severe case of blood poisoning, caused, it is thought, by the bite of a mosquito.

Misses Edna and Ruth Althoff, of York, Pa., visited their sister, Mrs. Richard Ball, at Glenburn Farm, the first of the week.

Miss Janet E. Arthur, of York, Pa., is visiting her aunts, Mrs. James Bufington, and the Misses Sherman; also Miss Ethel Sauerhammer and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Basehoar, daughter, Miss Ethel, and son, Clyde, and Rev. and Mrs. I. M. Lau, of Littlestown, Pa., visited relatives here, this week.

Charles B. Kephart, of this district, has qualified as a candidate for the nomination as member of the House of Delegates, subject to the Republican Primaries.

Reuben Frock, of York, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Frock. Albert Frock and wife, of Gettysburg, spent Thursday with his father's family.

Edward E. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary B. Brown, of 728 W. Poplar St., York, Pa., formerly of this place, has enlisted in Co. K, P. N. G., and passed examination.

Mrs. Lydia Frounfelter, of Littlestown, Pa., who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Mary Allison, left, to visit other points before returning home.

Mrs. Raymond Davidson and children, of Philadelphia, are on a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Demmit. Mr. Davidson also visited here, but has returned home.

Messrs. E. F. Smith, P. L. Hemler, and Theo. Classon, accompanied by A. B. Blanchard, of New York City, attended the reunion of Knights of Columbus, at Pen-Mar, on Thursday.

Miss Grace McCormick, of Reading, Pa., is spending some time with Misses Ethel Sauerhammer and Mary Hesson. Miss Myra Grove, of Glen Rock, Pa., is also visiting Miss Mary Hesson.

Mrs. Mary Allison and daughter, Miss Minnie, had as their guests this week, Mrs. Geo. Rether and daughter, Miss Elsie, and Miss Clara Minnick, of Baltimore. They also visited other friends during their stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kensinger and daughter, Miss Florence, and Miss Laura Mullen, of Altoona, Pa., returned home on Sunday, from a two weeks' stay with the families of W. E. Sanders and E. P. Myers, near town.

The pulpit of Messiah U. B. Church this place, was acceptably filled on Sunday morning, by Rev. H. O. Harner, a former "Taneytown Boy," who has charge of a circuit near Thurmout, where he resides.

Since Monday evening, guests of Louis J. Hemler, out the State-road, are: Mrs. Hemler's sister, Mrs. Mary Mertz, her daughter, Miss Viola, and son, Bernard W., all of Lytle street, in the Glenwood district of Pittsburgh. This is Mr. Mertz's first visit to Carroll county.

Mrs. John H. Shoemaker, daughter, Miss Grace, and son, John, of Yorkers, N. Y., are visiting Mr. Shoemaker's mother and sister, Mrs. Henry A. Shoemaker and Miss Bertha. Mr. Shoemaker returned home on Sunday after spending some time at the same place.

Mrs. Mary Hoover, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Newton Shoemaker and family, of Hagerstown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Shoemaker. They also had as their guest on Thursday, Mrs. Shoemaker's sister, Mrs. Mollie Selby, of New Windsor.

### State Compulsory Work Bureau.

Governor Harrington named Geo. A. Mahone as director of the State Compulsory Work Bureau. He has given notice that the Compulsory Work Law will be put into effect on August 20th, as a war measure, and from that time on the unemployed, with certain exceptions provided by law, will have to go to work. The officers of the bureau is to be in the Union Trust Building, Baltimore, near that of the Governor, and when the task of making the unwilling go to work is undertaken in earnest there will be busy and painful scenes.

The law provides that every able-bodied male person between 18 and 50 years of age, inclusive, who is not on August 20, 1917, or any time thereafter, regularly or continuously employed in some lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession must, with three classes of exceptions, register for work under the law. Those exempted by the terms of the law are: (a) Students and persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits; (b) persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, and (c) persons engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade or occupation carried on in Baltimore City or in Allegany County.

The law contains a provision making it expressly apply to those able to support themselves by reason of the ownership of property or income, and to those supported by others and not regularly or continuously employed. All such persons must register.

Any person who is assigned to work and who fails or refuses to do the work and who, in the meantime, has not become regularly or continuously employed, will be arrested and upon conviction before a police justice, fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both fined and imprisoned.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

United Brethren, Harney.—Bible School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10 A. M. Subject, "The Influence of a Christian Life." Taneytown—Bible School, at 1:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 2:30 P. M. W. J. MARKS, D. D., Pastor.

Reformed Church—No services on account of the absence of the pastor on his vacation.

The Church of God, Mayberry-Sabbath School, at 10 A. M.; Preaching, in the evening at 7:30. G. W. STINE, Pastor.

Presbyterian.—All welcome. Town: 9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., worship. Theme: "What is Your Life?" 7 P. M., C. E. Meeting. Piney Creek: 1:30 P. M., Bible School; 2:30 P. M., worship. Subject: "Are We With God?"

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Way of Victory in Religion." The evening service will be a combined service with the C. E. Society, at 7 o'clock. The pastor will close the service with a short sermon. The preaching service and Sunday School will be omitted on Aug. 26.

Union Bridge, Lutheran Charge—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. W. O. IBACH, Pastor.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

Emma E. Cox to Sadie G. Masenheimer, conveys 7920 sq. ft., for \$5. Sadie G. Masenheimer to Emma E. and Eliza C. Cox, conveys 7920 square feet, for \$5. Clarence A. Brown to George A. Brown, conveys 6 acres, for \$10. George A. Brown to Clarence A. Brown, conveys 4 acres, for \$10. Edward O. Weant to Jacob R. L. Wink and wife, conveys 3 acres, for \$420. Milton J. Little and wife to Ella M. Anderfuhren, convey 9,900 sq. ft., for Anderfuhren, convey 9,900 sq. ft., for \$1,100.

### Marriage Licenses.

Joseph A. Louey and Grace A. Little, both of Melrose, Carroll County, Md., and Grace V. Miller, of Westminster. Maurice J. Fuhrman, of Manchester and Mary E. Little, of Westminster.

### Red Cross Subscriptions.

Subscriptions received since last issue, by the Treasurer of the Taneytown Fund, are: Geo. Hiltbrick \$1.00, John W. Lemmon 1.00, John Case .50, Birnie Ohler 1.00, Collection at Grangers' Grove 10.70, Miss Anna Dern .25, Mrs. Cornelia L. Myers .50, Mrs. Hannah Heck .25, Mrs. P. Mamilton .25, Mr. Geo. Motter 1.00, Mr. Chas. Kuhns 1.00, Mrs. D. H. Fair .25, Mr. N. E. Cutsail .25, Mr. Harry Fair .50, Mr. Jacob Sents 1.00, Mr. Ernest Angell .50, Mr. Peter Hamilton .25, Mr. Jos. Fink 5.00, Mr. Robert Arnold 1.00, Mr. W. R. Motter 1.00, Mr. Reuben Wilhide 1.00, Mr. Alex. Blanchard 1.00, Mr. Geo. A. Arnold 5.00, Mr. Samuel Clingan .25, Mr. Wm. G. Ohler 1.00. The following new members have been added: Mrs. M. A. Koons, Miss Mary Hesson and Charles R. Arnold.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of MARGARET E. WHITE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of March, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 17th day of August, 1917. WILLIAM F. COVER, Executor.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Special Prices on Calves, 50% for delivering. Chickens, Guineas and Squabs wanted.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

WILL PAY 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. 8-10-21

FOR SALE.—House and Lot of 7 Acres, 1 mile from Uniontown, on Linwood road.—C. H. LEMMON, Linwood, Md. 8-10-21

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and Evening, Sept. 1st, Mt. Union S. S. Picnic in Mrs. Chas. Myers' Grove. Taneytown Band and prominent speakers will be present.

FOR SALE.—Sow and 8 Pigs.—F. H. WANTZ, near Taneytown.

PUBLIC SALE, August 22nd, at 12 o'clock, sharp. Real Estate—the Lawyer Blacksmith Shop property. Also Stock, Farming Implements and entire stock of Household Goods.—SAMUEL CROUSE. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

FOR SALE.—One Home-made Buggy in good condition; One set of Buggy Harness, good as new, made by W. H. Dern; one 36-gal. Gasoline Tank. Will sell cheap for cash.—Apply to JOHN E. NULL, Frizellburg, Md.

FOR SALE.—Sow and 8 Pigs.—Apply to BIRNIE SHIRNER, near Kump.

CIDER-MAKING.—Will make Cider Wednesday of each week.—FRANK H. OHLER.

NOTICE.—Will close my store Saturday, August 25th. Bring in your Coupons for premiums.—C. F. DALEY'S 1 to 25c Store.

NOTICE.—I am again handling the Ward Cakes.—A. G. RIFFLE.

PEACHES for sale at my place, next week.—DAVID NEUBAUM. 8-10-21

PRIVATE SALE.—Property of 23 Acres good land, 7 room Dwelling, good well of water at door, plenty of fruit, 2 1/2 miles north of Taneytown. Possession April 1.—SAMUEL HARNER, R. D. No. 3. 8-10-21

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. 8-3-21

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. 6-20-21

FOR SALE.—1 Set Swinging Stocks for Horse Shoeing.—W. H. HUCK, Bridgeport. 7-27-41

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

CONCRETE MIXER for hire. Write or call on L. K. BIRLEY at Taneytown Fair. 8-10-21

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. BUEFFINGTON, Union Bridge, Md. 7-20-21

CRAB APPLES for sale.—F. P. PALMER Phone 48-6, Taneytown, Md.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the next Sheriff of Carroll County, subject to the Democratic primaries to be held in 1917, and earnestly solicit the support of every affiliated Democrat to secure the nomination. Thanking you in advance for your support.

JESSE W. EYLER, of Middleburg District. 8-17-41

## SELL YOUR WHITE CORN--NOW

Never before has the farmer had the opportunity to sell his corn at such profitable prices as it has been bringing recently.

But prices are now declining so do not hold over until too late. Otherwise with the new crop coming in, you will have to sell at a much lower price than the market now affords.

You will have no trouble disposing of your crop if you act quickly. We will make you a satisfactory offer on all white corn you have, on the cob or shelled. Also yellow corn.

Write or wire us immediately and we will make arrangements to take your corn before prices drop further.

Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. S. F. EVANS, Manager. Seaboard Corn Mills Baltimore 8-10-21

### 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.

## VACANT SCHOLARSHIPS IN CARROLL COUNTY.

One vacant County Scholarship to Washington College, Chestertown, Md. (Male). This scholarship includes tuition only, and is given out by the Board of Education of Carroll County, on application.

One vacant Senatorial Scholarship (Male) to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., given out by competitive examination. This examination will be held in the Westminster High School, August 31, 8 a. m., 1917. This scholarship includes tuition, board, etc. Two Senatorial Scholarships (one male and one female) to Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., given out by competitive examination. This examination will be held in the Westminster High School, Aug. 31, 1917, at 8 a. m. These scholarships include tuition, board, etc.

The Senatorial Scholarship examinations will be based upon the College Entrance Requirements for the College for which the candidate is an applicant. Ten vacant County Scholarships (male and female), given out by the Board of Education of Carroll County on application. These scholarships include tuition only.

One County Scholarship to Blue Ridge College (male or female) given out by the Board of Education of Carroll County on application. This scholarship includes tuition only. 8-3-21

## Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AND BANK STOCK.

The undersigned administrator of Ellen Galt, deceased, will sell at public sale upon the premises of the late Ellen Galt, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, on

Thursday, September 6th, 1917,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property: ONE SET OF PLUSH PARLOR FURNITURE, 3-Piece Parlor Suit; Walnut Bedroom Suit, 9 pieces; 3 Bedroom Suits and 4 Chairs, Bed Springs, Mattresses (Husk and Cotton), Wardrobe, Bureau, 2 Bedsteads, COOK STOVE, Corner Cupboards, 20 Chairs, 1 Rocker, 7-piece Silver-plated Tea Set, 1/2 doz Silver Teaspoons, 1/2 doz Plated Tea Spoons.

2 STOVES, SEWING MACHINE, Case Drawers, Stair and Hall Carpet, 3 Tables, Old Davenport, 3 Stands, 11 Pictures, Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloth, Mirror, Carpet Sweeper, Spinning Wheel, Cot, Featherbeds and Pillows, lot of Bed Clothes, 3 Chamber Sets, 2 Window Chairs, Desk, 5 Trunks, 4 Chests, Hall Lamp, Hall Rack, 4 Lamps, Set Dishes and Glassware, China Set and Glassware, lot Table Linen, lot Kitchen Utensils, set of Knives and Forks, Kettles and Pans, 2 Window Blinds, Hanging Lamp, Table Cover and Curtain Rods and Poles, 2 Hassocks, Lounge, Couch and Chairs, Clothes Basket, Basin, 1 lot Jarred Fruit, Stair-roller, Lawn Mower, Wheelbarrow, Corn Sheller, Sundry, lot of Chickens, many other articles.

At 12 o'clock, M., of the same day the Administrator will sell

110 Shares of the Capital Stock of The Taneytown Savings Bank

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on all sums under Five Dollars, and on all sums of Five Dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his, her or their notes with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

S. GALT BIRNIE, Administrator. 8-17-21

J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer.

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## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, agents for the heirs of John T. Ohler, late of Frederick county, Maryland, will sell at public sale, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th., 1917,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all of that Real Estate situated in Emmitsburg district, Frederick county, Maryland, about three miles east of Emmitsburg, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, improved with good Brick House, Bank Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation.

A cash payment of \$200.00 will be required on day of sale, remainder on April 1st, 1918, when a good and sufficient deed will be given.

J. EMORY OHLER, HARRY B. OHLER.

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