

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, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

(Please watch the Date on your Paper.)

NO. 10

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church, will meet in Washington, D. C., on October 15th.

The September term of Court, which convened, on Monday, in Frederick, Sept. 12, adjourned in order to give farmers time to attend to pressing work.

The annual rush of Southern merchants to Baltimore, is now on, and hotels are filled. Business houses were so busy, on Monday, that many of them failed to observe Labor Day.

The Audubon Societies interested in the protection of birds, are strongly urging the prohibition of shooting of birds, as a war measure, as birds are the great natural enemies of insects and small rodents that cause so much loss to food producing crops.

15,000 Chinese troops from the northern provinces are said to be mobilized, ready for transporting into Russia. It has also been hinted, several times recently, that Japanese troops will suddenly appear, in the near future, on the eastern war front.

The property owners of Kent Island are still fighting the proposition to turn over their land and homes to the government for a gun proving ground, and will carry their protest to the President should they fail before Congress.

Virginia tobacco for the American soldiers abroad will fill the holds of a four-masted schooner that sailed this week for another port to take aboard its cargo. Smoking and chewing tobacco will be included in the shipment, which, it is said, will be the largest of its kind ever sent from the United States to France.

L. M. Travis, of Pittsburgh, has purchased for \$48,750 the apples from the 260-acre orchard east of Jerseyville, Ill., owned by John S. Shea. The crop, which is estimated at 15,000 barrels, sold for \$3.25 per barrel. Seven varieties of apples were included in the sale, but two of the finer varieties were sold in a separate transaction for \$3.75 per barrel.

In disapproving a proposal by Representative Shouse, of Kansas, that all men engaged in agricultural pursuits, March 1, last, be exempted from military service, President Wilson wrote the Congressman that a class exemption would lead to "many difficulties and to many heart burnings." He added, however, that he should personally like to see all the genuine farmers left at their "indispensable labors."

The Germans have captured Riga, the great seaport of Russia on the Baltic Sea, and will now likely push on to Petrograd. The Russian capital will probably be removed to Moscow. The Russians evacuated Riga without resistance, demonstrating the extent of the governmental demoralization in that country, just at a time when it is most unfortunate for the allies.

A hearing was held before Squire I. R. Witmer, on Monday, in Hanover, in the suit of the Hanover and Littlestown Turnpike Co. against Martin Arnold, of the Westminster Road, for driving around the Pennville toll-gate with intent to evade the payment of toll. After the hearing, judgment against the defendant was given for the amount of the toll and costs of the suit, which he paid.

Atlantic City had a rush of over 400,000 visitors from Saturday until Monday, and every available space for beds was filled, porches, lawns and bath rooms being used, and fancy prices for sleeping quarters were paid. It was a hard thing to get something to eat, and restaurants had a waiting list outside looking in through locked doors. Probably 25,000 autos passed into the resort over the week-end.

Washington will go "dry" on November 1st. Many of the liquor dealers have made arrangements to continue in business, selling the different brands of near beer in bottles and on draft. Some saloonkeepers will be able to retire from business, having accumulated small fortunes, but many others will quite heavily in debt. The prohibition forces which secured the enactment of the Washington dry law are preparing to celebrate the event and have designated a Sunday to be known as Temperance Sunday.

The following list of products came from "Snow Hill" farm, near Glyndon, Baltimore County, this year, Charles A. L. Heiser being the owner: A wheat yield of 1,557 bushels on 65 acres was threshed early, the price a bushel received being \$2.30. There are 765 bushels of oats on 23 acres, 240 bushels of barley on 6 acres and 100 tons of hay harvested. Some 700 acres of corn will produce 800 barrels or 8,000 bushels of ear corn. Twenty steers bought in October and fed to April gained 305 pounds each. When they were bought they cost \$46 a piece, and sold at \$106.63 each. Besides potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is unnecessary to name the many difficulties now attaching to the publishing of a weekly paper at \$1.00 a year. It is enough to say that no other Dollar product has a greater right to advance, than the Dollar weekly, on account of increased expenses. The probability is that no advance will be made by the papers of this county, but there is, of course, no guarantee of this, beyond the present.

What we want to impress upon all of our friends is (1) the need of keeping paid ahead (2) continued, as well as increased subscription patronage, and (3) a liberal use of our job and advertising departments.

The Record has always done its best to maintain high standards of service at the lowest possible charges, and will continue to do so; but it urges upon all friends the present necessity of standing by it, loyally, through this trying time of high costs and but slightly increased revenues.

Will you realize the importance of this brief statement, and help us in every way?

Woman's Part in Saving Food.

(For the Record.)

So much has been said about the conserving of foods, that one well-nigh begins to hate the word, and in our first excitement, we wonder, is our personal liberty, which we so fondly cherish, being curtailed?

But we are not asked to really deny ourselves anything needed for our well being, nor are we asked to deny ourselves that others may have luxuries. We are urged to be careful in our living so that we may be able to supply the demand for our food stuffs.

But, if we should determine to live on less meats, less sweets and plainer fare generally, we would be doing what almost any physician would prescribe if we should consult him as to what would be best for our health.

The Germans have said they will win this war because we, a nation of wasters, will not be willing to live on such food as they. Now, this is the housekeepers part; it is up to us to prove that we can and will. We women are not asked to fight, but we can do this part. We can also jar, and can, and dry, and preserve, until the last fruit and vegetable of our abundant season has been saved. This means much work to busy women, but it will mean good food for many meals during the winter.

Now, when we are arranging our own shelves, Mrs. Shipley, of Carroll County, has suggested that we put a few jars on another shelf which she has named "Uncle Sam's Shelf," so we may have something set aside for some one in need. Years ago, God commanded that we give of our "first fruits." Let us put them on this shelf and be ready.

ANNA GALT,
District Leader of Woman's Section of Council of Defense.

Opening of Blue Ridge College.

The Convocation exercises of Blue Ridge College will be held in the College Chapel, on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, at 10:45 A. M. Senator William J. Ogden, Secretary of the Board of State Aid and Charities, will deliver the principal address. Prof. Essers and Prof. Fletcher, both of the faculty of the institution, will appear in musical numbers. Other addresses will be made.

Blue Ridge is one of the thriving young colleges of the State, and promises to become one of the leading institutions of this section of the country. The college authorities are optimistic over the outlook of the approaching school session. A number of the gentlemen of the student body have been drafted, others have joined hospital and Red Cross units, but it is thought that the new students entering will more than over-balance those taken out by war conditions.

Among the new faculty members are Prof. F. F. Holsapple, M. A., of Harrisburg, Pa., who will fill the Chair of Philosophy and Education, and will also become President of the institution; Dr. Sara Florence Fogle-sanger, Ph. D., of Shippensburg, Pa., who will hold the Chair of English Language and Literature; Prof. Harrison B. Fagan, M. A., of Syracuse, N. Y., who will hold the Chair of History and Economics; and Miss Annamary Dean, B. A., of Williamsport, Pa., who will teach Expression and Public Speaking.

First Draft in Camp.

Washington, Sept. 5th.—Approximately 30,000 men left their homes this morning in America's first great mobilization of her citizen manhood for war. The 30,000 were the first 5 per cent. of the vast drafted army of 687,000 which is to train for service in France. The remainder will be called out in increments of 40 per cent. on September 19 and October 3 and of 15 per cent. at a date to be set later.

As soon as the troops are settled down in camps President Wilson, it was indicated today, would make a tour of the sixteen cantonments to review the men and see how they are progressing in their training. As commander-in-chief of the Army, he will inspect each camp and get an idea of the progress made by the men.

Indications today were that at least nine months' training will be given the draft recruits at the various mobilization camps before they are called upon for active service. This means that none of the conscripts will be moved overseas until July, 1918.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION CONFRONTING THE STATE.

How to Maintain our System of Fine State Roads.

The State Roads Commission is facing the prospect of having to ask the next Legislature for additional revenue for the maintenance of the roads, which it was at one time thought the receipts from motor vehicle licenses would cover. At the last session of the Assembly the general tax levy for roads which had been made for several years was omitted on the theory that the automobile tax would be sufficient, but this has been found to be a mistake in calculation, as the wear on the roads has kept up with or even gone ahead of the increase in the number of cars.

There are several methods by which the needed revenue can be obtained. First, by a general tax levy; second, by an increase in the license tax on all motorcars, and third, by an increase in the rate on pleasure cars only. The first method would be unpopular because of the present high State tax rate and which cannot be increased because of constitutional provisions in regard to the State debt. This debt was increased to the extent of \$1,000,000 by the special session of the Legislature. So an increased tax on motor vehicles is most probable if the roads are to be kept up.

When the road work was first begun there was no provision made for maintenance—that was an after-thought—and when motor vehicles came into general use the license tax was taken up as the needed source of revenue for maintenance. This was soon found insufficient, and there was a great deficit, when in the session of 1912 Senator Goslin had a general levy for roads maintenance made. This is the levy that the Legislature of 1916 eliminated, and since then as well as before the deficit has grown till it is now stated by Roads Commissioner Zouk to be in excess of \$400,000. There must be some way to meet this deficit, which has been carried along out of the general construction fund to save the roads from destruction.

And if the Adamson bill passes Congress it will cut off \$100,000 next year and an increased amount each year thereafter, so that Governor Harrington, the State Roads Commission and the Maryland members of the House and Senate are arrayed against the measure, which is being pushed by the American Automobile Association and the Automobile Club of Maryland through its president, Dr. H. M. Rowe, and its counsel, Osborne I. Yellott.

To the People of Carroll County.

It is the desire of The National Council of Defense—Women's Section—to call attention to Senator Simmons' bill before the Senate, providing for family allowances, indemnification, re-education and insurance for officers and enlisted men of the army and navy. The bill is endorsed by President Wilson, Secretary MacAdoo, and many of the committees of the Council of Defense. It is designed primarily to do away with the time-worn evils and abuses of the pension system, substituting therefor a more equitable compensation for services rendered beginning, in certain cases, at the time of enlistment.

The Council of Defense believes that a knowledge of the passage of the bill will give much peace of mind to the conscripted men now being called by the thousands to the training camp or to the actual theatre of war. We are urged to write or telegraph members of Congress in the interest of a prompt passage of the measure. Your efforts may help turn the scale in favor of a more business-like resolution of a very great problem.

Anyone desiring more detailed information regarding this bill should write to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for Senate Document 75 of the 65th Congress, 1st Session, which gives the correspondence on the subject between President Wilson and Secretary MacAdoo.

MRS. AUSTIN GALLAGHER,
Chairman Council of Defense for Carroll County.

To Milk Producers of Maryland.

From reports reaching the Maryland Council of Defense through its Committee on Agriculture, we have an impression that a number of dairymen are hesitating as to whether they will place their corn in the silo or permit it to mature into grain, which virtually means retirement from the milk business.

The Council feels that such an action, at a time like this, would be little short of a calamity. Every effort is being exerted by the men and women of America to increase the production of food, and there is none more essential and valuable than milk.

The United States Food Administration has appointed Committees and will secure the co-operation of producers and consumers alike to determine, as nearly as may be, the cost of producing and distributing milk. We feel confident that when this information is obtained, through such an impartial and responsible source, the milk question will have been brought a long way toward solution.

For practical reasons, and as a patriotic consideration, we appeal to the producer to continue with his business; to turn his corn into the silo, and not permit the slaughter of milk cows. C. R. GRAY, Chmn.

Largest Hammer Ever Built in U. S.

In the competition between armored fortifications and artillery projectiles have come into use of a size never before imagined. The pathway of any great offensive advance is literally blasted out ahead of it by these enormous shells that measure some 16 inches and up to 20 inches in diameter and measuring from 3 to 4½ feet high.

To forge these great projectiles in the vast numbers that are required in a modern battle in the least possible time has been a problem upon which some of the greatest mechanical engineers of the age have been constantly at work ever since the war began. At first they were shaped in great hydraulic presses, for there were no hammers big enough to shape such huge ingots as they required. Now, however, hammers are making that are big enough to handle the work and the first of them to be built now stands in the foundry of the Chambersburg Engineering Company, every bit of which from anvil base to cylinder head was cast, forged and machined in those capacious works.

The hammer stands 34 feet, 9 inches high from top to foundation and the latter is built upon piles which support 18 feet of concrete and upon the concrete is placed 12 feet of solid timbering. The necessity of such a tremendous foundation is evident when we learn that the hammer strikes one hundred and twenty-five tons at every blow. Under a steam pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, working upon a piston head of 40 inches diameter with a stroke of 9 feet the hammer descends upon the anvil. The piston rod has a diameter of thirteen inches.

The total weight of the entire machine is 1,700,000 pounds, of which 700,000 pounds is in the anvil. The cylinder itself weighs twenty-seven tons. These bare figures give to the ordinary layman a very poor idea of the immense size of the machine. If it were placed in Memorial Circle it would overtop the "Valley Spirit" building by several feet, while its foundations would extend as deep in the earth as its height.

This immense hammer is made to be used in the manufacture of enormous projectiles for defense and attack by the Allied forces working to crush out the great Prussian dynasty that endangers our lives and fortunes. It is the largest machine of its kind in the United States and today hundreds who thronged to the Engineering works were gratified by the courtesy of the company in being permitted to casually inspect it.—Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, September 4th, 1917.—Charles J. Keller, executor of Julia Jane Coon, deceased, settled his second and final account.

W. Edward Naill, executor of Addie Baile Nussbaum, deceased, reported sale of personal property, and real estate, on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Gaither, deceased, were granted unto Eunice Gaither, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of guardianship of Beulah M. Miles, Gladys E. Miles and Ralph Miles, wards, were granted unto Abram T. Cronk.

The last will and testament of Oliver H. P. Mathias, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Lydia E. Mathias, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Lewis S. Boyd and Charles G. Boyd, executors of James B. Boyd, deceased, reported sale of real estate which was ratified and confirmed.

Letters of administration on the estate of Clara I. Roop, deceased, were granted unto David R. Roop, who received warrant to appraise, returned an inventory of personal property, debts due and money, and settled his first and final account.

The sale of real estate of Ellen C. Wentz, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Lewis S. Boyd and Charles G. Boyd, executors of James B. Boyd, deceased, settled their second and final account. Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1917.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mark R. Snider, deceased, were granted unto Margaret E. Snider, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

C. Howard Myers, administrator of Charles F. Myers, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The Primary Election.

The primary election will be held next Tuesday. The only contests are for Sheriff, in both parties, and for County Commissioner in the Democratic party.

The candidates are, for Sheriff, Democratic, Harry K. Oursler, John L. Freyman, Jesse W. Eyler and Jesse F. Stem; Republican, Frank T. Shaeffer, of Westminster, and Edwin M. Mellor, of Sykesville. For Commissioner, Democratic, James D. Haines, of Taneytown, and Charles F. Beck, of Woodbine.

Marriage Licenses.

George E. Sheffer, Hanover, Pa., and Ruth E. Crumrine, Melrose.

Thomas M. Warner and Minnie C. McClellan Graham, both of New Windsor.

Martin L. Ritter, Allentown, Pa., and Ida May Zimmerman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stanley G. Parks and Elizabeth Kraft, both of Sykesville.

DISTILLERIES CLOSE

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Enough Whiskey on Hand to Last Fully Five Years.

Saturday night at 11 o'clock every distillery in the country will shut down and remain out of commission until the end of the war. Though the plants will not be operated during this period, they will not be dismantled, nor do the operators contemplate disposing of their property. In this state, as probably in every other, the plant is only an adjunct to the business, though a very valuable part of it.

Connected with every distillery are the bonded warehouses containing anywhere from half million to two and a half million gallons of whiskey and to these the activities will be transferred. Some of the larger distilleries have as many as five warehouses all filled with whiskey, to be withdrawn as the demand grows. Of course, the abandonment of the plant will throw a number out of employment, but the services of some will be utilized in the warehouses.

While Congress was considering the bill which put the distilleries out of the manufacturing business and increased the tax after the law became effective, the distilleries began to withdraw quantities from bond and as much as three and a half million gallons were taken out. But when the measure was so amended as to make the tax follow the whiskey wherever it might be located, the withdrawals ceased.

The manufacturing of whiskey, however, was continued and double the usual output produced, so that there will be in bond after Saturday night as much as 15,000,000 gallons, or enough to supply the thirsty ones for three years at least.

High Costs Hit Penna. Railroad.

The report of earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of July, and for the six months' period ended July 31, 1917, just published, shows an increase in Net Operating Income for the month of \$12,746, but a decrease for the six months of \$10,448,782. As with practically every other big railroad system to report on its current earnings, the Pennsylvania shows a tremendous increase in operating expenses, which is responsible for the decrease in income.

Thus the total operating revenue for all lines, both East and West of Pittsburgh, comprised in the Pennsylvania System, for the six months' period, was \$276,197,502, and for the month of July was \$44,524,419. These amounts represented increases since the corresponding periods in 1916 of \$26,765,539, and \$5,697,505, respectively. But in the same periods operating expenses increased by \$37,214,322, in the six months' period, and \$5,484,759, in the month of June alone.

The increase both in income and in operating expenses was far more marked in the lines East of Pittsburgh, which for the six months' period showed increases of nearly \$19,000,000, in total operating revenue, but of \$24,000,000, in operating expenses. The net earnings for the entire system for the twelve months ended July 31, 1917, amounted to 5.07 percent on the total investment, against 5.09 percent in 1916, but even this was better than the showing in any of the five previous years.

House Passes Bond Bill.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The great war credits bill authorizing \$11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates, passed the House tonight unanimously. Action by the Senate as soon as the pending war tax bill is disposed of is planned by administration leaders.

Not a material amendment was added to the bill by the House. Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, led a group of Republicans in a futile fight for consideration of his proposal for a war expenditure committee, which was thrown out on a point of order.

Every effort of Republicans to limit the control the bill would give Secretary McAdoo over the bonds and certificates resulted in failure. The last fight, made by Representative Johnson, of Washington, to direct the Secretary to spend at least \$2,500,000 for newspaper advertising in disposing of the bonds, was defeated overwhelmingly.

If the Secretary desires, under the measure, he may use some of the \$17,000,000 appropriated for disposing of all the bonds and certificates in newspaper publicity.

Speaker Clark and Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, during the closing moments of debate on the bond bill, warned the House against big bond authorizations without an accompaniment of heavy taxes. The Speaker declared his opposition to "loading this war debt on my children and my children's children." This generation entered the war and it ought to pay a fair share of the debt, he said. Speaker Clark answered the statements of the members of the House who expressed fears that the United States might not be able to collect on some of the heavy credits being extended to foreign nations. No really big Government has ever failed to pay its debts, the Speaker insisted.

West Virginia is suffering from a school teacher famine.

Rounding-up Disloyalists.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Nation-wide seizure by the Government of documents of the Industrial Workers of the World was said today to be but one step in the vigorous campaign which the Department of Justice is prepared to conduct against disloyalty and sedition wherever they may show themselves.

While the Industrial Workers of the World is perhaps the largest single organization which will engage the department's attention in the campaign, from now on other organizations and individuals whose utterances and activities have given ground for suspicion of disloyalty will be under stricter surveillance than ever and more drastic measures will be pursued in dealing with them.

Included in the classes of persons with whom the department soon may deal are the so-called soap-box orators of New York and other large cities, writers and publishers, in a few instances, connected with the German language press in this country, so-called conscientious objectors and a large number of individuals not classified among the foregoing whose activities have led them to be regarded as the active friends of Germany in this country.

Gettysburg Papers Consolidate.

On account of the high price of paper and printing materials generally, the cost of labor, and other things entering into the production of a newspaper, it has been found advisable to merge the subscription list of the Adams County News into that of the Weekly Star and Sentinel. The daily edition of the Star has also been merged with that of the Times, which means that two papers have retired from business.

This is but another of the hundreds of instances, occurring throughout the country, showing the present "hard times" weekly publishers are having, especially those not having increased their rates.

Origin of Nickname "Sammies."

Washington, Sept. 6.—The use of the term "Sammies" to describe our troops is almost unknown in France, according to dispatches received from the United States marine in the overseas expedition of the "first to fight." How the term came into use is explained in this wise:

When the "first-to-fight" contingent steamed into port the people on the wharf shouted "Vivent les amis!" pronounced "Veev lays ahmee!" What this means is "Long live the (our) friends," but "les amis" may sound a good deal like "les Sammies," and the newspaper men so interpreted it.

Immediately the folks "back home" began calling our troops "Sammies," but the French have yet to acquire the habit.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Phillip H. Greenwood et al., to Edward F. H. Greenwood and wife, convey 111 Joseph perches, for \$25.

Joseph W. Witherow and wife to Harry M. Witherow, convey a lot of land, for \$5.

Harry M. Witherow to Joseph W. Witherow and wife, convey a lot of land, for \$5.

Reverdy N. Snader to Irvin M. Hahn, convey land, for \$5.

Chas. Nickols et al., to Ida Louisa Trott and husband, convey 1 acre, for \$60.

Luther T. Sharets and wife to William M. Mehring, convey 161 acres, for \$10,600.

William A. Hood and wife to David R. Roop, convey 1 acre, for \$4,750.

Maryland Milling and Supply Co. to Wm. L. Moore and wife, convey 250 acres, for \$12,500.

Drafted Men Are Given More Time.

The first 5 per cent. of the men drafted for the National Army, who were to have been sent to Camp Meade, near Annapolis, last Wednesday, will not report until Sept. 19. A special order to this effect was issued from the War Department in Washington, last Saturday afternoon. It was announced that the camp will not be sufficiently ready for the men until the latter date.

The pay of the men will start on Sept. 5, however, according to an announcement of Adjutant-General Henry M. Warfield, Saturday night. Inasmuch as the men have notified their employers and, therefore, will give up their employment before Sept. 5, it is thought only fair that they should receive government pay, beginning with the original draft date.

Though nothing was said in the order, it is expected that 45 per cent. of the first quota will now be called on Sept. 19, instead of only 5 per cent. on Sept. 5, and 40 per cent. on Sept. 19. It is said that by taking the first 45 per cent. on Sept. 19, the camp will get off to a more effective and business-like start.

The original 5 per cent. of other exemption boards throughout the country, left for their camps last Wednesday, Sept. 5, as the orders from the War Department on Saturday, pertained only to the drafted men who are to train at Camp Meade.

Several letters have been written by President Wilson to members of Congress indorsing the view that it would be a fine thing if Congress were to finish its work in the near future and return to their districts to shed "full light" on the war and its objects.

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 7th. pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th., 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."

The government has fixed the price on paper for its own use in printing daily bulletins, at 2½c a pound. Country publishers, however, will likely continue paying about twice that much.

The question is being asked—Where will Germany go to borrow money, after the war is over? The greater question is, it seems to us—What country will then have any money left, to lend?

Who works, and who does not? is a very indefinite proposition, when left to individual judgment. Some people work when they are losing money all the time, so why should not a man be working who is making money without working?

We do not know whether the fixing of a "wheat" price is right, or not; nor do we pretend to say that the price fixed is an all-around fair one. Perhaps there could have been no such result as fixing a satisfactory, to all, price, on this or any other commodity. We are not now, as a people, in a condition of mind to settle on amicable agreements of any kind, and it may be many a long day before we will be in that condition.

The "Greater Baltimore" Tangle.

The big issue—or at least a made-big one—that will come before the next legislature—which means in the campaign of November—will be the "Greater Baltimore" proposition, or the extension of the city limits, so as to take in a lot of area and population. Baltimore City has two interests in the proposition; to boost itself up in the list of large cities, and to increase its basis of taxable property. It may also have a third interest—though it is disavowed—to secure greater political power in the state.

Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, that would surrender up the area, population and taxable basis, of course would lose what the city would gain. The counties might also lose some political power, through a smaller representation in the legislature, but we are not sure how that figures out.

The city wants the legislature to put the enabling act—bringing about the extended limits—through, without a referendum to the people of the two counties, while the latter oppose any such proposition, as well as the whole business in any form, and the political leaders of both divisions are wire-pulling and arguing all they know how, for their respective sides.

The first great contest will be over the party platforms—for or against, annexation—and here too there will be some careful weighing of how far to go, and which will pay best, politically considered; and in this is involved, of course, the future political change in complexion, if any, in the divisions, as a fixed fact for the future.

As all of the territory involved is Democratic, perhaps the chief matter of political moment would be between the State, and the City, Democratic organizations, which do not seem to be in very sweet harmony, their exact differences being too much involved for our comprehension.

Ordinarily, it seems queer that Garrett and Wicomico counties, for instance, should be interested in the squabble, or why even Carroll should meddle in the mess; but it seems that

this particular "local issue" is to be made state wide, and this is just what Baltimore has been objecting to, all along, when considering the liquor question. It does not want the counties to vote the city "dry," but it does want them to vote the city "bigger," so, if the said counties can properly do the one, why not do both, at the same sitting?

We admit that the Record is not yet on clear ground as to what ought to be done. In a measure, we have an interest in Baltimore's expansion, thereby shoving some of the presumptuous western 'burgs down a notch or two in population; but the whole question is so like a devil fish, that we do not know which end is the safest to take hold of, and we suspect that this is about the fix that a good many others find themselves in, who want to be sure of helping to do the right thing.

Misrepresenting the Red Cross.

Every now and then we hear of disparaging opinions of the Red Cross Society, chiefly along the line that somebody is "making money" out of it, and that of the money contributed, only a "small portion" reaches the objects of the organization. These reports are based on ignorance of the facts, or perhaps in some cases are used as a flimsy sort of excuse for not contributing.

To the best of our knowledge, there has never been the slightest real foundation for any charge of extravagance, or misappropriation of funds, by this great organization in its handling of millions of dollars. Most of those who work for it, and with it, do so free of charge; and the work that is paid for, is paid to those in close sympathy with the work, and without a shadow of graft. The fact is, considering the world-wide operations of the Society, there is no other organization in the whole world so economically managed, nor so nearly representing a work of love for suffering humanity.

We would therefore appeal to those who do not want to give anything to it, to at least stop "knocking" it. That evil reports, that are merely "they say," be treated as beneath notice, except to deny and condemn. That all people may realize the enormity of the sin of lying about one of God's greatest agencies for Good Samaritanism—remember the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

The Potato Comes Back.

The huge potato crop which the Federal forecast indicates will be produced in the United States this year means that this important food staple will be cheaper, and makes it possible, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for American families that had to cut down on potato consumption because of high prices to restore the tuber to a prominent place on their bill of fare.

The department forecast, based on reliable estimates from all parts of the country, places the total potato yield at more than 467 million bushels as compared with 285 million in 1916 and 360 million in 1915. Potatoes of the current season are already in the market in large quantities and, since the early harvested tubers can not be kept easily, should be eaten more abundantly now if spoilage is to be avoided.

Next to the breadstuffs potatoes are the most important food crop of the western nations, the department points out. They are all the more important now that the world's wheat supply is short, since they furnish starch, the principal food element contributed by bread, and so may be substituted in part for bread.

It is no hardship to Americans, says the department, to eat freely of potatoes; rather, it has been a hardship to them during the past half year to forego somewhat the use of this common food.—Dep't Agriculture.

Is America Lukewarm?

Immediately upon the declaration of war with Germany the gloom-makers in this country got busy manufacturing dismal uncertainties as to the part America would be able to play in the war. Could democratic America ever organize efficiently enough to beat autocratic Germany? Could the vast half-assimilated foreign population ever be mobilized into one loyal army? Would the American people, educated for years in peace principles, ever do more than acquiesce half-heartedly on their part in the bitterest war in history?

We still hear that the great bulk of American citizens are apathetic, that they are not yet awake to a full realization of what this war means. It is true that they are quiet; they ought to be. For three years they have been reading descriptions, pitilessly detailed, of the waste and pain the war has been creating in Europe.

They are going into the war, not as a three months' holiday from the regular business of life, but realizing to the full the grimness of the job before them. And so the response has been a quiet one, but so businesslike and determined as not to leave a shred of doubt as to what they mean to do.

The response in men and money has been immensely convincing. Without any splurge or fuss, 182,000 volunteers have enlisted in the regular army; 137,000 men have been added to the navy; the Marine Corps has been raised to its full authorized strength of 30,000 men; the National Guard with 300,000 men was quietly drafted into federal service in August. Altogether over 800,000 men were under arms before the draft became operative; that has added 687,000 more, making a total of 1,500,000 men under orders September 5th. All this in spite of our enormous alien population and our anti-militaristic education. We have over-subscribed a two-billion-dollar war loan and have given a hundred million to the Red Cross.

If this is apathy, what would the American people do if they once got interested?—Farm and Fireside.

Answering the last query, briefly, we will say that if this had been a war of invasion by Germany, or a war growing out of a naval attack on our coasts, or an attack on any of our possessions away from home, there would have been no need of a draft, nor of pleading for volunteers, but there would have been two or three times as many "interested" and volunteering for the defense of our country as have been enumerated above. Germany has very wisely refrained from attacking us, for our "getting interested" is not what Germany wants. Considering all circumstances, this country has responded well, but it is far from enthusiastic interest in the war.

Nine-Dollars-a-Barrel Flour.

President Wilson's proclamation accompanying the report of the Garfield Fair Wheat Price-Fixing Commission ratifies the basic price of \$2.20 for wheat of first grade delivered in Chicago. The President expresses the hope and expectation that this step will keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat during the present crop year "and, in consequence, the prices of flour and bread also." The schedule of prices for all grades and kinds of wheat and for delivery in other cities is in consonance with the basic price at Chicago. It means nine-dollars-a-barrel flour and five-cent bread as compared with the high speculative prices for the staff of life which the public has had to pay. The proclamation follows hard on the heels of the prices fixed for anthracite and bituminous coal. Steel, copper and petroleum may be dealt with in like manner in the future.

In Germany, Great Britain and her allied countries the Government has gone further than this in the control of staple commodities. They have commandeered the coal mines, the shipmaking plants are under government management and food of all kinds is purchased and doled out by government edict. As the war goes on that kind of control may come in this country. The demand for the goods of fundamental importance is so overwhelming that it constitutes in itself a kind of monopoly that requires price-fixing and governmental management. Wherever monopoly threatens, that is the only way.

But while everybody admits that iron and steel, coal and wheat, which contribute so powerfully to the war needs of the United States and her European allies, should be controlled with respect to prices and production, it may well be considered whether the same rule should apply in the case of necessities produced by free competition. For such necessities, too, the demand is abnormal. It forces prices upward. That has the double effect of stimulating production to the maximum, while it puts the strongest compulsion on the consumer to economize. Thus waste is eliminated by the ordinary operation of supply and demand, while the high profits effect a better articulation of the industry. And that, in turn, paves the way for lower prices.

Nothing gets low prices so quickly as high prices, is the dictum of a very authoritative financial expert. A high price gears up all the existing machinery of production; it creates new machinery; it draws more liberally and more skillfully upon resources; it results in a more bountiful output. With the consequent saving of large-scale production and the actual satisfaction of demand prices tend to become permanently lower and better and more broadly based.

The price-fixing for the crops has brought a millennium to the farms. With high profits the worth and the dignity of agriculture has come into recognition. For years the nation has cut away its chief means of subsistence by deserting its farms. They will not again be deserted. On the other hand, the great manufacturing industries have been recreated during the era of high prices. Where profits under this regime become abnormal, the remedy is not that of the arbitrary fixing of lower prices, but a careful resort to excess profits taxation. That, with due allowances for needed extensions of the industries, will aid a prosperous nation in its support of the war.—Phila. Ledger.

How the Money is Spent.

Subscribers to the recent \$2,000,000 issue of liberty bonds and intending subscribers to the second liberty loan are interested in knowing just how the money obtained is used. A large amount of money is necessary to maintain the Navy, which has been called upon to defend our coast and our commerce from attack.

To put the Navy on a war basis, every ship in reserve had to be fully manned and commissioned. Many auxiliary vessels also had to be added.

On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men; now there are more than 136,000. In addition, we have enlisted more than 35,000 reserves and there are 10,000 National Naval Volunteers in service.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer and submarine chaser that the shipyards of the country can build, and new records are expected in construction. All this is in addition to the 32,000-ton battleships; the five battle cruisers of 35,000 tons each, the largest and swiftest war vessels ever built; the six scout cruisers and many auxiliary craft for which we have made contracts. These will be built as early as possible, but the right of way in construction is being given to destroyers and small craft.

Since the day war was declared the Navy has patrolled our own coasts. For coast defenses scores of vessels have been secured—yachts, fishing vessels, fast motor boats, and other minor craft, and others are being added to this force as rapidly as possible.

The Navy has sent to France a corps of aviators, who arrived on June 8, the first contingent of the regular armed forces of the United States to land on French soil. The Aeronautic Corps has been greatly enlarged, aviation bases established along the coast, and officers and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigible balloons, and other types of aircraft. An additional appropriation of \$45,000,000 has been asked for aviation.

About \$80,000,000 is involved in the entire building program in our navy yards, training stations, submarine and aviation bases, the big storage warehouses we are building for munitions and supplies, the new shops, foundries, shipyards, the huge dry-docks, and the various structures under way or provided for.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled in enlisted strength since the war began. On April 6th there were in the corps 426 commissioned officers and 13,266 enlisted men. It now has more than 28,000 enlisted men, only 1,479 recruits being required to bring it up to its full authorized enlisted strength of 30,000. A force of marines has been landed in France for service under Gen. Pershing, and the entire corps is eager for action.—U. S. Gov't Bulletin.

Experience the Best Teacher.

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.

Advertisement

America's Cause for War.

"The new German policy swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle."

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people can not be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Remember that the question is not whether you personally may feel that you can afford to waste food; the point is that the Nation can not afford to have any food wasted by anybody.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Line of Merchandise to Suit the Season's Demands

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

DRESS GOODS

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

LADIES' WAISTS

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

OXFORDS AND PUMPS

For Men, Women and Children

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

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

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

STRAW HATS FOR MEN

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

CLOTHING FOR MEN

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

TAYLOR-MADE CLOTHES

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

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

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

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

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

Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, and its Storehouse of Experience and Progress is yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.
Resources Over \$900,000.00.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Marble and Granite Works,

200 ARTISTIC MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SELECT FROM

Yard Electrically equipped with lights. Work displayed to full advantage at night as well as day.

Work Delivered Anywhere by Auto Truck

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DO IT NOW It Will Pay You

Send us the price of a year's subscription if you are in arrears.

We Need the Money

to become a regular advertiser in

= This Paper =

Making the Farm Pay

KEEP PIGS GROWING.

Animals on Pasture Need Grain Ration to Secure Good Results.

Keep the spring pigs growing all through the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle and vital organs and to lay on fat. Plenty of pasture, some grain, exercise and good sanitary quarters are all necessary if the spring pig is to be thrifty and profitable, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasturage. They should be kept on pasture as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasturage alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement. The amount of grain or other concentrated feed



PIGS ON PASTURE.

used would depend on how much pasturage is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self feeding method makes for cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is limited the hand feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening pigs take greater advantage of the pasture and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack on a rubbing post or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture: Copperas, two pounds; sulphur, four pounds; slaked lime, four pounds; salt, eight pounds; wood ashes, one bushel; fine charcoal, one bushel.

WORMS IN CABBAGE.

Spraying the Best Means of Controlling Destructive Pests.

Cabbage worms, the most destructive insect enemy of cabbage, cauliflower and related crops, continue their havoc until the crop is harvested, says the American Agriculturist. Spraying with a pound paris green in fifty gallons water or four pounds arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of water with two pounds dissolved soap as a spreader and sticker will kill the worms. This is used whenever the worms are numerous up to the time the heads are half formed.

After heading begins one part pyrethrum to four parts fine lime or flour is preferable. This may be dusted over infested plants once a week when the leaves are wet with dew or rain. A fine material like road dust, lime or flour stops up the breathing pores of cabbage worms. Often it is used alone as a means of control.

Spray the Apple Trees.

Spraying apple trees with arsenate of lead from July 15 to Aug. 15, depending on the locality, will prevent wormy apples caused by the second brood of codling moth. Three pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or half as much powder) in fifty gallons of water will destroy the insects. Codling worms enter the fruit through the openings made in the side. It is important that each apple be covered with spray material to kill the insect when it starts on its first meal.

Care of Milk.

Never leave the milk in the stable longer than necessary. It should be removed to the milkhouse and run through the separator at once. The cream and the skim milk must be used immediately for feeding calves, pigs or chickens should be placed in the cooler.

SILLO ADVANTAGES.

- Silage furnishes an almost sure feed supply.
- The silo provides a means of keeping over for summer use feed of high quality.
- Three and seven-tenths acres of corn put into the silo furnishes as much feed as 5.3 acres of similar corn cut and shocked.
- A corn crop of thirty-five bushels to the acre will give about seven tons of silage to the acre, with a gain of \$11 an acre over husking from the standing stalks.
- The silo increases the live stock carrying capacity of the farm.
- It provides storage for the whole corn plant when it is at its highest feeding value and in handy form for both winter and summer feeding.
- Silage stimulates and improves digestion during the dry feeding period and keeps cattle thrifty and fresh.

SAVE HEIFER CALVES.

Every Prospective Milk Producer Should Be Raised.

Without any possible doubt there is a shortage of milk and butter in this country as well as in the world beyond our sight. For a good many years things have been drifting that way, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. Some men with what almost now seems like prophetic vision have been saying that if the farmers did not keep up their growth of heifer calves the time would soon come when there would be a dearth of all kinds of dairy products. Those who did not possess this instinct of looking into the world with a wide vision laughed and did nothing about it. Now that time which was foretold has come. It was hastened by the war, but it would have come just as surely if there never had been this trouble.

Now what? Well, now we must begin to do what we ought to have done several years ago—that is raise more heifer calves. According to the latest statistics published by the United States government, there are in this country 61,441,000 milk cows and other cattle on the farms of this country. Suppose we cut this in two and say that if one-half of the cows in the United States were given a chance to grow a heifer calf this present year it would give us about 30,000,000 more cows, provided these calves came to maturity. What a change that would work in the dairy industry of this country!

To state it in another way, suppose we recall that there are at the present time in this country 6,000,000 farms or somewhat more. Many of these might well grow a number of heifer calves this coming year. But putting the matter conservatively, it is not too much to say that an average of one calf more might be raised on these farms, which would aggregate 6,000,000 more cows on our farms in a very short space of time.

Now, on our farm we are trying to do this. For a good many years we have tried to raise every likely heifer calf dropped in our stables. Our only sorrow has been that some years the heifers have been so scarce. But we have gone on doing the best we could, and now we are putting a little extra effort on the heifer calves. We want to grow our one more calf. Compared with a great many, our dairy is a small one. Last year we grew six choice calves. They were certainly beauties. If every dairyman in a small way would make it his business to get that one more heifer calf he would be a benefactor and help to decide the question of feeding the world just as effectively as in any other way. A good, well bred cow is a means of making the world better and happier. Here, as in so many other instances, a little lift is a big help.

Clean Up the Farm.

Proper cleaning of the farm would largely eliminate sickness of stock, says the Farm and Fireside. Many persons think their place is properly cleaned when in reality it has dozens of places in the lots and pastures which are harbors for parasites and disease germs. There is scarcely a vicinity, where hogs are grown to any extent, that has not some disease. The same drastic measures that are used with foot and mouth disease, glanders or any other fatal stock disease should be taken to free these vicinities from hog cholera danger.

Save the Alfalfa Leaves.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains. This fact is regarded as important by farmers who advocate that alfalfa may be cured so as to save the leaves. This means that the alfalfa must be raked into windrows before the leaves dry and fall off. Raking can be done two hours after cutting, thus saving the leaves and preserving the green color and desirable flavor.

Practice Clean Milking.

The person who does the milking should have clean hands. He should be healthy in every respect and should never be permitted to milk cows if he has been exposed to any contagious disease. Neither should he be allowed to work about the dairy in any capacity. The milker should always wash his hands before milking.

Two Feeds Daily.

Two feedings a day are sufficient for the cow. Her large capacity will afford ample room.

CONTENTED!

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

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Strain every nerve to add to it. Don't be contented with a small account. Cut out every expense possible. Every dollar you bank here makes you that much richer—that much better off.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

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WE WANT YOU!

4% PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

WH DO YOU BUY SHOES?

Simply to get something to cover and beautify your feet.

We are showing the kinds of Shoes that not only have the style, but they are made of leather and will wear.

Our Ladies' Window shows some of this season's Newest Patterns and the prices are reasonable.

We make a specialty of School Shoes for Children, the kind that stand the bumps.

Our line of Work Shoes for Men are known to be the best yet, nothing but solid leather.

FALL HATS FOR MEN JUST IN.

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

Sacramento County, CALIFORNIA.

Wouldn't you like to see "how the land lays" that will produce wheat and alfalfa, oranges and lemons, raisins and rice, hops and walnuts, almonds and peaches, figs and prunes? Wouldn't it seem peculiar to see oranges ripening while you were doing your winter plowing, or a strawberry patch yielding fruit eleven months out of the year.

YOU CAN SEE THIS COUNTRY WITHOUT LEAVING HOME.

We have issued a beautifully illustrated booklet telling of Sacramento County and of the opportunities there for YOU. Send us ten cents for a copy of this booklet and a sample copy of SUNSET MAGAZINE—the one big National Magazine telling of the life and development of the West. Address,

SUNSET MAGAZINE SERVICE BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO.

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MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



DAIRY FEED

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

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

Write for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.

Seaboard Corn Mills

HOWARD STREET PIER,

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

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

VARIETY IN BELTS

Easy Matter for Home Sewer to Give Extra Touch to Frock.

This Feature of Summer Clothes May Range From Single Chain of Beads to Wide Band of Ribbon.

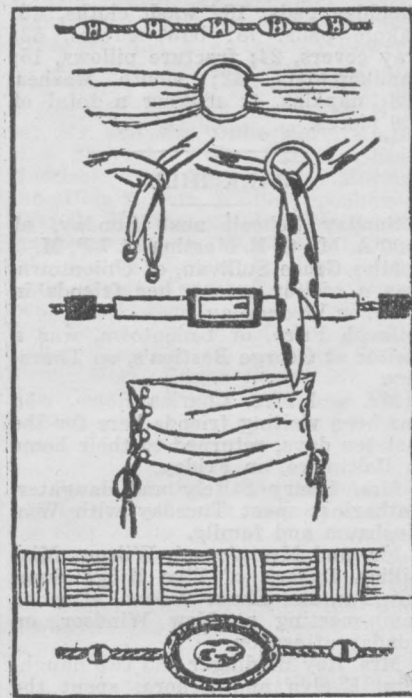
It is difficult to say whether the pocket or the belts give more character to this season's frocks. The truth of the matter is that they share equal honors. The variety of belts that are in favor should make it an easy matter for the home sewer to add that touch to her frock which makes it different from the next-door woman's frock.

The single chain of beads, which is considered smart and which savors of things Grecian, can be easily affected. As a rule, beads of one color are strung on a cord of a different color, and the two carry out the combination of colors used for the frock.

On coat suits one will find the use of the jade ring used to hold the belt which has been snipped in two, while on others a bone, leather or cloth buckle will be used as suggested in the sketch.

An unusual way to drape a cord or ribbon around the waist is to double it and slip the two ends through the loop which forms the other end.

Figured ribbon is employed very often to finish off the waistline. It may be of the polka-dot variety and



Belts of Many Kinds.

slipped through a colorful bone ring, or it may be dotted like the ribbon, which is slipped through embroidered loops and edged with fringe.

It is not unusual to find a composition belt, made of cord, beads, leather and a bone buckle.

A quaint idea to introduce on a frock of thin silk or of organdie is to puff the material and run velvet ribbon through it, either entirely or at regular intervals.

The vogue of soutache braid as a trimming suggests the weaving of a belt.

PROTECTING SILK AND SATIN

Certain Rules Should Be Followed If Materials Are to Give Satisfactory Service.

Silks and satins are being so largely used for the development of dresses, suits and coats that it is important to observe certain rules at the very beginning of their possession if these materials are to give satisfactory service.

For example, large pins or needles should never be used either in the fitting of the stitching of silk fabrics. They make permanent holes and, if extra large, break the threads, then the silk tears easily. Dressmakers should be cautioned against the use of such pins and needles.

Put new needles in the sewing machine before working on new silks. With old needles, even slightly blunted, the silk is certain to pucker and draw.

Be careful in plaiting or ruffling that the iron used is not too hot. An overheated iron will crack any silk.

EVEN SCARFS HAVE POCKETS

Women Have Become So Accustomed to These Useful Adjuncts That They Are Placed in Accessories.

Women have become so accustomed to pockets that it has been found necessary to incorporate those useful adjuncts even in accessories which heretofore have dispensed with them.

In particular the pocket addition is noticeable on the new scarfs of satin and tulle and likewise on those made of fur and designed with special reference to their summer requirements.

The linings of the new scarfs are of satin or of chiffon, sometimes shirred, plaited or gathered, and it is in the folds of these that the pocket is inserted. It is not a conspicuous feature, being only large enough to hold the handkerchief, the small purse or the vanity case.

Summer Felts Appear.

A wide mushroom sailor of white georgette has a facing of felt in old gold with the upper brim decorated about the edge in a square design of white tulle. A white spiked celluloid ornament with a seed pearl pendant trims the crown front.

SAVING TOMATO SEED ON THE FARM

College Park, Aug. 30.—It is the custom with tomato growers to buy their seed from the market. This has been done, but often times with considerable loss to the grower. The seed, of course, can be secured in this way at little cost, which no doubt, has appealed to the growers more than anything else; however, there is another consideration in this connection. The seed bought upon open market may have come, and often does come from plants that are more or less diseased. The plants may not only be diseased, but they are in many cases weak and unprolific. This is especially true of seed that is saved from the general run of tomatoes at the canning houses and hundreds of pounds of seed are saved every year by this method.

A much better way to secure good tomato seed is to save it from the best plants in the field. This can be done by marking the plants with a stake about the time they begin to ripen fruit and by gathering the fruit from the marked hills separately. This seed is squeezed out into a barrel or the whole fruit of the tomatoes themselves placed in the barrel and crushed, after which water is added to the contents, and allowed to stand for two or three days, or until fermentation takes place, at which time the pulp will rise and the seed will sink to the bottom. The water is then poured off, together with whatever pulp may be removed with the water, and a fresh supply of water added. After stirring the contents, allow it to settle and pour off again. This may be repeated until the seed is fairly clean, after which it is removed and spread out to dry in a place where birds and mice cannot feed upon it.

Some of the canners of the State are co-operating in this good work by paying either the usual price or within a few cents of the usual price for the seed tomatoes, and still allow the grower to take home with him the seed. This can be done very well where the canner puts up a pulp or a catsup.

Seed saved as suggested here will yield a very good income on the extra expense of saving it.

This is not a new theory, but a demonstrated fact, as many of the growers are now practicing it. This method of improving the crop has already been applied to other crops such as potatoes, in which case the seed is saved by the hill method, and seed corn saved in the field, and wheat in which the plant berry is selected from the most prolific strains, thus producing higher yielding strains and varieties.

BEEKEEPERS SHOULD REQUEEN THEIR COLONIES NOW.

College Park, Aug. 30.—The proper time to prepare for the season's honey crop is the fall before. If the preparation is left until next spring a considerable reduction in the crop of 1918 will result. Prepare now.

All beekeeping operations previous to the honey flow should have for their object the securing of the greatest possible number of bees ready for field work when the flow starts. A colony cannot be too strong in field bees at this time. However, the condition of the colonies previous to and during winter determines to a large extent their strength in the spring. Also, if they are weak in the spring it is almost impossible to increase their strength sufficiently to secure much honey from the early flows in Maryland. It is essential for best results that preparation be started this coming fall.

Successful wintering depends upon the quality and quantity of food, sufficient protection and room and young, vigorous bees. Colonies should be wintered in double bodies with 40-50 pounds of honey in the top body. They should also be in a sheltered place, and packed thoroughly to protect them from the cold. If these conditions exist a colony of young, vigorous bees will winter successfully, increase rapidly in the spring and be sufficiently strong to produce a maximum crop even from early flows.

Numerous and vigorous workers are the results of a young and vigorous queen. Usually a queen's best efforts are limited to the first two years of her life, consequently it is advisable to requeen consistently every two years where honey production is the main business. A young newly-mated queen will produce quantities of vigorous workers, a condition which is highly desirable in the fall when the older queens are so apt to check their brood rearing.

August is the most profitable time, therefore, to requeen. New queens may be purchased from some reliable dealer or raised in the home apiary. Care should be used in their introduction to avoid loss as it is a bit difficult to secure the acceptance of a new queen at this time of year. The beekeeper should acquaint himself with the best methods of queen rearing and introduction so that he may take every opportunity to produce a few queens every year thus cutting down the expense of buying from queen breeders.

Colonies headed by these young prolific queens will develop a great number of young bees late in the season capable of successfully withstanding the winter and living long enough in the spring to rapidly build up the colonies for the honey flow.

Come in

and pay that overdue subscription account.

Don't wait until the paper stops.

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Use Good Paper When You Write?

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

UNIONTOWN.

Mervin Powers and wife; Harry Fowler and wife, and Guy Billmyer were entertained at Jesse F. Billmyer's, on Sunday.

Cortland Hoy, of Philadelphia, has joined his family at Mrs. C. Hann's, for a ten-day's visit.

E. K. Fox, of Washington, was at Dr. J. J. Weaver's for the week-end. Andrew Gage and wife, and Miss Annie Rosenbower, of Baltimore, spent last week at Wesley Rodkey's. Bud Haines, who has been sick at his home in Baltimore, has returned to W. P. Englar's.

The Willing Workers' Aid Society of the Lutheran church, has donated \$25.00 to the Red Cross work.

Geo. Selby and wife were weekend visitors with relatives in Littlestown.

Mr. Dillon and family, and Miss Grace Rodkey, of Arlington, visited Wm. Rodkey's, on Sunday. Miss Grace remained for a longer visit.

Preston Coffman, of Westminster, spent several days with the family of C. Edgar Myers.

Miss Grace McAllister, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Guy Segafosse.

Misses Agathan and May Lanegan, of Washington, were guests at D. Myers Englar's, over Sunday.

Rev. Elderice, of W. M. College, preached in the M. P. Church, Sunday morning.

Rev. W. E. Saltzgeber officiated at four funerals, the past week.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle and daughter, Miriam, are spending the week at Pen-Mar.

Mrs. Charles Crumbacker and daughter, Dorothy, accompanied Mr. Crumbacker on his business trip, to Dorchester Co., last week.

Charles Smith and wife, Mrs. Arthur Smith and daughter, and Miss Ida Belle Beard, of Baltimore, have been visitors at Edw. Beard's, the past week.

James M. Shellman and wife, and Mrs. A. L. Brough, are in Westminster, for the week, attending the chautauqua.

KEYSVILLE.

Verl Forny and wife, of Frederick, are visiting the former's parents, A. N. Forny and wife.

Harry rum, wife and sons, of Howard County, spent Monday at Peter Baumgardner's.

Edward Knipple and wife returned home on Sunday, after a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Edward Thomas, of Biglerville, Pa.

R. A. Stonesifer is painting his new barn, which makes a great improvement to his farm.

Peter Wilhide and wife, and Clifford Smouse and wife, took a sight-seeing trip to Harper's Ferry, Va., on Sunday.

O. R. Koontz and wife, and Miss Margie Shorb, visited at Harvey Frock's, near Clear View, Sunday.

Thomas Fox and wife visited the latter's brother, Harry Fleagle, near Tom's Creek, Sunday.

Miss Elsie Baumgardner is spending the week at Waynesboro, Pa., and Maugansville, Md.

Charles Young, wife and son, John, Miss Agnes Kiser and Orestie Fox, spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

Lutheran Harvest Home service, this Sunday morning.

LINWOOD.

C. H. Englar and Jesse C. Shriner, of New York, spent Sunday with their mother and sisters.

Englar Gilbert and sister, Elsie, of Hagerstown, spent part of the week at Linwood Shade.

Mrs. Jesse Garner and Miss Emma Garner returned home, on Monday, from a two weeks' stay at Ocean Grove.

Joseph Englar and Prof. Charles Rabold autored to Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Mrs. O. A. Gilbert and two children, of Hagerstown, spent Tuesday at Linwood Shade.

Misses Harman, of Westminster, were weekend guests of Miss Helen Brandenburg.

Miss Flora Dorsey returned to her school in Baltimore, on Monday.

Farmers are threshing their seed wheat, preferring to wait until later for the entire crop. Mr. Brandenburg threshed, on Monday, 900 bu.; only a part of his crop.

Miss Harper, of Baltimore, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Louis Messinger.

Elder Abe Snader and daughter, of New Windsor; Mrs. Irene Arthur, of Philadelphia; Paul Myers, of California, and Clayton Snader, of Chicago, were recent callers at Linwood Shade.

EMMITSBURG.

Miss Ella Shriver, who has been to the hospital for two months, is slowly improving.

Rev. L. B. Hensley and family has returned to their home, after a visit to Beverly, W. V., for a month.

Mrs. R. M. Morse, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Helman.

The following persons, within a week, have been taken to the hospital: Mrs. Harbaugh, James B. Elder, Lewis Mentzer and Sheridan Biggs.

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

MIDDLEBURG.

The church ground is being improved with a concrete walk, leading from the church door to the road and to the cemetery gate.

Miss Mary Six spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Biddinger, of Ladiesburg, and Willie Flickinger, spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

Rebecca Bowman, of Mt. Washington, spent Sunday at home.

Harry Linn, of the 4th. Reg't., spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgoon, and son, of Philadelphia, are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. H. G. Mathias.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Langan, of College Point, L. I., is visiting Mrs. Langan's mother, Mrs. Mollie Griffin.

Carrie Bowman has returned home from Frederick.

Mrs. W. W. Walden and mother, Mrs. James, have returned to Baltimore.

There will be woods meeting on Sunday, Aug. 9th, following the picnic. Rev. B. F. Clarkson and Rev. Miller will be speakers at the picnic.

John Rentzel met with an accident which might have resulted seriously. While at work for the P. R. R. section, when striking a piece of steel, a piece broke off, striking him and severed a large artery in the fore arm, but he is doing as well as can be expected.

Orvil Stottlemeyer is very much indisposed.

The Red Cross had its first meeting the 27th of July, meeting weekly during August. The following work has been accomplished: Shoulder wraps, 18; bed socks, 27; eye bandages, 36; knitted wipes, 12; elbow rests, 30; shoulder pads, 18; wash cloths, 45; oakum pads, 78; bowl covers, 52; tray covers, 24; fracture pillows, 15; handkerchiefs, 12; mouth washes, 228; napkins, 6; making a total of 600 pieces.

BARK HILL.

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

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowe, who has been visiting friends here for the last ten days, returned to their home in Baltimore, on Friday.

Mrs. Henry Stitley and daughter, Catharine, spent Tuesday with Wm. Nusbaur and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson; Miss Lillian Dysert, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., and Elmer Wilson, attended camp-meeting at New Windsor, on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Roy Biddinger and two daughters, Evelyn and Lenora, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Biddinger, of Walkersville.

The following named persons have been visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson's: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson and daughter, Catharine, of Landisville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Saunders, of Samuel Craft, of Canton, O.; Rev. S. B. Craft and wife, of Carrollton; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wilson and Guy Blackstone, of Frederick; Mrs. Roy Biddinger and daughters, Evelyn and Lenora, of Phoenixville, Pa.; Miss Lillian Dysert, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.; Serg't Harrison Wyatt, of Gettysburg, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, and daughter, Doris, of Hagerstown, Md.

Our town was well represented at Pen-Mar, on Everybody's-day. The following named persons went on the excursion: Miss Hilda Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boston, Wm. Boston, Mrs. Edw. Yingling, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bowers, Miss Pauline Leekins, John Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Weller, John Yingling, Raymond Yingling, Milton Catzendafner, Thornton Yingling, Earle Harris, Mrs. Daniel Leekins, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Garver, Mrs. Harry Fowler, and Mrs. Fannie Michaels.

William Keefe, an esteemed citizen of our town, has been on the sick list for the last week. Dr. Watt, of Union Bridge, is the attending physician.

Raymond T. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town, over Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, through indisposition, has been confined to her room for the last five days.

Grant Shoemaker, of Waynesboro, Pa., was a visitor in town, among his friends, over Sunday. He was formerly resident of this place.

Miss Hilda Rowe, accompanied by friends from Union Bridge, autored to Westminster, on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde, of Spring Mills, were visitors at Nathan Rowe's, over Sunday.

Communion services were held in the Church of God, at Bethel, on Sunday night, of which church Rev. W. G. Stine is pastor.

UNION MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Myers, R. N. Koontz, and Mrs. Bernard Ecker, attended the funeral of Mrs. Miss Sara Koontz, daughter of Rev. J. P. Koontz, in York, Pa., last Monday.

Mrs. Clinton Smith and two sons, Charles and Ralph, of Baltimore, are visiting her parents, Joshua Brown and family.

Mrs. Chas. O. Bowers and children are spending two weeks with Mrs. Susan Bish.

Edward Yingling and son, William, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday with home folks.

Raymond Leister and family, of Marker's Mill, spent last Sunday with R. N. Koontz and family.

What might have been a serious accident was quickly averted on Wednesday, when Joseph Stonesifer, an employee of the B. F. Shriver canning factory, was caught in a belt that he was adjusting, whirling him around a shaft about 18 feet above the floor.

A fellow-employee quickly threw the machine out of gear, which was the only means of saving the boy's life. He was fortunate in being only slightly bruised, but very much frightened.

PINEY CREEK.

Mrs. Samuel Baltzley, of Orrtanna, was visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Rinehart and family.

Misses Catherine Sauerwein and Mary Hilbert, and Edgar Sauerwein spent Sunday with Wm. Ecker and family at Kump.

Miss Helen Ecker, of Kump; Miss Mary Hilbert, of Bethel; Miss Marie Rinehart, of this place, and Oscar Sentz and Clarence Ohler, of Taneytown, spent an evening with Miss Catherine Sauerwein.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rinehart and daughters, Marie and Helen, and son Robert, Roy Hurst and Mrs. Paul Rinehart and daughter, Olive, motored to Orrtanna, on Sunday; the trip was made in the former's auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and daughter, Esther, spent Sunday at Bloom, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Barnes.

TYRONE.

Jacob Rodkey spent several days with his sister, Mrs. Ella Fells, and other friends, at Harrisburg.

There has been quite a number of funerals at Baust church, recently. Lewis Myers, of Uniontown, Aug. 26; Mrs. Edward Carbaugh, of Mayberry, Sept. 2; Chas. Calvin, infant son of Walter Marker and wife, Sept. 3, and Wm. Formwalt, of near Tyrone, Sept. 5.

Samuel Kauffman and wife, Mrs. Howard Rodkey and daughters, Ruthanna and Alice, spent Sunday with Ira Rodkey and family.

Mrs. Chas. Senft and daughters, Helen, Hilda and Charlotte, of Baltimore, spent from Thursday until Sunday with Mrs. Margaret Fritz.

Mrs. Lewis Myers and daughter, Carrie, spent Sunday with Sterling Zimmerman and family.

Great Faith in Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three does he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

Advertisement

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kohr and their son, Bruce, of Hanover, spent Sunday and Monday at Mr. Morelock's; also their son, Walter M. and wife, and their two girls, Elizabeth and Catherine. Mrs. Morelock's brother, Elmer W. Fleagle, of Philadelphia, and their nephew, Ralph Davidson, of Philadelphia, and a friend, Walter Bardiger, of Philadelphia, are spending a week at Mr. Morelock's and other relatives.

Mrs. Edward Winter and her aunt, Merlancia Jane Fleagle, of Philadelphia, arrived on Tuesday, at the same place. Merlancia Jane is a daughter of the late Daniel Fleagle, of Copperville. She has not been back home for 28 years, and looked forward to this visit for some time past, and we hope she will enjoy the two weeks, so that she will not make it so long before she comes again.

People Speak Well of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good.

Advertisement

CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran.—Calvary Church, Woodbine: Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Harvest Home Service, 10:30 A. M.

Messiah Church: Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Preaching Service, 7:30 P. M. G. W. Baughman, Pastor.

United Brethren, Taneytown.—Bible School, 9:00 A. M.; Worship, 10 A. M. Prof. R. G. Mowry, of Quincy, Pa., will speak on Orphanage and Home. Official meeting.

Harney—Bible School, 9 A. M. Prof. Mowry will give an illustrated lecture on Orphanage and Home.

Presbyterian.—A warm welcome. Piney Creek—9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., Worship. Theme: "Bearing Much Fruit." A Harvest Home Service, Offering for Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

Town—9 A. M., Bible School; 7 P. M., C. E. Meeting; 8 P. M., Worship. Theme: "The Unfailing Harvest."

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Harvest Home Service at 10 A. M.; Sunday School at 9. Evening Service at 7:30 P. M. Willing Workers, Friday evening, Sept. 7, at the home of Mrs. Chas. Boyd.

Union Bridge Charge.—Communion at Uniontown, at 10 A. M. Preaching at Baust, at 2:30 P. M. Communion at Mt. Union on the 16th, and at Baust on the 23rd, at morning service.

W. E. Saltzgeber, Pastor.

Union Bridge Charge, Reformed Church.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Divine Worship.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg, 2 P. M., Divine Worship.

Frizzellburg Chapel—7:30 P. M., Worship.

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

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Need of Religious Training for Children." At the evening service, at 7:30 o'clock, he will speak on "The Element of Song in Christian Expression."

MORE MILEAGE

DEFIANCE TO BIRD ROADS

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Bring in your old tires and tubes and we will make you a cash allowance for them, to get you to use Defiance Tires.

On new tires and tubes, at Regular Prices, we allow you from \$1.67 to \$2.44 on any old tire, any make, any condition, and from 40c to 53c on old tubes.

Sale Lasts Until September 15th.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

MARRIED.

HARNER—HARNER.

(For the Record.)

A very attractive wedding took place, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Harner, of near Emmitsburg, when their daughter, Stella G., became the bride of Luther R. Harner, son of Mr. Charles E. Harner, of Harney.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. Stockslager, pastor of both bride and groom. The house was tastefully decorated with vines, golden rods, and ferns, the color scheme being yellow and green. Miss Ruth Eyer, of Littlestown, rendered Lohengrin's wedding march as the bride party entered the parlor under a beautiful arch. Before the ceremony, Miss Virginia Myers, of Gettysburg, sang "Perfect Day."

The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of white silk, trimmed with lace, richly beaded with crystals and pearls, and wore bride roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaid, Miss Zona Smith, wore cream color, draped with net and lace. The groom and his best man, John H. Harner, brother of the bride, wore blue suits. Little Ellis and Anna Martin, niece and nephew of the bride, led the procession as flower children, each carrying baskets of white clematis.

After a reception was served, Mr. and Mrs. Harner left on a tour to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, consisting of furniture, silver ware, aluminum, china and cash. The bride's traveling suit was green, with large white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Harner are both well known, and have a host of warm friends.

HARNER—SMITH

A very beautiful wedding took place at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Smith, Bridgeport, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, when their daughter, Miss Zona Pauline, became the bride of Mr. John H. Harner. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. P. T. Stockslager under a beautiful arch of evergreen and flowers, and was witnessed by more than one hundred friends of this happy couple. The attendants of the bride and groom were Mr. and Mrs. Luther Harner.

The bride was beautifully attired in white silk trimmed with tulle lace and pearls and beads. The groom wore the conventional black, and white tie. Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at which refreshments, abundantly supplied, were served. This happy couple was the recipient of many costly and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harner are off on their honeymoon to Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The wedding march, and "O Promise Me," was played by Miss Anna Galt, of Taneytown.

NEW MIDWAY.

Mrs. Robert Cleveland and daughter, Bessie, and Miss Margaret Clark, of Westfield, Pa., have returned home, after spending two weeks with David Clark.

Miss Mary Renner is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. John Renner. The festival held here on Saturday evening, met with a fair success.

Misses Abbie and Helen Cobelani, of Cumberland, Md., spent Wednesday with Misses Addie Ruth, and Mary Dutrow.

Mrs. Elmer Van Fossen and son, Wilbur, are spending some time with Mrs. Anos Eyer and family.

Charles Sager, of Washington, D. C., is spending some time with Horace Radcliff and wife.

Miss Jessie Colliflower, of Frederick, spent a few days with friends here.

FRIZZELLBURG.

Sabbath School here, Sunday, at 10 a. m.; divine services at night by Rev. Paul D. Yoder. A large attendance is expected.

Charles Calvin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marker, died Friday, Aug. 31, aged 13 months and 19 days. Its illness was very brief and its death was quite a shock to the family and neighbors. He was a bright little lad and the loss has caused a feeling of sorrow and deep regret. Shadows of gloom now hang over the home where once happiness and joy prevailed. "The Lord giveth and taketh. Not our will but God's will be done." The funeral services were held on Monday morning, conducted by Rev. Saltzgeber, at Baust church. Interment

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AND LET US PUT THEM IN GOOD ORDER,
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The Novelty Pipeless Furnace.
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See me for prices and estimates, and I will guarantee to give you the best of service.
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(Successor to O. T. Shoemaker.)
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PRIVATE SALE
of Valuable
TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

The Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St. This is a very desirable place for anyone wanting to go into business, or for a home.
This is a large Two-story Slate Roof Dwelling containing a Store Room and 8 other rooms. Water in kitchen and on back porch. A good Stable 2 Chicken Houses and Hog Pen. This property is in good condition, and can easily be made for two families.
Possession will be given April 1st, 1918.
SAMUEL S. CROUSE.
7-3-tf

PUBLIC SALE

I will sell at my place in Taneytown, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property:
TWO GOOD WAGONS,
1 a 2-horse Wagon, nearly new, the other a 1-horse Wagon, in good order; 2 old Spring Wagons, 1 Two-seated Carriage, 2 old Buggies, 1 Cook-range Stove, 3 Single Cot Beds, Lot Single Trees, lot of Harness, of all kinds; lot of screw bolts, Binder Tongue, and many other articles not named.
CHARLES SOMMER.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 8-31-2t

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 be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 17th day of August, 1917.
WILLIAM F. COVER,
Executor. 8-17-5t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
GENERALLY,
In Regard to the Public Roads

The attention of the Public is hereby called to the fact that it is against the law to obstruct the Public Roads, or the gutters along side of them, in any manner whatsoever, and especial warning is hereby given not to throw any weeds, briars or refuse of any kind upon said Public Roads, or the gutters along side of them, under penalty of the Law.
By Order of the County Commissioners of Carroll County,
JACOB N. DEHOFF, President.
MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk. 8-31-4t

NOTICE TO OWNERS
of Traction Engines and other
Heavy Vehicles

Owners of Traction Engines and other vehicles hauling unusually heavy loads, are hereby notified that they cross any large or small bridge on the Public County Roads of Carroll County, at their own risk, and will be held liable for any damage done to said bridges.
By Order of the County Commissioners of Carroll County,
JACOB N. DEHOFF, President.
MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk. 8-31-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of
MARK R. SNIDER,
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 5th day of April, 1918; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 7th day of September, 1917.
MARGARET E. SNIDER,
Administratrix. 8-7-5t

The Johns Hopkins University
BALTIMORE, MD.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses.

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, September 17-20, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M., each day.
Applications for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 21, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Caroline and Somerset Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-1918, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

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

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

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. 8-24-4t

DR. FAHRNEY,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.
Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Biliousness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder, Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption, Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gallstones, Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Rindown Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach Trouble, Tuberculosis, Consultation Free. 6-27-y

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—
2 LOTS OF LAND

in Taneytown, Md. the one Lot Improved with a VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE, formerly owned by Ellen Galt, now deceased.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County in No. 5002 Equity, wherein Robert G. Galt, et al., are defendants, the undersigned Trustees will offer at Public Sale, on the premises on **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1917,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate of which Ellen Galt died, seized and possessed.

(1) All that lot of land situated in Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., fronting 54 feet more or less, on the east side of Baltimore Street, running back 180 feet to a Public Alley and improved with a valuable TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with other improvements. This property is situated on Baltimore Street, between the Railroad and Square, and formerly occupied by Ellen Galt, now deceased.

(2) All that unimproved Lot of Land containing 10.25 ac. ft. more or less, fronting on Middle Street, in Taneytown, adjoining the dwelling house of John J. Reid, and situated on the rear of the first parcel. Both parcels of land being the same lots described in a deed from James C. Galt to Ellen Galt, et al., dated January 16th, 1879, and recorded among the land records of Carroll County in Liber F. T. S. No. 51, Folio 11.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash upon the day of sale or on the ratification by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments of less and two years from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by notes of the purchaser with approved security.

IVAN L. HOFF,
EDWARD O. WEANT,
Trustees.
IVAN L. HOFF, Attorney. 8-31-4t

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly until December 25th, for 25c cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.

Angell, Harry F. Hess, Norman
Conover, Martin Hahn, Newton J.
Crebs, Elmer Mehning, Alexina
Clabagh, Mrs. H. M. Moser, Charles
Devilbiss, Jno. M. Null, Elmer
Diehl Brothers Ohler, Albert J.
Dutterer, Eli M. Reaver, Stanley C.
Humbert, David M. Teeter, J. S.

JOHN R. HARE
Clock and Watch
Specialist.

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-1y

SILVER RUN.

The canning factories are rushed with corn. Tomatoes seem to be very plentiful.

Wm. E. Copenhagen, of Baltimore, spent Sunday and Labor Day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Copenhagen.

Henry Koontz, Miss Carrie Koontz, Mrs. Effie Sharp, spent Sunday with Oliver Koontz and family, at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ishler, of Elizabethtown, Pa., are spending some time with Mrs. Ishler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Groff, of this place.

Mrs. Herbert Bechtel and daughter, Mary, of Hanover, Pa., spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Geeting.

Rev. Clintz, of Gettysburg, filled the pulpit in St. Mary's Lutheran Church, Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Warehime, spent the week-end with Mr. Warehime's mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Warehime, of Avondale.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bemiller, motored to Taneytown, Sunday, and spent the day there.

Miss Grace Hull, of Hanover, Pa., is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Milton Hull, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Irving Kroh entertained a few of their friends, on Wednesday evening last, in honor of their daughter Helen's 6th birthday, and to which six little girls were invited to eat supper with her. The supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Koontz, Dr. and Mrs. G. Lewis Wetzel, Harry Koontz, James Fuhrman, of York, Pa.; Kenneth Kroh, Larne Bemiller, Catherine Cratin, Edie Jones, Larue and Catherine Wetzel and Kathryn Kroh.

Rev. Wolfe, the newly elected pastor of St. Mary's Lutheran Church, moved from near Harrisburg, Pa., to our village, this week.

Ira C. Mummert, of Selins Grove, Pa., spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Groff.

UNION BRIDGE.

William W. Farquhar's eighty-fifth birthday occurred on Sunday, September 2, 1917. With personal congratulations, flowers, birthday cards, eatables and a comfortable sum of money contributed by friends, the day and week were made very pleasant to him.

Theodore Newcomer and wife, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday at the home of the latter's brother, Geo. H. Eyer. In the evening, their son, Emory, took them to his home a mile south of town, where they remained until Monday afternoon, when they again visited Mr. Eyer, took supper, and left for home on the last evening train.

Frank Wood, wife and children, of Baltimore, who have been spending the week among relatives, returned home, Tuesday, accompanied by Richard Bond, who will remain with them until the time for the Public School opening.

Melvin Palmer, who has been sick at the college boarding house for some weeks, is improving very slowly.

Miss Thelma Hooker is visiting friends in Waynesboro.

Mrs. J. W. Smith and Miss Linda Fox, of Johnsville, and Mrs. Alfred Koonsand daughter, Miss Hulda, and Jacob Royer, of Good Intent, motored to town on Thursday afternoon, and visited Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. Sinnott.

Charles Jones, wife and daughters, Audrey and Vivian, spent Sunday in Westminster.

NEW WINDSOR.

B. F. Gates fell dead at his home here, on Thursday morning, from heart failure. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Virginia Gates and a number of children at his former home in Conn. Funeral from his late home this Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to his former home in Conn., on Saturday for interment. Mr. Gates was a pleasant and genial man with all he came in contact with, always ready to do a kindness.

Mrs. Hastings entertained the W. H. & F. Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, at her home on Wednesday evening.

Miss Marie Snelser is visiting Miss Olive Maust, at Elk Lick, Pa.

Paul Snelser, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday last here, with his parents, A. C. Snelser.

Charles Baile, wife and daughter, of Florida, are visiting at N. H. Baile's.

John H. Roop has sold his farm along the Liberty Pike to Charles Strine, and he has purchased the E. O. Garner farm near Copperville, and is making preparations to build a barn.

Mrs. Harold Miller, of Virginia, visited her home folks on Sunday last, C. Bonack and family.

B. C. College will open on this coming Tuesday.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE.

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

Advertisement

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. 8-17-4t

PRIVATE SALE

House and Lot situated on Middle St., Taneytown. Good Dwelling with 7 rooms and large pantry. Hot and cold water. Good Summer Kitchen, etc. Large Chicken House, 16x36. Call and look it over, and we'll talk business.

JOHN J. REID.

PRIVATE SALE
OF A
Small Farm

The undersigned, offers at Private Sale, his small farm on the Taneytown and Union Bridge road, at Mt. Union, containing

27 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, improved with a good Frame Dwelling, Barn and outbuildings. A very desirable home. Call and see it. Possession April 1st, 1918.

ELMER C. SHORR. 8-31-3t

DETOUR.

James Warren, wife and grand-daughter, the last of whom recently underwent an operation of the eye at Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, arrived home Tuesday evening. Everyone is glad to see little Louise back again.

Mrs. Rebecca Rinehart and Miss Grace Rinehart, visited P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife, and Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter, during the week.

Mrs. Webster Harnish and daughter, Anna, have returned to their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after spending several months with Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller.

Mr. and Mrs. Grothers and daughter, Mrs. Charles Eller and Dr. Marlin Shorb, of Baltimore, visited friends here one day this week.

Paul Koons, of Baltimore, visited his cousin, P. D. Koons, Jr., a few days this week.

Granville Brumbaugh, of Washington, and Naomi Royer, of Westminster, are visiting at J. P. Weybright's.

Doran Albough, of Williamsport, Pa., spent a few days recently with his sister, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox.

Agnes Essick is visiting in Baltimore.

Pauline Fogle, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weybright.

John Crum, of near here, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, has made a change for the better according to the last report.

A Birthday Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)

A birthday surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Sentz, near Harney, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25th, in honor of Mrs. Sentz. She received many useful presents. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. David Sentz, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Koontz, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wenschoff, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Reaver, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sentz, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shryock, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harner, Mr. and Mrs. Dillie Mort; Misses Mae Shryock, Irene Houck, Rheda Morelock, Etta Boyd, Anna, Marian, and Hilda Koontz, Nellie Copenhagen, Hannah Hoffman, Helen Wenschoff, Margaret Reaver, Katherine Shryock; Messrs. Ernest R. Sentz, John Sentz, Bruce Wenschoff, Eddie Morelock, Earl Sentz, Elwood Koontz, Wm. Sentz, Joseph Hoffman, Donald Sentz, Earl Reaver, Kenneth Sentz, Harry Mort, Edgar Sentz, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hoffman, Bruce and Ruth Harner.

People of the Virgin Islands. It is said that between 80 and 90 per cent of the people of the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies, are pure black. The rest of them are white. There are very few mulattoes, for the race line is more sharply drawn than in the other islands of the West Indies. The islands pride themselves on their low percentage of illiteracy. Only about 2 per cent of the inhabitants are unable to read and write. In spite of their proximity there is a great difference between the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico. The inhabitants of the former are thoroughly English in their speech and customs, while those of Porto Rico are Spanish.

The island of St. Thomas is poor agriculturally. Fishing is the chief occupation, and most of the fish is consumed at home. Ninety per cent of the population is in the towns. Grazing is the chief agricultural industry. Five men are reported to own the entire island outside of the towns.—New York Post.

"The Valkyrie of the Piano." Teresa Carreno was an extraordinary artist, and the appellation commonly linked with her name failed to do justice to the softer, gentler, more intimate aspects of her art. She was one of the few musical artists of South America who have satisfied the critical standards of Europe and the United States, which demand a patient submission to drudgery on the part of genius itself. Mme. Carreno, a native of Venezuela and composer of the national anthem of that country, was of fiery mettle as artist and as woman, and her temper was quickly mobilized on occasion. But her playing was electric and inspiring and never humdrum. Her picturesque and fiery personality would have made her an outstanding figure in any gathering with the voice of the piano to speak for her.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why Women Talk. Men are downtown at their offices all day and have a chance to talk. The women have to stay at home, and with the exception of the milkman, the grocery man, the ice man, the old clothes man, a few miscellaneous peddlers and hucksters and the woman next door, there is nobody to talk to. That is why wife talks her husband's head off when he comes home at night. Husbands who, through long years of experience, have grown accustomed to this merely answer "huh-huh" with out hearing. Sometimes the wife will catch them unawares and between remarks will insert a request for \$10 to buy a new dress with. If the husband, from force of habit, answers "huh-huh," the wife, of course, gets the gown.—Zim in Cartoons Magazine.

Battles in the Mud. The "wilderness of mud" as Sir Douglas Haig called it, that bothered the troops at the battle of the Somme was not quite so bad as that which provoked Napoleon's famous jest that Poland had revealed mud to him as a new element. It is reported that some of his guns absolutely disappeared in the clayey mire, and Marbot says that several men and horses were actually drowned in the mud. The utmost that infantry could cover with infinite labor was one and a quarter miles an hour, and double and quadruple teams could not enable the guns to keep up with them. When Marbot returned to Sillesia with Augereau, both being wounded, their carriage was drawn at a walk by twelve and sometimes sixteen horses.

PREPARING THE BEES FOR WINTER

College Park, Sept. 13.—Successful wintering should bring the colonies into spring crowded with young vigorous workers ready for the early nectar flows; yet with sufficient stores remaining in the hives to carry them if necessary well into the season. These conditions can only be obtained when the colonies are properly cared for in the fall.

It will not be necessary for the beekeeper to even visit his yard until the next season is well advanced if the bees are well supplied with food, room, and protection this fall. It is argued that if food be sufficient and the colony be headed by a young queen and sheltered from the wind extra protection is not necessary. This is not true. One does not have to be a careful investigator to prove the necessity for added protection.

Bees cluster in winter for mutual warmth. The lower the outside temperature gets the more food the bees consume and the greater the muscular activity within this cluster. This maintains a temperature sufficient to keep the cluster warm. Six months of cold weather demanding such excessive activity and food consumption leaves the bees so weak in the spring and so affected with dysentery from faecal matter that while they may at first seem strong they die faster than brood is reared to replace them. Thus the colonies become too weakened to take advantage of our early nectar flows.

If the bees are protected from the cold by packing these conditions are relieved and the colonies will come into the spring strong and healthy, provided they were well supplied with food and bees in the fall.

Colonies may be packed in groups of four, a pair facing east and a pair west, or they may be packed singly. They should be set on two by four boards, edge up, on a platform raised slightly from the ground, and surrounded with a tight packing case large enough to leave a six-inch space all around the colonies and on top. This space may then be filled with sawdust, leaves, chaff, or pine needles. A board tunnel may be constructed from the hive entrances to the case and four half-inch holes bored through the latter into the tunnels thus allowing air to reach the colonies and providing for flights in early spring. A tight cover over all completes the snug nest, which if sheltered from the winds will bring the colonies into spring very strong and vigorous.

The packing should be done in early fall and left until May of the following season. If the bees are in double bodies with the upper one filled with honey the results will be still more satisfactory as the colonies will have plenty of room in the spring to rear brood and plenty of food to build up sufficiently for the early honey flows.

Few beekeepers at present pack their bees. They argue very persistently against it, but the majority of us are from Missouri and a fair trial will convince the open minded that winter protection and shelter are as essential to honey production as brood and bees.

BALANCE THE "PACKING."

College Park, Sept. 13.—"Balance the 'packing' is the admonition which Poultryman Roy H. Waite, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is sending out to poultry raisers over the State, dealing with the proper mixing of concentrated foods and roughages for poultry of all classes. A part of this appears herewith:

"Hens have to have a certain amount of 'packing' in their digestive organs if they are to feel comfortable. Under natural conditions birds (hens are birds) pick up all sorts of coarse material. Their digestive system is arranged to handle this kind of stuff. Hens eat grass, weed leaves, big coarse bugs, juicy fruit. They will even eat corn leaves, clover and sand, and when hard pressed for roughage or filler will even eat leaves from trees, paper or almost anything that will give them the comfortable feeling of fullness.

"There are two extremes to which you can go in feeding poultry. You can let the hens live entirely on this roughage or you can keep them on a diet of nothing but concentrated feeds. From the standpoint of the poultryman one extreme is as bad as the other. Both reach the same end. Only they travel in a different direction. They meet around the turn. Neither method will produce a profit. One because the rough material will not furnish enough excess nourishment to make eggs, the other because so much expensive feed has been used in producing eggs that the cost of producing is about equal to the selling price. From the standpoint of the public welfare, however, over-feeding of concentrated feeds is much the worst offense at the present time because there is a shortage of this kind of material. In your feeding of poultry try to strike a happy medium. Don't make your hens fill up on concentrated feeds. Give them a chance to eat all the green material they want. There is no use in poisoning their systems with an excessive amount of nourishment. It isn't good for the hens, isn't good for your country and it isn't good for your pocket-book."

Eggs are high,—but so is feed. The careful feeding of high priced feeds should bring not only a profit, but a feeling of having done another "bit" along the lines of conservation.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Third Quarter, For
Sept. 16, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Dan. iii, 16-27.
Memory Verses, 17, 18—Golden Text,
Isa. xliii, 2—Commentary Prepared by
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We shall not understand this third chapter of Daniel unless we have grasped in some measure the second chapter. The Bible must be studied as a whole, and each book as a whole, and yet each as an essential part of the whole revelation of God's eternal purpose by His Spirit. As the heavenly bodies of our solar system and all the systems in the universe move in circles, so is it also with God's heavenly truths. The last two chapters in the Bible complete the circle, which begins with the first two, telling of this earth without sin or sorrow or death. The third chapter from the end (Rev. xx) completes the circle which began with Gen. iii, telling of the great adversary, his beginning in relation to the earth and man and his end.

We have seen in recent lessons that we have come in the Bible story to the beginning of what is known as the times of the gentiles, but this book of Daniel covers the whole period and tells us of the end of those times, which we are now in the history of the world approaching or are already in.

In chapter ii we have God's revelation to Nebuchadnezzar of the whole period which began with Him and will end with the setting up of the kingdom of heaven after the times of the gentiles, a kingdom which shall never be destroyed, but shall stand forever, and these things are certain and sure (Dan. ii, 44, 45). In chapter vii we have the same period covered in a vision given to Daniel and ending in the same consummation (Dan. vii, 13, 14, 27). To a man of the world like Nebuchadnezzar the vision was fascinating, as are the things represented by gold and silver and brass and iron to such people, but to a man of God like Daniel the whole thing was represented by wild beasts devouring each other. Chapters iii and vi are another pair showing what it costs to stand for God in these evil times, while chapters iv and v are another pair showing how God will humble all pride, to bring to repentance if at all possible or, if not, to bring to everlasting punishment.

The vision of empire given to Nebuchadnezzar so affected him that instead of making him humble by the honor thus conferred upon him by the God of heaven he became filled with pride and had a great image of gold made and set up in the plain of Dura and caused all the people of his kingdom to assemble to worship it, threatening with death in the fiery furnace any who would dare to refuse to worship the image which he had set up. Now here is another strange circle of truth, for at the very end of the times of the gentiles during the last three and a half years after the church has been taken away there will be another image set up by the world power that shall then be, and all who will not worship that image shall be killed (Rev. xiii, 14-18). The pride and blasphemy of the king of Babylon are seen in such a saying as "Who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?" (iii, 15.) But it will be exceeded by the blasphemy of the anti-christ of the last days before he shall be sent alive to the lake of fire (Rev. xiii and xix, 19, 20). Of all the multitudes who were assembled on the plain of Dura that day only three young Jews dared to refuse to bow down to the image, and that was because they knew and worshipped the only Living and True God. When offered a second opportunity to bow down and thus spare their lives they most decidedly refused in the glorious words of verses 17, 18. May our hearts ever cry, "Our God whom we serve is able."

Bound in their clothing they were cast into the burning fiery furnace, which had been heated seven times hotter than usual, so that the flames slew the men who cast them in. But the three young men walked about in the furnace, unharmed, because the Son of God was with them, and they lost nothing but their bonds. I do most heartily believe what the king's counselors and great men saw when these three came out of the furnace—that there was no smell of fire upon them, nor was a hair of their head singed (verse 27). So it will be in the last days when some shall refuse to receive the mark of the beast or worship him (Rev. xv). See in verses 28-30 of our lesson how God was glorified in these men by the decree of the king that no one should dare to speak anything amiss against a God who could deliver in this way.

The only place where God was seen that day was in the burning fiery furnace, and when God allows any of His people to pass through fiery trials of any kind it is that He may be seen with us and in us, and He will fulfill the words of our Golden Text. In chapter iv we see this proud king humiliated, and the last word in his worldwide epistle is "Those that walk in pride He is able to abase" (iv, 37).

We would do well to adopt as our own the words of Paul in II Tim. iv, 18, "The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom." We should remember also that it is the purpose of the Lord to stain the pride of all glory and bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth that the Lord alone may be exalted (Isa. xliii 9; ii, 11, 17).

Dempster Seeks His Fortune

By Hi Akers

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

Lee Dempster was reading one particular part of the morning paper very carefully. The column demanding his concentrated attention was headed, "Male Help Wanted." Positions demanding experienced chocolate dipper, upholsterers, and drygoods salesmen did not seem to appeal to him. He lacked the "experience," and bluffing at a trade would not work. He paused with something akin to a sigh, and looked up at the bare trees. There did not seem to be much comfort or inspiration in the prospect, for a dusty, wind-swept, city park in February with mercury near the freezing point is not the most comfortable place in which to meditate. But the cheap hotel for men in which Lee Dempster had spent the night did not encourage it's guests in lingering inside its walls even fifteen minutes after a certain hour in the morning, so Dempster, a decidedly good-looking young chap in good clothes, read his morning paper on a park bench.

A cloud of dust which almost blinded him brought him once more to the perusal of the "Want" column. "I've got to find something!" he said to himself, and he went on with the search.

He stopped, and read an "ad" over the second time, a whimsical smile drew his face, he tore off a bit of the paper, and stood up. Mr. A. Harmon wanted a valet who was "intelligent and reliable." Well he could lay claim to both requirements. As to the "experience," he might have to slightly prevaricate, but the case was desperate; and in half an hour he found himself in the presence of A. Harmon. The luxurious bachelor apartment be-tokened wealth, and the owner, a wholesome-looking man in his early thirties, received him with the usual



The Smile Died on His Face.

Inquiries: Had he had any experience? Could he furnish references, etc.?

The applicant replied that he had had some experience, but as to references—no, he had none. Mr. Harmon looked at him doubtfully. Then something in the young man's straight gaze, and speech prompted him to give him a trial. Lee Dempster gave his employer his name; he reasoned that no one would know him in this strange city.

That evening Harmon told Dempster he was dining out.

"Club or house, sir?" asked the new valet.

"House. And box party afterward. Shall I tell you what to lay out?"

"No, sir. I know," answered Dempster. And he dressed his gentleman, and turned him out absolutely correct, without one word of instruction.

This rather mystified Harmon, for his valet's educated speech and manner had led him to think that this was probably his first experience in that position, and that he should have to tell him every step of the way.

As the days went on, Dempster became more of a companion than a servant to Harmon. He asked no questions, but he felt convinced that if he knew, there certainly might be some interesting disclosures as to the change in his valet's position in life. But Dempster was efficient and trustworthy, and he was content to let things go on as they were.

Harmon was just starting to dress for the evening when the telephone called him. There were some answers of surprise, regret and sympathy, and he hung up the receiver with an exclamation not intended for the person at the other end.

"This is a pretty mess! At the last minute, too! If Weaver was going to get the grippe why didn't he start in a few hours before, and not put it off till the last minute?"

"We are all apt to procrastinate in such matters," observed Dempster solemnly.

In spite of his annoyance Harmon burst out laughing.

"You see," he said, "I had promised to contribute, as my share of the pro-

gram, a fellow who recites and tells funny stories, and now to fall down in this way makes me look like thirty cents. Say, Dempster, can you do any stunts?"

"Well, I have recited a bit," said Dempster modestly.

"Will you come with me tonight? No one need know you are my valet. Put on anything of mine you want, and I'll introduce you as a well-known entertainer."

Dempster agreed to oblige his employer. It was a club "smoker," and he recited, and told some good stories. It was not so much his diction as it was his telling gestures, and his mobile, expressive face that seemed for the time being to transform him into the character he was portraying that took the audience by storm. They kept on asking for more, till he was obliged to refuse further recitals.

The next day Dempster rather reluctantly told Harmon that one of the guests, the head of a large motion picture concern, had asked him to pose for them. He had been offered a sum per day equal to what he was then getting for a week's work.

"For nearly two months, I've tried to get a chance at the movie studios. I've stood around those places till I was nearly frozen, and starved. Why at this office, where the head has offered me work, I hung around for a week, only to be turned down."

Harmon saw how eager the man was to go, and could not say anything to keep him back, but offered to let him remain for awhile to do any little service he could in his spare time. Dempster was grateful for this, and accepted the offer.

Dempster often came home so exhausted after dives from rocks into rivers, gallops on fiery steeds, and falls from automobiles that he was not of much value as a valet, and told his employer he would better let him go. But Harmon had become really attached to the young man, and would not hear of it.

When the picture was finished, he was discharged with the promise that he would be notified if needed. He had given entire satisfaction; but this did not count when he tried to find work elsewhere. He resumed his duties as valet, and was again asked to entertain a company. This time there were ladies present. As he was bowing his acknowledgment of the applause, the smile died on his face, and he turned away, and refused to respond to the encore. He had seen the face of a girl among the guests, a face that suddenly drove everything else from his mind. She made her way to him.

"O Lee! Lee! Why did you do it? I was wrong too! I want you!"

He answered in broken words of joy and contrition.

"I've been a fool," he said. "But how can I go back? Father—"

"He wants you too, Lee! He told me so."

The next day Dempster explained to Harmon. He had been crazy to act before the screen. He hated the business in his father's bank. He had had a quarrel with the girl he loved, and she had sent him away. Then when he had wanted to go into the movies, there had been an awful scene with dad, and he left home to do what he pleased. He had had all he wanted of screen acting, and was going back home to the bank, and to marry Fanny.

Harmon asked if he could be "best man," and Dempster warmly accepted. Harmon fairly gasped when Dempster handed him his address.

"What!" he exclaimed. "John Dempster's son! How in hades did you learn to be such a nifty valet?"

"I had a mighty good one of my own," said Dempster.

SAY GOOD-BY BUT NEVER GO

Ukulele Boys From Hawaii Refuse to Depart Although They Are Always Singing About It.

Here (in New York's tearooms), during the past few months, one was reasonably sure of finding a delegation from the Hawaiian colony, consisting of stout persons attired as shirtwaist boys, all armed with the national weapon of their race, the ukulele, and all wearing about their throats neck-lets of colored paper; this last I take it being a precaution designed to save them from being mistaken for Pull-man porters on an outing. Irvin S. Cobb writes in the Saturday Evening Post.

These persons sing. Frequently they also play; but always they sing. I have never even been to those fair islands whence they come, but I gather from my local observations of visiting natives that their land is principally populated by a race who spend their time telling you good-by and then never going. They do not practice what they preach. In mournful numbers, hour after hour, they bid you a lingering musical good-by and then turn right round and disappoint everybody by continuing to stay there. To them parting is such sweet sorrow, they refuse to part. But they are willing to sing about it, world without end. I should admire to meet a Hawaiian minstrel some time who told you he was going and then made good, but I'm afraid I never shall; it would be contrary to his nature and his training.

Neglected Opportunity.

"This traveler says he has visited the site of the Garden of Eden." "Wonderful!" exclaimed Mrs. Frisber. "And what does the Garden of Eden look like now?"

"Oh, it's rather desolate."

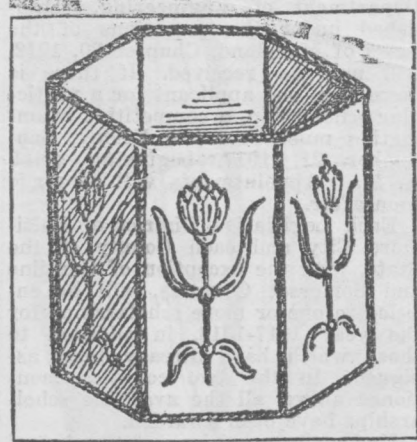
"I shouldn't wonder. After the place acquired a bad reputation I don't suppose any real estate men cared to develop it."

PRETTY WASTE PAPER BASKET

Colors Used in Making Receptacle Should Harmonize With Those of Room Where It Is to Be Used.

This decorative "basket" can be carried out in either a small size for the writing table or in a larger size for placing upon the floor. The colors of the materials are a matter of choice, and should be selected to harmonize with the other colors that there may be in the room in which the basket will take its place.

Stout cardboard is used for the foundation, which is made in seven sep-



Waste Paper Basket.

arate pieces, and then sewed together and afterward finished off with silk cord. The piece of card required for the bottom of the basket is covered on both sides with sateen. The other six pieces are covered on the inner sides with sateen, and upon the outer sides with silk, upon which the design shown has been worked in silk of some strongly contrasting shade of color.

Dark brown, dark green, or crimson silk, with pale pink sateen for the lining and gold cord and gold silk for the embroidery would all be pretty and effective combinations of color in which to carry out this little article.

TOWELS OF MANY MEANINGS

Those Intended for Gifts Embroidered in Designs Which Carry Out Spirit of Occasion.

Things are much more valuable if they are designed or given with an aim to celebrate a certain occasion. It is both amusing and interesting to saunter through the needlework shops and observe the many meanings or purposes for which towels are made and embroidered—outside of the main purpose of drying the body. For instance, one towel intended for a departure shower had a horseshoe of French knots embroidered on one end. Four-leaf clovers were also embroidered along the edge. The recipient of such a towel would know that the giver wished her all sorts of good luck.

At a linen shower given to a girl who intended to live on a farm after her marriage were many towels on which were embroidered things associated with farm life. One towel had a row of roses embroidered along the edge. Another had vegetables embroidered in realistic colors, and on some various animals were outlined.

Every one knows that a boy abhors anything that is fancy, but there is not a boy who would object to a towel on which the words "Here's for a Good Swim" are embroidered. The idea may suggest a practical gift the next time you don't know what to give the boy when the occasion demands a little remembrance.

STOUT OR SLENDER?



No doubt many stout women have looked with envy upon their slimmer sisters, smartly attired in the latest style of military suit, a costume that becomes nearly all women. There is no cause for envy, as the stout lady can look just as attractive if she will adopt the newly designed svelting models, which are made for stout women. This military suit for the large woman is cleverly designed by the new svelting method to give long, slender lines, combined with a youthful up-to-the-minute appearance.

PROTECT THE GRAIN FROM WEEVIL

College Park, Aug. 23.—It is difficult to estimate the loss each year from what is generally known to the farmer as "weevil." Not only is the actual feeding value lost in infected grain, but the presence of weevil, especially in wheat, regardless of how little the damage, always cuts the grade one or two points.

And now that the heavy rains of the summer have caused much wheat to sprout in the shock, or mold where it was hauled into the barn too wet or green, the extermination of the weevil is one other precaution that must needs be taken to conserve the small amount thus saved. Weevily wheat is not good feed, it is not good for flour, and it isn't good for seed.

In the work of controlling granary pests Prof. E. N. Cory, of the Entomology department of the State Agricultural College has issued a circular in which the Carbon Bisulphide Method of control is thoroughly explained.

The term "weevil" as used, is a general name for a large number of insect pests that attack stored grain products. But it is probably the Angoumois moth that does the greatest damage, often working through as much as 30 per cent. of the grain in the bin. The eggs of this fawn colored moth are deposited in masses between the kernels of corn or wheat in the shock or in the granary and the larvae or worms hatching therefrom enter the grain and feed within. When ready to pupate, they cut their way to the outside shell leaving only the outside membrane over the exit hole. The moth, when it emerges from the pupa case, easily breaks this membrane and emerges from the grain to produce another generation of insects. If conditions are favorable many generations are produced in a year.

Fumigation with Carbon Bisulphide has proved the most effective method of control.

Carbon Bisulphide or Disulphide is a slightly yellowish liquid having a very disagreeable odor (about the same as that of a rotten egg) due to impurities. It is highly volatile, that is, evaporates quickly, and produces a gas heavier than air and very inflammable.

How To Use Carbon Bisulphide.

Carbon Bisulphide should be used at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space in the granary or per every 100 bushels of grain to be fumigated. The outside temperature should be about 70 degrees at the time of fumigation for best results.

If the grain is in a room that is capable of being closed tightly, the liquid may be exposed in shallow pans above the grain, on saturated pieces of burlap or it can be poured into the pile through a piece of pipe.

If a tight room is not available the grain may be covered with a tarpaulin or a piece of canvass and the Carbon Bisulphide exposed beneath it.

The greatest care should be used in regard to fire. Never carry a lighted lantern, pipe or cigar into a barn where Carbon Bisulphide fumigation is in progress.

The exposure should last for 36 hours. The fumigation should be repeated after an interval of two weeks. Shovel the grain over after each fumigation so as to air it and prevent the collection of moisture and possible subsequent heating.

Where directions are followed there is no chance for human poisoning as the Carbon Bisulphide evaporates completely.

Carbon Bisulphide can be purchased from almost any drug store in small quantities or from any chemical supply house. In large amounts it may be secured from E. R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y., or the Independent Chemical Company, 72 Front street, New York City.

Should further information be desired it can be had by addressing Prof. E. N. Cory, College Park, Md.

SHORT PASTURE HITS TWO WAYS.

College Park, Aug. 23.—Cows that come fresh in the spring give a good flow of milk during that season when pasture is abundant. When pastures become short, the flow of milk will decrease unless the pasture is supplemented with silage, soiling crops or a grain mixture. If the milk flow is permitted to decrease during the season of short pastures, the high production of the first few months cannot be recovered when pasture becomes abundant in the fall.

This means that the yearly production of milk is several hundred pounds less than it should be owing to the fact that the cows were short of feed for a few weeks during the hot, dry season.

Where silage or soiling crops are not available the following grain mixtures are recommended:

- (1)
Wheat bran.....200 lbs.
Cornmeal.....50 lbs.
- (2)
Wheat bran.....100 lbs.
Cornmeal.....100 lbs.
Cottonseed meal.....25 lbs.
Hominy meal or chop may be substituted for cornmeal.

There are always weevil in an old granary, and before the crop is placed in such, or removed from one bin to another, the Carbon Bisulphide method of fumigation should be used to rid the bin of these pests.

Classified Advertisements.

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SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK.

"OVER THERE"

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

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

No. 5. Wounded In Action.

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

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Sergeant McClintock, an American boy of Lexington, Ky., has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded and invalided home. He is telling his story, a thrilling one, and this is the fifth article of the series. In the preceding ones he described how he reached the front, fighting in Belgium, and then the great preparations for the Somme battle. In this installment he tells of conditions and describes first hand the fighting in that greatest of all battles.

OUR high command apparently meant to make a sure thing of the general assault upon the Regina trench, in which we were to participate. Three times the order to "go over the top" was countermanded. The assault was first planned for Oct. 19. Then the date was changed to the 20th. Finally, at 12:10 noon of Oct. 21, we went. It was the first general assault we had taken part in, and we were in



It Seemed Almost Certain Death to Start Over in Daylight.

a highly nervous state. I'll admit that.

It seemed almost certain death to start over in broad daylight, yet, as it turned out, the crossing of No Man's Land was accomplished rather more easily than in our night raids. Our battalion was on the extreme right of the line, and that added materially to our difficulties, first by compelling us to advance through mud so deep that some of our men sank to their hips in it and, second, by giving us the hottest little spot in France to hold later.

I was in charge of the second "wave," or assault line. This is called the "mopping up" wave, because the business of the men composing it is thoroughly to bomb out a position crossed by the first wave, to capture or kill all of the enemy remaining and to put the trench in a condition to be defended against a counterattack by reversing the fire steps and throwing up parapets.

Our artillery had given the Germans such a battering and the curtain fire which our guns dropped just thirty to forty yards ahead of us was so powerful that we lost comparatively few men going over—only those who were knocked down by shells which the Germans landed among us through our barrage. They never caught us with their machine gun sweeping until we neared their trenches. Then a good many of our men began to drop, but we were in their front trench before they could cut us up anywhere near completely. Going over I was struck by shell fragments on the hand and leg, but the wounds were not severe enough to stop me. In fact, I did not know that I had been wounded until I felt blood running into my shoe. Then I discovered the cut in my leg, but saw that it was quite shallow and that no artery of importance had been damaged. So I went on.

I had the familiar feeling of nervousness and physical shrinking and nausea at the beginning of this fight, but by the time we were halfway across No Man's Land I had my nerve back.

After I had been hit I remember feeling relieved that I hadn't been hurt enough to keep me from going on with the men. I'm not trying to make myself out a hero. I'm just trying to tell you how an ordinary man's mind works under the stress of fighting and the danger of sudden death. There are some queer things in the psychology of battle. For instance, when we had got into the German trench and were holding it against the most vigorous counterattacks the thought which was persistently uppermost in my mind was that I had lost the address of a girl in London along with some papers which I had thrown away just before we started over and which I should certainly never be able to find again.

Hold Regina Trench at Last.

The Regina trench had been taken and lost three times by the British. We took it that day and held it. We went into action with 1,500 men of all ranks and came out with 600.

I have said that because we were on the extreme right of the line we had the hottest little spot in France to hold for awhile. You see, we had to institute a double defense, as we had the Germans on our front and on our flank, the whole length of the trench to the right of us being still held by the Germans. There we had to form a "block," massing our bombers behind a barricade which was only fifteen yards from the barricade behind which the Germans were fighting. Our flank and the German flank were in contact as fiery as that of two live wire ends. And meanwhile the Fritz tried to rush us on our front with nine separate counterattacks. Only one of them got up close to us, and we went out and stopped that with the bayonet. Behind our block barricade there was the nearest approach to an actual fighting hell that I had seen.

And yet a man who was in the midst of it from beginning to end came out without a scratch. He was a tall chap named Hunter. For twenty-four hours, without interruption, he threw German "eggshells" bombs from a position at the center of our barricade. He never stopped except to light a cigarette or yell for some one to bring him more bombs from Fritz's captured storehouse. He projected a regular curtain of fire of his own. I've no doubt the Germans reported he was a couple of platoons, working in alternate reliefs. He was awarded the D. C. M. for his services in that fight, and, though, as I said, he was unwounded, half the men around him were killed, and his nerves finished in such condition that he had to be sent back to England.

The Big Blunder and What It Cost.

One of the great tragedies of the war resulted from a bit of carelessness when a couple of days later the effort was made to extend our grip beyond the spot which we took in that first fight. Plans had been made for the Forty-fourth battalion of the Tenth Canadian brigade to take by assault the trench section extending to the right from the point where we had established the "block" on our flank. The hour for the attack had been fixed. Then headquarters sent out a countermanding order. Something wasn't quite ready.

The orders were sent by runners, as all confidential orders must be. Telephone are of no avail any more, as both our people and the Germans have an apparatus which needs only to be attached to a metal spike in the ground to "pick up" every telephone message within a radius of three miles. When telephones are used for anything important messages are sent in code. But for any vitally important communication which might cost serious losses, if misunderstood, old style runners are used, just as they were in the days when the field telephone was unheard of. It is the rule to dispatch two or three runners by different routes so that one at least will be certain to arrive. In the case of the countermanding of the order for the Forty-fourth battalion to assault the German position on our flank some officer at headquarters thought that one messenger to the lieutenant colonel commanding the Forty-fourth would be sufficient. The messenger was killed by a chance shot, and his message was undelivered. The Forty-fourth, in ignorance of the change of plan, "went over." There was no barrage fire to protect them, and their valiant effort was simply a wholesale suicide. Six hundred out of 800 men were on the ground in two and a half minutes. The battalion was simply wiped out. Several officers were court martialed as a result of this terrible blunder.

We had gone into the German trenches at a little after noon on Saturday. On Sunday night at about 10 o'clock we were relieved. The relief force had to come in overland, and

they had a good many casualties en route. They found us as comfortable as bugs in a rug except for the infernal and continuous bombing at our flank barricade. The Germans had concluded that it was useless to try to drive us out. About one-fourth of the 600 of us who were still on their feet were holding the sentry posts, and the remainder of the 600 were having banquets in the German dugouts, which were stocked up like delicatessen shops with sausages, fine canned foods, champagne and beer. If we had only had a few ladies with us we could have had a real party.

I got so happily interested in the spread in our particular dugout that I forgot about my wound until some one reminded me that orders required me to hunt up a dressing station and get an anti-tetanus injection. The Tommies like to take a German trench, because if the Fritzies have to move quickly, as they usually do, we always find sausage, beer and champagne, a welcome change from bully beef. I could never learn to like their bread, however.

After this fight I was sent, with other slightly wounded men, for a week's rest at the casualty station at Contay. I rejoined my battalion at the end of the week. From Oct. 21 to Nov. 18 we were in and out of the front trenches several times for duty tours of forty-eight hours each, but were in no important action. At 6:10 on the morning of Nov. 18, a bitter cold day, we "went over" to take the Desre and also the Desre support trenches. These were the names given these trenches. We started from the left of our old position, and our advance was between Thiepval and Pozieres, opposite Grandcourt.

There was the usual artillery preparation and careful organization for the attack. I was again in charge of the "mopping up" wave, numbering 200 men and consisting mostly of bombers. It may seem strange to you that a noncommissioned officer should have so important an assignment, but sometimes in this war privates have been in charge of companies numbering 250 men, and I know of a case where a lance corporal was temporarily in command of an entire battalion. It happened on this day that, while I was in charge of the second wave, I did not go over with them. At the last moment I was given a special duty by Major John Lewis, formerly managing editor of the Montreal Star and one of the bravest soldiers I ever knew, as well as the best beloved man in our battalion.

The Troublesome Machine Gun.

"McClintock," said he, "I don't wish to send you to any special hazard, and, so far as that goes, we're all going to get more or less of a dusting, but I want to put that machine gun which has been giving us so much trouble out of action."

I knew very well the machine gun he meant. It was in a concrete emplacement, walled and roofed, and the devils in charge of it seemed to be descendants of William Tell and the prophet Isaiah. They always knew what was coming and had their gun accurately trained on it before it came. "If you are willing," said Major Lewis, "I wish you to select twenty-five from the company and go after that gun the minute the order comes to advance. Use your own judgment about the men and the plan for taking the gun position. Will you go?"

"I sure will," I answered. "I'll go and pick out the men right away. I think we can make those fellows shut up shop over there."

"Good boy!" he said. "You'll try, all right."

I started away. He called me back. "This is going to be a bit hot, McClintock," he said, taking my hand. "I wish you luck, old fellow—you and the rest of them." In the trenches they always wish you the best of luck when they hand you a particularly tough job.

I thanked him and wished him the same. I never saw him again. He was killed in action within two hours.



"This is going to be a bit hot, McClintock."

after our conversation. Both he and my pal Macfarlane were shot down dead that morning.

When they called for volunteers to go with me in discharge of Major Lewis' order the entire company responded. I picked out twenty-five men, twelve bayonet men and thirteen bombers. They agreed to my plan, which was to get within twenty-five yards of the gun emplacement before attacking, to place no dependence on rifle fire, but to bomb them out and take the position with the bayonet. We followed that plan and took the emplacement quicker than we had expected to do, but there were only two of us left when we got there—Private Godsall, No. 177,063, and myself. All the rest of the twenty-five were dead or down. The emplacement was held by eleven

Germans. Two only were left standing when we got in.

When we saw the gun had been silenced and the crew disabled Godsall and I worked round to the right about ten yards from the shell hole where we had sheltered ourselves while throwing bombs into the emplacement and sealed the German parapet. We rushed the gun position. The officer who had been in charge was standing with his back to us, firing with his revolver down the trench at our men who were coming over at another point. I reached him before Godsall and bayoneted him. The other German who had survived our bombing threw up his hands and mouthed the Teutonic slogan of surrender—"Mercy, kamerad!" My bayonet had broken off in the encounter with the German officer, so I picked up a German rifle with a bayonet fixed, and Godsall and I worked on down the trench.

The German who had surrendered stood with his hands held high above his head, waiting for us to tell him what to do. He never took his eyes off of us even to look at his officer, lying at his feet. As we moved down



I Tumbled in on Top of the Four.

the trench he followed us, still holding his hands up and repeating, "Mercy, kamerad!" At the next trench angle we took five more prisoners, and as Godsall had been slightly wounded in the arm I turned the captives over to him and ordered him to take them to the rear. Just then the men of our second wave came over the parapet like a lot of hurdlers. In five minutes we had taken the rest of the Germans in the trench section prisoners, had reversed the fire steps and had turned their own machine gun against those of their retreating companies that we could catch sight of.

As we could do nothing more here, I gave orders to advance and re-advance the front line. Our way led across a field furrowed with shell holes and spotted with bursting shells. Not a man hesitated. We were winning. That was all we knew or cared to know. We wanted to make it a certainty for our fellows who had gone ahead. As we were proceeding toward the German reserve trench I saw four of our men, apparently unwounded, lying in a shell hole. I stopped to ask them what they were doing there. As I spoke I held my German rifle and bayonet at the position of "guard," the tip of the bayonet advanced, about shoulder high. I didn't get their answer, for before they could reply I felt a sensation as if some one had thrown a lump of hard clay and struck me on the hip, and forthwith I tumbled in on top of the four, almost plunging my bayonet into one of them, a private named Williams.

McClintock Badly Wounded.

"Well, now you know what's the matter with us," said Williams. "We didn't fall in, but we crawled in."

They had all been slightly wounded. I had twenty-two pieces of shrapnel and some shell fragments imbedded in my left leg between the hip and the knee. I followed the usual custom of the soldier who has "got it." The first thing I did was to light a "fag" (cigarette), and the next thing was to investigate and determine if I was in danger of bleeding to death. There wasn't much doubt about that. Arterial blood was spurting from two of the wounds, which were revealed when the other men in the hole helped me to cut off my breeches. With their aid I managed to stop the hemorrhage by improvising tourniquets with rags and bayonets. One I placed as high up as possible on the thigh and the other just below the knee. Then we all smoked another "fag" and lay there listening to the big shells going over and the shrapnel bursting near us. It was quite a concert too. We discussed what we ought to do, and finally I said:

"Here, you fellows can walk, and I can't. Furthermore, you're not able to carry me because you've got about all any of you can do to navigate alone. It doesn't look as if it's going to be any better here very soon. You all proceed to the rear, and if you can get some one to come after me I'll be obliged to you."

They accepted the proposition because it was good advice, and, besides, it was orders. I was their superior officer. And what happened right after that confirmed me forever in my early Kentucky bred conviction that there is a great deal in luck. They couldn't have traveled more than fifty yards from the shell hole when the shriek of a high explosive seemed to come right down out of the sky into

my ears, and the detonation which instantly followed shook the slanting sides of the shell hole until dirt in little dusty rivulets came trickling down upon me. Wounded as I was, I dragged myself up to the edge of the hole. There was no trace anywhere of the four men who had just left me. They have never been heard of since. Their bodies were never found. The big shell must have fallen right among them and simply blown them to bits.

It was about a quarter to 7 in the morning when I was hit. I lay in the shell hole until 2 in the afternoon, suffering from thirst and cold and hunger that I can't describe. I only hoped the Germans wouldn't drive our men back over me. At 2 o'clock a batch of sixty prisoners came along under escort. They were being taken to the rear under fire. The artillery bombardment was still practically undiminished. I asked for four of the prisoners and made one of them get out his rubber ground sheet, carried around his waist. They responded willingly and seemed most ready to help me. I had a revolver (empty) and some bombs in my pockets, but I had no need to threaten them. They half dragged me toward the rear.

Carried to the Rear.

It was a trip which was not without incident. Every now and then we would hear the shriek of an approaching "coal box," and then my prisoner stretcher bearers and I would tumble in one indiscriminate group into the nearest shell hole. If we did that once we did it a half dozen times. After each dive the four would patiently reorganize and arrange the improvised stretcher again, and we would proceed. Following every tumble, however, I would have to tighten my tourniquets, and, despite all I could do, the hemorrhage from my wound continued to flow so profusely that I was beginning to feel very dizzy and weak. On the way in I sighted our regimental dressing station and signed to my four bearers to carry me toward it. I couldn't talk German. The station was in an old German dugout. Major Gilday was at the door. He laughed when he saw me with my own special ambulance detail.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked. "Most of all," I said, "I think I want a drink of rum."

He produced it for me instantly. "Now," said he, "my advice to you is to keep on traveling. You've got a fine special detail there to look after you. Make 'em carry you to Pozieres. It's only five miles, and you'll make it all right. I've got this place loaded up full, no stretcher bearers, no assistants, no adequate supply of bandages and medicines and a lot of very bad cases. If you want to get out of here in a week just keep right on going now."

As we continued toward the rear we were the targets for a number of humorous remarks from men coming up to go into the fight.

"Give my regards to Blighy, you lucky beggar," was the most frequent saying.

"Bil' me," said one cockney Tommy, "there goes one o' th' Canadians with an escort from the Kaiser."

Another man stopped and asked about my wound.

"Good work," he said. "I'd like to have a nice clean one like that myself."

I noticed one of the prisoners grinning at some remark and asked him if he understood English. He hadn't spoken to me, though he had shown the greatest readiness to help me.

"Certainly I understand English," he replied, speaking the language perfectly. "I used to be a waiter at the Knickerbocker hotel in New York." That sounded like a voice from home, and I wanted to hug him. I didn't. However, I can say for him he must have been a good waiter. He gave me good service.

Of the last stages of my trip to Pozieres I cannot tell anything, for I arrived unconscious from loss of blood. The last I remember was that the former waiter, evidently seeing that I was going out, asked me to direct him how to reach the field hospital station at Pozieres and whom to ask for when he got there. I came back to consciousness in a clean hospital cot the next morning.

I realized as I lay on that cot I was out of the modern hell for a time, and my mind drifted back over the days just passed. Wounded men, grim reminders, were all about me, many of them worse off than I was. I had seen all kinds of bravery—British officers climbing calmly over the top with a monocle in their eyes and a cane in their hands into almost certain death, like a man getting into a tub of water where he knew he would get wet. "Come on; let's go!" they would drawl. My respects to them.

And also to the enemy. The German officers fight to the last. Few surrender. My hat off to them. And the dead brave Major Lewis and poor Macfarlane, my close comrades. And only the other day I read Lance Corporal Glass, the man I carried in after our first bombing raid in Belgium, had been killed in action in France. I saw it in a Montreal paper.

They vaccinated me for everything while with the army—everything except against being shot. If a man could invent an antitoxin for that, well, he would be a hero.

The sixth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled—

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

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

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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.

Mr. Williams, of Washington, D. C., a cousin of Dr. F. H. Seiss, is here on a visit.

Jacob Buffington, of McSherrystown, Pa., paid Taneytown a visit, the first of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Danner, of Boston, Mass., visited Mrs. Mary E. Crapster's, this week.

Maurice E. Brown, of Butler, Pa., spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Mary Brown, York, Pa.

Rev. C. W. Hess and wife, of Brunswick, visited the former's mother, this week, who is ill.

Misses Mary Reindollar and Clara Brining spent Friday and Saturday last with Miss Greiman, of York.

Mrs. Oscar Thomas, of Baltimore, has been visiting her home here, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reindollar, this week.

Mrs. Wm. E. Evans and two children, of Brunswick, Md., visited her sister, Mrs. Lavina Fringer, over Sunday.

Lloyd Ridinger and friend, Miss Nauman, of Manheim, Pa., spent from Saturday until Monday evening with relatives here.

Prof. W. L. Koontz and family have returned to their home here, after having been away most of the Summer.

J. Whitfield Buffington, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Buffington.

Miss Maude Hoover, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur L. Shorb and family, prices were the rule.

The sale of the personal effects of the late Miss Ellen Galt, on Thursday, attracted a large crowd, and good prices were there.

Mrs. Harry Silver, an aunt, and Miss Helen Notestine, a niece of Rev. S. R. Downie, spent the week-end at the Presbyterian manse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Koons and daughter, Gladys, of Sparrows Point, visited Mr. Koons' mother, Mrs. Phoebe Koons, this week.

The E. O. Garner farm, near Coperville, where the barn recently burned, was sold this week to John H. Roop, of New Windsor.

Rev. J. A. Clutz, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pa., visited relatives and friends here, on Monday. He preached at Silver Run, on Sunday.

If you are in arrears for your subscription to this paper, will you not come to our office promptly and pay up, or send the dollar by mail?

What seems to us to be a good investment of ten cents, will be found in the advertisement in this issue, headed "Sacramento County." The magazine alone, is more than worth the amount.

We have "No Trespass" notices for sale, at 5c each, size about 10x12, heavy card board, for tacking up. A few of these, properly placed, ought to be effective.

Rev. George E. Sheffer, of York, County, Pa., has been elected pastor of the Augsburg Lutheran Church, Chicago, in place of Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, who recently removed to St. Louis.

Miss Ethel Sauerhammer left, last Friday to take charge of her teaching position at West Chester, Pa., and Miss Beulah Englar left, this Tuesday, for her former position at Bound Brook, N. J.

John N. Shriner, of Langhorne, Pa., an employee of the Philadelphia Custom House, spent the week here on a visit to relatives. He says foreign imports, except sugar from Cuba, and some shipments of merchandise from London, are very greatly reduced, due to the war.

Rev. Asbury Burke, the father of Dr. Meritt Burks, of Newport, Del., died on Tuesday night, aged 67 years. He was the father-in-law of Mrs. Edna Burke, daughter of John S. Bower, of this place.

The following additional members of the local Red Cross, have been received: Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Marks, William E. Burke, Harry I. Reindollar, W. Wallace Reindollar, Mrs. H. A. Allison, Mrs. John J. Reid and Miss Grace Witherow.

The meetings of the Taneytown Grange will hereafter be on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month until further notice. All members are requested to take notice, and attend all the meetings possible. Meetings will be held, hereafter, in their hall on Middle St.

(For the Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Riffe and daughter, Ruth, and Miss Lizzie Ziegler, of Phillipsburg, spent Tuesday with Albert Wolfe and family; and Mr. and Mrs. James Bittle and son, of Brunswick, have returned home after spending several days at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stonesifer and daughter, Miss Carrie; Mr. and Mrs. John Sauble, Henry J. Hilterbrick, and Charles Hilterbrick, of near Taneytown, and Mr. and Mrs. Q. E. Weant, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at Chas. Stonesifer's, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shoemaker, daughter, Miss Grace, and son, John Jr., of Yorkers, N. Y., who have been spending some time with relatives in Gettysburg, Harney and Freedom, returned to their home on Monday morning, accompanied by their cousins, Nevin Ridinger, of Harney, and Johnnie Shoemaker, of Freedom.

The cannery operated its plant, last Sunday, in order to prevent a large lot of corn from spoiling. This was generally regarded as a permissible emergency act, as loss of food in large or small quantities, at this time, should be prevented by all, even at the cost of working on the Sabbath; and those who worked did so with the feeling that they were entirely justified.

Alexis B. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard and their only child, Master Jos. A. G., of New York City, but "summering" at Glenburne, and their cousin, Miss Mary T. Hemler, down the State-road too, are back from an automobile-trip to and from Pittsburgh, with a week's stay there, where they visited Mr. B's brothers and sisters, Mrs. B's and Miss H's cousin and uncle and Mrs. Louis J. Hemler's sister and family. Going they were accompanied from here by their respective nephew and cousin, Joseph M. Goulden, also of New York, who, in two days' stop there, visited his maternal uncle and aunts together with all these just alluded to.

Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

For Red Cross Equipment.

The Taneytown branch of the American Red Cross has been asked to contribute as its share of the equipment for emergency cots at the National army cantonments and National Guard mobilization camps, the following articles:

One gray wool blanket, or wool and cotton, single size; two comfort kits, also home-made jellies, jams and preserves (in glasses, or jars with lids). A generous response is urged for these last named articles. The Chapter has requested that these supplies be sent to Co. H., at Anniston, Alabama. Please bring your contributions to Miss Eliza Birnie, not later than Monday afternoon.

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

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

Big Reduction Sale — AT — Haines' Bargain Store MAYBERRY, MD. September 13, 14, 15, 1917.

Mens', Womens' and Children's Shoes at cut prices. Now will be a chance for you to buy your Children's School Shoes.

Ribbons, Muslins, Gingham, Calicoes, Table Cloths, Towels and Toweling at cost.

Men's Shirts, Overalls and Pants, all at a low figure.

A Big Reduction in Hats and Neckties of different kinds. A few odd sizes in Summer Underwear, at cost.

Special Cut Prices on Aluminum Ware during this 3-day sale.

Farmers! Farmers! Now is your chance to buy Horse Collars at low prices.

Look for the display of Dr. Le Gear's Stock and Poultry Powders.

You should not fail to attend this sale, as there will be big bargains.

Ice Cream and Soft Drinks on sale.

Taneytown Band will furnish music Saturday evening.

GUY W. HAINES,
MAYBERRY, MD.

NOTICE OF Transfers and Abatements.

The Burgess and Commissioners will meet in their office in Municipal Building, for the purpose of making transfers and abatements in Borough Tax Assessments, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Sept. 19th and 20th, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

JUDSON HILL, Burgess.
R. S. MCKINNEY, Clerk. 7-2t

PRIVATE SALE — OF — Two Good Dwellings

I offer at private sale my two Frame, Slate Roof, Double Dwellings, situated on Fairview Ave., Taneytown. Both are nearly new, in first-class order, and both contain 12 rooms divided for two families. Possession April 1, 1918. For terms, write to:

JACOB BUFFINGTON,
McSherrystown, Pa. 7-2t

S. L. FISHER Optometrist and Optician. Here Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11 and 12, Central Hotel, Taneytown.

THE CARE OF YOUR EYES rests with you. When nature's warnings come—with Headaches, Dizziness and Blurred Vision, you should take heed at once.

12 Years of Experience, assures you a Careful, Conscientious and reasonable Service.

Your Eyes Examined Free. No drops used. Good Reading and Sewing Glasses, as low as



Will call at your house by appointment. No extra charge.

FOR SALE.—Good Rubber-tire Buggy JOHN T. DUTTERER.

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from Sept. 17 to 22, for the practice of his profession. 8-31-3t

FINE PEACHES at 75c per bushel, and cheaper for lower grades, until further notice.—B. D. WORTZ, 3 miles north of Emmitsburg, 1 mile from Waynesboro pike. 8-31-3t

FOR SALE.—Sweet Corn, Vinegar and Corn Beans, at home.—WM. KISER. 8-17-tf

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, 10a.m. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50% for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

CALL ON George P. Stouter for a fine lot of Peaches. My Peaches are guaranteed to be first-class in all respects; the old reliable kind. Also Plums. Prices reasonable. Come now while they last.—GEORGE P. STOUTER, Emmitsburg, Md. 8-24-4t

PUBLIC SALE, on Friday, Sept. 21st, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the Joseph Myers farm, at Tyrone, 10,000 feet of Oak and Poplar Lumber, a lot of Scantling, 2x4 and 4x4; also a lot of Heavy Lumber.—W. H. WENTZ & BRO. 9-7-2t

GOOD HORSE for sale, worker or driver, fearless of all road objects.—B. O. SLOANER, Taneytown. 9-7-2t

LARGE BULL, for feeding, for sale by ABRAHAM BOWENSON, Harney.

FOR SALE.—23 Shares of Stock in Taneytown Grange.—B. O. SLOANER. 9-7-2t

HALTER AND STRAP left at Pic-nic Ground. Whoever has it please leave at RECORD OFFICE and receive 50c reward.

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician. Will be at Central Hotel, Taneytown, next Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11th and 12th. If you need glasses call to see him. Eyes examined free, good reading glasses as low as One Dollar.

SOW AND 8 PIGS (White Chester) for sale by NEWTON TROXELL, Copperville

GRAPES for sale, 60c a bushel.—JOS. E. KELLY, Harney, Md.

FOR SALE.—Green Gages, 25c a peck.—J. A. THOMSON, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—12 Extra Fine Holstein Stock Bulls from New York State, weighing from 500 to 600. They are marked right.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

BELTS STOLEN.—The parties who stole my belts from the barn of Upton Lemmon, near Arter's Mill, Aug. 31st, are known, and unless same are returned, process of law will be entered.—JOHN MARQUET, Tyone.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From my field Friday night, Aug. 31st. Large Red Horned Durham Cow, white spot in forehead, a Springer when left, maybe fresh now, as she was due to calving in a few days. A satisfactory reward will be paid for the return of the cow or any information.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

SHOE REPAIRING.—I have opened the shop where John T. Fogle used to mend shoes, and am ready for business. Give me a trial. No shoes to leave shop until paid for.—LOUE CATOLOGNO.

LOST.—A Green Enrhap Sack at the Schwartz farm. Finder please leave at the RECORD Office.

MOTOR CYCLE.—Harley-Davidson, with Side Car and new tires, for sale cheap, by H. C. BRENDLE.

FOR SALE.—One Sow, and 12 Pigs 5 weeks old.—THOMAS KEEFER, Mayberry.

HEAVY OLD HENS wanted for Jewish Holidays, next week.—H. C. BRENDLE.

PEACHES next week, and through September, at my orchard near Tyrone.—ERNEST R. MYERS. 8-31-2t

PEACHES for sale at "Wood-Crest" Orchard, 4 miles north of Emmitsburg, on the Fairfield road. Prices right.—D. P. RILEY. 8-31-4t

FOR SALE.—Blue Concord Grapes.—F. P. PALMER, near Taneytown. Phone 48F6. 8-31-2t

MAN TO WORK on farm, till April 1. Married or single. \$25.00 a month, and house rent free.—GEO. H. WINEMILLER. 8-24-2t

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. NELL, Frizzellburg, Md. 8-17-tf

FOR SALE.—House and Lot of 7 Acres, 1/2 mile from Uniontown, on Linwood road.—C. H. LEMMON, Linwood, Md. 8-10-tf

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

FOR SALE.—My Desirable Farm, 50+ acres, on Uniontown and Middleburg road. Beautiful location. Easy terms to quick buyer.—THEO. M. BUFFINGTON, Union Bridge, Md. 7-20-tf

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our FALL GOODS have begun to arrive, so we have decided to Close Out at Special Reduced Prices, all

Summer Dress Goods.

White Silk, Voile and Linon Waists.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

Middy Blouses and Children's Dresses.

White and Striped Skirts.

Ladies' Linon Suits.

Dust Coats, for Men and Women.

Girls' Dresses and Boys' Tub Suits.

Men's Straw Hats.

An extra Large Line of—

Heavy Work Shoes for Men and Women.

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

Boys' Suits.

New Styles and most all sizes, would make fine School Suits at Reduced Prices.

A LOT OF—

Men's, Women's and Children's Low Shoes. White, Gun Metal and Patent at Reduced Prices.

Preliminary Opening of Fall Millinery.

The inborn desire in Woman's heart for the beautiful will be gratified in the striking exhibition of early Fall Millinery which begins

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

The search for the unusual, the odd, the striking, did not end until we had assembled a collection of Hats that are the very essence of individuality. The public are cordially invited.

THE MISSES WARNER,
NEW WINDSOR, MD.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND.

Complete Classical, Educational and Scientific Courses leading to B. A. and B. S. Degrees. Graduates awarded High School Teacher's Certificate without examination, and admitted to post-graduate standing in leading Universities.

School of Music one of the strongest undergraduate schools in the state; Extensive Courses in Voice, Theory, History, Piano and Violin.

School of Art offers courses in Mechanical and Architectural Drawing and a Special Art Course embracing Water Color, Oil, Pastel and China Painting.

School of Business offers thorough Courses in Book-keeping, Banking, Typewriting and Shorthand.

Strong Academic Course preparing for entrance to any College or University. Bible study required in all the Literary Courses. Also Courses in Agriculture, Manual Training and Public Speaking.

Campus unsurpassed in beauty. Location famous for its healthfulness. Modern buildings, strong faculty, earnest student body, home-like atmosphere, splendid moral and religious influence. Terms extremely moderate. Next session opens September 11th.

CATALOG UPON APPLICATION.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	2.00@2.00
Corn.....	1.80@1.80
Rye.....	1.60@1.60
Oats.....	50@50
Timothy Hay.....	12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay.....	8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	9.00@9.00

Baltimore Markets

Corrected Weekly

Wheat.....	2.24@2.24
Corn.....	2.05@2.05
Oats.....	63@64
Rye.....	1.40@1.60
Hay, Timothy.....	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed.....	18.00@19.00
Hay, Clover.....	16.00@16.50

Subscribe for the RECORD

JUST RECEIVED

Two (2) Carloads of Francis Bacon Pianos and Player Pianos

Two (2) Carloads of Columbia Grafonolas

This lot of Machines and Pianos were bought at this time to protect the music purchasers from the advanced prices which are sure to come. Our terms are easy. Let us set one in your home on trial. A post card, or telephone, will bring it to your home

J. E. & W. H. NACE,
HANOVER, PA.