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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 24.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

No. 11

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Frost in the northwest has considerably damaged corn, especially in southern Minnesota, where the crop is several weeks late, and the frost several weeks early.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. LeGore, of LeGore, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lela, to Harold Dell, of Baltimore. The wedding will take place in the Lutheran Church, at Woodsboro, on Tuesday, September 25th., at 4 P. M.

Now is a good time to go through the corn field and mark thrifty stalks with large ears for selection for seed. A further selection among the ripe ears after husking and a final testing of the grain should insure seed of high quality, almost sure to bring better results than seed brought from

Nine locomotives a day is the new record of manufacture achieved by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia. The Company is devoting the entire capacity of its engine building plants to turning out locomotives of the large type, most of them for war service, and 25,0000 men are

If the country editor were to snap at all the inducements held out, he would soon become a millionaire. If he ran a paper according to the popular notion, he would be in the poorhouse. If he published all the items sent to him, he would be in jail half the time, and in the hospital the other half.—Havre de Grace Republi-

A Christmas fund, for soldiers from Maryland, is another one of the new objects for the liberally inclined to respond to. The usual, and some unusual, arguments are used to stimulate gifts, and to show how proud the state is of her soldier boys, etc., etc. Whether this "Christmas gift" is to be a cash distribution, or whether it is to be for providing a joyful lot of "eats," is not yet quite clear.

An order directing the sale of the Maryland College for Women, at Lutherville, together with all of its equipment, was signed last Saturday, by Judge Frank I. Duncan in the Circuit Court at Towson, under a bill of credit filed recently by Jordan Stabler & Co., against the executors of the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley Gallagher, former owner of

On the farm of Miss Rosa Morgan, ner convention of all the years. near Hampstead, is one lone pumpkin on a vine which is a whole county fair in itself. Much might be written about this pumpkin, the seed of which came from a prize exhibit at Timonium last year, but the whole story is told by H. R. Garrett and his measuring tape. On Wednesday its circumference measured 731/2 inches and it was still growing. We would not venture a guess at its measurements now.—Hampstead Enterprise.

William Purnell Hall, of Baltimore, candidate for the House of Delegates, defeated Mr. Field for the nomination. Hall was strongly opposed by Mayor Preston, as well as by most of the city papers, on the ground that he could not be depended on as an outand-out supporter of the Baltimore Annexation Measure, and that his nomination would be taken as showing the district's attitude against annexation. Field was especially supported as a "safe" man for annexa-

St. Paul's Methodist Church, Sykesville, and the Methodist Church, at Gaither, have been without a regular pastor since Rev. Milton H. Petzold joined the Navy as Chaplain. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Rev. Walter M. Depp, of Boston, a graduate of the Boston School of Theology. He is a young man, recently married, and comes to highly recommended. It is expected that he will arrive in time to assume charge on Sunday, September

Thieves visited Emmitsburg again early Saturday morning and stole 60 gallons of gasoline from the garage of the Hotel Slagle. The robbers broke the lock of the door and drained the contents of an underground tank. Automobiles were used to haul away the liquid. Following the robbery of 510 dozen eggs from the ware-room of the Blue Ribbon Egg Company the night before citizens of the town are aroused over the thieving. There is talk of forming a vigilance committee for protection.

Ten thousand and one persons were killed in railroad accidents during 1916 and 196,722 were injured, according to a complication of figures, covering the year made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. As usual the greater number were trespassers on railroad property. Passengers killed numbered 291; injured, 8,008; employes killed, 2,941, and injured, 176,923. Other persons, including trespassers, killed and injured numbered 6,769 and 11,791, respectively. These figures show an increase over 1915 of 1,371 persons killed and 34,835 injured.

Instructions for Drafted Men.

Of considerable interest locally, especially to the men selected for the National Army, who have been selected for duty with the first quota, headquarters is the following information:

The men will not be permitted to take anything on the train except light hand baggage; bedding and changes of outer clothing will not be allowed. The following articles should be taken: Soap, shaving outfit, comb and brush, tooth brush and tooth powder, two bath towels, three hand towels, and six handkerchiefs. Two changes of underwear may be taken if desired. There is no objection to taking collars and shirts for wear on the journey, but there will be no use for these articles after arriving at the mobilization camps. Since suit cases and hand bags will not be allowed for permanent use at the mobilization camps, articles may be carried in bundles if so desired.

Civilian clothes will not be retained after arrival at mobilization camps and may be returned by express or otherwise to the homes. If it is not desired to make arrange-ment for returning clothing, it is better to appear in civilian clothes which it is not worth while to keep.

To insure quick communication with his family, the recruit is advised to provide himself with post cards

or stamped envelopes.

Before reporting to the local board the hair should be cut very short, the body thoroughly bathed and clean underwear put on. The finger and toe

nails should be cut short.

Every effort will be made to preserve the health of recruits at the points of mobilization, and to build up their physique. The government undertakes to look after the well-being of the recruit in every possible way and carries out the work by mil-

itary methods.

Thre will be issued at each cantonment certain sanitary orders intended to prevent the development and spread of disease. It is of the highest importance that every recruit at the outset should implicitly obey these orders, which are for the pro-tection of his own health and the health of his own comrades. He will soon learn that all are based practical experience and that observance of each detail is necessary in order to maintain healthful conditions among large bodies of men.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

(For the Record.)
The 24th. Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U., of Carroll County will be held in Centenary M. E. Church, Westminster, Thursday, Sept. 20th, 1917, beginning at 10 o'clock, in the morning. The White Ribbon Army with all the other Temperance forces have had very many encouragements the past year and efforts are being made to make this the ban-

er the address of welcome and Mrs Ruth K. Brown of Hampstead, the response. Miss Flora Strout returned Temperance Missionary, from Burmah will be one of the speakers. Miss Mary R. Haslup, of Baltimore, will also be present.

There will be an elocution contest for a gold medal; those taking part in the contest are Miss Armacost, of Finksburg; Miss Ruth Fowble, of Emory; Miss Mildred Taylor, of Woodensburg; Misses Elizabeth Hood and Helen Diffendal, of Westminster. There will be three sessions, beginning promptly at 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. and in the evening, at 7:30. Mrs. Philena Fenby will preside, and to all of these sessions the public is most cordially invited.

Baust Church Rally Day.

This Sunday, Sept. 16th., Harvest Home and Rally-day services will be held at Baust (Reformed) Church, all day, beginning with Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; at 10:30 Ser-mon by the pastor, Rev. Paul D. Yoder on the topic, "Speak to the Earth, and it shall teach thee."

In the afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock, a Sunday School rally will be conducted by Mrs. Paul D. Yoder, preceded by a report by Dr. Luther Kemp. An address will follow, by Dr. A. G. Rothermel, of Kutztown, Pa

At 7:30 P. M., there will be Brotherhood rally, conducted by O. Edward Dodrer, a Missionary rally and report by Mrs. Yoder, followed by another address by Dr. Roether-

The Primary Election.

About 1861 votes were cast in this county, on Tuesday, out of a registered vote of about 8800. Of these, the Democrats polled 1236 for Sheriff, and the Republicans 625 for the same office. As primary elections usually cost the tax-payers about \$2500., the cost per vote, at the election on Tuesday, was over \$1.25. In these times of big general expenses and high taxes, the primary election seems to be quite an expensive luxury.

The vote was distributed between candidates, as follows: For Judge, Democratic, Robert Moss, 703; Nicholas H. Green, 345. For Commissioner, Democratic, Charles F. Beck, 747; James D.

Haines, 483. For Sheriff, Democratic, Harry K Oursler, 638; John L. Freyman, 310; Jesse F. Stem, 145; Jesse W. Eyler,

Republican, Edwin M. Mellor, 358; Frank T. Shaeffer, 267.

The other candidates for County office had no opposition.

BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS A VERY BUSY DAY

Many Items of Interest to Various Sections of the County.

At a regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education held in the office of the Board, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th., 1917, all members were present except Dr. Hopkins. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular order of business was taken up. The list of unpaid bills was next considered and all bills as outlines were ordered paid by the Board.

The applications for the available scholarships were considered by the Board and awarded as follows: Senatorial Scholarships to the following applicants, subject to the ap-

proval of the Senator: To Raymond Hyson, of Hampstead, Md., State Senatorial Scholarship to St. John's College, he having made the highest average in the com-

petitive examination.

To George D. Lippy, of Greenmount,
Md., Senatorial Scholarship to Johns

Hopkins University.
To Lewin Hitchcock, of Taneytown, Md., Senatorial Scholarship to Wash-

ington College.

Miss Olive R. Ebaugh, of Patapsco, Md., Senatorial Scholarship (female) to Western Maryland College.

The Board awarded County Scholarships to Western Maryland College to the following candidates: Charles Keefer, of Westminster; Ralph Marker, of Westminster; Norman Hunter, of Westminster; Alice E. Billmyer, of Westminster; Julia S. Dorsey, Wood-bine; Vivian Englar, Linwood; Ruth Fenby, of Woodensburg; Wilbur F. Yingling, of Finksburg; Eldie Hel-wig, of Westminster.

The County Scholarship to Mary-

land State Normal School was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Wood-

ensburg.

The County Scholarship to Blue Ridge College, was awarded to Miss Edna A. Dotterer, of Union Bridge. The Annual Report was next considered at length, and approved as presented, and authorized to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution over the County. The matter of auditing the books

of the Board of Education was brought to the attention of the Board who ordered that the books be audited by a certified Public Account-

The matter of purchasing oil stoves for the Domestic Science Department and a furnace for Manchester, was brought before the Board left in the hands of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Allender for purchase. The application of Miss Crass for pension was presented to the Board

and approved. The Board appointed Mr. Grover Taylor, as Attendance Officer for ensuing year at the salary of \$700.00 per year, and mileage of 10c

a mile. The appointment of Mr. Samuel Everhart as repair man at the salary of \$60.00 per month was made by the Board, this to include the housing of the repair automobile.

Superintendent Unger made a report to the Board of his investiga-tion of Freedom, Poole's school, to effect that both Freedom and Poole's Schools would have a suffi-cient number of pupils to justify opening these schools and the Board approved the same. Superintendent Unger also made a report on the Cross Roads School which matter was left to the discretion of Supt. Unger and the Commissioner of that Dis-

trict, Mr. Allender.
The matter of electric lights in that part of the Main Court Building used for school purposes, was considered, the Board left this matter to the discretion of Superintendent Unger and President Wantz. The ques tion of employing a janitor for this building was left to their discretion Additional salaries for janitors at

Union Bridge, Manchester and Hampstead was brought to the attention of the Board and this matter was left in charge of Superintendent Unger and the Commissioner in their respective districts.

The matter of additional repairs at Mt. Airy, also the bids of Messrs. Erb, Easton and Hendrickson on this renovation, was brought to the attention of the Board. The bids were rejected and the work authorized to be done by the repair man.

The petition from the patrons of New Windsor School regarding the repairs to that school, was read to The Board left this matter to the discretion of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Devilbiss to open and repair the third room in the New Windsor School.

The matter of land in Hampstead was again considered by the Board, and the Board authorized Superintendent Unger to settle the matter and pay for the land upon receipt of State Superintendent's approval. The leasing of a room in Hamp-

stead for school purposes was reported to the Board, and all matters pertaining to this were left to the dis-cretion of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Allender. The program of the Teacher's Con-

ference was read to the Board and noted by them.

Commissioner Feeser reported the necessity of repairs to be made to Union Mills and Cherry Grove School, and the Board left this matter in the hands of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Feeser.

Commissioner Zentz reported the

Morgan Run School, and this matter was left to the discretion of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner

The matter of buying coal was again discussed by the Board, and the motion was made, seconded and passed that Superintendent Unger buy coal distributed from Taneytown, Westminster and Sykesville at the cheapest possible price and not-ify the Trustees of the respective schools to haul the coal at a price

which seems reasonable.

No other matters being up for discussion the Board adjourned, at 4:30

Eleven Killed by Autos in a Week in Maryland.

Automobiles in this country, are killing people about as fast as a small war. In Maryland 11 persons were killed during the seven days ending with last Sunday. State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Baughman, says of the record;

"This condition is almost unbearable. What to do to prevent these deaths is something more than I can devise. The speeding of automobiles, reckless driving and driving under the influence of liquor has from time to time been strongly condemned by this office. I have made appeals to the magistrates throughout the state asking them to co-operate with me in imposing the heaviest possible fines in order to break up what seems to be an ever-increasing practice. In some instances heavy fines have been imposed, but when one considers that during the tenure of my office 91 persons have come to their death through reckless driving and only two persons have been held charged with murdering these people, it is certainly a reflection on

mebody.
"There is no violation of the automobile laws, no matter how trivial, but what can be the direct cause of death and injury to other persons, and, in my judgment, there is no violation so trivial as to call for a fine of \$1 which magistrates frequently impose when cases are brought before them."

A Fire in Gettysburg.

Fire, early Friday last, resulted in the total destruction of the garage on York Street, Gettysburg, owned by Wesley Oyler and Brother. With the building there burned fifteen automobiles, a stock of tires and inner tubes valued at \$2,000, 14 barrels of oil, a complete line of automobile

supplies and repair tools.

The establishment of C. C. Bream was located in the rear of the building and there burned for him 23 new buggies, one old buggy, \$100 worth of new blankets, \$60 worth of harness, and whips worth \$40. The building, a metal and brick structure, was owned by Charles J. Spalding, of Hagerstown.

One man lost his life while fighting the fire. He was buried alive under a falling wall.

Transfers of Real Estate.

William B. Nelson and wife to Jno. M. Baile and wife, convey 1/4 acre, for \$2,075. Rosa E. Frederick and husband to

Bessie M. Ruby, convey 14 square perches, for \$800. Elias O. Garner and others to John H. Roop and wife, convey 120 acres,

Lewis S. Boyd, et. al., executors, to Virginia S. Weant, convey several tracts of land, for \$6,800.

Virginia S. Weant and husband to Lewis S. Boyd and wife, convey lot of land, for \$1,800.

Virginia S. Weant and husband to Charles G. Boyd and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$5,000. Sarah V. Sharrer to John H. Hamp-

shier, conveys 621/2 acres, for \$4,800. Howard H. Emmert, to John M. Woods, et. al., convey 174 acres, for

Frederick A. Berngin to Ida M. Graf, conveys 2% acres, for \$625. Frederick A. Berngin to Ida M. Graf, conveys 3 roods, for \$500. Louisa F. Farver to Riley F. Farver and wife, convey 87 acres, for

Adam A. Croft to Florence Derr and husband, conveys parcel of land, for cil of the American Red Cross.

Dr. Garland to Assist Mr. Hoover.

Dr. Frank Garland, Public Welfare Director, of Dayton, O., has been summoned by National Food Dictator, Herbert C. Hoover, to contribute his efforts toward assisting in the solution of the perplexing problems which the Federal Government have been struggling with for several months. Dr. Garland has given this, and other topics along the same line, considerable study for several years, and his selection is a tribute to his efficiency Dr. Garland was summoned to a conference, in Washington, this week.

West Virginia is suffering from a school teacher famine, according to the State Department of Schools. The military draft and wartime salaries offered by industries of various kinds have drawn heavily on teachers and schools all over the State found themselves handicapped when they resumed their sessions. Frantic calls are being made on the State Department of Schools for teachers, but the department is helpless. One high school opened without a principal, which the department has been unable to supply. The situation is especially acute in the high schools of the State, practically 90 per-cent. of the teachers in which are of draft necessity of repairs to be made to age and were not exempted.

RED CROSS SERVICE IN WAR COUNTRIES.

Facts Concerning the Expenditures for War Relief.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, headed by C. A. Coffin, the Red Cross War Council has appro-priated \$300,000 for relief work in the near East, through the American Committee for the Armenian and Syrian Relief. This is the second appropriation of \$300,000 to the Armenian Relief Committee. Owing to the position taken by the Turkish Government, the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is the only American organization authorized to carry on any of relief activities in the Ottoman Empire. In no theater of the war have popula-tions experienced greater suffering than in Armenia, Palestine and the

The American Committee has been able to carry succor to the stricken people in these territories through the efforts of American, Swiss, Swedish and Danish Missionaries. Nearly one hundred of these men are now stationed throughout Asia Minor supervising the distribution of supplies. Three Commissioners supervise the work, serving without pay and bearing their own expenses

One of the main branches of the Committee's activities, to which the Red Cross is lending its support, is the training of women and children among the refugees to be self-sup-porting. Boys are being taught handicraft and building trades, while many of the women are being supplied with wool and taught how to fashion it into garments for the chil-

Estimates laid before the Red Cross by the American Committee, show that there are more than two million people in Western Asia whose death can be prevented by direct and continued help from America. The care of orphan children is also a difficult problem and their number is estimated to run into the hundred thousands. Ten cents a day per person is the minimum on which life can be sustained in the refugee camps or in the family

Since the organization of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee on October 1st., 1915, it has distributed about \$3,700,000 in relief work. Practically all of this money has been raised by subscriptions in the United States.

The Red Cross War Council has received the following cablegram from Red Cross Headquarters in

"On the invitation of the Sanitary Service of the French Army, the American Red Cross will proceed at once to complete the unfinished building of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bligny, some twenty miles from

"This admirable institution, which is in many respects a model, was occupying about one half of its proposed plant when the war broke out A large building intended to accommodate two hundred patients was about eighty per-cent. completed. The walls, floors and roof were completed, doors and windows in place, but heating, lighting and plumbing were lacking. All work was discontinued on the opening day of the war, and everything has remained to the present day just as it was left.

"It is estimated that even at present prices the building can be completed at the cost of 180,000 francs (\$36,000) and made ready for use before winter. On the invitation of the army authorities and with the approval of the Sanatorium Association, the American Red Cross will proceed to complete the building. It will be used by the military authorities during the war, and then revert to the Sanatorium Association.

The establishment of a Hospital Supply Service under the Red Cross Commission in France, of which Major Grayson M. P. Murphy is the head, has been announced by the War Counappropriation of \$500,000 has been voted by the War Council to establish this service and provide its first stock of supplies.

This step marks the further centralization of relief activities in France under the Red Cross. How to coordinate all the military hospitals maintained by American and other foreign societies and individuals and to provide them with the supplies and materials they needed at a minimum cost, was one of the first problems undertaken by Major Murphy on his arrival in Paris.

Several warehouses are now being established by the Red Cross Commission throughout France as a part of the new Hospital Supply Service. Here drugs, medicines and surgical instruments will be available for all hospitals in the department in which the warehouse is located. Orders can be filled promptly without even awaiting approval from Paris-

What this Hospital Supply Service will mean in increasing the effective ness of many of the war hospitals in France is shown in a message received from Major Harvey Cushing, in command of Red Cross Base Hospital No. 5, now in service behind the British lines in France.

"I cannot tell you how cheered I was," Major Cushing reported, "when I found how well organized the Red Cross was in Paris, and what a great start you had made.

"When an American officer could actually walk into the warehouse you had taken over and find Squibbs and Mallinckrodt's ether, bathrobes, adhesive plaster, aspirin, surgical instruments, aspirating needles, and many other things which our camps happen to need, I for the first time began to realize what the Red Cross might be able to do for waifs like ourselves over here.

"It all goes to show what an enormously important part the Red Cross will undoubtedly come to play as more people come over and our affairs over sea get more and more complicated."

In addition to paid officers and employees in National Headquarters, the number of full-time volunteers now contributing their services to the Red Cross is 77. Practically all the important administrative positions created since war was declared

are filled by volunteers.

During the last month, although the number of Red Cross members has increasd from 2,547,412 to 3,621,011, and the administrative work at National Headquarters has increased substantially, the number of paid employees has decreased from 707 to 624. This is partly to be accounted for by the decentralization of the work among thirteen territorial divisions under a new plan of organiza-tion adopted by the War Council.

Potatoes to be Cheap.

Washington, Sept. 9.—A peculiar food situation has been created in the United States by the enormous potato crop, After Government agencies had fixed the price of wheat to prevent the cost of bread going high, potato-producers throughout the country began pounding Food Administrator Hoover to take steps to prevent the price of potatoes from

The biggest potato crop in the history of the country is the cause of the trouble. The potato crop this year is placed at 461,000,000 bushels, which is just 100,000,000 bushels larger than the five-year average for America and nearly 200,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop. This yield is in striking contrast to the wheat crop, which is estimated to be 100,000,000 bushels under the needs of

America and its war allies. Department of Agriculture experts estimate the potato yield for 1917 at 461,909,000 bushels. Last year the country produced 285,000,000 bushels and during the last five years the average crop has been 361,000,000.

During the last few days represen-

tatives of the leading potato producers in the United States have been in Washington conferring with Mr. Hoover, trying to ascertain if something cannot be done to prevent the potato market from going to pieces when the big northern crops of New York, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are placed on the market. They told Mr. Hoover that those States will raise this year more than 150,000,000 bushels, and when dumped on the market the bottom will drop out of the prices. A low price for potatoes this year, they pointed out, would result in farmers not planting this crop next year, with the result there will follow a big po-tato shortage. Potatoes are now quoted around \$1.17 a bushel. The potato producers want the price kept around that figure, saying the farmer will then make a profit and feel encouraged to plant a crop next year.

It was pointed out that the excess potato yield cannot be absorbed by Europe. England and Ireland has enormous potato crops this yearmore than they can eat-and their surplus will be sent to France, where the crop is not so heavy. This condition, the producers declare, leaves the excess potato crop in this country no market where it can be placed at a fair price.

A German Paper Raided.

The Philadelphia Tageblatt, a long established newspaper published in the German language, has been raided and suppressed by the United States Government, charged with having attacked government war policies, and with wilfully making and conveying false reports and state-ments with the intent to promote the success of the enemies of the United States. Among other things it is charged with instructing Germans in this country how to evade the postal laws and forward letters to Ger-

Maine Defeated Suffrage.

Woman suffrage received a decisive defeat, in Maine, on Monday, at proposed constitutional amendment granting women equal suffrage. The vote was about two to one against the amendment. Women opposed to suffrage took an active part in the campaign.

Marriage Licenses.

Howard C. Leister, of Westminster, and Ethel V. Cutsail, of Taneytown. Daniel S. Young and Virgie N. Marer, both of Westminster.

Earl R. Buffington, of Union Bridge, and Anna M. Haines, of New Windsor. Robert M. Myerly, of Westminster, nd Clara E. Crebs, of Taneytown.

Disposing of a stolen hide at the plant of Oyler and Spangler, Gettysburg, on Saturday, led to the arrest of John Reifsnider in Emmitsburg later in the day. He was given a hearing in that town late at night, and his commitment to the Frederick jail resulted in default of \$1000 bail.

THE CARROLL MEOURE

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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.

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 14th., 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 ex-



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

There will be no use in holding wheat for a higher price, but the "holding" can be done with corn and to the demand for ice cream-to the potatoes instead. For once, with wheat, the farmer can be sure of milk utilized for this frozen delicacy. getting "top of the market" price.

For the first time in the history of the world, perhaps, the stock on hand of liquors is diminishing; consumption continuing, but not production-Another reason why thousands will wish for the war to end, speedily.

Brother A. M. Hall, who has made himself known in Carroll County newspaperdom, is now devoting his full time to the editorship of the Sykesville Herald. He is a live-wire, and will boost the best interests of Southern Carroll in approved style.

There is going to be a little county election, in November, and it is of importance enough for voters to take the time to think about it, and vote as though it was worth while to attend properly to our local governmental interests. The war, and prices, are not the only important issues confronting us.

President Wilson's anxiety for Conother government officials appear to much use in paying the running expenses of Congress any longer.

plus at the government price?

Luxurious Warfare.

It is pretty difficult to reach the conclusion that soldiering is now a luxurious avocation, but some of the veterans of the Civil War are almost able to do so. They recollect their scant equipment, and "\$13.00 a month, with hard-tack and sowbelly," and grimly compare them with the equipment, pay and rations of today, and the many agencies for the care and outfitting of the soldier ories of their hardships are still fresh on the basis of valuable services renin mind, such thoughts naturally pre- dered; but, the newspapers of this

changes in "the times." training camps, now, are doing so States, and the chances are that they with as little as possible of hard- will help sell the next bond issue, free brought so much nearer to the ideal ship connected with the experience. of charge, as they did the first one. As yet, and for perhaps six months The only thing that will keep them sues of public business will mark dior more, they will be merely "going from it, will be burdensome tax legis- visions among public men. to school," acquiring physical train- lation, whether it be a further tax on ing and hardening, knowledge of their net incomes, or an increase in Constitutional amendment, with the him to cheat society of a good deal military tactics and arms, with Uncle postage rates. Sam as teacher, caretaker and paymaster. The more serious end of the value on their patriotism, but there is most important prohibition event of requiring consolation and petting. business may come later, but, while such a situation as being pressed too the session, other acts of Congress Phila. Ledger. in training, most of the boys will have hard. In this whole war horror, there in that field are of immediate meana good time, and be benefitted, while is not a single feature of it that is ing. When the special session began Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's unfortunately some will learn habits not to the disadvantage to the pub- the prohibition forces developed these that they would have avoided in civil lishing business-not one. While points of attack: life and under home influences.

tion for it, the care of the wounded, pers of the country.

ago were lost. Comfortable transporwar job has been made easy.

manifested itself on the other side. have, if anything, over-matched the humane end. When Sherman defined war, high-powered explosives were largely limited to gun powder; there were no machine guns, nor breechloading or magazine rifles; no submarines, no airships, no torpedo devices such as now, no electrical appliances of general application to gunnery and mines, no deadly gases, no big guns with a range of 20 miles or more. Fighting was then slow butchery.

It is on the credit side of soldiery, too, that the Red Cross organization is now a most powerful one for the relief of suffering, and for the assembling, where needed, of all sorts of comforts in the way of clothing, in addition to care on the field in the midst of death. Motor ambulances do their bit; field telephones are indispensable; air plane signaling takes the place of tree tops and church steeples; the wireless outfits and searchlights are also new adjuncts to the war game, and so on at great length might be named the improvements that the "boys in blue" knew nothing

Ice Cream as a Luxury, and the Price of Milk.

The high cost of milk is largely due hundreds of thousands of gallons of It may be argued that the manufacture of ice cream has nothing to do with the cost of producing a gallon of milk, and that this is largely due to the high cost of cows and their feed; but, demand has not yet failed except the "moonshine" variety. to influence market prices, and in this particular instance the ice cream demand must at least have consid- talk. But let him beware of too effuerable bearing on the market price sive inquiries about the voter's wife of cows, if it has no effect on feed-

It will be found, on investigation, that an abnormal percentage of the obvious. milk used by condensing plants, and shipped to the cities, goes into ice out very sharply for the politician who cream. In normal times, there is is too good a mixer. Political life is nothing to be said against the very liberal consumption of this article of | smile and the glad hand for the graftfood, which has grown to be consid- er. Also when they have the influered a necessity, but which is in fact encing of appointments, they have too a tremenduously costly luxury, and many friends for the public good .surely helps to make milk high for Frederick News. more important uses.

The diversion of food products in general from their most important uses, had a great deal to do with the passage of the law prohibiting the use of grain in the manufacture of gress to adjourn, may be variously intoxicants, during the period of the regarded; but as the President and war. There is, of course, no parallel between liquors and milk, as to their have had centralized in them, author- qualities, but there is a big likeness ity to do everything needed to run in the results of prohibition of the the war, there does not appear to be manufacture of the two, as a conservation proposition.

We do not know anything about the dairy business, so far as it re-If the discontinuance of distilling lates to a present profitable price for grain into liquors will feed 3,000,000 milk, nor have we anything to say additional persons, as claimed, and about the sale of cows for beef, as should there be an embargo, or other being more profitable than to feed partial interference with exporting, them; but it seems to us that sucmight it not be possible that there cessful farming depends on raising will not be a demand for all of our and feeding a good many cattle, as grain? And if there is no chance well as on growing a considerable for speculation, who will buy the sur- acreage of wheat, as both are necessary to proper fertilization and crop rotation, without which, farming would be a poor business; and certainly there should be a fair market price for dairy products, but this does not, in our inexpert opinion, depend on making milk into ice cream in such quantities as at present, which we think must help to make milk scarce and high for family consumption.

Newspaper Patriotism.

Newspapers ought to be paid for boys-not with a grouch, but as mem- boosting the sale of government bonds, sent themselves, as showing the country are not only patriotic, but broadly liberal in upholding and ad-Our boys who are going into vancing the interests of the United elimination of that diverting and of- up strength that we may have it for

most other interests have profited,in War-real fighting-is still what some way, that one way has yet to Sherman said it was; but, prepara- be found that applies to the newspa- military camps.

measurably more endurable in every fore, that they should be left alone, and military purposes. sense than in the '60's. The greatest so far as war tax burdens are conis in hospital care and treatment, and and aiding this government in every ic beverages. the use of anæsthetics, antiseptics way, to successfully forward the and modern surgery, now save many strength of this country as one of the tion by Constitutional amendment. thousands of lives that fifty years Allies favorable to what is generally considered by us to be the most righttation has largely taken the place of eous side of this war; and they have of the conscription law, enforced by long marches, and in many ways the been doing so, gladly and freely, and the military order that all army men But, the ingenuity of man has also plaint about their own troubles and losses. They will be disposed to contion is as follows: War enginery and destructive devices | tinue this great assistance, but, they must not be whipped for doing so.

The "Mixer" in Politics.

One of the first questions the politicians ask about a candidate is, "Is he a mixer?" A great many men who enter politics find that here is their great difficulty. They have a public business. But when it comes to hobnobbing with Tom, Dick and Harry, they feel very awkward about it. They do it in so forced and artificial a manner that Tom, Dick and Harry feel constrained in their presence and vote for the other fellow.

Winning ways capture many elections. It is a great art to be able to meet one's fellow citizens in a pleasing manner. Some of our statesmen feel perfectly at home among strangers at a farmers' picnic or a cattle show. They say pleasant and graceful things naturally. They like people and enjoy mingling with all classes of society. This pleasure becomes reciprocal and wins friendship and political support.

It not infrequently happens that a very worthy man is turned down for lack of social graces. He may have a fine record of service and sound judgment. But he is reserved and reticent, inclined to hold himself aloof. It is not that he feels any pride or contempt for the common run of people. He simply doesn't know what to say when he meets them and can't get on common ground.

The man of substantial judgment who aspires to a political career, or is willing from public spirit to take office, must cultivate social affability. He needs to be able to turn out small and children. Particularly when it is done just before election, it is too

The average voter needs to watch full of fellows whose only asset is the

The Prohibition Situation.

Contrary to the expectation of a close vote, with probable defeat for the resolution, the proposed Constitutional amendment passed the Senate, 65 to 20, having the necessary two-thirds majority and several

It is not at all probable that the House will act upon the prohibition amendment at this session. That body is now killing time while the Senate wrestles with the revenue bill, and it would seem a most opportune period in which to dispose of the troublesome question, but the few leaders in control have decreed that nothing of that character shall be done. There is little doubt, however, that the issue will be faced by the House next winter. And it seems certain that the House will vote, as the Senate did, to submit the amend-

nation has ever known. For the liquor interests the struggle to prevent three-fourths of the State legislatures from ratifying the Constitutional amendment will mean a lastditch fight. Only those who have kind that counts most. closely experienced "liquor fights" in of this coming battle with John Barleycorn in State politics.

from Congress to the State legislatures. Within two years it will be narrowed to a few crucial States. In us all to stand on our own feet, use the end alcohol will follow the tariff "out of politics." Politics by the ten corrupting influence, will be the weak. Nothing moves the discondition where only legitimate is- whining plea of the hulking, able-

While the Senate's approval of the House almost certain to concur with-Newspapers do not place a money in the life of this Congress, is the

1. To make the army dry.

2. To create dry zones about all

3. To commandeer the supply of and camp life in general, are im- It is but common justice, there- distilled liquors in bond for industrial

4. To prohibit the use of food maimprovement in real war conditions, cerned. They have been upholding terials in the manufacture of alcohol-

5. To secure nation-wide prohibi-

The first two points were easily won by the prohibition forces. Section 12 have made surprisingly little com- must at all times be in uniform, accomplishes these purposes. This sec-

Sec. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the offi-cers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intaste and aptitude for the problems of | toxicating or spiritous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officer's or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes and under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

The so-called Hoover control law contains provisions with reference to points 3 and 4. In this measure the President is directed to commandeer such distilled liquors in bond or in stock as may be needed for military, hospital and industrial

After September 8th., 1917, by a provision of the food control measure, it is made unlawful to use food or feed materials in the manufacture of distilled liquors.

The President is authorized to make such rules as he deems advisable with reference to the use of food materials in malt and fermented liquors, but Congress went on record as opposing any mandatory action on brewery products and wines. Distilled liquors had to bear the brunt of the prohibition attack, and fell; beer, probably in part because of its greater political strength, survived the bat-

There is every indication that the war rvenue bill, when completed, will greatly increase the taxes on alcoholic beverages.-The Searchlight on

Your Local Newspaper.

Your local newspaper is in no sense a special child of charity. It earns every dollar it receives and is second to no enterprise in contributing to the upbuilding and betterment of the town and community. Its patrons reap far more benefits from its pages than its publisher and in calling for the support of the community, it asks no more than what in all fairness belong to it. Patronize your home paper as you would any other enterprise, as a matter of business, because it directly or indirectly helps you, and not as a matter of charity.-Apache (Oklahoma) Review-

Self-Pity.

One of the luxurious emotions that might be dispensed with to advantage in days of thrift and self-denial is that of self-pity. Whatever compassion there is to spare should be bestowed where it is most needed. This world There will follow inevitably the is too busy for any bogus funerals. most desperate political warfare the If you have a real sorrow, you will find friends, almost bewilderingly. People you thought hard of heart will try to help you. Those who have loved and lost will be moved to bestow the knowing comfort which is the

Doctors, hospitals and nurses, howthe past can comprehend the meaning | ever, are for the sick and the wounded. It is profoundly immoral to rob the medicine bottle or the milk-bot-But the struggle will be shifted the of a patient. This is the very poorest time in history to coddle anybody who is well. It is the time for our own hands and heads, check our own baggage or carry it, and store gust of the righteous so soon as the bodied beggar who could work and won't. But each of us, though not a back-door pan-handler, has it in of sympathy if we let ourselves believe that we are forlorn creatures

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."
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General Farm Topics

PRODUCE MORE POTATOES.

Increase the Yield by Spraying Against Late Blight and Beetles. [Prepared by United States department of

agriculture.] Insects and diseases normally take rather heavy toll of the northern potato crop. Much of this loss can be prevented by proper spraying, however, as is shown by the fact that sprayed potato crops in Vermont, for example, have produced on the average 105 more bushels to the acre than unsprayed crops over a period of twenty-one years. This year, especially, every northern potato grower should spray as insurance against a short crop.

Bordeaux mixture, with lead arsenate added, will prevent late blight and get the potato bug or Colorado beetle also. The mixture should be applied every two weeks, though the interval may be longer if the weather is dry and no insects are present. With the approach of the late blight season, after the middle of July, a thorough protect tive spraying should be given. Cool, wet weather means trouble. Continued showers and an average temperature around 73 degrees call for sprays once a week or even every five days.

For home gardens small hand spray ers will do. For the farm potato patch, where from one-half acre to three acres are grown and where there are orchard trees or small fruits to be sprayed, a barrel spray pump is recommended. This hand pump is mounted on a fifty gallon barrel and carried on homemade two wheel cart or in a farm wagon.

Commercial growers should provide themselves with the most effective traction sprayer they can get. In this the pump is operated by a chain or gear drive from the wheels. It pays to get the best, as a pressure of from 120 to 150 pounds is needed.

A good nozzle is one of the most important parts of a spray outfit. The spray should be a fine mist and should reach every part of the plant.

Bordeaux mixture is the only fungicide that has any practical value against potato diseases. Lime-sulphur, powdered sulphur and other new mixtures that have come into use in orchards are either injurious to the foliage or are weaker in fungicidal action, or both. Experiments made by the department show that for potatoes and other truck crops nothing has yet been found to replace the copper fungicides.

Bordeaux mixture is made with copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime. four pounds, and water to make fifty gallons. Suspend the copper sulphate in a gunny sack in a clean barrel con taining several gallons of water.



POTATO AFFLICTED WITH SCAB.

should hang so as to be just below the surface of the water. When the sulphate is dissolved, which requires from three to four hours, remove the sack and stir into the barrel enough additional water to make exactly twenty-five gallons of the copper solution. Prepare the lime by slaking it slowly and thoroughly in a clean barrel, strain and add enough additional water to make exactly twenty-five gallons of lime milk. Stir thoroughly. It is highly important to strain both ingredients before they are combined, as otherwise clogging of the spray nozzles might result. Use a copper or bronze wire strainer of eighteen meshes to the inch.

Pour the two ingredients together into another barrel or, better, directly into the spray tank if it will hold fifty gallons. After the two solutions are combined stir the mixture very theroughly. Do not put copper sulphate or bordeaux mixture into tin or iron vessels. Use wood or copper containers. Mix the bordeaux as needed and apply at once. It is never so good after it has settled.

Scours In Calves.

Scours occurring after a calf is a week or two of age is due to some error in feeding. In feeding calves all vessels should be thoroughly scalded every day, the milk should be fed at body temperature and they should be fed regularly. Do not overfeed, and if skimmilk is used they should have a small amount of a grain mixture consisting of equal parts of cornmeal, bran and linseed meal. To check the scours observe above suggestions and give in feed two or three times a day a teaspoonful of dried blood or a little powdered ginger.

Sweet Clover.

Sweet clover makes excellent pasture and has a distinct advantage over the common clover or alfalfa in that cattle pastured on it do not bloat. Furthermore, it is well known that cattle eat sweet clover with avidity after they have become accustomed to the taste of it.

Test Milk Carefully.

If milk contains 4 per cent fat an error of .1 per cent fat in testing will cause a difference of 21/2 cents on the dollar or 3% cents on the price of 100 pounds of milk selling at \$1.50.

AROUND THE FARM.

Tomato blight becomes more troublesome in many gardens from year to year. The only & way to control it is to spray with a fungicide, as bordeaux mixture.

It is often desirable to make a second thinning of root crops. Some seeds are slow to germinate, and the plants appear after the first thinning has been made. Covering the joints of the

vines with earth may be the means of saving the pumpkin or @ squash crop from ruin by the squash vine borers.

When spraying apple trees in July or August to prevent wormy & fruit kill any diseases on the trees at the same time. Bor- deaux mixture along with arsenate of lead will serve this double purpose. On land that has been in an early maturing cultivated crop, such as potatoes, peas, sweet @ corn or soy beans, no other preparation for alfalfa will be needed than necessary harrowings.

RENEW WORNOUT PASTURES.

Sweet Clover Is Valuable Soil Renovator and Excellent Forage For Stock. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

"Grow sweet clover" is the answer for poor soil or wornout pastures which no longer support live stock profitably, according to investigators of the United States department of agriculture, who have found that thousands of acres of sweet clover are fur-



SWEET CLOVER PLANT.

nishing annually abundant pasturage for all kinds of stock on soil where other crops made but little growth.

In many portions of the middle west sweet clover bids fair to solve serious pasturage problems, according to farmers' bulletin 820, "Sweet Clover-Utilization," just issued. Native pastures which no longer provide more than a scant living for a mature steer on four or five acres when properly seeded to sweet clover will produce sufficient forage to carry at least one animal to the acre throughout the season. Dairy cattle, horses, sheep and hogs all do well on sweet clover. Land which is too rough or too depleted for cultivation or permanent pastures which have become thin and weedy may be improved greatly by drilling in after disking a few pounds of sweet clover seed per acre. Not only will the sweet clover add considerably to the quality and quantity of the pasturage, but the growth of the grasses will be improved by the addition of large quantities of humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Sweet clover has proved to be an excellent pasturage crop on many of the best farms in the north central states. In this part of the country it is often seeded alone and pastured from the middle or the latter part of June until frost, or it may be sown with grain and pastured after harvest.

Squash Vine Borer.

If a squash vine is covered at intervals with soil, roots will start at the joints covered, says the Ohio agricultural experiment station. It then does not depend on only one root, and if squash vine borers infest it their injuries will not be particularly noticeable. These borers attack pumpkins and related crops as well. They are white larvae about an inch long and feed within the stem. Wilting of the vines soon follows their attacks. Excrement like sawdust is found on the ground near their burrows. If bisulphide of carbon is put in an oil can and injected into these burrows it will kill the borers hiding in them. Where only a few occur they may be removed by cutting a longitudinal slit in the vine, killing the pest and tying the wound with a small piece of cloth.

Poplar Canker.

Poplar canker is a fungous disease evidently imported in recent years from Europe. It somewhat resembles chestnut blight, but its attacks seem to be confined to poplars and cottonwoods. More important yet, it is severe in its effect upon stored and transplanted nursery stock. It is now prevalent in a large number of states from New England to New Mexico. Owners of diseased poplar or cottonwood trees are asked to advise the department of plant industry at Washington.

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TREATING WHEAT SEED FOR DISEASES

College Park, Sept. 6 .- An inspection of wheat fields during the month of June in several counties of Maryland revealed the fact that considerable loss was being caused by certain diseases such as Smut and Scab, which may in a large measure be controlled by applying certain preventive measures. These diseases are caused by small parasitic organisms which enter the wheat plant, and weaken it, so that it is unable to form its grain in the possession of the Roman church. usual way. One of these diseases, known as Bunt or stinking smut, is readily controlled by treating the seed with Formalin, 1 pint to 40 gallons of water. The water may be emersed in the Formalin Solution for ten minutes, during which time the grain is stirred or shaken to drive off all the air; so that the solution will penetrate the grooves of the grains, and also allow the chaffy kernels to rise. These should be skimmed off. The wheat is then spread out to dry, after which it may be sown or stored until sowing

Or the wheat may be spread out on the floor and sprinkled with the Formalin solution, after which it is scooped over and sprinkled again. This is repeated until all of the berries are wet with the solution, after which the pile of grain is covered over with burlap bags or canvas, and allowed to stand from five to ten hours. The grain is then spread out to dry as directed above.

The Maryland State College is planning to demonstrate this method of treatment in every community of the State this fall where wheat is grown. Anyone interested in having a demonstration on his farm, should mention the fact to his County Agent. The demonstrations will be started about August 15th, and continued for two

months. A big difference has been observed between the crop grown from untreated and unfanned seed on the one hand, and recleaned from treated seed on the other. It is, therefore, planned to reclean the seed, running it through the fanning mill two or three times before treating it by the Formalin method. The grains removed by the fanning mill are scabby ones and the smutted ones, both of which not only yield very little or not at all, but also infect the plants from healthy kernels. The recleaning of the seed and the treating it with Formalin should become a part of the general farm practice wherever wheat is grown.

With wheat at \$2.00 per bushel, we cannot afford to take chances on these diseases, which may be controlled at so little cost.

SILAGE MIXTURES IMPORTANT.

College Park, Sept. 6.-The high cost of grain together with the necessity of using more of the total production for human food than ever before means that a large part of the grain mixture ordinarily fed for milk production must be replaced by long feed. Legume hay such as clover, alfalfa, or soybean when fed with good silage will maintain a medium milk production and greatly reduce the amount of grain required for larger productions.

cannot be grown on account of combination with legumes such as the dial. wheat and vetch, oats and crimson clover, corn and soybeans or cowpeas have been successfully ensiled.

The legumes alone, do not make a absence of sufficient sugar for proper make good silage. Pea vines, corn tory exhibit. husks and sweet corn fodder all make good silage. However, sweet corn fodder should be more nearly mature than field corn before it is ready for the silo.

When the corn is in the glazed stage, it contains two-thirds more dry matter than when in the milk stage. Also, corn in the milk stage will make a silage more acid than when more nearly mature. In a normal season the proper time to cut corn for the silo is when it shows the first signs of ripening. Silage should be cut from one-half

to one inch in length and the knives on the cutter should be kept sharp. In order to keep the silage of uniform composition some sort of a distributor will be found most convenient. Two men in the silo with a distributor can pack the silage sufficiently. The edge next to the wall should be kept higher than the center and tramped constantly. When the filling is completed the top should be leveled. If several barrels of water are added and the top tramped each day for two or three days not more than six or eight inches of silage will spoil. In order to prevent waste the top may be covered with straw or corn from which the ears have been removed. The top or the silage may also be covered with oats, which will sprout and make an air tight seal. Silage spoils in two ways. If it has

the appearance of rotted manure, air age that way." has gained access to the silage. Spoiling of this kind is frequently found near the doors. If white mold is found the indications are that the corn was too dry and water should have been added. If a layer of spoiled silage is found around the edge of the silo it manage to get along with him?" indicates that the walls of the silo are tramping was not done when the silo me about himself."-Life. was filled.

SHRINE OF THE "HOLY COAT"

Cathedral at Treves Contains One of Most Jealousiy Guarded Relics of the Roman Church.

At intervals of many years the old Prince Bishopric of Treves, wakens out of its half-slumbering condition and becomes the center of a great pilgrimage. Besides its numerous Roman remains, this quiet old town, claiming to be 1,300 years older than Rome, is the shrine of the "Holy Coat," one of the most jealously guarded relics in the

The citizens of Treves are very proud of this seamless garment, and they have given it a prominent place on their coat-of-arms, says the Dundee Advertiser. It was not until 1196 that the "Holy Coat" was placed over the high altar, but it was not exposed to the public gaze for some three hundred years afterward. It was kept in a secret place of the cathedral known only to a few, and there were many who doubted its existence. A guide book of 1814 says:

"The existence of the relic at present is rather doubtful-at least, it is not visible. The attendants of the church say it is walled up." All doubts were removed in 1844, when Archbishop Arnoldi announced a centenary jubilee, at which it was exhibited to a million and a half of pilgrims from all parts of the world. The coat is a loose garment with wide sleeves, very simple in form, of coarse material, dark brown in color, probably as the result of age, and entirely without seam or decoration.

MESSAGES FLOAT FOR YEARS

United States Hydrographic Office Tells of Finding of Bottle Set Adrift in 1914.

Several instances of messages in bottles having floated about the Pa-cific for years before being recovered have been announced by the United States hydrographic office.

A bottle was set adrift by Capt. S. Nagahue of the Tamba Maru, Japanese, August 17, 1915, 900 miles east of Kamchatka, was recovered May 15 last near Moelips, Wash. Another bottle, set adrift in December, 1914, off Cape Corrientes, Mex., was found February 22 last 240 miles north of Christmas island, in the latitude of the Hawaiian

A third bottle, tossed from the schooner W. H. Marsten by Capt. W. Wann February 14, 1915, 2,040 miles east of Chile and 660 miles south of Easter island, was picked up January 21 last four miles south of Wanganui island, New Zealand.

Clock Dials for Summer.

Instead of moving the hands of the clock forward and back at the time of changing from standard to summer time, and vice versa, a plan recently proposed in England is to have clocks provided with an adjustable dial. The circular disk of the dial would be put in place by screws in curved slots, and the dial would be rotated through one hour space at the time of making the change, leaving the hands untouched.

It is claimed that this plan is especially desirable in the case of strikingclocks, the hands of which cannot be moved back. The position of the dial would also indicate whether the clock The principal crop for the silo is was keeping summer or normal time. corn, although sorghum and kaffir The objection to this procedure, of corn are used in sections where corn course, is that practically everybody tells time from position of the hands, climatic conditions. Grain crops in without any attention to the figures on

Solves Problem of Stray Whale.

Monterey, Cal., has solved the question of what to do with a stray whale good quality of silage owing to the that is washed up on shore. After disposing of the flesh and oil to a refinery, fermentation. In Maryland there are the bones may be mounted on shore a number of factory by-products which and kept as a permanent natural his-

That is what the city officials did with a whale which was washed ashore there, according to the Popular Science Monthly. It was welcomed with open arms and the bones were saved as an educational feature for the benefit of the school children of the city and for interested adults.

Since there was no building available large enough to accommodate it, it was set up in an open lot and fenced

Steel Shortage in Australia. Stocks of steel plates, tin plate and

galvanized iron are low throughout Australia, and the demand is acute, according to consular advices from Melbourne. There is at present very little prospect of outside relief, and an effort is being made to manufacture these goods in Australia. Recently representatives of a company in Newcastle and one in Melbourne were sent to the United States to purchase machinery for making steel. The high freights and shortage of supply offer a great incentive to the manufacture of lines that would have been considered impossible to produce before the

Never Without It.

"Your threat to slap Reggie on the wrist was merely a bit of sarcasm, I suppose?" "Perhaps."

"You couldn't have done much dam-

"Oh, I don't know. I might have smashed his wrist watch."

The Conceited One.

"I can't bear that young leading man; he's so conceited. How do you

not air tight or that the sufficient self for a while, and then he talks to

"I always talk to him about him-

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.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. P. Church, will meet Staurday, Sept. 15th, at 2 P. M., at Uniontown. Rev. Clift of Union Bridge, preached for Rev. Lewis, last Sunday even-

M. A. Zollickoffer and family visited relatives in Philadelphia, from Saturday until Tuesday.

Clayton Hann, of the United Railway service, in Baltimore, was home with his family, last week.

Cortland Hoy and family returned

to Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Will Brodbeck and family spent the past week in Alexandria,

Robert Gray, of Union Bridge, is visiting at Snader Devilbiss'.

Miss Loretta Weaver, spent the past week with friends in Westminster and Bachmans Valley.

Mrs L. F. Eckard, our genial Station Agent at the P. O., has been confined to bed this week, having been taken ill, on Sunday. We all hope

for a speedy recovery.

Jacob Haines, William Bowers,
Harry Fowler, and wives, spent last Sunday in Hagerstown.

Miss Beryl Erb and Urith Routson, visited in Baltimore, first of the week. John Heck, Harry B. Fogle and family, have been visitors at Howard Hymiller's, at Harmans, Md., this

Miss Ethel Palmer, who has been in training at the Woman's Hospital, the past year, is spending her vacation with her home folks.

Miss Stem, of Highfield, is visiting Miss Arminta Murray.

Miss Hilda Englar enrolled for another year, on Tuesday, at B. R. Col-

BARK HILL.

Sunday School, next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching by the pastor, at 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting, at 7:00

William Keefer and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, who have been on the sick list for the last week, are able to be around again.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Aunt Ellen Rowe's,

Jackson Hahn, has put a store room and gone into the mercantile business. We wish him success in his new enterprise

Miss Hilda Rowe, was a visitor in Union Bridge, Saturday and Sunday. Raymond T. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor at Levi Rowe's, over

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blacksen and children, of Oak Orchard, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, last Sunday. Floyd Matthews, of Baltimore, is

visiting his brother, William Matthews, of this place. - Scott, of Baltimore, has

been the guest of Mrs. Laura Hamilton, the last week. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, were visitors at their daughters, Mrs. Jno.

Koontz, on Sunday.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was the

guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Bostion, on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, and Mr.

and Mrs. Nathan Rowe, took an auto trip to Westminster, on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe and Miss Evelyn Weller, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bohn's, at Beaver Dam, on Sunday.

TYRONE.

Raymond Rodkey and wife, spent Sunday with James Unger and family, near Marker's Mill.

Edward Fritz, wife and children, of Baltimore, are spending several days with Mrs. Margaret Fritz. Harry Myers, wife and daughters Emma and Grace, and George Nusbaum and wife, spent Sunday with Harry Singers, of Baltimore.

Ira Rodkey, wife, daughters, Naomi, and Grace, and sons, Luther and Martin, and Miss Sadie Flickinger, spent Sunday with Charles Lutz and

family, of Catonsville-On Monday night, Jack Frost visited the gardens and flower beds, and did some damage to the tender plants. Sunday, Sept. 16th., is Rally-day at Baust Reformed Church. At 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Har-M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Harvest Home Sermon, by Rev. Paul D. Yoder; at 2:00 P. M., Sunday School Rally, address by Dr. A. G. Rothermel, of Kutztown, Pa.; 7:30, Brotherhood and Missionary Rally, address by Dr. A. G. Rothermel. There will be singing by the choir, music by the orchestal part and resisting and singing by the second resisting and singing bether tra and recitation and singing by the

DETOUR.

Mrs. Clara Townshend, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents, P. D. Koons, Sr., and wife. Wm. H. Boyer, of near Liberty-

town, visited his son, Harry, and children, during the week. Those who spent Sunday with Jas.

Warren and wife, were: Newton Eckard, wife, two daughters, and son, of Uniontown, and J. W. Warren, Mrs. Bessye Darling and son, Westley, of

Earle Koons, of Taneytown, visited relatives here during the week. Mrs. Wm Miller, spent the week,

visiting in Chambersburg. Mrs. Robert Speilman and daughter, Lillie, spent a few days this week in Gettysburg.

Harry Albaugh and family, spent several days with Mrs. A.'s brother, of Buckeystown.

UNION BRIDGE.

"The Potato coming back" and "You should eat more potatoes," sounds all right to a fellow when hungry, but when he asks the price of the tubers and hears anywhere from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bushel asked, his interest quickly subsides and he concludes that it will be just as well to continue buying bread at 10 cents a bite, as that is, barring the crust, all ready to eat while the potatoes would require some labor to prepare them for food.

Ambrose Whitehill and his sister,

Miss Nannie, sent a carload of furniture to their fine house recently erected in Frederick City, on Monday, and following in the evening in their automobile. They have been residents of Union Bridge since their childhood days and they will be missed

George H. Eyler and family expect to occupy the house, on Main St., which A. Whitehill and sister left, on Monday. They may move next week if My Whitehill granded in the state of the if Mr. Whitehill succeeds in getting his house entirely vacated by that time.

Joseph Delphy and wife, have returned to town after spending ten weeks visiting through the eastern part of Frederick County, as far as Frederick City. They report having had a very enjoyable summer outing.

Melvin Fogle Palmer, whose sickness was mentioned last week, was taken to a Hospital, Wednesday morning, operated on the same evening and died Thursday morning. He was one of the drafted men who had not been granted exemption by the board, but death has claimed him for

The cold snap which came our way more than a week ago appears to be losing its grip. This Thursday the weather is again quite pleasant Although Jack Frost showed his white color several mornings, no damage as yet appears to the most tender vegetable or flowers, in the town gardens. The cat bird is still with us piping his favorite song.

Experience the Best Teacher.

It is generally admitted that experence is the best teacher, but should ve 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 prepara-tion for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant Advertisement

NEW WINDSOR.

The September meeting of the Parent Leader Association, will be held on the 21st., at 3:00 P. M., in the Methodist Sunday School room, owing to the changes being made in the school building. At that meeting arrangements will be perfected for the health examination of the school children. All parents are urgently requested to be at this meeting if possible. The examination is being arranged by the Association with the voluntary assistance of the three physicians and two dentists of the town. Examinations to take place as follows: Friday, Sept. 28th., at 2 P. M., at the school house, Drs. Brown, Geatty and Helm; Friday, Oct. 5th., Drs. Whitehill and Myers. It is hoped that all the parents will consent to the examination so that their children can enter on the fall term, full of strength for their work. The heavy frosts of the past two

nights have hurt a number of persons late bean crops. Miss Carrie Hastings, left, on Tuesday, for Rock Hill, S. C., where

Mr. Gladhill and wife, attended the marriage of his daughter, at Waynes-boro, Pa., on Wednesday.

B. R. College opened on Tuesday with an enrollment of 90 students. Dr. and Mrs. James Fraser arrived home on Friday evening last, after a visit of nearly three weeks at Plum-

ville, Pa., and Schenectady, N. Y. Work has started on the public school house to put the upper story in condition to have the 7th. and 8th.

The Danner family, of Washington, who have been summering here, left, the first of the week.

Bernard Fisher and wife, of Baltimore, spent the week's end here, with her parents, G. C. Devilbiss and wife. Miss Margaret Snader returned to Hood College for another year, this Thursday.

Warren Dow and wife, motored to Hyde's Park, N. Y., on Sunday last, and are spending some time with Mr. Dow's mother.

NEW MIDWAY.

Misses Margaret and Ruth Crouse, of Taneytown, returned here, after

spending a week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crouse.

Miss Mary Renner, after spending a week at her home, has returned to

Mrs. James Graham, spent Thursday in Frederick.
Mrs. Elmer Van Fossen and son,

Wilbur, of York, Pa., have returned home, after spending a short time with Mrs. Amos Eyler and family. Miss Rhoda Ramsburg, who under-went an operation at the Maryland University Hospital, recently, has returned here.

Misses Rhea and Thelma Smith, spent Tuesday in Woodsboro.

Jesse I. Renner, spent Monday in Baltimore, on business.

The children here, seemed very glad to start to school on Monday, Sept.

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.

MAYBERRY.

Guy W. Haines is suffering from acute indigestion Mrs. W. T. Boring is confined to the house with rheumatism and a

complication of diseases. Elias Crushong, who has been suffering with appendicitis is able to

work again.
Mrs. Walter Martin and son, Robert, of Baltimore, spent last week with Ezra Spangler and family. Mr. Martin came on Saturday evening to return with them on Sunday. Mrs. M. Letitia Fleagle, of Harris-burg, spent several days with her

former music scholar, Miss Zelma

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 10th., 1917.—The Union Bridge Banking & Trust Company, guardian of Nellie R. Austin, settled its first account The Union Bridge Banking & Trust

Company, guardian of Upton L. Austin, ward, settled its first account.
Edna J. Feeser, guardian of David
M. Feeser, ward, settled her third

Elias O. Garner and Daniel J. Hesson, executors of Emma Garner, deceased, received an order to sell real

Oliver L. Myers, administrator of Elizabeth A. Logue, deceased, return-ed an inventory of money and settled

his first and final account.

Howard R. Marker and Oliver T.

Myers, administrators of Theodore Logue, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th., 1917.—The sale of real estate of Peter F. Sharrer deceased, was finally ratified and con-Stambaugh, adminis-

Emma A. Stambaugh, administratrix of Seright M. Stambaugh, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and money.

Clayton M. Black, executor of Wm. H. Hahn, deceased, settled his first

and final account.

Mabel G. Billingslea, administratrix of Charles C. Billingslea, deceased, returned an inventory of per-

sonal property and debts. Letters of administration on the estate of Annie M. Hoffman, deceased, were granted unto Frank E. Hoffman, who returned an inventory of money and settled his first and final

Albert V. Gibson, administrator of Mary E. Gibson, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

John C. McKinney and Andrew B McKinney, executors of Robert C McKinney, deceased, reported sale of personal property and real estate, and settled their first and final ac-

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

Advertisement

The Fertilizer Situation.

The Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association makes the following statement regarding the character of the fertiliz-

'The impression seems to prevail among Agricultural Experiment Station and Fertilizer Control Officials, also among County Agents, that the limitation put on shipments of Acid Phosphate by Fertilizer Manufacturers is due to a desire on their part to force farmers to use complete fertilizer or ammoniated super-phosphates. To correct this erroneous impression we make the following statement of facts to show that this is not the case:

"Under normal conditions the industry has ready on June 1st., the usual close of the spring shipping season—approximately 35 per-cent. of fall requirements of fertilizer. On June 1st. of this year, owing to unusually heavy spring demand and manufacturing difficulties during the winter and spring, warehouses were absolutely bare of stocks leaving on-ly 3½ months time in which to manufacture, cure and ship the fertilizers repuired for this fall's wheat seeding—and this under the most trying and difficult manufacturing and transportation conditions that have ever

en known. "At the beginning of the selling season for the coming wheat seeding, it appeared that the demand for acid phosphate might be so large that the amount the industry would be able to furnish would not cover the demand. It has therefore been necessary, as a matter of equity to all dealers, to put a limitation on the amount of acid phosphate sold to any one dealer. Indications at the present time show that the majority of dealers have taken less of acid phos-

phate than the amount offered. "If the above limitation had not been made, the industry could not have furnished the other grades of fertilizer demanded by the consumer. Furthermore, it was not possible for manufactures to increase their production of acid phosphate, as this requires more time to manufacture and cure than does the manufacture of mixed goods. Indications at this time are that there is a greater de-mand for the mixed fertilizers than the industry will be able to supply."

Joe Donahue, aged 16, living several miles from Webster Springs, W. Va., has never had a haircut. His hair reaches almost to the ground and he is proud of his locks. When a child he had a long illness and his hair grew to great length. When he recovered he became so proud of his locks that he has never had them cut. He fears that if his hair is cut he lose his strength like Sampson did. He guards his hair closely, tying it up about his head when he retires at night.

BUFFINGTON—HAINES On the 12th. inst., Earl Roth Buffington and Miss Anna Myrle Haines of New Windsor, were united in marriage at the Lutheran Parsonage, at Berrett, by the Rev. G. W. Baughman. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Haines, of New

and Mrs. Buffington, near Uniontown. The bride was tastefully dressed in a coat suit of plum blue cloth, with hat to match; the groom wore the conventional black. Both parties are popular in their respective circles, and have the best wishes of their friends for a long and happy life.

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

MR. GEORGE F. MILLER. Mr. George F. Miller, died at his nome in Walbridge, Ohio, Sept. 4th. of heart trouble, aged 46 years, 5 months. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs G. W. Miller, of this place. When quite young he went west and has lived there about 36 years. He was twice married and his first wife died a few years ago. He leaves his second wife and one child; his parents, two brothers, Samuel O., near Westminster; John W., of Bark Hill, and one sister, Mrs. Newton Troxell, of Copperville, and a number of relatives

A brother dear, a brother kind, Has gone before you need not mind, Cease to weep, for tears are vain, And brother Buddy is out of pain. By his Sister, Annie.

Railroads Desire to save Live Stock.

The movement to conserve the live stock of the nation, being taken up by the larger railroads of the country, embraces the Western Maryland Railway Company, and every effort is being made to prevent the economic waste of many millions of dollarrs resulting from the killing of thousands of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep by railroad trains annual-A circular letter has been issued by the railroad company for distribution among live stock owners, town officers and employes of the road. The local agent of the road received a copy of the circular several days ago.

The bulletin states that the thous-

ands of horses and mules that are killed every year would fill the artillery requirements of many regiments, and the thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep that are also wasted in this manner, would provide meat for thousands of soldiers. Anyone, who aids in preventing the loss of even one animal, serves his country patri-otically and effectually, it is declared.

This economic waste can be reduced by owners of stock by keeping their animals in fenced enclosures and not permitting them to roam at large on the railroad right of way, the bulletin says. Town officerrs can pass ordinances prohibiting the practice of permitting stock to roam at large, and superintendents, roadmasters and section men, make a personal appeal to the owners of stock. The co-operation of all concerned is asked

by the railroad officials. Engineers are asked to take every precaution within their power to avoid striking stock, and to report all stock seen on the right of way. Instructions have been given to sec tion men to drive stock off the railroad's right of way, to keep farm gates closed and cattle guards in good condition. Preference should be given to locations where liability of stock

Don't Wash Eggs!

Except for immediate use or for local customers who use fresh eggs soon after delivery, never wash eggs even if soiled. Egg investigations show that over five million dozen eggs spoil unnecessarily because they were washed or in some way became wet before going into cold storage. Washing eggs dissolves and removes the natural gelatinous covering which prevents germs of decay from getting through the pores of the egg

Neither should eggs to be stored in water glass or other preservative be washed. If shells are badly soiled, better use the eggs for cooking purposes and spend the time needed for washing eggs in keeping the nesting material clean and providing clean dry litter in the laying rooms.—Farm and Fireside.

Saved.

into Heaven?" The Irishman replied:

"Shure, and that's aisy! When I get to the gates of Heaven I'll open the door and shut the door, and open the door, and shut the door, an' keep on doing that till St. Peter gets impatient and says, 'For goodness' sake Mike, either come in or stay out."

Modesty is one of the sweetest and most desirable qualities one can possess, and yet too much modesty hinders advancement. When this quality is overdeveloped it antagonizes aggressiveness, without which no great success can be attained.

MARRIED.

Windsor; the groom the son of T. M.

DIED.

It is the first time death came near us, And the blow was hard to bear Only those who have lost a love one, Can our life-long sorrow know

We do not know the pain he bore, We did not see him die. We only know he went away Without saying goodbye,

getting on the tracks is the greatest.

An Irishman who was rather too fond of strong drink was asked by the parish priest:
"My son, how do you expect to get

Modesty.

Sympathetic. Cabanne-Is he a good doctor? Chouteau-Oh, yes, a very good doc-

"Well, I like a sympathetic doctor." "Oh, well, he's sympathetic. He never makes me pay in advance."-St Louis Post-Dispatch.



It is a good time now to treshen up your home with new paint or stain or varnish. We carry a big line of everything in the paint line, including brushes. We can recommend our paints as worthy of use, for they contain fine quality of lead and oil. Besides paint, we carry nails, screws, tools and a hundred other things.

Bushel Baskets. Fodder Yarn.

Choppers.

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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,

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 Septem-

CATALOG UPON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC The Johns Hopkins University GENERALLY,

In Regard to the Public Roads

Pastel and China Painting.

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 aside 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 aside of them, under penalty of the Law.

By Order of the County Commissioners of Carroll County, JACOB N. DEHOFF, President.

MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk.

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.

DR. FAHRNEY, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Bilious-ness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder, Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption, Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gall Stones, Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Rundown Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach

PRIVATE SALE Two Good Dwellings

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

McSherrystown, Pa.

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, Septem-

ber 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

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 schol-

arships 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.

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" Frouble, Tuberculosis. Consultation Large." Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to emi-

nations, award of scholarships, and

Scholarships may be awarded to

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JOS. B. ELLIOT.

(Successor to 0. T. Shoemaker.) TANEYTOWN, MD. **Baltimore Street,**

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Chickering—\$20. Compton-Price—Like New. Cambridge, almost new, bargain. Radle--Fine condition. Schencke-Player-Bargain.

Knabe-Fine condition, \$85. Lehr-Slightly used. Bargain. Vough-Excellent-Like new. Steiff—Good condition, \$49. Lester-Good as new.

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

LET US SEND ONE TO YOUR HOME ON FREE TRIAL. CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, M. PHONE 455-R FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES. Frederick, Md, Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department. 11-24,tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the sub-scriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

MARGARET E. WHITE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 14th. day of March, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of

Given under my hands this 17th, day of August, 1917. WILLIAM F. COVER,

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 otherwyise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 7th day of September, 1917. MARGARET E. SNIDER, Administratrix.

PRIVATE SALE SmallFarm

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 outbuild- | 7-3t ings. A very desirable home. Call and see it. Possession April 1st., ELMER C. SHORB. 8-31-3t

JOHN R. HARE Clock and Watch Specialist.

PRIVATE SALE __ OF __

THREE GOOD FARMS

The undersigned offers at Private Sale the three farms owned by Mark R. Snider and Margaret E. Snider, described as

FARM NO. 1.

Situated in Frederick county, about 2 miles west of Harney, on Emmitsburg road, consisting of 103 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 9 acres are timber land. During the past 13 years this farm has been heavily limed and is in a high state of cultivation. It adjoins the lands of Richard S. Hill, Wm. A. Snider and R. G. Shoemaker. The improvements consist of a good Weatherboarded Dwelling, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, Summer House, etc., and an artesian well with wind pump.

FARM NO. 2.

Situated in Adams County, Pa., and

Situated in Adams County, Pa., and Carroll County, Md., one-fourth mile from Harney, consisting of 126 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 7 acres are good timber. This farm has been limed twice in 7 years, and is in a high state of cultivation. Adjoins the lands of Earlington Shriver, Clarence Naill and others. The improvements are a large Stone Dwelling, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, and other necessary buildings.

FARM NO. 3. Situated in Adams County, Pa., 4 miles above Gettysburg, along the Mummasburg road, consisting of about 165 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 12 acres are in timber. Two large pastures with running water. Adjoins lands of Lawyer, Staley, Weaver, and others. This farm is improved with a large Stoue Dwelling, an extra fine Barn, 50x95 ft, slate roof, and other necessary buildings.

For all further information concerning these farms, terms of sale, possession, call on me at my residence in Harney. MARGARET E. SNIDER.

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, en House, 10x30. and we'll talk business.

JOHN J. REID

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for * NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND Makes the teeth white and purifies the breath...10c bottle.—Get at Mc- Kellip's. ******************* Kellip's.

GARNER'S 1917 SWPLGTY Real Estate News. CLOTHES SOUGHT

NUMBER 1.

The described two-story Brick House is located in the most attractive section along the new state highway, eastern suburbs of Taneytown. It contains on the first floor, *eception hall and living room, dlning-room, kithchen and pantry, finished in chestnut, and hard wood floors; the second floor contains long hall, four large bed-rooms with ample sized cupboards and modern bath-room, wood finished in white enamel in hall, front rooms, bath, in mahogany finish. Third floor, large attic. Basement and cellar concreted, three departments. Porches—front, rear and side. Concrete steps front and rear. Gas and water on three floors. Heated by pipeless furnace, and is termed a day-light home. Contains beautiful lawn, concrete sidewalks and pavement. walks and pavement.

NUMBER 3. 109 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district; 15 acres is in fine white oak timber; well improved; crops well. NUMBER 4.

83-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taney-town district. Well improved buildings, all good; none better. Must be seen to be appreciated.

NUMBER 5. 140 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district.

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

Business for sale, in Taneytown. Young NUMBER 13.

Lot, No. 3, located along new state highway, south side. Water and gas, and 5-ft pavement and curb NUMBER 14.

Lot, No. 4, same as above, excepting this is a corner lot; finest location in town for a nice home. NUMBER 15.

Business place for rent or sale, in Tan-NUMBER 17..

Two large brick houses. If not interested in fine homes, need not apply. NUMBER 19.

Dwelling and store room on Balto St. One of the finest locations in Taneytown. and we'll talk it over. I will also take property not to be

advertised. Will negotiate fair dealing to buyer and seller. Come in, and we'll talk it over. D. W. GARNER, Licensed Real Estate Ag t

TANEYTOWN, MD. PRIVATE SALE

ot Valuable TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

The Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, cn 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 property is in good condition, and can easily be made for two families. Possession will be given April 1st.,

SAMUEL S. CROUSE. 7-6-tf

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 Equi-ty, wherein Robert G. Galt, et. al., are plaintiffs and Samuel Galt, et. al., are de-fendants, 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

ossessed.

(1) All that lot of land situate 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, Stable and other improvements. This property is situated on Baltimore Street, between the Railroad and Square, and formerly occupied by Ellen Galt, now deceased.

Galt, now deceased.

(2) All that unimproved Lot of Land containing 10,299 sq. ft., more or less, fronting on Middle Street, in Taneytown, adjoining the dwelling house of John J. Reid, and situate 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.

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 one 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.
8-31-4t

NO TRESPASSING!

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. Hahn, Newton J. Conover, Martin Koontz, Mrs. Ida B. Crebs, Elmer Mehring, Alexina Clabagh, Mrs. H. M. Moser, Charles Devilbiss, Jno. M. Null, Elmer Diehl Brothers Null, Mrs. Francis C Dutterer, Eli M. Ohler, Albert J.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE. Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation...10c and 25c-at Mc-

Humbert, David M. Teeter, J. S.

Graham, John

Hess, Norman

Reaver, Stanley C.

Women Eliminate Appearance of Waste and Extravagance in Their Frocks.

ECONOMY HYSTERIA SUBSIDES

Idea Now Followed Is Not to Deprive is the experience of one: Seamstresses of Their Livelihood but to Avoid All Unnecessary Display.

New York.-In talking to a dressmaker of importance, whose bills to the rich women run into thousands each season, anent this current topic of economy in clothes, she said that she had found less economy among all classes than a strong desire to wear clothes that did not express money.

Simplicity may be very costly, as we all know, was her further explanation, and women were paying good prices for their summer apparel, but they made a strong demand that



Here is an artistic negligee. It is of lapis lazuli crepe, with an overdrapery of ecru lace arranged into full sleeves held by a bracelet of blue beads.

it should take upon itself the appearance of costing little.

A black satin dinner frock, for instance, built in draped lines, with a bit of good lace at the neck, or merely a distinctive turnover collar of black and white tulle arranged in a modest decolletage, may have cost as much as a black and gold brocade of last season, trimmed with tulle and metal and draped in a daring way that focussed the attention. But the effect of economy was there.

The majority of women think that any undue display of apparel is in bad taste. They feel that the amount of money they pay for their clothes is a private and personal matter; but that any visible and outward display of the high cost of the gown is a public matter, and one that the public has a right to criticize.

The question of food is handled in much the same way. If you have been to anyone of the three-course dinners given by the rich women of the country, you may have had to go home and take soda mint to forestall indiges-

There are three courses; against that there is no discussion. The quantity of food that can be put into three courses forms the interesting part of this subject, but, mind you, the food is not expensive and it is not elaborately prepared. The effect on the one who dines is that the inner man is satisfied with nourishing food perfectly cooked.

Onions and potatoes may cost a good deal; rice may have gone up in price: chops may be much higher than mushrooms with a French sauce; but who can gainsay the effect of severe simplicity in the serving of this type of food?

Just what the women who serve three courses have done to their cookery is what the women of wealth have done to their clothes.

See Effect of Economy.

After the first hysteria of war economy was over, women saw its foolishness in regard to apparel. A few facts sufficed to give them a different attitude.

When several dozen seamstresses had their engagements canceled for the spring season and were at their wits' end to know how to pay the rent and get food, the women who engaged these seamstresses to come to their houses each season, quickly saw that it was better to pay wages than to give to charity.

When hundreds of gowns were thrown back on dressmakers' hands. on the plea that there would be no money to pay for such extravagance. and the dressmakers were compelled to hold sweeping sales that undervalued whatever clothes the rich women had already bought, a new idea concerning economy was born in the brains of wealthy women.

The second movement on the part of masses of women was then directed toward providing money for those who worked, and at the same time

IS DISPENSER OF COMFORT IS THIS "YOUNG MAN'S AGE?"

One Englishwoman Does "Her Bit" by Keeping Open House for Wounded Men's Visitors.

There is a large class of Englishwomen, writes a London correspondent, who have to keep their own homes going, but who manage to take time to help to ease the war strain. She visits soldiers' wives and families in dark and dirty streets, as do most of her friends and hundreds of other women. She never goes empty-handed. To pay for these luxuries she dispenses with help in the housework, rising earlier in the morning to do it herself. Here

In the course of her visit to a hospital a tall, sad, young Scotchman won her sympathy. He was grievously wounded, but what he seemed to suffer from most was homesickness and a wild longing for his own people, especially his mother. "She can't afford it," he said when asked why she did not visit him. "She could get a halffare warrant, I know, but even then she's not accustomed to travel, and she'd be lost in a strange town."

This gave her an idea. She would ask the mother to come to Leeds and stay with her! She met her at the station and took her up to the hospital, where the excited boy lay.

For a few days the old Scotch woman stayed with her, and then returned to Scotland full of gratitude and delight at having seen her son. She was the first of many guests entertained by this warm-hearted Englishwoman. Soldiers' wives came, sometimes bringing with them a baby-once or twice it was a baby the father had never seen before, born while he was at the front; soldiers' sisters, sweethearts, mothers, all poor women who could not afford, to have come without her offer of hospitality. They arrived tired, anxious and sad, and she comforted them and cheered them, and they went away happier to know that their dear ones had so kind a friend at hand.

CAMELS ARE IN BIG DEMAND

Great Numbers of Beast of the Desert Used by the British in Defense of Egypt.

Along the banks af the Suez canal and thence along the old coast road to the east you will find today between the endless series of British encampments caravans of camels passing to and fro with their burdens or lying patiently at their mangers and chewing the cud with that tranquil expression of the beast which no stress of war can disturb, says the Manchester

There are more camels gathered here than ever were assembled in the bazaars of Cairo or Damascus. Though the defense of Egypt has been carried forward from the canal itself to the hills and dunes of the Sinai desert and to the Land of Promise beyond, the camel is still an integral part of the defensive scheme. Roads and railways, it is true, run out here and there eastward from the bank, but there remains a vast hinterland unreclaimed from the desert, waste, in which our troops continually move.

The World on Wheels.

According to a report by the office of public roads, which takes notice of such matters, there were 3,512,996 automobiles and motor trucks and 250,-820 motorcycles registered in the United States in 1916. This is an increase of 43 per cent over the registry of cars and trucks for the previous year. The gain was greatest in the Southern states, where it reached 86 per cent. On the estimate of the present population there is now an automobile for every 29 people in the United States. On the basis of comfortable seating capacity, this makes room for one-sixth of the inhabitants, says Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's. Or, in other words, if properly apportioned, every sixth or seventh family would be found supplied. The total license revenue derived from this source for 1916 was \$25,865,370, which represents an increase of \$7,699,659 over the receipts of the same character for the year before.

For Old Linoleum.

An old linoleum, if not worn into holes, may be refreshed and made almost as good as new with little trouble. First, be sure that it is stretched and tacked as closely as possible. Then paint it all over with two coats of any good wash paint, letting the first one dry before supplementing it with the second. When this is quite dry, give the floor a coating of orange shellac. After this is dry, go over it with a second coat. This gives an excellent finish to the floor and will make the linoleum not only look well, but add greatly to its wearing qualities. An oil mop will keep it clean.

Why Cherries Are Red.

It was the theory of Darwin that nature made cherries beautiful to the eye for a definite purpose. Red, he said, was the most prominent and attractive color. Cherries turned to that hue in order to attract birds. Birds, noting the brilliant globules, tasted them, found them to their liking, told other birds and consumed the crop, swallowing seeds and all. In this way the cherry stones were carried far and wide over the country and dropped where they might grow into other cherry trees.

Wouldn't Wait That Long. "So you're a bill collector, eh?" "Yes, sir."

"Do you believe in a hereafter?" "I certainly do but I'm not going to wait until then to collect this bill."

Golden Period of Achievement Comes When Man Is Well Past Forty Years of Age, It Is Claimed.

"Our times are frequently called the age of the young men. But when one looks back to the revolutionary era of our country, from 1775 to 1825, and considers the striking youthfulness of the leaders of America the appellation does not appear exactly to fit," said a New York man in a recent interview,

"Nor do the men now in their twenties and thirties push the men of the forties and fifties hard enough to prove that this is pre-eminently the young man's age. Unless men of forty are considered young, this scarcely is a young man's age.

"The youngsters under thirty receive an undue degree of attention from the professions and business. A notion prevails that the latest graduate from college, technical school or university is more desirable than the man who has had post-graduate courses in life's college of experience. Best sellers, movies and magazine articles about business foster the notion. Consequently, a distressingly large number of men from twenty-five to thirty expect to be the bosses of big businesses or corresponding professions or technical vocations by the time they are

"Many will, if they work hard and prove to possess capacity, occupy positions of responsibility. But scarcely at thirty-five. The golden age of achievement really comes in most cases 15 years later. In fact, the present age is the age of the mature man. In literature the success today is not the man of thirty. Irvin Cobb would almost universally be considered a success in literature, but Cobb is fortyone and has not reached the fullness of his power. George Ade is fifty-one, Tarkington forty-eight, Frank Cobb, a chief writer of editorial, forty-eight. The success achieved through development of talent, hard work and sacrifice is reserved for the mature."

SEA MOSS MAKES GOOD FOOD

Made Into "Laver Bread," It Is Found on Sale in All Welsh Markets Near the Coast.

The sea moss on the Irish coast, called by some "sloak," is really laver. In Ireland it is called "Sloucaun" (with the "c" hard), and "Slouc" for brevity. In Ireland, as in England, it is prepared by washing, to get rid of

sand, etc., and then boiling. When boiled, a little butter or bacon fat is added and a dash of lemon juice completes the preparation. It is eaten with fish, and by some with mutton

instead of jelly. In Wales a great deal of laver is used, mostly in the form of "laver bread," says the London Chronicle. The boiled laver is mixed with a proportion of oatmeal and shaped into

round cakes. "Laver bread," or "lava bread," as it seems to be pronounced, is on sale in all the Welsh markets anywhere conveniently near the coast.

Good Night.

There are two brothers in Indianapolis whose names are not John and Richard Jones, but might be. Richard owns a grocery store and his telephone listing follows directly under the listing of John's residence. This conversation took place the other day between Mrs. John Jones and a voice on the wire:

"Hello, is this Jones'?"

"Yes." "Have you got any soap?" "Why, yes, I guess I've got a little. Why?"

"Why, I want to buy some. What lo you think?" "I've only got one cake. Who is this, anyway?"

"Isn't this Jones' grocery?" "No."

"Good night!"-Indianapolis News.

New Use for Motorcycles. That new uses for motorcycles are still being discovered is shown by the fact that a Californian with a big lawn to care for drives his mower with the aid of his powered cycle. After several unsuccessful attempts he devised satisfactory means of attaching the grass cutter to the front forks of his machine, and now he asserts that he can trim the lawn in about one-tenth the time formerly required. The only consideration that limits his speed apparently is the fact that the mower must be oiled frequently.-Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Discontent.

A certain discontent with the immediate job is one of the most common of human failings. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of us are conscious of it at intervals, or more or less continuously. There are times, and with some it is practically all the time, when we would like to do something else, be something else or be somewhere else. The grass on the other side of the road looks greener the other fellow's job looks easier and more desirable.-Providence Journal.

Making Fire With Ice.

Take a smooth, clear, curving piece of ice, one not too thick, and hold it in the rays of the sun so that it will bring the light to a sharp focus just as will a lens in a reading glass. The ice will not last long enough to burn a piece of paper, but if the focus rests on a speck of gun cotton it will cause combustion and a dame will result. Arctic explorers have built fires often with this expedient when matches were absent and flint and rock not handy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII .- Third Quarter, For Sept. 23, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Dan. vi, 10-23. Memory Verses, 22, 23-Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 7-Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Our last lesson ended with a reference to the epistle of Nebuchadnezzar (chapter iv), in which, after his seven years insanity, he acknowledged the True God and humbled himself before Him. In chapter v we see a proud, rebellious king, who would not humble himself before God, and he had to be taken off the earth. We cannot but think of the sad ending of the rich man of Luke xvi, 23; xii, 20. In this book there is wonderfully shown up the great contrast between the wisdom of this world and the wisdom that comes from God only. In the first and second dreams of Nebuchadnezzar and in the matter of the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast all the learning and wisdom of Babylon were utterly helpless to understand or interpret either. But the God of Heaven, the Most High God, whose alone are wisdom and might, who only can reveal secrets and make known what shall come to pass hereafter, He could and did tell Daniel what the king dreamed and the interpretation of it and the significance of the words on the wall.

The learning and scholarship of these days in which we live are just as helpless to interpret the things of God as were the wise men of Babylon, for the things of God knoweth no man, but only the Spirit of God (chapters ii. iv and v and I Cor. ii. 11). There is another matter we should lay to heart in these last days at the end of the time of the gentiles, and that is that "the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, to stain the pride of all glory and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth," for "the lofty looks of man shall be humbled and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day" (Isa. xxiii, 9; ii, 11, 17). Those who know only the god of munitions (Dan. xi, 38, margin) shall learn that there is a Living and True God, who needs neither men nor

munitions. The world power having reached its second stage, according to the visions given to Nebuchadnezzar and to Daniel. and the Babylonian having given place to the Medo-Persian, we find Daniel still at the head of affairs, but hated by the other presidents and princes who had to confess that they could find no error nor fault in him and would not be likely to unless in some matter connected with his religion. Knowing that he worshiped and prayed to a God whom they knew not, they approached Darius, the king, with a bit of flattery, asking him to sign a decree that any one asking a petition of any god or man except himself should be cast into the den of lions (verses 4-9). They set the time limit at thirty days, but probably knew that a much shorter time would be sufficient to catch their prey. Darius thoughtlessly fell into the snare and signed the decree. Daniel, knowing all about it, kept right on communing with his God in the usual way and did not think it worth while to close his windows. Of course he was soon caught, for his enemies meant business, and, although the king, when he found how he had been entrapped, labored till the going down of the sun to deliver Daniel, his love was powerless against the law, which had to take its course, and soon Daniel is in the den of lions, and the stone upon the mouth of the den is sealed with the

king's own signet. It may have been

that Daniel's enemies made merry over

their success in getting him out of the

way; but, if so, they were an illustra-

tion of Job xx, 5, "The triumphing of

the wicked is short."

The king, who sought to comfort Daniel with the assurance, "Thy God whom thou servest continually, He will deliver thee" (verse 16), passed a sleepless night, fasting, and very early in the morning was at the den of lions, crying with a lamentable voice, "Oh, Daniel, servant of the Living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?" (Verse 20.) What a burden must have rolled from the king's heart when he heard the voice of Daniel assuring him that God had shut the lions' mouths and they had not hurt him! Quickly Daniel is taken from the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God (verses 22, 23). It was truly a good morning for Daniel, reminding us of the morn ing that will soon dawn for all the people of God (Ps. xlvi, 5, margin; xlix, 14). It was a terrible time for Daniel's enemies (verse 24), reminding us that there will be no morning for those who do not believe God (Isa. viii, 20, R. V.). He who loved us more than Darius loved Daniel suffered the extreme penalty of the law in our stead, and the stone that covered his tomb was also sealed, but no power of the enemy could hold Him, and now He is alive forevermore, and we are alive in Him if so be we have truly received Him, and there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus. When Daniel's people shall be made all righteous with an everlasting righteousnes-at His coming in glorythen shall we come with Him and share with Him and them the everlasting kingdom after the times of the gentiles shall have expired (Dan. ix, 24; vii, 13, 14; Ps. xxii, 27, 28; Col.

The Power Of Love

It Risked Even Life.

By RICHARD MARKLEY

Most young men go to college without any fixed life plan before them. What they will do with their education they put off deciding until after they get it. I was one of these. I was a good classical scholar and one of the honor men of my class. The closing days of my college life were very pleasant and very exciting. I delivered the salutatory in Latin, having the satisfaction of being considered a very learned young man.

I went home with the plaudits of my admirers ringing in my ears. But there I found a contrasting quiet. The excitement had all died out, and I found myself face to face with the problem of a career. Many young men who take honors in college become pedagogues. I had no such inclination, nor did I care for a profession of any kind. I preferred a stirring life. I went to the city, hunted for a business position and got one with a house doing a commission business whose clientele was in South and Central America.

I stood the humdrum of business life for about a year, when some one was needed to go to Honduras to collect a debt owing the firm. I offered to go. My offer was accepted, and within a few weeks I found myself in the coun-

try of the rubber tree While collecting the debt I was approached by some men who told me that they were plotting to seize the government. They persuaded me to join them. They were defeated. I, with others, was captured in arms and thrown into prison. The same evening we were told that we would all be garroted the next morning.

When at daylight an officer entered the room where we were confined to take us out to execution he said to me "I understand that you are an educated man. Am I correct?"

"I consider myself a good classical

scholar," I replied. "Very well." Then, turning to a subordinate, he said:

"Take him to his excellency," I was led to the president's house and told to wait till called for. About 9 o'clock I was conducted to the president's private office.

"What do you know about the classics?" he asked.

I told him that I was a college graduate and had at commencement delivered an oration in Latin.

"You're just what I want," he said. "My son wishes to enter an American college next year and needs a tutor. If you will fit him for the entrance examinations I will pardon you for your stupid complicity with these rascals who have sought to put themselves in my place. But understand, your sentence is only suspended. You will come into my family and be one of us. Any digression from a straight path and you will suffer under your sentence for treason. Say nothing to any

one of your connection with traitors. I did not understand what he meant by "any digression" till I arrived at his house and for the first time saw that he had a daughter at that tender age when girls are liable to fall in love with any presentable man they happen to be thrown in with. Donna Inez was nineteen and of course a Spanish type. It was plain that I had been warned against making love to

I was introduced into the family by President Sanchez as a college graduate he had imported from the north to tutor his son Pedro, sixteen years old. Senora Sanchez was probably the only person in the house that knew I was under sentence of death.

I have a theory that we only enjoy by contrast. Another way of putting it is, "Stolen fruit is the sweetest." The president made a great mistake in warning me. For a young man of twenty-three to be forbidden under penalty of death to make love to a young girl is a terrible temptation. Had Senor Sanchez made no such threat I might have lived in the same house with his daughter and not transgressed. As it was, I was tortured with a terrible desire to win her and with a terrible fear of the garrote if I

Whatever were my feelings, I dared not show them even to the young lady herself. And here I made the same mistake with her that her father had hade with me. Observing that I had unintentionally inspired her with a sentiment that might lead to love, I confided to her the secret that love

with us meant death for me. From that moment a passion that might otherwise have either never been born or at least soon have died out flamed up in Donna Inez and absorbed her whole being. Could this passion be scientifically analyzed I think it would appear that the predominant element in it would turn out to be a desire that I should accept death in preference to giving her up. There is something paradoxical about this, but nature is full of paradoxes.

There would surely come a time when we would put not our necks in a halter, but my neck in the garrote. We were one day in the room where I taught Donna Inez's brother, he having just gone out. She gave me a reproachful look.

"For heaven's sake, senorita, what is it? I beg of you be careful. You understand the position in which I stand."

"I do. But I love you. Why should we be parted? Fate is very cruel." "If we yield to this passion I must pay the penalty, and if I pay the pen-

alty you will lose me. There is but one course for us. We must part." "Are you not willing to take any risk

at all for my sake?" "Do you wish me to suffer the garrote for your sake?"

She was silent for a moment, with downcast eves. "I do not wish you to suffer, but I

wish you to be willing to suffer on account of your love for me.' There was something irresistible in

her face as she turned her eyes up to meet mine. I clasped a hand that hung loosely by her side and felt a current running from her arm into mine. Then it was all over with me. I drew her toward me and kissed her.

The next few weeks were the most delightful to me of any period of my life. I was constantly stealing interviews with Donna Inez, knowing all the while that if caught in one of them I would pay for the pleasure with my life. True, there were moments when the abyss on whose brink I stood would appear beneath me in all its terrible reality. But had it not been for these moments would my enjoyment with the girl I loved have been so keen? I think not. It was the one that brought out the other.

The bliss of one of our meetings was interrupted by a terrible scare. We heard a step in the adjoining room. Inez clung to me, clutching me like one drowning. We heard the same step retreating

"It's father!" she gasped.

Some moments passed. There was no recovery for us, for we did not know but that we had been discovered. Finally she said:

"If there has been a false alarm and you will not be torn away from me to die I vow that I will never again expose you to such a danger. I forbid you to speak to me of love again."

She persisted till I had promised to obey; then, after a long parting kiss, she left me.

When I saw the president again he showed no trace whatever of having discovered the situation. Inez and I had received a terrible warning; we had both been brought to a realization of our danger and had determined never to expose ourselves to it again. Our resolution lasted forty-eight hours. Then we found ourselves again clasped in an embrace. For two days my desire to caress my love once more had been increasing until the last moment, when not a thousand garrotes could have deterred me.

"Heavens," gasped Inez, "we are again in the maelstrom! The pitcher that goes often to the well is at last

"There is but one course for us to pursue," I replied. "If you love me living you must love me dead. I will leave you and at last your love wil

"No," she exclaimed; "it will live forever."

Then suddenly the blood left the cheeks of both of us. Again we heard the step in the adjoining room, the same step we had heard before. "We are lost!" we both cried in a

hoarse whisper.

"Your father has been watching us." I said. "The last time he caught us he was not sure. He has waited for more conclusive evidence. He has caught us a second time. I do not expect ever to see you again after this one last parting.' She swooned in my arms. I carried

her to a lounge and laid her on it. dared not call any one; indeed, I feared that some one would come in and find us there together. She soon opened her eyes, but the moment she remembered what had taken place was about to swoon again, when I spoke reassuring words I did not feel, and she regained control of herself.

I had now not the slightest doubt that Senor Sanchez knew of what was going on between me and his daughter and would choose his own time as to fulfilling the conditions he had imposed when I had come into his fam-

I was kneeling by Donna Inez striving to convince her to the contrary of what I felt when again the step was heard. This time it was coming directly toward us. Abandoning all hope of keeping our secret longer, we clung to each other and awaited the blow. In another moment Senor Sanchez stood in the doorway. He saw his daughter's arms fall from about my neck, limp. She had again passed into unconsciousness.

He rushed toward her and, replacing me, took her in his own arms. When she came to herself he began to reas-

"Pardon, little one; pardon! I did not intend to put this strain upon you. was led into it by a desire to test the strength of love." He took her wrists in his hands and folded her arms about his neck. "When the tutor was about to come to us I saw that he was just such a person as would capture a young girl's fancy, and I endeavored to ward off such a result, having other plans for you. Then when I saw that love was proving itself stronger than the fear of death I kept my eyes upon you both, not from a desire to spy on you, but to observe the power of the bond that united you. Kiss me, my darling. I promise you I shall not oppose that which even the fear of the garrote cannot subdue."

My neck was encircled, but not by the garrote. A wedding garland was thrown about me and Donna Inez's arms as well. I became a stanch supporter of my father-in-law and fought for him when he was again attacked by revolutionists. He swears by me, telling every one that he does not know how he could get on without me.

NEW BLOUSE TYPE

Removed Many of Objections Made to the Peplum.

Instead of Having the Basque Effect, It Gives the Figure a Modified Empire Silhouette.

Peplum blouses have made rather a determined effort during two entire seasons immediately past to gain general favor. But they have been accorded rather uncertain attention. In the first place, it is difficult to wear a peplum blouse becomingly. It is unbecoming to the average figure and should be selected only by women with slender and youthful lines.

However, the one now appearing is different from its predecessors, says the Washington Star. Instead of the basque type of blouse, the very latest model is a trifle shortwaisted, giving the figure a modified empire silhouette. If the blouse is developed in very soft, clinging fabric it has some very good style possibilities.

The sketch shows a blouse made entirely of georgette. This model would



Smart Peplum Blouse.

also develop attractively in fine handkerchief linen. It buttons in the center back, and the front of the blouse is cleverly cut, so that the wide sash girdle is in one with it, and this is drawn to the back, where it is tied in a soft loop and end bow. A cluster of tiny tucks at the neck opening in front gives a dainty finish to the blouse. Several rows of hemstitching indicate the upper edge of the girdle.

Blouses that button in the back and the slipover models are unquestionably leaders, except in distinctly sport garments, and even in these the slipover model is seen.

PUTTING IN THE SKIRT HEM

Home Dressmaker Can Do Job Smoothly With Woolen Frocks by Means of Shrinking.

Home dressmakers frequently find it difficult to put in the hem of a woolen frock smoothly. This can be done with little trouble by means of shrinking. Place a damp cloth over the hem and press from the lower edge of the skirt toward the top. All the extra fullness can be entirely shrunk out, providing the hem is not too wide.

This method does away with small plaits usually found in a hem, the lines of which are almost sure to show on the outside of the skirt when the hem is pressed.

In finishing the edge of the hem do not turn the cloth in. Baste the raw edge flat to the other part of the skirt and over this edge lay a flat piece of seam binding. Sew the edge that does not go through the right side with silk or cotton thread, but the top edge should be sewed with a thread of the fabric, drawn from a lengthwise piece of the material, not crosswise.

Sewing or hemming with a thread of the material is a little secret that even dressmakers know of, and its practice will give the most satisfactory

This method makes the stitches as invisible as the weave of the cloth and should be used in every part of the suit or dress where invisible sewing is desired. Of course some fabrics will not permit of the raveling of the threads, but wherever possible the method should be tried out.

USE LEATHER AS TRIMMING

Idea Is Expected to Be Extended From Motor Coats to Suits, Dresses and Even Millinery.

One of the possible results of the military styles being featured this season is the greater use of leather by way of trimming.

While heretofore certain of the motor coats have shown collars, cuffs and belts of suede, or of glazed leather, it is now anticipated that suits, dresses, wraps and even millinery will be decorated with leather in various colors, and in schemes necessitated by the fact that such garniture will be, in effect, the byproduct or waste of large skins used for army purposes. Thus, as has been proved frequently in the history of dress, novelty will be the outcome of economy and necessity.

Pinchback Sweaters.

The pinchback, which has been so popular in men's coats, is entering largely into sweater styles this summer. Persian stripe silk is made with one, which is belted and has a deep collar effect. It also comes in pink, turquoise and other shades.

TRUE BEAUTY FROM WITHIN

Beautiful Skin, Outward Sign of Inward Health, Depends Most of All on Perfect Digestion.

True beauty comes from within, instead of from without. A healthy skin is the outward sign and the natural result of inward health.

A muddy or dingy skin is evidence of the presence of poisons-poisons that are more than skin deep. It means the accumulation of tissue wastes and particles of wornout material lying about the cells of the body, clogging the tissues, interfering with all the functions of the skin, clogging the brain, paralyzing the nerve centers and enervating the bodily ener-

A dingy skin cannot be cured by external applications. Cosmetics may conceal the evidence of external griminess, but the griminess itself must be got rid of by a simple and pure

A natural diet of fruits, grain and nuts is most conducive to a clear, healthful and beautiful complexion.

Cheese, oysters, sausage, rich pastries, condiments and foods of this kind conduce to the production of hollow cheeks, dark-circled eyes and a leathery skin, which no cosmetics, baths or external applications of any sort can remedy.

Clean living is required to produce a clear skin-one that is clean all the way through, and transparent enough to let the bright, pure blood coursing in the arteries beneath shine through, thus producing the bloom of health.

A beautiful skin depends most of all upon perfect digestion. The processes of digestion have a direct bearing upon the color of the cheeks, which usually show pretty well whether a woman is enjoying good health and is free from digestive disorders.

FROCKS OF JUMPER VARIETY

Idea Carried Out by Bib Effect in Front and Sometimes in Back, of Same Material as Skirts.

Some of the afternoon dresses for summer seem to be modeled somewhat on the idea of a bretelle or jumper dress. There is a bib effect in front, and sometimes in back, of taffeta, satin or of whatever the skirt may be made. This allows considerable of the blouse, of a thinner material, to show, which gives a light and cool appearance to the dress. The sleeves often stop between the elbow and wrist. The loose pagoda or coat sleeve type of sleeves are most favored, because they are new and particularly suited for summer wear. They are not cut too wide, about sixteen inches in circumference at the lower edge. Foulard silk in coin spots or pencil

stripes is the favorite material for these jumper dresses. The guimpes are of lingerie or georgette crepe.

Jumper frocks of linen also are seen, those made of washable satin combined

Georgette crepe is still considered the ideal fabric for afternoon dresses, and voiles, both cotton and silk, which have the charm of newness. Plain and figured voile are combined with artistic effect in lovely afternoon gowns. The upper part may be of the figured or checked voile with the lower part of

FOR SUMMER SPORTS

the plain.



Well, what do you think of 1917's smart summer sports girl? Don't you think that her costume is the striking. and sportive affair that every young miss likes to wear? The frock is of red and white striped Yosan, combined with white La Jerz.

Glass-Handled Umbrellas in Vogue. A novelty in sunshades is the cut glass handle, which is shown in colored plain and figured glass, also with tiny glass flowers imbedded in the crook, and wreathed round the stick.

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

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

SERGEANT McCLINTOCK. Trenches.

No. 6. Decorated For Bravery: Home and Uncle Sam.

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

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This is the concluding article of the series of six by Sergeant McClintock, an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery and invalided home. He has been promised a commission in our army. The first five installments told of the fighting in Belgium and on the Somme, where he was desperately wounded. This final installment describes his journey to the rear with twenty-two pieces of shrapnel in one leg and his meeting with the king in a London hospital.

T WAS taken from Pozieres to Albert in a Ford ambulance or, as the Tommies would say, a "tin Lizzie." The man who drove this vehicle would make a good chauffeur for an adding machine. Apparently he was counting the bumps in the road, for he didn't miss one of them. However, the trip was only a matter of seven miles, and I was in fair condition when they lifted me out and carried me to an operating table in the field dressing station.

A chaplain came along and murmured a little prayer in my ear. I imagine that would have made a man feel very solemn if he had thought there was a chance he was about to pass out, but I knew I merely had a leg pretty badly smashed up, and while the chaplain was praying I was wondering if they would have to cut it off. I figured, if so, this would handicap my dancing.

The first formality in a shrapnel case is the administration of an anti-tetanus innoculation, and when it is done you realize that they are sure trying to save your life. The doctor uses a horse syringe, and the injection leaves a lump on your chest as big as a baseball, which stays with you for fortyeight hours. After the injection a nurse fills out a diagnosis blank with a description of your wounds and a record of your name, age, regiment, regimental number, religion, parentage and previous history as far as she can discover it without asking questions which would be positively indelicate. After all of that my wounds were given their first real dressing.

Immediately after this was done 1 was bundled into another ambulance and driven to Contay, where the C. C. S. (casualty clearing station) and rail head were located. In the ambulance with me were three other soldiers, an artillery officer and two privates of infantry. We were all ticketed off as shrapnel cases and probable recoveries, which latter detail is remarkable, since the most slightly injured of the four had twelve wounds, and there were sixty odd shell fragments or shrapnel balls collectively imbedded in us. The nurse had told me that I had about twenty wounds. Afterward her count proved conservative. More accurate and later returns showed twenty-two bullets and shell fragments were in my leg. They took these out and presented them to me. I have been giving them away for souvenirs.

We were fairly comfortable in the ambulance, and I especially had great relief from the fact that the nurse had strapped my leg in a sling attached to the top of the vehicle. We smoked sigarettes and chatted cheerfully, exchanging congratulations on having got "clean ones"-that is, wounds not probably fatal. The artillery officer told me he had been supporting our battalion that morning with one of the

"sacrifice batteries." A sacrifice battery, I might explain, is one composed of field pieces which are emplaced between the front and support lines and which in case of an attack or counterattack are fired at point blank range. They call them sacrifice batteries because some of them are wiped out every day. This officer said our battalion that morning had been supported by an entire division of artillery and that on our front of 400 yards the eighteen pounders alone, in a curtain fire which lasted thirty-two minutes, had discharged

15,000 rounds of high explosive shells. I was impressed by his statement, of course, but I told him that, while this was an astonishing lot of ammunition, It was even more surprising to have noticed at close range, as I did, the aumber of Germans they missed. Toward the end of our trip to Contay we were much exhausted and pretty badly

shaken up. We were beginning also to realize we were by no means out of the woods surgically. Our wounds had merely been dressed. Each of us faced an extensive and serious operation. We arrived at Contay silent and pretty badly depressed. For twenty-four hours in the Contay casualty clearing station they did little except feed us and take our temperatures hourly. Then we were put into a hospital train

Germans Bomb Hospital Train.

Right here I would like to tell a little story about a hospital train leaving Contay for Rouen-not the one we were on, but one which had left a few days before. The train, when it was just ready to depart with a full quota of wounded men, was attacked by German aeroplanes from which bombs were dropped upon it. There is nothing apparently that makes the Ger-



Two of the Nursing Sisters Were the Coolest Individuals Present.

mans so fearless and ferocious as the Red Cross emblem. On the top of each of the cars in this train there was a Red Cross big enough to be seen from miles in the air. The German aviators accepted them merely as excellent targets. Their bombs quickly knocked three or four cars from the rails and killed several of the helplessly wounded men. The rest of the patients, weak and nervous from re jury, some of them half delirious and nearly all of them absolutely helpless and in pain, were thrown into near

Two of the nursing sisters in charge of the train were the coolest individuals present. They walked calmly up and down its length, urging the patients to remain quiet, directing the male attendants how to remove the wounded men safely from the wrecked cars and paying no attention whatever to the bombs which were still exploding near the train. I did not have the privilege of witnessing this scene myself, but I know that I have accurately described it, for the details were told in an official report when the king decorated the two sisters with the Royal Red Cross for valor in the face of

the enemy. The trip from Contay to Rouen was a nightmare-twenty-six hours traveling 150 miles on a train which was forever stopping and starting, its jerky and uncertain progress meaning to us just hours and hours of suffering. I do not know whether this part of the system for the removal of wounded has been improved now. Then, its inconveniences and imperfections must have been inevitable, for in every way afterward the most thoughtful and tender care was shown us. In the long rows of huts which compose the British general hospital at Rouen we found our-

selves in what seemed like paradise. In the hut which constituted the special ward for leg wounds I was lifted from the stretcher on which I had traveled all the way from Poizers into a comfortable bed with fresh, clean sheets, and instantly I found myself surrounded with quiet, trained, efficient care. I forgot the pain of my wounds and the dread of the coming operation when a tray of delicious food was placed beside my bed and a nurse prepared me for the enjoyment of it by bathing my face and hands with

scented water. On the following morning my leg was X rayed and photographed. I told the surgeon I thought the business of operating could very well be put off until I had had about three more square meas, but he couldn't see it that way. In the afternoon I got my first sickening dose of ether, and they took the first let of iron out of me. 1 suppose these were just the surface deposits, for they only got five or six pieces. However, they continued systematically. I had five more operations, and every time I came out of the ether the row of bullets and shell scraps at the foot of my bed was a little longer. After the number had

reached twenty-two they told me that there, but they thought they'a better let them stay

My wounds had become septic, and it was necessary to give all attention to drainage and cure. It was about this time that everything for awhile seemed to become hazy and my memories got all queerly mixed up and confused. I recollect I conceived a violent dislike for a black dog that appeared from nowhere now and then and began chewing at my leg, and I believe I gave the nurse a severe talking to because she insisted on going to look on at the ball game when she ought to be sitting by to chase that dog away. And I was perfectly certain about her being at the ball game, because I saw her there when I was playing third

The Alarming Cablegram.

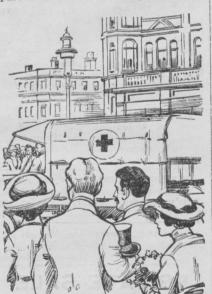
It was at this time (on Nov. 28, 1916, ten days after I had been wounded that my father in Lexington received the following cablegram from the officer in charge of the Canadian records in England:

Sincerely regret to inform you that Sergent Alexander McClintock is officially reported dangerously ill in No. 5 general hospital from gunshot wound in left thigh. Further particulars supplied when re-

It appears that during the time of my adventures with the black dog and the inattentive nurse my temperature had ascended to the stage when the doctors began to admit another method of treatment might have been success. ful. But I didn't pass out. The one thing I most regret about my close call is that my parents in Lexington were in unrelieved suspense about my condition until I myself sent them a cable from London on Dec. 15. After the first official message, seemingly prepared almost as a preface to the announcement of my demise, my father received no news of me whatever. And, as I didn't know that the official message had gone, I cabled nothing to him until I was feeling fairly chipper again. You can't have wars, though, without these little misunderstandings

If it were possible I should say something here which would be fitting and adequate about the Englishwomen who nursed the 2,500 wounded men in general hospital No. 5 at Rouen, but that power isn't given me. All I can do is to fall back upon our most profound American expression of respect and say that my hat is off to them. One nurse in the ward in which I lay had been on her feet for fifty-six hours, with hardly time even to eat. She finally fainted from exhaustion, was carried out of the ward and was back again in four hours, assisting at an operation. And the doctors were doing their bit, too, in living up to the obligations which they considered to be theirs. An operating room was in every ward, with five tables in each. After the fight on the Somme, in which I was wounded, not a table was vacant any hour in the twenty-four for days at a time. Outside of each room was a long line of stretchers containing patients next awaiting surgical attention. And in all that stress I did not hear one word of complaint from the surgeons who stood hour after hour, using their skill and training for the petty pay of English army medical officers.

On Dec. 5 I was told I was well the next day I went on a hospital train from Rouen to Havre. Here I was placed on a hospital ship which every medical officer in our army ought to have a chance to inspect. Nothing ingenuity could contrive for convenience and comfort was missing. Patients were sent below decks in elevators and then placed in swinging cradles which hung level no matter what the ship's motion might be. As soon as I had been made comfortable in my particular cradle I was given a box



People Stand In Crowds, the Men With Hats Off, While Ambulances Pass.

which had engraved upon it: "Presented with the compliments of the Union Castle line. May you have a speedy and good recovery." The box contained cigarettes, tobacco and a pipe.

When the ship docked at Southampton, after a run of eight hours across channel, each patient was asked what part of the British isles he would like to be taken to for the period of his convalescence. I requested to be taken to London, where, I thought, there was the best chance of my seein? Americans who might know me. Say I sure made a good guess! I didn't know many Americans, but I didn't need to know them. They found me and made themselves acquainted. They brought things, and then they went out to get more they had forgotten to bring the first trip. The second day. after I had been installed on a cot in the King George hospital, in London. I sent 1,500 cigarettes back to the boys of our battalion in France out of my

perhaps there were a few more in surplus stock. If I had undertaken to eat and drink and smoke all the things that were brought to me by Americans just because I was an American I'd be back in that hospital now only get ting fairly started on the job. It's some country when you need it.

Wounded Get Great Welcome.

The wounded soldier getting back to England doesn't have a chance to imagine that his services are not appre ciated. The welcome he receives be gins at the railroad station. All traffic is stopped by the bobbies to give the ambulances a clear way leaving the station. The people stand in crowds, the men with their hats off while the ambulances pass. Women rush out and throw flowers to the wounded men. Sometimes there is a cheer, but usually only silence and words of sympathy.

The King George hospital was built to be a government printing office and was nearing completion when the war broke cut. It has been made a paradise for convalescent men. The bare ness and the sick suggestion and characteristic smell, so to speak, of the



"I thank you," he said, "for myself and my people for your services."

average hospital are unknown here. There are soft lights and comfortable beds and pretty women going about as visitors. The stage beauties and comedians come to entertain us. The food is delicious, and the chief thought of every one seems to be to show the inmates what a comfortable and cheery thing it is to be ill among a lot of real friends. I was there from December until February, and my recollections of the stay are so pleasant that some times I wish I was back.

On the Friday before Christmas there was a concert in our ward. Among the artists who entertained us were Fay Compton, Gertrude Elliott (sister of Maxine Elliott), George Robie and other stars of the London stage. After our protracted stay in the trenches and our long absence from all the civilized forms of amusement the affair seemed to us the most wonderful show ever given. And in some ways it was. For instance, in the most entertaining of dramatic exhibitions enough to be sent to England, and on | did you ever see the lady artists go around and reward enthusiastic applause with kisses? Well, that's what we got. And I am proud to say that it was Miss Compton who conferred

this honor upon me. At about 3 o'clock on that afternoon. when we were all having a good time. one of the orderlies threw open the door of the ward and announced in a loud voice that his majesty the king was coming in. We could not have been more surprised if some one had thrown in a Mills bomb. Almost immediately the king walked in, accompanied by a number of aids. They were a'l in service uniforms, the king having little in the style of his uniform to distinguish him from the oth-He walked around, presenting each patient with a copy of "Quee: Mary's Gift Book," an artistic little volume, with pictures and short stories by the most famous of English artists and writers. When he neared my bel he turned to one of the nurses and in-

quired: "Is this the one?" The nurse nodded. He came and sat at the side of the bed and shook hands with me. He asked as to what part o the United States I had come from how I had got my wounds and what the nature of them were, how I was getting along and what I particularly wished done for me. I answered his questions and said that everything I could possibly wish for had already been done for me.

Thanked by King and Decorated For Bravery. "I thank you," he said, "for myself

and my people for your services. Our gratitude cannot be great enough to ward men who have served as you

He spoke in a very low voice and with no assumption of royal dignit: There was nothing in the least thrilling about the incident, but there wa much apparent sincerity in the few words.

After he had gone one of the nurse asked me what he had said.

"Oh," I said, "George asked me what I thought about the way the war wa being conducted and I said I'd drop in and talk it over with him as soon as I was well enough to be up.'

There happened one of the great dis appointments of my life. She didn't see the joke. She was English. She gasped and glared at me, and I think she went out and reported that I was delirious again.

Really, I wasn't much impressed by the English king. He seemed a pleas-

ant, tired little nun with a great bur, den to bear and not much of an idea about how to bear it. He struck me as an individual who would conscientiously do his best in a %; situation, but would never do or say anything with the slightest suspicion of a punch to it A few days after his visit to the hos pital I saw in the Official London Ga zette that I had been awarded the dis tinguished conduct medal. Official let ters from the Canadian headquarters amplified this information, and a notice from the British war office informed me that the medal awaited me there I was told the king knew that the medal had been awarded to me when he spoke to me in the hospital. Despite glowing reports in the Kentucky press he didn't pin it on me. Probably he didn't have it with him, or perhaps he didn't consider it good form to hang a D. C. M. on a suit of striped presentation pajamas with a prevailing tone of

While I was in the King George hospital I witnessed one of the most wonderful examples of courage and pluck I have ever seen. A young Scot only nineteen years old, McAuley by name, had had the greater part of his face blown away. The surgeons had patched him up in some fashion, but he was horribly disfigured. He was the brightest, merriest man in the ward, always joking and never depressed. His own terrible misfortune was merely the topic for humorous comment with him. He seemed to get positive amusement out of the fact that the surgeons were always sending for him to do something more with his face. One day he was going into the operating room and a fellow patient asked him what the new operation was to be.

"Oh," he said, "I'm going to have a cabbage put on in place of a head. It'll grow better than the one I have

Once in a fortnight he would manage to get leave to absent himself from the hospital for an hour or two. He never came back alone. It took a couple of men to bring him in. On the next morning he would say:

"Well, it was my birthday. A man must have a few drinks on his birth-

I was discharged from the hospital in the middle of February and sent to a comfortable place at Hastings, Sussex, where I lived until my furlough papers came through. I had a fine time in London at the theaters and clubs pending my departure for home When my furlough had arrived I went to Buxton, Derbyshire, where the Canadian discharge depot was located. and was provided with transportation to Montreal. I came back to America on the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail steamer Metagama, and the trip was without incident of any sort. We lay for a time in the Mersey, awaiting word that our convoy was ready to see us out of the danger zone, and a destroyer escorted us 400 miles on our

I was informed before my departure that a commission as lieutenant in the Canadian forces awaited my return from furlough, and I had every intention of going back to accept it, but since I got to America things have happened. Now it's the army of Uncle Sam for mine. I've written these stories to show what we are up against. It's going to be a tough game and a bloody one and a sorrowful one for many, but it's up to us to save the issue where it's mestly right on one side and all wrong on the other-and I'm glad we're in. I'm not willing to quit soldiering now, but I will be when we get through with this. Because when we finish up with all this there won't be any necessity for soldiering. The world will be free of war for a long, long time, and a God's mercy

THE END.

The State of Westsylvania.

The "province and government of Westsylvania" was a proposal made by the settlers in the southwest of Penn sylvania and the adjacent territory for the creation of a new state. It original nated in connection with the troubles between Virginia and Pennsylvania. and the scheme was brought forward early in July, 1776. A description of the proposed government defines the bounds as "beginning at the eastern branch of the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Scioto and running thence in a direct line to the Owasioto pass, thence to the top of the Allegheny mountains thence with the top of the said mountains to the northern limits of the purchase made from the Indians in 1768 at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, thence with the said limits to the Allegheny or Ohio river and then down the said river as purchased from the said Indians at the aforesaid treaty of Fort Stanwix at the beginning." A call for a convention to organize the government was issued, but a memorial of the Virginia committee of West Augusta county to the lower house of assembly led to the abandonment of the plan.—Philadelphia Press.

London's Crystal Palace. Crystal palace was originally built

in Hyde park for the great exhibition of 1851, being afterward removed to its present site and re-erected. At the first state opening of the palace by Queen Victoria it was urged that the usual artillery salute should not be fired, the reason given being that the concussion would shiver the glass roof and the company assembled below, including her majesty, would be cut into mincemeat. Dire were the predictions of the scaremongers when the design for the palace was made public. The first gale, they said, would inevitably wreck it, while the heat engendered by the sun pouring its rays upon the domed glass roof would be so terrific that no human being could withstand it. Consequently if they escaped an avalanche of glass they would be roasted to death inside the case.

JOB

Printing

Do you want your work done quickly and well? The RECORD Office does all kinds of Poster, Program and High-class Work promptly and at reasonable prices. With the latest styles of type, modern machinery and experienced and accommodating workmen, we are always ready to meet any demands.

Hand in your order and it will be filled satisfactorily. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Book and Pamphlet Work and invite you to call or write and get our prices before placing your order elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Advertising

Nearly every week, some one tells us how a little advertisement paid him-somebody, perhaps, who never tried it before, and was surprised at quick results. There is no question about it---the right sort of advertising pays. If you know you have something to sell that the people want, or if you have something to sell but don't know who wants it--try our Office.

The

Record,

TANEYTOWN.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Upton Birnie and son, S. Galt Birnie, returned home to Philadelphia, on Saturday.

The Lutheran Jr. C. E. Society held a pic-nic, on Thursday, in Flickinger's grove, along Pipe Creek.

Mrs. Ida B. Koontz and two sons, left for Philadelphia, last Saturday, where they will spend the winter.

W. Rein Motter has resigned as assistant Railroad Agent, and gone into the general huckstering business.

The Halbert Poole property in Tanotown, has been sold to James E. Flohr, through D. W. Garner, Agent. The first frost of the season—a

Lewin Hitchcock has been award-

ed the Senatorial Scholarship from Carroll County, to Washington College, Chestertown. Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland and two sons, returned to their home in

New York, on Tuesday, after visit-

ing at D. W. Garner's. Edward Eugene Reindollar, son of Edw. E. Reindollar visited his home folks on Tuesday. He is Sergeant in

Co. 2, Coast Artillery. Mrs. C. H. Breneman and daughter, Ruth, of Lancaster, who has been spending several weeks with Mrs. Guy P. Bready, have returned home.

Very few peaches have been coming to town, and even then of rather poor quality. The probability is that quite a lot of good fruit could be sold here at a good price.

The supply of corn for the cannery is decreasing, indicating the coming of the end of the season, which has been far beyond expectations. There is still a lot of late planting to come in.

Miss Ella M. Blizzard, proprietor of Blizzard's Department Store; Mrs. Zachariah Blizzard, and Mrs. George M. Kelley, of Hampstead, spent Sunday with the latter's son, I. C. Kelley and family.

Miss Maude Hoover, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the guest of Mrs. Amanda Shoemaker and daughters, last week, and Mrs. Joseph Long and son, of Littlestown, spent Tuesday of this week at the same place.

Mrs. Dennis Bunty and two children, of Camden, N. J., who have Meeting. been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Reaver, Serm at Hanover, Pa., spent this week with All are welcome. relatives in and near Taneytown.

The following spent last Sunday with Samuel Harner and family; Mrs. Susie Zepp, Mrs. Carrie Knipple, Misses Nettie Clingan, Amanda Staley, Mary and Emma Motter; Chas. Harner, wife and two daughters, Bruce and Ruth.

Taneytown is to have a Lyceum Course, this winter, after having skipped one season. The Course was arranged for, on Wednesday night, and consists of five good numbers. Renewed interest seems to be manifested, and the venture promises to be successful.

Mrs. Q. E. Weant, of Baltimore, has returned home, after spending two weeks visiting Charles Stonesifer's, and her father, Henry Hilterbrick, near town, and othr relatives; also visited Gettysburg and other places of interest. Mr. Weant spent part of the time at the same places.

There is now no doubt that the State Road from Taneytown, as far as Bridgeport, will be finished this Fall, at least so far as the concrete bed is concerned, and perhaps the work on the sides will also be finished. The Emmitsburg end of the road is not so far advanced.

Those who visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wolfe, on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Flem Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lynn Strickhouser, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Mrs. Eugene Flesson and children, Dorothy and Kathryn, of Beaver Falls, and Miss Sarah Witherow.

Hereafter, we will quota, weekly, the Baltimore price on potatoes, as this article of food is now one of great importance and money value.

Potatoes were sold on our streets, on Wednesday, at \$1.00 a bushel. Some of our local growers are disposed to hold for a much higher price, but, considering the immense crop over the country, as well as in Europe, it is probable that \$1.00, or less, will be the season's price.

Marriage licenses were issued, during the week, to Howard C. Leister. of Westminster, and Miss Ethel V. Cutsail; and to Robert M. Myerly, of Westminster, and Miss Clara E. Crebs. Both of the ladies are residents of Taneytown, but we have had no details of the weddings.

Mrs. D. W. Bowersox, daughter Geraldine and young son, of Hanover, were found in a helpless condition, on Wednesday morning, from being ovvery decided one-was with us on ercome by coal gas from a stove dur-Tuesday morning, but did no great ing Tuesday night. They required medical attention, and still feel the effects of the gas. Mrs. Bowersox is a daughter of Mrs. Minerva Harman, and well known here. Mr. Bowersox was away from home, attending a fraternal convention.

> Alexis B. Blanchard, who is summering at Glenburn, and who recently returned from an auto tour to Pittsburg, Pa., reports the roads on the historical National Highway, via Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland, are in splendid condition, distance of 250 miles. The return via Lincoln Highway, Chambersburg and Gettysburg, is 50 miles shorter and also in good condition. The mountain scenery is equal to any this side of the rockies.

CHURCH NOTICES.

The Church of God, Mayberry.— Sabbath School, at 10 A. M.; Ordinance Meeting in the evening, at 7

G. W. STINE, Pastor.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran, Messiah—Sunday School, at 9:45 A. M.; Harvest Home Service, at 10:45 A.

Calvary—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 7:30 P. M. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

United Brethren, Harney.—Bible School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10.
Taneytown—Bible School, at 1:30
P. M.; Preaching, at 2:30 P. M. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Perfecting of the Saints." The evening sermon will Saints." The evening sermon will be on "A Prayer of the Master."

Presbyterian, Town—9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., Worship. Theme: "Heroes and Heroism." Everybody always welcome. 6:30 P. M., C. E.

Piney Creek—1:30 P. M., Bible School; 2:30 P. M., Worship. Brief Sermon on: "The Armor of Light."

Union Bridge, Lutheran Charge.-Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Harvest Home Service, at 10:30 A. M. Preaching in the evening, at 7:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown— Service, at 10 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 9 A. M. Keysville—Service, at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 1:30 P. M.

"The Perfect Man."

This is the title of a new book on Eugenics which will come from the press of The Neale Publishing Company, N. Y., early in October, 1917.

The book is by Wm. Jas. Heaps, President of Milton University, Baltimore, Md., and has been pronounced by those who have read the manuscript or heard the author as lecturer to or heard the author as lecturer, to be one of the best discussions of the subject that has been offered the pub-

lic for years. The publisher, who read the manuscript the day it was presented, said, 'I have read your book through with interest, some parts of it twice, and as a father of five children, feel that it should be read by every parent in the land."

The book is 12mo and costs \$1.00 net, and will be mailed anywhere on receipt of price.

The Easiest Way.

Mr. Parrott wanted the picture hung to the right of the mirror; Mrs. Parrott wanted it hung to the left. For once he proved the more insistent of the two, and Joseph, the janitor, was summoned to hang the picture according to his orders. Obediently Joseph drove in a nail on the right as directed; this done, he also drove one in the wall on the left.
"What is the second nail for?"

Mr. Parrott demanded.
"It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when you come round to the missus's way of thinking," said Joseph.

Taneytown Red Cross Receipts.

Amount previously reported \$770.70 C. E. Bostion Anna D. Harner and Mother Wm. Dreisbach .50 Collected by little Tubbie Barringer at Grangers' Fair Edward S. Harner J. Thos. Wantz and wife

Total \$780.70 A special canvass for Red Cross members resulted in the following names—mostly of town people—apparently indicating that the country people are taking less interest:

Miss Agnes Arnold, Mrs. Geo. A. Arnold, Mrs. Wm. E. Burke, Mrs. Maurice C. Duttera, Mrs. L. B. Hafer, Mrs. Charles Koontz, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Ott, Mrs. C. E. Roop, Edw. E. Reindollar, Mrs. C. E. Roop, Edw. E. Reindollar, Mrs. J. Albert Angell, Mrs. Margaret Bankard, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner, Master John C. Bowers, Harry C. Brendle, Mrs. Clara L. Bricker, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fuss, S. Galt Birnie, Miss Belva Koons-The Society sent to headquarters, this week 700 crays wines and 200

this week, 700 gauze wipes and 200 compresses; to the Navy League, 6 sleeveless sweaters, 11 scarfs, 7 pairs

wristlets and 4 helmets. A few have responded to the appeal for jams, jellies and preserves for the soldiers, but there is still an opportunity to give, and all are urged to bring donations to Miss Eliza Bir-

Story of an Advertisement.

The following is a good story. The world's best and most usable wisdom by and by gets itself into a story and when the truth is embodied in a tale -that is when it is expressed in terms of imagination, then it is "made flesh and dwells among us."

A farmer had become tired of his farm. He had lived on the place; he was born there. When a boy he had driven the cows in from fields, swam the creek, gathered apples in the orchard and carried his books across the meadow and through the woods pasture to the little box of a school house down the north road. As a young man he plowed and

harrowed in the spring and made hay and bound oats in the summer and hauled fodder to the cattle in winter. To the old home he brought his bride. There his children were born that were now grown up and gone He was sick of the place. He had dreamed of some nice quiet spot where conditions were ideal; there he could pass his declining years in

So he went to a real estate broker in town and listed his farm for sale. The agent drove out and looked the premises over. He said he thought he would have no difficulty in finding a purchaser, as the property seemed to be in fine condition.

When the farmer received the next weeks's issue of his county paper he read the real estate agent's adverisement. It was a good one.
It stated that the Perkins farm of

160 acres was for sale. It was fertile. A crop failure had never been known. There were 140 acres of excellent timber land, a good artesian well, plenty of pasture land, and a charming dwelling house, with ade-quate barns, bins and sheds. The place was well stocked with horses. cattle, hogs and poultry. It was easy of access to the city and had telephone and rural free delivery advantages. Any one looking for an ideal farm would do well to call at the

The next day the farmer was at the agent's office said: "Say, I read your advertisement of my place in the paper, and as near as I can figure out that is exactly the

kind of a place I've been looking for.
I'll just keep it myself."
All of which goes to show that it pays to advertise, if only to satisfy

As to Seeding Wheat.

Farmers using their own wheat for fall planting should not spare the fanning mill. A whole day spent fanning and cleaning the seed would be a day well spent. It is an excellent plan to put the seed through the mill three or four times, because each fanseed. Only plump, well ripened seeds should be planted. After thorough cleaning the seed should be treated

for disease.

If it is necessary to purchase seed from outside sources, it is best to patronize a neighbor whom you know raises good wheat, or otherwise insist on getting seed grown as near your home as possible. In either case, it will do no harm to fan it again when you get it home, to insure healthy and clean kernels.—Agricul-

NOTICE OF Iransfers 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.

SPECIAL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Genera. 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.

sale at the Schwartz farm. Call for in-formation at Schwartz's Produce.

GUINEAS in demand. Calves wanted,

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs,

WILL PAY 90c per bu. for Potatoes Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices

ed results --- Try it!

LOT OF SHOTES for Sale, by JOHN H. HIRK, near Taneytown.

condition; will sell cheap for cash.—Apply to John E. Null, Frizellburg. 9-14-tf

FOR SALE-Child's Iron Bed, with

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS of Mr. Haines, the Taneytown Band will not play at Guy W. Haines' Store, this Sat-

NOTICE TO MILK CUSTOMERS.-On and after Sept. 15th, milk will be-Quart bottle Quart, loose

Cream, quarter pint, half pint pint -GEO. R. SAUBLE.

at 25c an hour and board, to cut corn in small shocks. - JERE J. GARNER.

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.

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.
9-7-2

FOR SALE. -23 Shares of Stock in Taneytown Grange. - B. O. SLONAKER.

Orchard, 4 miles north of Emmitsburg, on the Fairfield road. Prices right.—

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

Taneytown. Rags, Rubber, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Junk always wanted at best prices.—Chas. So Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 7-

road. Beautiful location. Easy terms to quick buyer. —Theo. M. Buffington, Union Bridge, Md.

DENTISTRY—Dr. A. W. Sweeney, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from Sept17. to 22, for the practice of his profession. 8-31-3t

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

PRIVATE SALE OF -**Town Property**

I offer at Private Sale, my Double Frame Dwelling, situate on George St., Taneytown. Contains 9 rooms with gas and water, for two families. Good lot; barn with room for 6 horses, and vehicles; water in barn. For terms apply to James A. Reid. Taneytown, or to owner— Reid, Taneytown, or to owner-

HARRY S. KOONS,

10 STEERS and some Fine Heifers for

50c for delivering. Chickens and Squabs, highest prices. Schwartz's Produce.

Calves and Poultry. 50% for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. Motter. 6-10-12

paid, 50% for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. — Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

WILL NOT MAKE BROOMS this winter—have sold out.—Charles Riffle.

This Column brings want-

FOR SALE.-Home-made Buggy, in good

FARM FOR RENT, near Uniontown. Possession April 1st, 1918. Apply to Maurice C. Duttera, Taneytown. 14-2t

POTATOES \$1.00 PER BUSHEL until Monday, 12 o'clock.—John E. Davidson.

brass trimmings, springs and mattress.— Mrs. H. B. MILLER, Taneytown. 14-2t

urday evening, at Mayberry.

WANTED-10 men for Monday, 17th,

100 LOCUST POSTS for sale by EDGAR 10 FINE PIGS for Sale. - DR. N. A.

TIMOTHY SEED for Sale by HARVEY

BARGAINS that can't be repeated. Thomas Disc Drills, \$25.00; less than manufacturers' price today. Several good Second-hand Hoe Drills, cheap.—Chas. E. H. SHRINER & SON.

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

PEACHES for sale at "Wood-Crest"

OLD IRON, 50c per 100, delivered in

FOR SALE.—My Desirable Farm, 56½ cres, on Uniontown and Middleburg

1837 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

MEN!

We are Ready for You with the New Fall

CLOTHING, and FURNISHINGS We invite every man to see our large assortment of New Fall

PINCH BACK and FRENCH STYLE

MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING Best quality Materials and Guaranteed Fit.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Made of Hard Twisted Wool Cloths, in large assortment of LADIES'

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR Beautiful styles, shown as usual in advance, The new Boots are fashionably high cut and built upon graceful and distinctive lines. Beautiful styles, shown as usual in advance, The new

BED BLANKETS HAVE ARRIVED

From the Cheapest Cotton to the Best Wool. DON'T WAIT. Buy before the best are gone. They cannot be duplicated at the same prices.

500 Bu. Peaches for Sale

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th at my Orchard on the road between Weishaar's

Mill and the Hill church, 2 miles from Fairfield, 500 Bushels Fine Yellow Canning Peaches,

at ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL. Come and bring your Baskets.

S. A. BUHRMAN.

1 --- Mundhamber Mandhamber Mand 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.

50 HEAD YOUNG MULES



see them and you can buy them worth

HARRY A. SPALDING,... Littlestown, Pa.

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Wheat...... 2.10@2.10 ..1.60@1.60

 Timothy Hay
 12.00@12.00

 Mixed Hay
 8.00@10.00

 Bundle Rye Straw
 9.00@9.00

 Baltimore Markets

Corn..... ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
Clean your soiled grease spot
Clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Clean-

Price 15c per bottle, at McKel-

Advertisement

lip's Drug Store.

ON DISPLAY AT THE HANOVER FAIR = FRANCIS BACON PIANOS PLAYER

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS STOP at the BOOTH and hear them! J. E. & W. H. NACE,

Hanover. Pa.