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THE CARROLL RECORD

THE LOCAL PAPER
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VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 15

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

There is at least one kind of advertising that don't pay, and that is the kind that is still announcing "Spring and Summer goods, a full stock just received, etc."

The hotel proprietors, of Baltimore, have decided on "beefless Tuesdays," and many of the restaurants will follow their example. In Canada, both Tuesday and Friday are not only "beefless," but meatless days. It would be wise for all private families to cut down meat consumption, for more meat is consumed than is necessary for good health.

Several years ago W. D. Byron & Sons, who operate large tanneries at Williamsport and Hagerstown, Md., and Mercersburg, Pa., purchased for \$16 two ten-pound kegs of blue dye-stuff made only in Germany, and have just sold it to a manufacturer for \$2500. The firm having no use for the dye-stuff had stored it away and forgot they owned it.

Jacob Weber, aged 45, a resident of California, committed suicide on Monday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock in the officers' mess hall at the Gettysburg camp. He was an enlisted man. A gun was used, and the entire top of the man's head was blown off. No reason for the act was divulged by the army officials. It was the fourth death at the camp since its institution, three of which have been violent.

As evidence against Mozie, on trial for selling liquor on Sunday in his saloon in Secaucus, N. J., was a sealed quart bottle labeled, "Pure Rye; 10 Years in the Wood," which detectives said they had purchased in Mozie's place. When the jury retired in the Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, to deliberate upon a verdict it took the "evidence" with it. Half an hour later the jury returned with the bottle empty and a verdict of guilty, "based upon the evidence."

Half a million bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock in Oklahoma this fall it is indicated by reports received by the State Council of Defense, from twenty-three western counties. In most of the counties an increased acreage of wheat planted is indicated, but no hope is held out that planting will be further stimulated by an increase of a few cents a bushel possible under marketing arrangements. In Grant County alone it is estimated that 1500 bushels of wheat are being fed to live stock daily.

What We Heard On The Street.

A visitor to Taneytown, said in our hearing, the other day, "Can you imagine Taneytown without a Carroll Record? It has put the old town on the map, and is more indispensable to the town than anybody realizes. I guess your people take it as a sure thing, and never give any particular thought about how it gets along, these times. But, all the same, every man, woman and child owes it a lot, for without it the town wouldn't be worth living in, nor engaging in business in."

This man did not live in Taneytown, but thinks he knows something about the newspaper job. Was he right?

Carroll's Soldiers Buying Bonds.

Capt. Henry D. Beylard, of Company M, of the Three Thirteenth, has sent the following letter to George R. Gehr, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of Carroll County, telling what the lads from Carroll have done in this respect. The War Department has suggested that a competitive subscription to the new Liberty Loan be instituted in each unit of the armies of the United States.

The officers of Company M, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, National Army, to which the men from Carroll County and men from Baltimore City in equal proportion have been assigned, feel that you as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of Carroll County should be informed of the very creditable showing being made by these men in this competition.

To date \$2,500 has been subscribed by the men of Company M, which is the largest subscription in the regiment. No one subscription so far has exceeded \$150 par value. The committee appointed in this Company to receive the subscriptions were all Carroll County men and are as follows:

Acting Sergeant Norman Alfred Mitten, chairman; Acting Sergeant Harry Spurgeon Beall, Acting Sergeant Daniel Eugene Walsh. By special arrangement it has been made possible for the men to pay for the bonds by allotments from their pay.

Four Years for Stealing.

John Reifsnider was convicted, last week, in the Frederick County Court, for stealing a beef hide worth \$11.50 from H. M. Gillelan & Son, of Emmitsburg, in September. He was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary. The theft occurred at the time of the numerous robberies in Emmitsburg about a month ago. Reifsnider had a bad record for some years.

Board of Education.

At the regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education, held in the office of the Board, on Wednesday, October 3rd, 1917, all members were present except Commissioner Feeser.

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 considered and all bills submitted were ordered paid by the Board.

Norman M. Anderson, near North Branch School, in Baltimore County, came before the Board and asked the Board to grant him permits to send his two children to North Branch School in Baltimore County; Haight School, the nearest school in Carroll County to them, being too far for them to attend. The Board granted him a permit to send Miss Margaret Anderson to the North Branch School.

Report on the assignment of all repairs to N. C. Erb was made to the Board by Superintendent Unger, and noted by them.

A list of the teachers appointments and their respective salaries was presented to the Board, and approved by them.

Superintendent Unger made a report to the Board on attendance, and the desirability of being lenient with the rural patrons of our schools who have children able to assist on the farm in harvesting the crops, until the 1st of November. The Board approved of his suggestions in the matter.

The congested conditions existing at Warfieldsburg School, Miller's Station and Stony Ridge Schools, were considered at length. The Board directed that the matter of the Warfieldsburg School be left in the hands of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Wantz; the matter of the school at Miller's Station in the hands of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Allender; the matter of Stony Ridge School in the hands of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Zentz.

The request of Miss Hanna Shunk, Principal of the New Windsor school, for an appropriation of \$10.00 from the Board for library purposes, was granted by them.

The request of Chas. H. Kolb, Principal of the Westminster High School, for an appropriation from the Board toward the buying of a new piano, was granted, they appropriating \$50. for the same.

Superintendent Unger made a report to the Board concerning the additional room which had to be secured at Taneytown and Hampstead, and the Board approved of his action in these matters.

The (Male) Senatorial Scholarship to Western Maryland College was given by the Board to Jonathan Fenby, he having made the highest average in the competitive examination.

Dr. Hopkins presented to the Board the necessity of more radiation at the Mt. Airy High School. The Board authorized Dr. Hopkins to have this necessary radiation added to the plant.

No other matters being up for discussion the Board adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

Maryland's Duty in Dollars.

Maryland will fulfill its obligation to the Government, by the respective Counties and Baltimore City raising the amounts stated below. The first column indicates the minimum amount each must raise in order to do its share. The second column indicates the figures, based on the expected \$5,000,000,000 subscriptions for the country.

Counties	Minimum Amount	Desired Amount
Allegany	1,341,000	2,235,000
Anne Arundel	265,000	442,000
Baltimore	471,000	785,000
Calvert	37,000	62,000
Caroline	268,000	447,000
Carroll	1,071,000	1,785,000
Cecil	371,000	619,000
Charles	58,000	96,000
Dorchester	585,000	975,000
Frederick	1,683,000	2,805,000
Garrett	179,000	299,000
Harford	334,000	557,000
Howard	118,000	196,000
Kent	250,000	417,000
Montgomery	355,000	592,000
Prince George	201,000	335,000
Queen Annes	197,000	329,000
Somerset	231,000	385,000
St. Mary's	52,000	86,000
Talbot	349,000	582,000
Washington	1,248,000	2,080,000
Wicomico	242,000	404,000
Worcester	313,000	522,000
Total	10,219,000	17,035,000
Baltimore City	28,781,000	47,965,000
Total Md.	39,000,000	65,000,000

A Soldier's Song.

(For the Record.)
I'm there with two thin blankets
As thin as a slice of ham
A German spy was likely the guy
That made 'em for Uncle Sam.
How did I sleep? Don't kid me—
My bed tick is filled with straw.
And bumps, and bumps and big fat lumps
That punched me 'til I'm all raw.

Me and my two thin blankets,
As thin as the last thin dime—
As thin, I guess, as a chorus girl's dress—
Well, I had a (blank) of a time.
I'd put 'em up from the bottom
(My nighties—my E. V. D's)
A couple of yanks to cover my shanks,
And then my dogs'd freeze.
You could use 'em for porous plasters
Or maybe to strain the soup
(My pillows, my shoes when I try to sneeze
And I've chills and cough and croup)
Me, and my two thin blankets,
Bundled up under my chin—
Yes, a German spy was likely the guy
And, gosh, he made 'em this.

Composed by VERNON BANKARD,
Camp McClellan, Annilston, Alabama.

WAR REVENUE BILL AFFECTS EVERYBODY.

A Partial Review of How it Affects the General Public.

Washington, Oct. 4.—With the passage of the War Revenue bill, every American, man, woman and child, becomes a Federal tax-payer.

You cannot buy any article that has been freighted by rail or water, you cannot ride on a train, send a telegram, visit a theatre or ball park, buy a bottle of patent medicine, a baseball bat or any other kind of sporting goods, a tube of tooth paste or any other toilet article, own an automobile, a motorcycle or a motorboat, draw a time draft, buy a bond or share of stock, or send in a proxy for an election, without paying tribute to your Uncle Samuel.

Moreover, through the income and excess profits taxes, not less than 5,000,000 Americans who have never known what it is to take money out of their pockets and pay it over directly to Uncle Sam's collectors will now have to learn to make out their tax returns and master all the intricacies of calculating gross and net income capital invested, depreciation and exemptions.

The income tax now reaches down and takes its levy from every married man or woman with an income of more than \$2,000, and every unmarried man or woman with an income of more than \$1,000, and the war profits tax reaches every corporation with a net income of more than \$3,000 and every partnership and individual operating a business which yields more than \$6,000 net income during this year.

The man with a thirst will pay dearly for his spirits in the near future, for the rates on liquors have been made three times as great as the first tax. The first tax of the Government on liquor was \$1.10 per gallon and it is now \$3.20. There is an exemption of 50 gallons, but anyone having more than that in his possession must pay the additional \$2.10 per gallon tax, no matter if he be a private individual, a retailer, wholesaler or distiller.

For the tobacco dealers the law provides an exemption of 100 pounds of tobacco, 1000 cigars and 1000 cigarettes. Cigarettes are to have an additional tax of 40 cents per 1000 and on cigars of 50 cents per 1000 on cigars selling at retail at from 4 to 7 cents and then a sliding scale with a maximum of \$3.50 per 100 on cigars selling at 20 cents or more apiece.

The tax on commodities not formerly taxed is as follows: piano players, talking machines and records, 3 per cent. of the selling price; automobiles, 2 per cent. of the selling price; moving-picture films, 1/2 cent for each linear foot; athletic goods and game boards, 3 per cent. of the selling price; perfumes, powders, massage creams and in fact all such articles found in milady's dressing room, 2 per cent. of the selling price; jewelry, 3 per cent. of the selling price; patent medicine and chewing gum, 2 per cent. of the selling price and 3 per cent. of the selling price on cameras.

One half of the above tax will be applied to such goods now held by wholesalers and jobbers, but the full rate to that held by or handled in the future by manufacturers, producers and importers. The tax became effective October 1st, and as a result the prices on all such goods have advanced.

Stamp taxes on bonds, promissory notes, bills of sale, playing cards, and one-cent tax on parcel post packages costing 25c or more, become effective December 1st.

Taxes on Life and Fire Insurance policies begin Nov. 1st. On life policies 8c on each \$100. of amount, and on fire policies 1c on each \$1.00 of premium.

The additional postage rate on newspaper publishers does not go into effect until July 1st, 1918. The new postal rates on letters and postal cards will go into effect Nov. 1st. Letters now costing 2 cents will be 3 cents, and in the matter of postal cards as manufactured by the government, and which can now be sent anywhere in the United States for one cent, the sender must attach a one-cent stamp. This applies to all destinations, and will hold good until the present stock is exhausted and the government can distribute the two-cent postals. Souvenir postcards will no longer be carried for one cent. Two-cent stamps must be affixed.

Maryland Editors' Resolution.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Editors of Maryland County papers, held at the Hotel Rennett, Tuesday, October 9th.

"Resolved, That the editors of the papers in each county be requested to immediately take steps, in conjunction with other citizens of said county, to organize a series of popular meetings in each county to present personally to the people thereof the great necessity of a prompt and widespread subscription to the Second Liberty Loan."

Crowded With Advertising.

Owing to the late receipt of an order for a page advertisement of Liberty Loan Bonds, we are very much crowded for space, this week, causing the disarrangement of our customary make-up, which we are sure our readers will pardon, considering the urgency and importance of the Liberty Loan appeal.

Holds Men for Service.

Westminster, Md., Oct. 6.—District No. 2 has returned to the local exemption board the following persons selected for the military service, after denying their claims:

Clarence Edgar Mayers, Piney Creek; John H. Taylor, Westminster; George W. Stonesifer, Union Mills; William S. Seboure, Westminster; Roger Preston Stultz, Uniontown; Frank S. Bennett, Sykesville; Morrill Preston Greene, Carrollton; Herman Pickett, Woodbine; Clarence G. Miller, Hampstead; Orestus S. Fox, Keymar; Charles Norman Nusbaum, Westminster; Claude E. Etzler, Linwood; Thomas Fisher, Tannery; William V. Kohler, Baltimore; Roy E. Baumgardner, Keymar; Norman Jacob Hape, Westminster; Benjamin F. Condon, Woodbine; Burgess Herman Ridgely, Sykesville; William Grooms, colored, Sykesville; Roy Augustus Reese, Westminster; Paul Henry Hess, Westminster; Roscoe D. Bowie, colored, Mount Airy; George Burton Ways, Marriottsville; Alva John Leister, Westminster; Samuel Carson Brooks, colored, Linwood; Edw. M. Black, Westminster; Robert W. Dickensheets, Westminster; Harry S. Fouts, Westminster; Ralph Stewart Stonesifer, Westminster; Eddie L. Beatty, Mount Airy; Henry Edward Michael, Lineboro; Robert Leonard Fluhrat, Sykesville; A. Truman Bloom, New Windsor; Birnie H. Stonesifer, Middleburg; Chas. Albert Bailey, Lineboro; James McShery Shriver, Union Mills, and Garnet Dorsey, colored, Mount Airy.

More County Men in Service.

Eleven more men left Westminster, last Saturday morning for Camp Meade from this county, as follows: Adolphus Thiele, James Joseph McQuaide, Reginald Clabaugh, Frank T. Hoover, Charles W. Myerly, Geo. Vincent Kelly, Ellsworth L. A. Hooper, Elmer R. Rinaman, Riley S. Williamson, Earl Lincoln Foreman and John Lewis Frank.

The men marched from the Court-house, where they assembled. The Rev. Mr. Mowbray offered prayer and the Rev. W. L. Seabrook addressed the men before they went to the train. They were headed by the Boy Scout Band. Several hundred people turned out to see them off.

An Appeal from the W. C. T. U.

To the Governor of Maryland and others in authority:

The five thousand members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Maryland, in the name of the mothers of the soldier boys in training in our State, appeal to you to use the authority vested in you, in every way possible, to keep the environment of Camp Meade free from those vicious influences that heretofore have been lamentably considered a matter of course around military establishments.

Secretary Baker and the War Department are trying wholeheartedly to protect the boys who have left their homes at their country's call from vice and its terrible consequences, moral and physical; and we, women of Maryland, urge you to do all in your power to see that these sons of ours, and of other mothers, have a fair chance to keep clean.

We ask this not only for the sake of the boys, but for the sake of the girls also, on whom jointly depends the future of our nation and the future of the race.

By order of the Forty-second Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U., of Maryland.

MARY R. HASLUP, President.
Towson, Md., Oct. 4th., 1917.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Westminster Savings Bank to Chas. M. Ridgely and wife, convey two parcels, for \$2150.

Jeremiah Flohr and wife to William E. Umbaugh, convey 10,800 square feet, for \$200.

Charles H. Smith and wife to William Wilson and wife, convey 4 acres, for \$600.

Albert M. Musgrove and wife, to John B. Koerner and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$900.

Charles A. and Royal J. Smith, Jr., to Gilmore Becraft and wife, convey 23,000 square feet, for \$1000.

David Elseroad and wife, to George A. Graw and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$1200.

Martha A. Humbert to George C. Humbert, conveys 2 lots of land, for \$2000.

George F. Hiltzbridge and wife to E. Charles Matherias, convey 42 acres, for \$3800.

Warren E. Nusbaum and wife to James I. Myers, convey 32 acres, for \$100.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS SAFEST IN THE WORLD.

Information as to Their Value and Ready Convertibility.

In order to give information as to the desirability of Liberty Loan Bonds as an investment, we can do no better than publish the following explanatory editorial from Monday's Philadelphia Ledger.

"It is the savings of the American people from now on that have got to finance this country in the war. Each man's savings, the result of work, if lent to the Government are devoted to the conduct of the war. A man who squanders his savings, or spends them on unnecessary things, or invests them otherwise and does not buy Liberty Bonds, fails to take advantage of a unique financial opportunity for himself. He also fails to stand by his country, even when it is to his advantage to do so.

It is not by taking money out of one thing and putting it into another, but rather by actually economizing, and then investing the sums saved with the Government, that the public should take up the Liberty Loans.

A man or woman who has saved, or can gradually save from now on, a little money wants, above all, not to lose it; and, secondly, he wants to be able to get it again quickly in case of sudden need through sickness or other cause. Savings put in Liberty Bonds exactly meet both these requirements.

Money in a Liberty Bond is in the safest place in the world. Converted into cash virtually at a moment's notice. It takes two weeks for a person to get his money out of a savings bank. If his money is invested in ordinary stocks or bonds or business, just when he needs it he may find that his securities happen to have fallen so that if he sells them he will get much less than he put into them; or there may happen to be just then no market for the securities or for the business he wishes to convert back into cash. A man who has savings in a mortgage may, when he wants his principal back in cash again, find himself only able to get it in the form of a piece of real estate, and that after a legal process.

All the experience of the past and the judgment of all financial authorities teach us that there will always be a ready market for Liberty Bonds, and that their value in money will go up, not down, as time goes on. This is because they will always be in great demand, for the reason that all the world will regard them as the most desirable investment. They are, indeed, much the same thing as money in hand, with the delightful difference that they draw 4 per cent. interest.

Any one owning Liberty Bonds who has sudden need of cash for some emergency will find them the best collateral if he wishes to borrow. If he wishes to convert them entirely into cash, his bank will sell them for him without any delay.

Three or four years after the Spanish War the Government's 3 per cent. bonds, issued to raise the loan for that war, were quoted at about \$115 for a bond of the face value of \$100. From this it is easy to guess whether the investor is likely to lose when, for any reason, he is obliged to convert his Liberty Bond into cash. Virtually, the owner of one of these bonds will be able to get his money in cash about as easily as if he had it in an ordinary bank account or in his pocket.

Add to this the fact that he is drawing 4 per cent., that he has gilt-edged security, that he has the satisfaction of doing his duty by his country, and that he has his money meanwhile in the safest place in the world, and the advantage to the small investor should be sufficiently obvious.

As being more readily converted into cash than any other asset he can have, the Liberty Bond should make an especial appeal to the wage-earner, the salaried man or woman and to all persons who have industry and thrift enough to save even a dollar a week, and who have enough patriotism not to neglect an opportunity for their own advantage which is also an opportunity to do their plain duty as patriotic citizens. In another sense of the word "convertibility," it should be recalled also that the owner of a Liberty Bond has the right to have it converted into a bond of any of the later issues which may pay more than 4 per cent. interest.

Owning a Liberty Bond is the nearest thing to "having your cake and eating it." Subscriptions close October 27th."

Additional Red Cross Members.

The following additional members have been added to the Local Red Cross branch, each at the regular \$1.00 fee: Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hummer, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Shoemaker, Miss Abbie R. Fogle, Mrs. James B. Galt.

Beginning with Oct. 13th., the Red Cross workers will meet on Saturday afternoon, instead of on Thursday. We hope everyone will think it over and decide to devote as many afternoons as possible to this work as the need is increasing all the time, and strange to say, the workers seem to be getting fewer.

Additional subscriptions to the Red Cross fund—

John Sanders	\$ 5.00
Previously Reported	850.46
Total	\$855.46

The County Fair Fool.

There can be but little real sympathy manifested for those who lose large sums of money at county fairs, unless it be sympathy for their weakness of mind. The man who goes to such places with a "big roll" of several hundred dollars, is a fool, whether he has it taken from him or not; and when he does lose it, the old adage, "a fool and his money are soon parted," applies exactly.

Both the Hanover and York fairs had cases of this kind. At the latter, a landcaster man reported to the police that he lost \$300. at a "marble game," and the operator was arrested. It would be a good idea, we believe, to arrest all men carrying big money to such places, as well as all who "play marbles" or any other gambling games. Some people ought to be protected against their own lack of common sense.

In York, a Littlestown man was relieved of about \$34.00 which he carried in a long wallet in his hip pocket, and a Gettysburg man was touched for nearly \$50.00, having first had a car conductor take his fare out of a \$50.00 bill, and later purchased an admission ticket from "his roll" which he stuck in a side pocket, a transaction no doubt witnessed by the thief.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Oct. 8th., 1917.—Matilda A. Stansbury, executrix of Alpheus Stansbury, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Irwan Wantz, guardian of Harry M. Warehime, Mary E. Warehime and Ruth V. Warehime, infants, filed an additional bond.

Chas. D. Warehime, Irvin E. Wantz and William H. Myers, administrators of David H. Warehime, deceased, settled their first and final account.

The last will and testament of Charles F. Reindollar, deceased, was admitted to probate.

Tuesday, Oct. 9th., 1917.—Mamie Elgin, received an order to withdraw funds.

The sale of real estate of Addie Baile Nusbaum, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The last will and testament of Wm. C. Warehime, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto John W. Warehime, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Charles H. Croft, executor of Benjamin Croft, deceased, received an order to transfer mortgage.

Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Charles F. Reindollar, deceased, were granted unto Franklin G. Reindollar, who received an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Eliza J. Stocksdale, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto George L. Stocksdale, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Annie E. Bentley, executrix of Ellen M. Keller, deceased, settled her first and final account.

William R. Shipley and William Wilson, executors of Susan R. Shipley, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Upton E. Myers, executor of David D. Myers, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Irvin E. Wantz, guardian of Harry M. Warehime, Mary E. Warehime and Ruth V. Warehime, infants, settled his first account.

Colored Men to be Called.

Before November 1 every colored man who has been accepted for draft into the new National Army will have left the soil of the State of Maryland. This information came this week from officials in close touch with the plans of the War Department so far as Maryland is concerned and was stated to be positive. Just where they are to go was not announced, but it is known that the site of the concentration camp has been selected and the assumption is that it will be quite a distance from Maryland. When the First Separate Company—the only military organization of colored men in the State—was sent away it went to Pittsburgh.

For days there has been discussion among those interested in politics as to whether the colored drafted men would vote in the coming election. This has been of great interest, because the white men have been called already and most of them have gone. Democrats have said that they would be at a disadvantage if the colored men, practically all of whom are Republicans, should be left at home to vote, while the white men, the majority of whom are Democrats, would all be in camp either outside or inside the State.

Marriage Licenses.

Carl B. Haines, Taneytown, and Virgie L. Kiser, Keysville.

THE CARROLL RECORD
(NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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TERMS. One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th., 1917.

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



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

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

- For Comptroller.
 - WILLIAM O. ATWOOD, REP.
 - HUGH McMULLEN, DEM.
- For House of Delegates.
 - FRANK J. BRANDENBURG, DEM.
 - E. FRANK ELY, REP.
 - CHAS. B. KEPHART, REP.
 - JESSE LEATHERWOOD, REP.
 - JOHN F. MAUS, DEM.
 - JAMES H. STEELE, DEM.
 - HERBERT R. WOODEN, REP.
 - CHARLES C. WRIGHT, DEM.
- For Judge.
 - ROBERT MOSS, DEM.
- For County Commissioner.
 - CHARLES F. BECK, DEM.
 - WILLIAM A. ROOP, REP.
- For Sheriff.
 - EDWIN M. MELLOR, REP.
 - HARRY K. OURSLER, DEM.
- For County Treasurer.
 - ROSS J. BLOCHER, DEM.
 - MARTIN D. HESS, REP.

Maryland has been asked to subscribe for \$65,000,000 of the second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds. Strange to say, some seem to regard this as a begging proposition on the part of the government; whereas, as a matter of fact, it is an opportunity for the investment of money at 4 per cent. with the United States as security. Not much "begging" about this that we can see, except that those with money to invest ought to beg for the opportunity to place it so advantageously.

The shortage of coal at the mines is not so real as it seems to be, if growing reports are correct. It seems to be a pretty well established conclusion that there is something the matter with the "insides" of the coal business, since Mr. Garland fixed the price at the mines; and this "something" may be a lot of big contracts made between the mine owners and—perhaps—speculators, with the latter controlling the surplus supply of coal; because, don't you see, they have contracted with the mines for it, and Mr. Garland has not yet reached them with his price fixing.

The Wages Question.

The cost of wages has greatly advanced almost everywhere, and in nearly all lines of work. In most instances, the advance can be paid from the increased selling price of products; but in the case of such industries as have received practically no increased income, wages either remain low, or employers are losing money by paying the advance. The hardship in the situation is that all products have not advanced alike, consequently all classes of wages can not be advanced, which means that the tendency of labor is strong in the direction of abandoning the low wage occupations.

Certain businesses that are making immense profits—and have been for the past three or four years—have "bid up" for labor, and this has caused a shifting of labor and wages throughout the country, and at the same time has placed employers at their wits end to devise ways and means of coping with the situation, and still remain in business.

The automobile industry has perhaps done more than any other one thing to put up wages enormously. Every farmer, or other person, who has bought an auto in the past two or

three years, has thereby helped to advance wages on himself, if he is an employer, and has added to the cost of his machine and its upkeep. As long as Mr. Ford can pay his floor-sweepers and other unskilled employees \$5.00 a day, and make big money besides, there is no other argument needed to show how, or why, wages have been forced up.

Our government, also, in its great haste for making war preparations, has gone into the labor market, paying all sorts of fancy prices to mechanics, without regard to what other employers can afford to pay for the same class of work. Add to these two great agencies—business concerns making abnormal profits, and the government paying abnormal wages—the fact that almost a million workers have been made into an army, and there is nothing strange about wages being higher.

This situation, however, is going to have an end—perhaps a very abrupt one—and many who have left steady jobs for the glitter of more coin, will after a while be begging to get old jobs back. Just now, almost any sort of man, by shifting around a little, can get more pay; but the time is coming when misfits and make-shifts will be weeded out, and those with the most productive energy and skill will get the best jobs, just as they had them "before the war" under more equitable competition between men.

Perhaps during the coming twelve months employers of most kinds will have the hardest experience of their careers to keep their business going, and it is equally probable that thousands of weaker concerns will be forced out of business, or practically so. Just now it is not what employers "can afford" to pay, but what they must pay—if they must. All in all, this is a good time for both employer and employee to look carefully to the future, and to bear one another's burdens, without placing too much emphasis on present opportunities.

The situation is abnormal and decidedly unhealthy. Wages, in many cases, deserve to be higher, especially where work is not steady, as in the case of general day hands, or mechanics on day work; but, the situation is very different as to yearly or monthly workers, in cases where the permanency of a job is in itself worth consideration as part of the wages, and where employees are taken care of in many ways, as when sick, or when work is slack. As a rule, when a man gets big pay, as a forced proposition, his services are dispensed with as soon as possible, and he is constantly in danger of displacement by a better man.

The Submarine Menace.

While the news reports are not very satisfactory on the subject, a reading between the lines seems to establish the fact that the German submarine warfare is still playing havoc with the vessels of the Allies, and that the losses within the past six months have so far exceeded the vessels being built, as to cause great anxiety for the coming six months, especially as the continued effectiveness of the Allies war movements depends on keeping in touch with the United States, via the Atlantic Ocean. To the layman, it seems strange that great efforts have not been made to reach the bases of this submarine business—to get into the harbors where they are equipped and sent out. There are, of course, excellent reasons why this has not been done, but the "why" has never been made clear. If the British Navy is so much stronger than the German Navy, it would seem that with the assistance of the Navies of France and this country, a break ought to be made into German ports.

Just now, the ultimate defeat of Germany seems sure—after a long enough time—but, if submarine destruction continues at the present rate, it must soon greatly weaken the Allies in their offensive and defensive efforts and give the Germans the chance to win, on land, which she would not otherwise have. An exact picture of the naval situation would be interesting, and throw great light on a not understood situation.

The Political Outlook.

The signs of the political times are that this is going to be a Republican year in Maryland. Especially in Baltimore and suburbs, there are apparently many hundreds of Democrats—judging by what they most emphatically say—who are going to vote the Republican ticket this year, and perhaps hereafter. This same tendency is also abroad in this county, and there is little concealment of it—it is in the political air, and seems likely to manifest itself on election day.

Just why this tendency seems so apparent, is not due to any single, or particular cause. Baltimoreans, of course, are interested in the "annexation" proposition, and see in the Republican platform the best exemplification of their hopes; but, in Balti-

more County, where one would naturally expect a Republican slide to the Democratic candidates, because of the Republican position on annexation, there appears to be other reasons why the trend from Democracy is none the less strong.

It is quite probable that the party in power, during high taxes and war prices, now comes in for the major portion of the blame for these burdens. Men are not so apt to consider that perhaps the same conditions would have been present under a Republican administration, but are more apt to consider the one fact plain before them—the present burdens and the present powers. We do not undertake to explain the wherefore of the situation, but merely to state it.

Within our hearing, prominent men have practically declared their intention to leave the Democratic party for good. They claim justification, because of an accumulation of reasons, for considering that a great parting of the ways has come, and that Democracy, as it has within the past few years conducted itself, is not the party to conserve the best interests of the people. An explanation of their reasons is not very enlightening, nor in detail, but the sentiment is developed, none the less.

Under the surface there is a strong sentiment against our participation in the present war. When asked for a broad-gauge reason why we should not have taken the action we did, it is not very clearly nor convincingly given. Apparently, the old jingle about Dr. Fell, applies—

"I do not like you, Dr. Fell;
The reason why I cannot tell,
But, this I know, full well,
I do not like you, Dr. Fell."

So, rightly or wrongly, the party of the President, and the administration in this state, promises to get "bumped" in November, unless there is a wonderful change in present public temperament, and we do not mind having it known that this is the prophetic vision that we figure out at this time, and that the returns will justify it. We will see.

How to Act During the War.

That the American people at home should make sacrifices, but should not consider them as such; that they should think deeply of what our men in the field are giving up and that they should willingly shoulder the burden of war in the most responsible way, is the answer given by Adjutant-General Warfield to the query: "How should the American people live and act during the duration of the war?" The question was asked in a communication received a few days ago from Lieut. Col. E. P. Hawkins, on the military staff of the Governor of Indiana. The writer stated that he had just completed an extensive tour of personal investigation throughout the United States and that he had found that the American people are very patriotic at heart, but that they need some timely advice as to the correct mode of living in order to best assist the Government in its part in the world war.

In addressing the letter to the Adjutant-General of Maryland he stated that he had addressed the same query to every state, as well as prominent editors, churchmen, officials and statesmen, with a view of securing data for the education of the people in the part they are expected to take at home to help those who are fighting abroad. The reply of the Adjutant-General of Maryland follows:

"That this subject should be given the deepest thought by every American man or woman I think is appreciated by all, but many, nevertheless, console themselves by believing that some change should be made in their mode of living, but hesitate to arrive at a decision as to what this change should be.

"Every man and woman at this time should give this subject their most serious thought, for when all is said and done, it is the act of the individual which should bring about the result for which we are all praying and striving. Everyone must be reconciled to the fact that a sacrifice must be made on his or her part, and in deciding what this sacrifice must be it will be necessary to study the needs of our country and make the sacrifice in the direction that will be most helpful.

"In the part that I have been called upon to take at the present time in organizing the troops which have gone into the field, and now in sending those called under the Selective Service act, I have been greatly impressed by the sacrifice that these men have been called upon to make. Many individual instances have come to my attention where sacrifices were being made compared to which any sacrifice that the man left at home with his family and surroundings might make would appear as of no importance whatever, but these men have answered the call and have gone, and those who are left at home are too apt to forget what these men have given up and fail to realize it when they continue at home to enjoy practically

everything that was theirs before war was declared, and that there is a great deal of selfishness and lack of self-denial on their part.

"The patriotism that should be in every American citizen should make him feel a willingness to do something in this great cause and not look upon what he gives as being a sacrifice, but as a duty.

"I believe that the sense of duty is alive in every American citizen; that it is up to someone to awaken this sense within those where it has remained latent and that if we can awaken this feeling of duty in the citizens of this great country there will be no limit to what can and will be accomplished in the present trying emergency. We should all economize in our food, pleasures and mode of living and by so doing conserve that much to the material use of the Government and save that much more to ourselves for the purpose of lending it to the Government in the form of purchasing its Liberty Bonds. No man ever feels so satisfied as when, after a great crisis is passed, he can conscientiously say to himself: 'I did my duty.'

"The citizens of our country should get in their minds the fact that when they are giving up something today they are not giving it up for somebody else, but for themselves, for our Government is a government for the people. Therefore, the benefits derived from any sacrifice must go to the people. Whether we come through this great struggle as we should is up to the people and when victory crowns our arms there will be glory enough for all."

Plant Trees on Idle Land.

Baltimore, Oct. 2nd., 1917.—Down at the State Forest Nursery, College Park, there are about 75,000 healthy little trees that need to be planted in the vacant places of Maryland's vast domain. There is little doubt that they will be, either, for in 1915, just after the State Board of Forestry had made a start of growing tested varieties of forest trees, and distributing them at cost to Marylanders, they put out some 80,000 seedlings and transplants which went to reforest the unproductive portions of the country and render more attractive some of the good roads that had everything but trees.

Since then Marylanders have taken well to cultivating waste places with tree crops, and their lands have responded most favorably to such reforestation work. The Board of Forestry, realizing that practical service of this sort filled real needs and seemed to be thoroughly appreciated, little by little extended the size of the Nursery, and planted trees, and then more trees. Fall planting though not as old in custom, is now as successful in practice in the southern half of the State, as such work done in spring. In fact, from the standpoint of labor, the advantage is often with work done in the Fall.

Prices for trees this autumn are as reasonable as formerly, ranging from \$4.00 a thousand for white pine seedlings to 20 cents each for hardwood trees which may be used for roadside planting. Other sizes of white pine suitable for reforestation work, Norway Spruce seedlings and transplants, Loblolly pine and Scotch pine transplants and other conifers available, with red oak, black locust, American elm, and black walnut, in sizes which range from 4 feet to 12 feet. The highest prices obtaining on these last are 20 cents each for oak, ash, and elm trees from 10 to 12 feet high.

Those who wish to carry out ornamental plantings are strongly urged to take the matter up with their nearest commercial nursery. The object of the State Forest Nursery is to grow and sell to residents of Maryland, trees of the right size and standard varieties for reforesting farm and waste lands and carrying out the provisions of the roadside tree law for public shade tree work.

With the exception of the white and loblolly pines, all trees quoted will grow in any corner of the State. White Pine is well adapted to any section but the lower Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, and Loblolly Pine is suited naturally to the former region. In Southern Maryland, Scotch Pine will thrive and grow a crop of value. On the 675,000 acres of waste lands in the otherwise rich State of Maryland, there is not only much room but also real need for planting trees. In times like the present, there is not a State which could or should afford to leave one acre idle that may be made to yield efficient contribution toward the feeding, clothing or warming of Americans and their Allies.

Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.

Advertisement

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Are You Ready for Fall?

This is the question that is being asked daily, and we are endeavoring to help you answer it in the affirmative by having ready for your selection a full stock in every department.

Dress Goods.

Right up to the Standard.

We are right up to our standard in this Department, and have on display our usual large assortment of materials suitable for Dresses and Dress Suits.

Dress Gingham.

We have just received a shipment of new patterns of Gingham of standard quality, which will make very pretty house dresses or school dresses.

Apron Gingham.

Always a large assortment of Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Gingham on hand to make your selection from.

School Supplies.

A big assortment of School Supplies on hand, ink and pencil tablets, companions, pens, pencils, slates, sponges, composition books, lunch boxes, etc.

School Dresses.

A very pretty lot of plaid and chambray dresses for any age girl. They are made of good quality gingham, and the patterns are very good.

Sweater Coats.

For every one in the family, we have a suitable Sweater. Just the thing for the cool mornings and evenings. Our line is composed of an assortment of black, blue, maroon, rose and purple. Some being trimmed in white or gray. Don't fail to look over these and get our very reasonable prices.

Shoes.

For Men, Women, Boys', Girls or Children. We have a line of Shoes suitable for all occasions. If it is for dress, we have the very best quality and style, or if for work, we have a line equally as good. Come in and let us show you our line and save you money.

Clothing for Fall.

Our new line of Suits for Men and Boys is now coming in, and consists of the newest Fabrics and Stripes on the market.

For a recommendation of our Clothing as to fit, quality or style ask the fellow who has been wearing our Clothes; he will tell you how well we have pleased him.

The Taylor line of Samples of made-to-order Suits is now on display, and is made up of over a hundred and fifty samples of the newest and best wool varieties at the lowest possible cost. When can we expect to have you call for your measurement?

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

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TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.88
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	\$11,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,

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200 ARTISTIC MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SELECT FROM

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

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Modern Farming

CARE OF TURKEY FLOCK.

Success Largely Depends on Providing Good Breeding Stock.

The fall and early winter is the best time to make a start with turkeys, for at these seasons there is a greater number of birds from which to make a selection, and they are generally offered at better prices, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. Furthermore, stock bought at this time will become accustomed to each other and to their new quarters before the breeding season commences; consequently better results are likely to be secured.

There is a tendency for beginners in turkey breeding to buy undersized hens and toms because these are cheaper than large ones. Here is where a big mistake is made. Undersized hens will not begin laying early enough to produce early turkeys, and late turkeys cannot be made into heavy fall fowls. Then, again, they have not the vitality and vigor to produce strong turks and the death rate is consequently large. The biggest and healthiest turkeys are the ones to be chosen for breeders, and those which have been proved good mothers should be kept for many years.

Last year my turkey hens averaged twenty-five eggs each. Altogether 190



A NATURAL TURKEY NEST.

turkeys hatched. The hatching was nearly all done by the turkeys in secluded boxes and hidden nests. The birds were very tame and not easily frightened. This tends to show that the natural instinct of a turkey predominates even in domestic life. Each turkey covered fifteen eggs. The remainder of the eggs were placed under hens.

As soon as hatching was over all of the little turkeys were given to the turkey hens. It has been found by repeated experiences on this farm that a hen cannot rear a healthy flock of turkeys. Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that a hen stays about the buildings, while a turkey hen goes to the fields for insects and seeds. It is natural for the turkey to wander at will, and the greatest success is obtained by seemingly allowing full freedom even while coaxing with kindness and food to remain near home.

The little turkeys were fed four times a day on hard boiled eggs, oatmeal and bread and milk in which a little wheat was mixed. This food was given for the first two weeks, when gradually cornmeal dampened with milk and sour milk cheese was substituted.

During the summer months the young fowls, being forced to run alone, obtain sufficient food in the field to keep them growing. They are great insect foragers. At night a little grain was sometimes thrown in the yard to bring them home and keep them tame.

SILAGE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Feeding Test Proves Its Value as a Milk and Butter Producer.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butter fat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test conducted for 121 days at the Ohio experiment station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production. The cows gained nearly 8 per cent in milk yield when put on the silage ration. They produced butter fat at a cost of 13 cents a pound, while the cost of a pound from the cows fed mainly grain was 22 cents. There was little difference in the gains in live weight between the two lots.

In addition to fifty-eight pounds of silage and 6.8 pounds of hay, the one lot received only four pounds of grain consisting of oilmeal and bran. The grain fed lot received only twelve pounds of corn stover and hay, but 13.5 pounds of a grain mixture of oil meal, cornmeal and bran.

Voice of the Turtle.

King Solomon in his song says: "The winter is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

What Makes a Car Old.

The life of the bearings of a car determines the usefulness of the entire machine. A car with badly worn bearings is an old car, even though it may have traveled less than 10,000 miles, whereas one which has seen 100,000 miles of use and still has its bearings in good condition is, comparatively speaking, a new machine.

Wear on bearings is determined by four conditions—the load which that bearing carries, the speed at which the bearing surfaces move over each other, the nature of those surfaces and their ability to resist wear and the lubrication which these surfaces receive and its ability to prevent the formation of the destructive heat of friction.

The matter of load becomes a matter of size, for with a given load it is but natural that with a large surface over which to distribute the pressure the load on each square inch of bearing surface will be less. This means that the life of bearings will, in general, be in proportion to their size.—Leslie's Weekly.

Essentials of Song Voice.

Many good singers only think their songs. These fall short of the powers they might attain. The listeners hear the music, but they are not thrilled.

Other singers have feeling, but they fail to display will. Their voices necessarily lack fiber and are too soft and sentimental. Such singing suggests merely passive sympathy and not the desire to help actively.

Good, honest sentiment and the ring of good will, implying action, are wanted in good music. There is no appeal in the song voice that only wills. The voice of authority and domination is not pleasing. The essentials of the song voice embrace all the singer's powers, faculties and attributes. They include not only will, but also thought and feeling, and that voice is lacking which fails to combine all three of these elements.—Exchange.

The Cabbage Butterfly.

The most destructive enemy of the cabbage and related crops is the cabbage butterfly. This lays its eggs upon a cabbage leaf. The eggs hatch into green caterpillars, and these eat the leaves. In 1883, says the Journal of Heredity, an ichneumon fly was imported from Europe to keep the cabbage butterfly in check. The fly lays its eggs in the body of the caterpillar; the larvae which hatch from these eggs eat the caterpillar's insides, cut their way out through the empty skin and spin cocoons from which the flies emerge.

"It is interesting to note," adds the Journal of Heredity, "that the parasite is in turn preyed upon by a super-parasite, a little chalcid fly, and so on down ad infinitum," no doubt."

Korea Eats Rice With a Spoon.

While China and Japan take rice with chopsticks, Korea eats hers with a spoon. Prediction is that the next step will usher in the broad fork. "Whence comes this peculiarity?" asks the Korea Magazine. "One reason is that in the Analects of Confucius a record exists that the master ate his millet not with chopsticks, but with a spoon. Every saying that pertains to Confucius is reverently regarded in Korea, and the people of that land would rather follow the master than present day custom."—East and West News.

The Servian Swineherd.

In any Servian village there is only one swineherd, and he leads all the pigs of the community. In the morning he goes through the streets blowing his horn, and the pigs come out of their own accord and fall in behind him and follow him to the pasture. At night he brings them home, and they disperse to their sties in the same orderly way as they pass the houses to which they belong. They require no attention and no singling out.

Southern Mangrove.

The rhizophora mangrove, the southern mangrove, is most curious in propagation. The seed sends forth a shoot that really comes through the seed and grows to a foot long. It then falls away and strikes, root end down, in the mud and is at once a plant.

She Got the Idea.

He—I say, Dolly, may I take your photograph? You look so pretty that I feel I could eat you! She—Oh, I see; that's why you want me on a plate, eh?

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Bites and Stings.
 In case of a sting of any kind the first thing to do, of course, is to remove the sting. This can best be done with the point of a knife or needle, but care should be taken not to break the skin for fear of infection. Then the next best thing, perhaps, is to apply ammonia water or soda water to the affected parts.
 In case of bites, as well as of stings when the sting is removed, as a rule a paste of common baking soda applied to the affected parts or these bathed in ammonia water is all that is necessary. Where the poisonous effect is severe, however, send for a doctor. In the meantime the patient should lie down and keep quiet.
 An application of a 50 per cent solution of a saturate solution of potassium permanganate which you get at the drug store is very efficient for insect poisons and for the poisons of plants, too, such as poison ivy and sumac.

CONTENTED!

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

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

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

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WHY DO YOU BUY SHOES?

Simply to get something to cover and beautify your feet.

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

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

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

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

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DAIRY FEED

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

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

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

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

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

BUSTLE EFFECT IN FALL STYLES

Series of Flares at the Back to Be Feature of the New Tight Skirts.

JACKETS FROM FAMILY ALBUM

They Are Cut to Point in Front and Short in Back And Are to Be Buttoned From Chin to Hem.

New York.—It would be odd if the edict for elimination of waste material in clothes that has gone forth from the governing factors in dress on both continents, would be responsible for the incoming of the bustle.

So far as the expert observer can see into the near future of autumn costumery which is now being planned, shown and bought, the only actual elimination of material is in the width of the skirt.

There is little sense in being obstinate about the width of skirts; they're



Here is an evening gown on early Flemish lines. The material is heavy crepe satin, with girde of cloth of gold. The bodice and train are embroidered in Flemish design. The lining of the train is gold-brown velvet.

going to be narrow, and it is quite as well that dressmakers and women accept this fact without cavil.

Once before in the history of clothes there was a tight skirt which was said to have been caused by the Civil war in America. It became the fashion after Appomattox and remained in fashion for a decade and a half afterward. It was also caused by the necessity for economy in material, as the four years' war had nearly exhausted the commodities of this country.

That skirt was called the tie-back. The front and sides were pulled across the figure so that the wearer could barely step, and rubber bands were put across the back below the waistline, to draw the material up into a series of little puffs. This was as much of a bustle as was permitted.

Persistence Is Amazing.

The persistence of this fashion has been an amazing thing to those who study clothes. Its origin was in the fashionable way of walking called the Grecian bend, which was the absurd predecessor of the equally absurd debutante slouch.

In the days of the tie-back skirt, little girls would secure safety pins by indirect means, and pull the fullness of their skirts back and up, thus having a little fluff of their own below the waist. They were always caught at this by their mothers and nurses, because the safety pins tore the material and made gaping holes.

Again, in this day of elimination of waste through the necessities of war, we are to be put into the tight skirt with its fullness arranged at the back in a series of slight flares.

It is not possible to say with any degree of certainty whether this skirt will be widely accepted when the autumn comes. Reporting, and not prophecy, is the duty of those who try to give the news of dress as it comes out week after week.

The American designer, as well as the French one, has gone in for this upward tilt of material at the end of the spine and it may be that the later fashions will accentuate it.

Whatever may be the fullness, though, at any special spot on the skirt, those who are regarding the question of new clothes must remember that the hem will be almost as narrow as it was in the days of the hobble skirt.

There is a marked tendency toward the sheath skirt in several of the new costumes. The material slinks into the figure after it leaves the waist, and the hem provides only a stepping width.

The shortness of the skirt for street wear is necessary. In the spring there was a decided tendency to

eliminating the appearance of waste and extravagance.

The same idea worked well in both directions; it kept the workers employed and gave them sufficient money on which to live; and it did not offend the public. No one wants to appear frivolous or unthinking in a crisis like this. When women are dressed in gold or silver, in jeweled trappings and in precious gems, that vast public that is thinking only of how to live and how to sacrifice, might begin to murmur those terrible sentences of the French people in the revolution.

It is the appearance of extravagance, therefore, that women should avoid in these times of stress. Let them spend as liberally for apparel as they can afford, but let all women follow the lead of the wealthy and conservative set and see to it that their clothes reflect this great hour in dignity, seriousness and simplicity.

It is interesting to know that Germany is the first of the belligerents to put a restriction on the amount of wearing apparel for each person. The Imperial clothing office has fixed the amount of garments that each man or woman may buy or possess during the year. This office also limits the amount of material which may be used in the making of a gown or a suit. No one may purchase a yard of material or a single garment without a special permit.

It is also interesting to know that Imperial Germany thinks is sufficient in the way of clothing for one woman—two everyday frocks, one Sunday frock, one separate skirt, two blouses, one coat or cape, one shawl, one dressing gown, three aprons, one pair of gloves, a half dozen handkerchiefs, four chemises, three nightgowns, three combinations or bloomers, three petticoats and four pairs of stockings.

Clothes That Appear Well. It is the comment of all dressmakers that they are compelled to sell gay clothes at half the price of solemn ones. This should be a guide to all those who are preparing to plan the summer wardrobe.

There is no idea of substituting black for all colors, as there was in France at the beginning of the war, for we're not facing an invading army and burying masses of our dead. Yet, women are choosing frocks with only a bit of white, or Chinese brocade, to enliven them; and beige, sand, white and dull plaids are preferred to red, blue, green and purple.

The woman who may have chosen a cloth of gold brown with a tunic over it for last summer, will today choose a frock of white satin with a bit of black tulle at neck and arms, and a girde of ribbon velvet with a rhinestone buckle. She may pay as much for the one as for the other, but she takes her place in the world with more dignity in the latter than in the former frock.

Women dine and dance at restaurants as much as they did last season, but instead of choosing the excessively décollete gowns that have been fashionable, they prefer to be seen in frocks of silk and tulle, or lace, that are high at the back and transparent, and have long, transparent sleeves.

There is a woman who pays \$25 apiece for her gingham frocks made at an excellent house, and for that high price she could get satin or embroidery jersey; but she wants to do



In this cherry-ripe frock for a girl the skirt is of white pique, the waist of thin white lawn, and the red cherries that dot the surface are made in cross-stitch design.

her bit toward that dressmaker by keeping the young girls on salaries during the summer and, at the same time, giving the appearance of simplicity.

A number of smart women who lead the styles have taken up striped outing cloth for sports suits, and they have succeeded in giving it character and dash. This ordinary material is made into a plaited skirt and blouse and trimmed with bands of scallops overcast with a buttonhole stitch. There is a turnover collar of white cambric, and a high, soft belt of colored suede.

They are also making sports jackets of this outing flannel, trimming it with broad bands of linen or taffeta, to match the color of the stripes.

To Clean Gloves.

New white kid gloves may be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth dampened with milk and rubbed on with soap. After gasoline has been used on the gloves this method fails.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Frank Hughes, of near Creagers-town, an old-time acquaintance and friend of William and Joseph Farquhar, very agreeably surprised them by calling at their residence on Farquhar St., Tuesday morning, Oct. 9. He had come to town by train the evening previous, and spent the night at the hotel, intending the next day to look up the Farquhar Bros., and Pemberton Wood, who was a near neighbor of his for many years at New Market, Frederick Co. Although living but 11 miles distant, he had not heard of the death of his boyhood friend, Pemberton Wood, which occurred more than four years ago. The day which he had chosen for his memorable visit was the anniversary of the conclusion of his eightieth year in time. Before he left on his return home, he visited the old Quaker Meeting House and went through the cemetery noticing the names and ages carved in marble of the men and women who were the active participants in the world's work, when in boyhood days he spent weeks and months at the home of his uncle, William Hughes, situated quite near the Meeting House and now the property of the Tidewater Cement Co. That the Farquhar's enjoyed his visit can be easily imagined without telling.

Mrs. Jas. Melown accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Helen Ruthrauff, to Sparrow's Point, last Sunday, where Mrs. R., expects to board; her husband having employment at the shops there.

A large number of the patrons and friends of the public school, accepted the invitation of the teachers to be present last Friday afternoon, in order to become better acquainted with the duties and management appertaining to the proper conducting of the institution. After a very interesting program had been rendered by the Browning Library Society, Mr. Smith, principal of the school delivered an instructive address. At the conclusion of the literary part of the program, light refreshments, consisting of cake and lemonade were served by the school to all present.

The little girl of C. Stifler had her arm broken and ruptured a blood vessel by falling from the back of the family cow while bringing her to the stable last Friday.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer, is spending the week in the city, assisting her son-in-law and daughter, Mervin Powers and wife, in moving to their lately purchased home in Arlington.

B. L. Cookson and wife, entertained a number of the Englar relatives at a dinner on Tuesday. William Hesson and Herbert Englar and families, with several of B. R. College girls, spent Sunday at the home of D. Myers Englar. On the same day M. A. Zollickoffer and wife, entertained Mrs. Zollickoffer's brothers and families, of New Windsor.

Mrs. E. G. Cover, of Easton, spent a few days at the home of her brother, Will Shaw, and on Wednesday, her mother, Mrs. Lanie Shaw, returned with her to Easton.

Judge Solomon Myers and Mrs. L. M. Kemp, are on the sick list. The reported case of typhoid fever, given last week, John Watz, failed to materialize, and he is now at work again.

The singing class at Pipe Creek went to Krider's Church, Tuesday evening, to meet several other of Prof. Houck's classes, for rehearsal, as they intend giving an entertainment later on.

Roy H. Singer and family, and mother, Mrs. Martha Singer, spent Wednesday with relatives in Chambersburg.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Jessie Brewer a returned missionary of India, gave a very interesting talk, on Sunday, about the natives dress and customs. She has been in India, 20 years, and expects to return again in the Spring.

Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian; Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter, Ellen, visited friends in Gettysburg, on Sunday.

George Ritter, wife and daughter, Anna, and Charles Cluts and wife, motored to Washington, D. C., on Sunday, to visit Mr. Ritter's nephew, Carl Ritter, of Illinois, who was operated on for appendicitis, at a hospital in Washington.

Charles Young and wife, entertained, on Sunday, Mrs. John Shryock, Mrs. Charles Herbert, William Holt and wife, Grayson Shryock and sister Florence, Miss Sarah Shryock and William Bair, all of Creagers-town, and Clinton Shryock, of Fairfield.

O. R. Koontz and wife, and Thomas Fox and wife, were visitors at Joseph Fox's, of Troutville, on Sunday.

Charles Devilbiss and sister, Dora, gave a party to a number of their friends on last Friday evening.

Grover Shryock and wife, of Creagers-town, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and family, on Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Stansbury, visited with her son, Albert Stansbury, of Middleburg, on Sunday.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

Advertisement

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Blue Ridge College opened, Sept. 11th., with a good enrollment considering the war conditions. The address was given by ex-Senator Ogden, of Baltimore.

The religious departments, classes societies and athletic association have been organized and are ready for a good year's work.

The lecture board of the College has engaged one of the best courses ever offered at Blue Ridge. There are to be fewer attractions this year, but the course is costing nearly 50 per-cent. more than ever before. This extra cost is due to the quality of the entertainments offered. The season tickets are \$1.50 and will be on sale in a few days. The first number will be the "Harmony Glee Club" on Oct. 15th. This number itself will be worth the price of the entire course, if we may judge from its reputation.

Some very beneficent friends of Blue Ridge College have been helping to enlarge her library. Mrs. Molly Royer gave her entire collection of books, and Mrs. L. H. Diehlman donated some very valuable volumes. Some other friends who have with their name have also sent us some books. The faculty and students are very thankful for them and hope that the College may be able to find some more liberal friends.

Most of our boys have been spending their Saturdays in the cornfield cutting corn. They delight in speaking of the splendid country meals they enjoy while helping the farmers.

Miss Wingate, from Wingate, Maryland, has returned to the College to resume her college course.

The Emersonian Literary Society, gave a public program Friday evening, October 5th.

EMMITSBURG.

Miss Valerie J. Welty and Joseph A. Overmann, of Richmond, Va., were quietly married, Monday morning, in St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Rev. J. O. Hayden performed the ceremony. The attendants were, Miss Mary Welty, sister of the bride, and J. G. Boehling, of Richmond. Only the bride's family were present. The bride was gowned in green broadcloth, with large black velvet hat. She was very popular and identified with any organization which was formed. The groom is a member of the firm of Stokes, Grymes & Co., of Richmond, where the couple, after a trip through the Middle West, will reside.

The Lutheran Church of this place, will celebrate the 25th. Anniversary of Dr. Reinwald's pastorate of the Church, in connection with the Reformation exercises, which will begin Friday evening, the 12th., and end Sunday evening. Some of the former ministers are expected to attend, and many others. To the regret of many, Dr. Johnson will be unable to attend.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

Clayton G. Dutterer, wife, daughter, Miriam, and son, Ivan, spent Sunday with Addison Harner and wife, of Hunterstown.

Herbert J. Motter and family, and Harvey Boose and family, spent Sunday with George E. Motter and family, at Two Taverns.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Freiboline, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boughman, of Lehigh County, Pa., Rev. F. S. Lindaman and wife, of Littlestown, Pa., Granville Reinecker, wife and son, Howard, and Charles Brown and wife, were most delightfully entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dutterer.

George F. Heltibridge and family, spent Sunday at Mount Holly, as the guests of John Marsh and family.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Most Reliable.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ills., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

Advertisement

DETOUR.

Frosts here several nights this week spoiled the late vegetables and outdoor flowers.

Mrs. Robert Spielman and daughter Lillie, visited in Union Bridge, during the week.

Mrs. S. J. Fox is on the sick list. E. D. Essick, wife and daughters, Susan and Agnes, spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

Charles Harner, wife and Mrs. Harner's parents and sister, of Emmitsburg, spent Wednesday at Columbia, Pa.

Almost all the farmers in this section finished corn cutting this week. Mrs. Wm. Hollenbaugh was in Union Bridge, on Monday.

"The Church" no Exception.

Do not forget that it costs more money, in every way, to run your church than it did a few years ago. The church, in a very practical way, is a business concern, and is not exempt from the general tendencies of "the times." It is as necessary, therefore, to give more to the various activities of the church, as it is to pay more taxes and more for everything else. Boost up your offerings, cheerfully, and as a necessary act.

The church, somehow, receives much of its support, grudgingly. Its members spend more for other objects, largely as a matter of course, and with little more than temporary objection; but, when the church requires more income very many seem of the opinion that it is an unnecessary expense, and the tendency is to cut down, rather than increase, such offerings. Be fair and honest in this matter. The trouble is in the mind of the member and not with the church. Pay up, and pay more!

MARRIED.

TROSTLE—LEMON.
On Saturday evening, October 6th., 1917, Mr. Charles Trostle and Miss Laura Anna Lemon, both near Littlestown, Pa., were united in marriage at the Lutheran Parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. L. B. Hafer.

FLEAGLE—STONER.
On Thursday evening, Oct. 11th., 1917, at the Reformed parsonage, Union Bridge, by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, Mr. Edgar Fleagle, of Mayberry, and Miss Marie Stoner, of Medford.

BANKARD—CARBAUGH.
Mr. Paul O. Bankard and Miss Marie Carbaugh were married, Oct. 6th., 1917, at the Presbyterian Manse, Taneytown, by Rev. Seth Russell Downie. Both are popular young people of this section and have a host of friends who wish them much happiness.

Camp Meade Notes.

No passes are to be issued to drafted men to sleep away from Camp at night, but all must be back at the Camp by taps, at 10 o'clock.

Visitors are not wanted at the Camp now, but the Camp will be open to visitors on Sunday, October 14th, to those who have passes. Members will apply to their Captains for passes, and these will be forwarded to intending visitors.

There are between 19,000 and 20,000 in the Camp, the most of whom do not know even the rudiments of military life.

There will be no more arrivals of selected men until about October 15. Then all of the remainder selected on the first call will be summoned to report between then and October 24. By that time the lads who are at the Camp will have been sufficiently trained to act as instructors for the newcomers and they will also take over the guard duties which have been performed by the Tenth New York Infantry. It is said that the New Yorkers will be sent to relieve soldiers of the regular army and this may be the fate of other federalized militia units.

Croup.

If your children are subject to croup, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when the attack comes on, be careful to follow the plain printed directions. You will be surprised at the quick relief which it affords.

Advertisement

Secretary Baker on our Army.

Secretary of War, Baker, delivered an address before the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, Monday night on the war and the arrangements for it.

The National Guards and the military resources of the states had formed, he said, with the Regular Army and West Point, a nucleus of a fighting force that will before long number over 1,200,000 men. Reviewing the organization of the National Army, Mr. Baker said that it had been done by a nation totally unaccustomed to war, but which had not only subjected itself to a selective draft, but had diverted its industries into many unaccustomed lines of production. "Even Germany was never able to do this," he declared.

"Let me say to you that when our army takes its place abroad it will be armed as well as any and better than most," declared Mr. Baker. He said that for every soldier abroad now there were five rifles in France, and every regular and national guardsman at home has a rifle, while the stream of rifles, now 100,000 a month, will soon be 200,000.

The young men of the army, said Mr. Baker, will be surrounded by safer conditions than ever known before.

The speaker declared there was no doubt that America was next on the German program and said "we must win this war or admit democracy a failure."

In making a plea for co-ordination of financial resources, such as there has been of business, Mr. Baker said the country must buy of Liberty Bonds "until it hurts."

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

Advertisement

How Playing Cards are Made.

Did you know that ordinary playing cards are made of three or four sheets of paper pasted together? In making them the sheet on which is printed the back of the card is laid down on a table and the white side brushed with paste. A sheet of varnish paper is laid over this and covered with paste. Perhaps a second sheet of carriage paper is added. Finally the sheet which is to form the face of the card is placed on top.

When the workman has a great stack of these pasted sheets he puts them in a strong press and squeezes out all the water from the paste. Then they are separated and dried, which makes them rough and wrinkled, so that they have to be ironed between steel rollers and pressed between smooth sheets of zinc in another press. After this they are brushed with a mixture of white lead, water and glue. When this is dry they are rubbed with flannel dipped in soapstone and polished with a brush to give them a smooth, bright finish.—Detroit Free Press.

Great Britain's Great Seal.

Measuring six inches in diameter and made of silver, the great seal of Great Britain is kept in the custody of the lord high chancellor, and a new one is prepared for each reign.

Quick Time.

Ada—Men are slow! It took him nearly two hours to propose to me last night. Floss—And how long did it take you to accept him, dear? Ada—Just two seconds.

1000 Stylish New Suits and Overcoats

at Carroll Co's Biggest and Only Exclusive Clothing Store

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR,

Successors to

Sharrer & Gorsuch,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Our Suits and Overcoats were bought nearly one year ago at \$3 to \$5 less than same qualities could be bought today.

Styleplus Guaranteed Suits at \$17

the greatest Clothing Value in the world.

Genuine Made-to-Measure Suits

Select your Pattern—not Samples.

LOST OR STOLEN

Certificate No. 10,980 dated Apr. 4, 1917, deposited by Winnie D. Angell, amount \$800., in Taneytown Savings Bank. Application for a duplicate will be made.

GOODYEAR LIQUID ROOFING CEMENT.

A NEW METHOD FOR WEATHER PROOFING WATER PROOFING SUN PROOFING

Goodyear Liquid Roofing Cement is a heavy paste cement applied with a brush, for metal, composition, shingle or gravel roofs. Of long fibre asbestos and gum, it is always of the right consistency for application. It works easily under the brush.

It does not remain soft and sticky nor does it dry hard and brittle but dries to a pliable plastic coating that will resist heat and cold, snow, ice or any of the elements that destroy common roof coating. It contains no coal tar or other injurious substances.

Goodyear Roofing Cement is Guaranteed 10 years

Each gallon will cover about 150 square feet, leaving a good heavy coating which contains enough asbestos fibre to form a complete wet coating over the entire surface covered. It is sold with a written guarantee to give entire satisfaction for 10 years.

Prices: Black, \$1.50 per gallon; Green, \$1.60 per gallon. Makes an old roof new. Investigate now!

Bushel Baskets. Fodder Yarn. REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS. TANEY TOWN, MD. Corn Choppers. Husking Gloves.

HOME RULE AND FAIR PLAY!

THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY ASK NOTHING MORE THAN THIS.

Mayor Preston has cast greedy eyes upon the wealthy and populous "belt" around the city, upon which there is not a cent of debt. It "looks good," to him and his followers, who have swamped Baltimore and hindered its progress with debt which now amounts to nearly \$100,000,000. It matters not to him and them that it is not their property. "We want it and we are going to have it", they shout. "We would have it in order to issue more bonds."

BALTIMORE COUNTY AND BALTIMORE CITY ARE SEPARATE UNITS OF THE STATE.

There is no more connection in law between them than there is between Baltimore County and Somerset County, and the city has just as much legal right to annex Crisfield as it has forcibly to take part of Baltimore County. The Constitution of Maryland provides that no part of a county may be annexed without the vote of the people living in the territory proposed to be annexed.

BALTIMORE COUNTY IS NOT OPPOSING A FAIR ANNEXATION BILL.

But the Field-Preston Force Bill, which a clique of city politicians are trying to "put over" by high-handed methods heretofore unknown in this State, is grossly unfair. It is largely the same old bill which was defeated in the Legislature of 1916, but made worse wherever it was changed. It takes in much more territory—an area one and one-half times as large as the present city—while ONE-HALF THE ANNEX TAKEN IN 1888 IS STILL UNIMPROVED AND VACANT. It contains cunningly devised "jokers", whereby the county will lose the value of the public buildings, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, which it has built in the proposed annex, it will lay special taxes upon all property fronting on the State Roads and IT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR A REFERENDUM. THE CITY'S REFUSAL TO SUBMIT THE MATTER TO A REFERENDUM IS AN ADMISSION THAT THE BILL IS NOT FAIR. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS PLEDGED TO THIS BILL.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, FAVORING FAIR ANNEXATION, SAYS THE PEOPLE IN THE PROPOSED ANNEX SHOULD HAVE THE CHANCE TO VOTE UPON THE MATTER, AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE CONSTITUTION. IF THE DEMOCRATS WIN THIS FALL THEY WILL BE GIVEN THAT RIGHT. EVERY BELIEVER IN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, HOME RULE AND FAIR PLAY SHOULD VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY NON-PARTISAN CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC SALE

OF FINE TOWN PROPERTY

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his premises in Taneytown, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th., 1917, at 1 o'clock the following described property:

FINE DWELLING AND LOT and building lot adjoining, on Fairview Ave. This property will be offered together, and separately. All good large buildings, in fine order.

TWO AUTOMOBILES one Ford and one Studebaker, both in fine order. One good Horse, 13 years old, buggy and harness.

TERMS made known on day of sale. 5-2t CHAS. H. CREBS.

NO TRESPASSING!

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

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

Angell, Harry F. Hahn, Newton J. Conover, Martin Koonz, Mrs. Ida B. Crebs, Elmer Mehring, Alexina Clabagh, Mrs. H. M. Moser, Charles Devilbiss, Jno. D. Null, Elmer Diehl Brothers Null, Mrs. Francis C. Dutterer, Eli M. Ohler, Albert J. Eyer, Mervin L. Reaver, Stanley C. Graham, John Teeter, J. S. Humbert, David M. Motter, Mrs. M. L. Hess, Norman

Once the Home of Pirates.

Margarita, the mountainous island off the coast of Venezuela, has a reputation that ill matches its pleasing name. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and got its name from its pearl fisheries, for the Spanish word for pearl is the old Greek margarites. For generations it was the headquarters of the pirates—and especially of the slave traders—of the Spanish Main and the prison of slaves who were awaiting transportation.

Etiquette. Originally the word etiquette meant a ticket, label or slip of paper attached to a bag or object to indicate its contents. It then came to be used of a ticket given to a person taking part in a ceremony to tell him what he should do; hence the modern meaning.

Word From Bre'r Williams. De folks what find fault wid de world God made can't map out a better one ter save dey lives. De day's work ain't well done unless you kin make a pillow of yo' conscience an' sleep out de night.—Atlanta Constitution.

Joyous Funerals. At funerals of the military nobility in Siam gayety instead of sorrow reigns supreme. The funeral pyre is lighted by the king himself, and this is followed by sports and the lotus dance.

He Did It. She (romantically)—The man I marry must be willing to go through fire for me. He—Then I'm your man. The boss has fired me for telephoning you so often.—Boston Transcript.

Pa Knew. "Pa, how long can a man live on water?" "It depends, Willie, on whether he is aboard a ship that won't sink."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Helping the Coffee. Some of the coffee sold roasted and ground causes complaint. Most of it can be improved a little. Trouble seems to be that it is not roasted enough and needs another touch of fire. You know the less it is roasted the more it weighs. Put a couple of table spoonfuls in a seamless agate quart steppan or cup and set it on the stove gas or blue flame and shake it while it gets another scant parching, never letting it get hot enough to smoke or scorch. Set it aside till it gets cold and then pour on the water and finish up in the regular way.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
Valuable Farm and 3 Wood Lots**

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Leonard Zile and of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the undersigned as executor of Leonard Zile, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the farm firstly, hereinafter described, on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18th., 1917.
at 1:30 o'clock, P. M. First all that valuable farm of which Leonard Zile died seized and possessed situated on Meadow Branch, in Uniontown District, in Carroll County, containing

100 ACRES
more or less, same being described in a deed from John Zile unto the said Leonard Zile, dated March 24th., 1865.
This farm is improved by a good substantial 8-room, brick house, with basement and cellars; large bank barn, with wagon shed attached; tool shed, large hog pen, completely cemented; chicken house, corn cribs, large grain barrack, three wells of good water, orchard of all kinds of fruit.

There is about 20 acres of meadow land which affords excellent pasture and the remainder is in the highest state of cultivation, and is altogether one of the very best farms in this section of the State.

Second: A tract of land containing **20 ACRES**
more or less, being part of the land described in the above named deed, containing about 9 acres of Oak and Hickory timber, the rest is cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

This lot will be offered as a part of the farm above described and also separate and will be sold at the best advantage to the estate.

Third: A wood lot containing **3 ACRES, 3 ROODS and 19 SQ. PRS.** of land, described in a deed from Harry L. Rinehart, Trustee to Leonard Zile, dated March 15th., 1909, located near the road leading from Hughes' Blacksmith Shop on the State Road to Pleasant Valley. This lot has growing young timber on it, and is desirable as a wood lot.

Fourth: All that wood lot containing **6 ACRES and 18 SQUARE PERCHES** of land, more or less described in a deed from James Robertson, et. al., attorneys to Leonard Zile, located on road from Westminster to Warfieldsburg and adjoining the farm of James Robertson, Elias Reaver and others, and is covered with chestnut and oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on day of sale, or upon ratification of sale by the Court; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale, credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchasers with approved security bearing interest from day of sale or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A reasonable deposit will be required of purchasers on day of sale.

J. THOMAS ZILE,
Acting Executor.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer.
REIFSNIDER & BROWN, Attorneys.
9-28-3t

**GARNER'S 1917
Real Estate News.**

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, reception hall and living room, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, finished in chestnut, and hard wood floors; the second floor contains long hall, four large bedrooms 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.

NUMBER 2.
100 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district; 15 acres is in fine white oak timber; well improved; crops well.

NUMBER 4.
85-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown 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 rooms and store-room, on Frederick St., Taneytown.

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

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 Taneytown.

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 Agent
TANEYTOWN, MD.

DR. FAHRNEY,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

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

LIBERTY LOAN ROLL CALL

At a meeting of the Editors of the county newspapers of Maryland held in Baltimore, Tuesday, October 9th, the representatives of four counties reported as follows:

- ☞ *Queen Anne's County---Has already raised its maximum allotment and is now going full speed ahead for a record for the state.*
- ☞ *Carroll---Has already subscribed to date over \$500,000, this amount being in excess of the entire subscription for the First Liberty Loan.*
- ☞ *Frederick---Volunteers and will not be "conscripted" to raise its amount. Its message, "Watch for our Announcement"*
- ☞ *Allegany---Our message is the same as Frederick County.*

What About the Other 19 Counties and Baltimore City?

Our Country Calls for Every Individual to "DO HIS BIT"

<i>The Federal Reserve Bank Expects Maryland to Raise</i>	-	\$65,000,000
<i>Of This Amount the Quota for Carroll County is</i>	- - -	\$1,785,000
<i>The Minimum That Maryland Must Raise is</i>	. . .	\$39,000,000
<i>Of This Amount the Quota for Carroll County is</i>	- -	\$1,071,000

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

Merely our duty, or the fulfillment of the greatest expectation?

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE Liberty Loan Committee for Maryland

**PRIVATE SALE
of Valuable
TANEYTOWN PROPERTY**

The Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St. This is a very desirable place for anyone wanting to go into business, or for a home.

This is a large Two-story Slate Roof Dwelling containing a Store Room and 8 other rooms. Water in kitchen and on back porch. A good Stable 2 Chicken Houses and Hog Pen. This property is in good condition, and can easily be made for two families.

Possession will be given April 1st., 1918.

SAMUEL S. CROUSE.
7-6-tf

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An Amateur Detective

He Found No Clue, but Had Good Luck.

By AMBROSE HALL

Being directed by the chief of the detective bureau with which I was connected to report to Oliver Ainsworth to investigate a case for him, I did so, and this was Mr. Ainsworth's statement:

"I live in a suburban town. My family consists of my wife, my son, Albert, twenty-two years old, and my daughter, Edith, aged twenty. Other persons come in from time to time, remaining temporarily. There are also the servants, consisting of a cook, housemaid and butler.

"For some time past we have been missing small articles, principally jewels. Only yesterday a brooch set with diamonds and worth \$100 disappeared. I suppose in all \$1,500 worth of property has been taken. I wish you to come into my house for a long enough stay to discover the thief. Your chief has recommended you as a person who would not be likely to be taken for a detective, you having been well brought up. He has told me also that you are very musical and play on several instruments. My daughter wishes to learn to play on the mandolin, and you can give her lessons. I shall introduce you as the son of an old and very dear friend of mine, giving out that you have met with bad luck and that I have taken you in for awhile until you can get on your feet again."

There was truth in the latter part of this statement. I had recently come from England to seek my fortune in America like others of my countrymen who are ready to do abroad what they would be too proud to do at home. I tried music, for which I have a considerable taste, but after starving awhile in that field fell in with a detective, who secured me a position in the bureau with which he was connected. I think my chief recommendation was that, being a gentleman, I could play parts that would be impossible for an unpolished man.

This assignment with Mr. Ainsworth was my first in my new business, and I knew nothing about how to trap a thief. Persons who are ignorant of an important work they are expected to do are prone to look very wise and appear to be thinking very hard. I put on the semblance of the wisdom of Solomon, and when Mr. Ainsworth was about to tell me of any suspicions that were entertained I stopped him, saying that I always worked by method, pursuing my investigations step by step, and wished to avoid any preconceived notions that might lead me astray. This inspired the gentleman with great faith in me. I must trust to luck or my wits to bear out his confidence.

The story of my supposed impoverishment, which, as I have said, was in the main true, brought a very sympathetic reception from Miss Edith Ainsworth, and the fact that I was to teach her music foreshadowed that I would pass a season in clover. Under the influence of her beautiful eyes I felt that I could be a thief hunter for the rest of my days. I commenced the music lessons at once and was supposed to enter upon my investigations at the same time. Alas, I knew not where to begin! That part of my work which consisted in leading the family to think that I was the unfortunate son of a dear friend of its head I performed with great ease since it was natural to me. I was first cousin to an earl, and my father, having been born to the courtesy title of honorable, had never done a stroke of work in his life except garrison work, for he had been colonel of a regiment in the British army.

I spent a fortnight as a member of Mr. Ainsworth's family, and since I had not secured the slightest clue to the thief I felt it necessary to put on all the appearance of pursuing a deep laid plan of which I was capable. Mr. Ainsworth refrained from questioning me, which was lucky. Indeed, so engrossed was I with my lovely pupil that had a dozen bees been under my nose I would not have detected one of them. I wondered that he did not notice how matters were going between me and Edith, but if there is one thing I observed in my career of detective it is the stupidity of parents in failing to notice the incipient love affairs of their children.

After spending nearly three weeks pretending to be following a deep laid plan of investigation I began to be not only conscience stricken, but fearful that the humbug I was practicing would be discovered. To add to my worry I began to realize that the farce could not last forever and I must soon be separated from Edith. My cup of misery was filling up rapidly when luck came to me. I hit upon a clue.

Lying awake at night when all was still, I heard the distant sound of a chime. I wondered that I had never heard it before, but it was so faint that I would be likely to detect it only under the most favorable circumstances. There were two strokes, followed at an interval by three more. Then all was still again. Presently I heard it again. This time it was three strokes. While the chime was striking I lifted my head from the pillow to hear better and was surprised that I could not hear it at all.

Since the sound seemed periodical I

listened for it again, and in a quarter of an hour it was repeated, three strokes followed by one. Struck by a thought, I reached out to a table beside me, lighted a match and looked at my watch. It was a quarter past 3. The sound I had heard was not a distant chime, but one very near, and it was in a watch. When the next time for it to strike came around I was lying on my back and did not hear it, but when it struck 3:45 my ear was on my pillow, and I heard every stroke.

"That," I said, "is a watch that may be made to strike the hour. It is in this house and possibly in this room."

In order to make it appear that I was investigating I had requested such change of rooms as was convenient. I had slept in this room two nights before I heard the chime, but each night there had been a strong wind. Besides, I had proved that unless my ear was connected with the watch by solids the chime was inaudible. Believing the watch to be in the room with me, a few minutes before it should strike again I got up and, pressing my ear against the wall, heard it distinctly. During the next hour I made several such experiments with a view to locating the sound, but without success.

Then it occurred to me that a watch must tick and if I could get near enough to it I might hear it. I walked slowly around the room, stopping at intervals to listen, and, drawing near a fireplace, the ticking grew more distinct. Thrusting my head up the chimney, I heard a watch tick near my ear. I was about to reach up to grasp it when a chime rang out fine, clear, melodious strokes.

I put my hand upon a narrow coping and took down what I could feel to be a brooch. Then I grasped other articles and finally a watch.

"Eureka!" I exclaimed, delighted.

Leaving the articles where I found them, I went back to bed, but not to sleep. Day soon came, and, rising, I examined the fireplace and found quite a lot of jewelry. I compared the pieces with a list of the lost articles and found that about two-thirds of them were on the coping.

What should be my next step? I had found the plunder—or most of it—but not the thief. And in this second part of my work I was as much at a loss how to proceed as I had been in the first place. But I felt comparatively easy. I had evidence that I was not another kind of thief in palming myself off as an investigator when I was really simply falling in love. I called Mr. Ainsworth into the library after breakfast and told him that I had made important headway in the case, having located a number of the missing articles. I intended to say no more, but, fearing that if left where they were the thief would remove them, I added that during the morning I would turn them over.

That morning when the postman delivered the mail I received a letter from England that obviated the necessity of my remaining in the detective business. The missive had been following me for some time and was covered with "Try this and try that place," indorsed by different postal officials. It announced that the cousin mentioned earlier in my narrative, a vigorous man of thirty, had broken his neck following the hounds, and since his wife had not presented him with an heir I was Earl of Barrowfield.

I called up my chief, reported the case so far as I had followed it and offered my resignation from his force on the ground that I had business of my own that demanded attention. Before Mr. Ainsworth went out for the day I told him where he would find the plunder I had discovered and made a clean breast of the fact that I had learned where it was, not by a deep laid and methodical process, but by accident, and declined to receive any pay for my services or to permit any charge to be made by the bureau I represented.

Mr. Ainsworth declined to accept my services either as a detective or as his daughter's music teacher. After arguing with him for awhile I showed him the letter I had received that morning changing my condition from a detective to a nobleman.

"While I am not the son of an old friend of yours," I said, "I am or at least have been in forlorn circumstances. I am your debtor, not you mine, since I have received every kindness at the hands of your family."

It was agreed between us that it would be better to inform the members of his family that I was not the son of his old friend, but that in considering me a gentleman they had not been deceived. Mrs. Ainsworth was informed first that the bulk of her lost property had been recovered; that I had come to the house as a detective and was going out a nobleman. From her the news spread to the other members of the family.

Miss Edith did not seem to know whether to be glad or sorry at the turn events had taken. I saw sincerity in her eyes when she expressed her regret that her music lessons must cease and said that she supposed the episode of my being there must end and she would never see me again. I assured her that an acquaintance so pleasantly formed would not be suffered by me to come to an end.

I went to Europe and discovered that the estate to which I had fallen heir needed attention. Nevertheless I found my thoughts constantly wandering back to America. And what drew them most forcibly was the young lady whom I had taught music while playing detective.

I never took sufficient interest to inquire whether the balance of the jewelry was discovered or the thief run down. Later I returned from England and took back Edith Ainsworth for my wife. As a wedding memento her father presented me with the striking watch that led to the recovery of the plunder, and I had engraved upon it an appropriate inscription.

WORTH OF A SIMPLE RULE

Value Demonstrated by Novel's Heroine Who Believed No Situation Justified a Wrong Deed.

The heroine of a novel of more than usual interest, by adhering persistently to a maxim, saves several persons from the consequences of their weaknesses and brings them to her own point of view in a truly astonishing way. The nub of her philosophy is that if you do right, only good will come of it and she proceeds from the first chapter to work practical proof of it among a circle of people bent on indulging their own wills and whims rather than doing right.

Some simple rule of conduct is a convenience for everybody, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. It may easily become a personal motto and living up to it a fetish. That was the case with the heroine of fiction; doing right was almost an obsession with her, but for all that she was by no means dull and the opposite of insipid. She believed no situation justified a wrong deed and none was so bad that a good one couldn't improve it, so she persisted in doing right when everybody else in the book—save one, of course—seemed determined to do wrong. But she proved the worth of a simple rule in governing daily contact with people.

BLACK PEARL OF BRISBANE

Giant Jewel Seems to Exude an Air of Unfathomable Mystery, Writes a Correspondent.

A certain air of mystery seems to attach to a black pearl, as much from its rarity as from any other reason.

"There is at present in Brisbane," writes a correspondent from that Queensland city, "a very fine specimen of black pearl, which has been brought from the northern pearling grounds of the state by the owner, who is also the owner of a large pearling fleet. It is spherical in shape and jet black in color, and it seems to exude an air of unfathomable mystery. One felt when looking at it that it should form the pivotal point of some great tragedy, a thing which should be the basis of a cycle of weird events, involving the lives and happiness of men and women. The notorious Hope diamond must have inspired somewhat similar feelings."

"So far this black gem has had a very uneventful career since its discovery in the shell of the oyster responsible for its production. However, it has a long time ahead of it if it is anxious to live in history. The probability is that it will ultimately find its way to the collection of some enthusiast on the lookout for curios of great value."

When Water Boils.

The temperature of boiling water may be varied by circumstances. What we call boiling is the passage to the surface of the vapor which forms at the bottom of a vessel of water when it is heated. The upward passage of the vapor through the water causes a commotion of bubbling which we call boiling. But this condition does not always indicate the same degree of heat. Water with common salt in it requires more heat to make it boil than pure water because the salt retards the rising of the vapor. The pressure of the atmosphere affects the boiling point. At sea level the boiling point is 212 degrees, but at a considerable distance above sea level it is less and at a distance below sea level it is more than 212 degrees. At the City of Mexico, 7,471 feet above sea level, water boils at 198 degrees of heat; at Quito, 9,541 feet high, it boils at 194 degrees, and in the Himalayas, at a height of 18,000 feet, it boils at 180 degrees, or 32 degrees less than at sea level. It would be difficult to make water boil at the bottom of a shaft several miles deep. In elevated places many substances cannot be cooked by boiling; water will bubble and boil at a degree of heat sufficient for cooking.

The Undergraduate Speaks.

I find that there is a cause for the lack of individuality in undergraduate themes, a cause other than the mere absence of ideas in undergraduates. It may be traced even to the doors of classrooms and to the chairs of college professors. For, in college, literature is not a thing of the spirit but of the mind, and you will encounter above the door of the English department the scholar's first and last commandment, "Beware of your emotions."

There is no escape for those who enter, so have done with your adolescence, which has given you to understand beauty and freshness of phrase. You are face to face now with form, with technique, and with the history of literature.—Atlantic.

One Day's Picture.

Each day frames its picture; work, play, laughter, ennui, hoping, forgetting, wasting and conserving. Each day has its shifting point of sight, its interesting shifting in the angles of perspective, its high lights and low tones. And then tomorrow comes and yesterday is painted out, but the experience and study of yesterday count in the work of today. The artist is more of an artist. The result is always mental and spiritual and never material.

That Aggressive Frankness.

"Bliggins prides himself on being absolutely candid."

"But he isn't. He never takes pleasure in telling the truth unless it is something disagreeable."

High Collars in Quito.

In an article on "Quito, the City of the Equator," Harry A. Franck describes in the Century some of the difficulties he encountered when shopping in South America.

"The line of demarcation between the gente decente and the gente del pueblo of Quito is the white collar. Naturally the tendency is to make it as wide and distinct as possible. When I had searched the entire city I found my customary brand of collar at four times its American price, but the lowest collar in stock was weirdly suggestive of some species of human giraffe.

"You misunderstood me," I protested. "I did not ask for a cuff, but for a collar."

"But this is a collar, señor!" cried the shopkeeper.

"Something lower, please."

"But this is a very low collar. It is so low that no one in Quito will wear it, and we are not importing any more of this brand."

Freedom.

Great is the moment when tidings of freedom reach us, when the long enthralled soul from amid its chains and squalid stagnancy arises, were it still only in blindness and bewilderment, and swears by him that made it that it will be free. Free? Understand that well. It is the deep commandment, dimmer or clearer, of our whole being to be free. Freedom is the one pursuit, wisely aimed at or unwisely, of all man's struggles, toiling and sufferings in this earth. Yes, supreme is such a moment (if thou have known it); first vision as of a flame girl Sinai in this our waste pilgrimage, which thenceforth wants not its pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night. Something it is even—nay, something considerable—when the chains have grown corrosive, poisonous, to be free from oppression by our fellow man.—Carlyle.

Rhubarb Leaves.

More than one case is on record where leaves of the rhubarb plant produced fatal results when served as "greens." A survey of all the available data indicates that while the stalks of the common garden rhubarb furnish a perfectly safe article of food for most persons, the leaves of the same plant may not prudently be employed for culinary purposes. Rhubarb wine, which was once extensively used in adulterating champagne, is made from the stalks, yet Dr. William Frouit, an eminent physician and chemist who died in 1850, thought it was so potent an agency in producing stone in the bladder that he wanted parliament to prohibit its manufacture.

The safe course in regard to rhubarb appears to be this: Stick to the stalks, but let the leaves alone.—New York Sun.

An Eye Opener.

Always have a glass medicine dropper and a bottle of rosewater in the medicine chest and in your traveling bag. Then when you get a foreign body in your eye you will be spared much pain and discomfort if the following very simple and harmless method is pursued: Put into the medicine dropper six drops of the rosewater. Pull down the lower lid and float the liquid on the surface of the injured eye. After the rosewater has been in the eye for a few seconds use the empty medicine dropper to suck out the liquid, and the foreign matter will come with it.

Poor Place For a Will.

"I was reading in the paper," said the fat plumber, "about a man who had his will tattooed on his back."

"Gee," the thin carpenter exclaimed, "I'd hate to have my will on my back."

"Why?"

"Because many a will is broken by the courts."—Youngstown Telegram.

Too Radiant.

Edith—Fred and I have agreed to keep our engagement secret. Her friend—Impossible, dear. All the girls will know it as soon as they look at you.—Boston Transcript.

The Word "Yacht."

The word "yacht" is Dutch, from "jagten," to hunt, to speed, connected with our "go."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Fainting.

First aid treatment for fainting should consist in getting the patient into an open air space as quickly as possible, lowering the head if the face be pale and raising it if it be congested. At the same time the clothing must be loosened from the neck to the waist. It is absolutely necessary that a free circulation of air be had, so if there is none stirring vigorous fanning helps considerably. If the patient is unconscious give nothing by the mouth, but if she is conscious the sooner fluids are given the better. Cold water in sips, cold tea, hot coffee, cold milk and warm beef tea are all useful, but some stronger and more quickly acting stimulant may be necessary. Ammonia in the form of sal volatile is the stimulant usually supplied in ambulance hampers. A dose of from five to thirty drops of this salt in two to four teaspoonfuls of water is generally effective, but a great objection to its use is that it sometimes causes vomiting, which is especially undesirable in one who is already weak and exhausted.

Watches and Water.

When a person falls overboard or gets a ducking in any other way he at once has trouble with his watch, unless, of course, it happens that he is not wearing it. If he is wise he will send it at once to a watchmaker. What the latter can do to it depends upon the extent of the wetting and the length of time that has elapsed since the immersion.

The Jewelers' Circular says the repairer will take the watch entirely apart. If there be water still noticeable he will place all the parts in alcohol and then clean them. If they be dry he will put all ordinary steel parts in benzine and all plates, bridges and brass parts in a solution of alkali and soap.

A repairer receiving a watch several days after its wetting will immerse it in coal oil. Then he will decide whether it will be less expensive to clean the works or to replace them with a new movement.

Three Servian Words.

Dobra is the general word of assent in Servia. If a doughnut is good—and Serbs make delectable doughnuts in tin pans over camp fires—it is dobra. A good looking girl is dobra, and if she is very good looking she is dobra-dobra. A good speech or a lucky general or a pleasant summer or the word to charge are all dobra.

One can go anywhere in Servia if one is but letter perfect in dobra and naimo, which latter is the general negative. One should also be able to say "Hydy!" with great force and conviction. That is the slang for "hurry." And it is needed, for these Balkan peoples do not like to hurry unless killing is somewhere involved. One's conversation might lack continuity perhaps, but if supplemented by assorted ruds and patings one need never miss a bed or a meal where a Serb camp fire shines.—Herbert Corey in Saturday Evening Post.

Cheap and Good Foods.

Some of the best foods are the cheapest. There are carrots, salsify, parsnips, lettuce and such stuff. Carrots have the rarest combination of food qualities of anything that grows. It is so healthful that it is said a steady diet of it will cure many distempers. Parsnips are cheap, good, wholesome. Parsnips who doesn't like the taste of a parsnip has his palate put in wrong lettuce is cheap, and a lettuce sandwich is a royal food. Any one who starves while these things are on the market, to be bought for a few cents, has not much of a claim on life. There is more health in them than in porterhouse steaks or oyster cocktails. Some people affect to think they are a low brow food, but it might be said in report that they are low browed people who think so.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Washington's Bowery.

Pennsylvania avenue, in your expectation the Broadway of Washington, is more or less its Bowery, since proprietors, aware that the government will soon take over their holdings, see no object in improving them. Dowdy hotels bid for lodgers at 50 cents a night, 25 cents. Shop windows teem with souvenirs—the capitol on brass slippers, the capitol on silver puppies, the capitol on patriotic dustpans, the capitol illuminated with mother-of-pearl. Chop suey resorts abound. On the way to his inauguration each new president passes a "home of burlesque," a penny arcade, a tattooist's studio and the shrine where a "beautiful lady palmist" reveals your name. And yet at the end of this amazing thoroughfare rises the matchless dome that crowns the capitol, which crowns a lordly eminence.—Rollin Lynde Hartt in Century.

Hibernation.

In the state known as "hibernation" respiration practically ceases. Digestion seems to follow respiration, and the waste of tissue is reduced to the smallest possible limit, the circulation in the meantime being only just sufficient to sustain life. It has been ascertained that animals can endure the loss of tissue until it amounts to 40 per cent of their normal weight. Should the weight be reduced beyond that limit the result is death. It is the stored up fat within the body of the hibernating creatures that sustains them during the many months of cold weather.

Cleaning a Water Bottle.

To clean the inside of a water bottle or any glass that is too small to insert the hand into put into the bottle a small quantity of tea leaves, pour in about one-third of a teaspoonful of vinegar, shake well, empty and rinse with cold water. A perfectly clear glass will result.

Must Be Paid.

"Dad, I want to be a musician."

"Then I'd be either a piper or a fiddler."

"Why?"

"When there is any paying to be done I notice they are always preferred creditors."—Kansas City Journal.

Work as Well as Pray.

Pray for what you want, but don't wear out the knees of yo' britches at it. If you don't get a quick answer rise up an' go to work befo' you git too weak ter rise.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Alternative.

Mr. B.—Do you think you'll be able to keep up with your neighbors? Mrs. B.—If we can't, my dear, we'll move.—Pittsburgh Press.

The Giraffe.

In its native country of Africa the giraffe sometimes attains the height of seventeen feet.

Many things difficult to design prove easy to perform.—Johnson.

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Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 21, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ez. iii, 8-13; vi, 14-18—Memory Verses, Ez. vi, 14, 15. Golden Text, Ps. c, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The two portions selected for today's lesson, with the intervening chapters, tell of the rebuilding and dedication of the temple, notwithstanding many hindrances. The prominent human instruments are Zerubbabel the governor, Joshua the priest and the two prophets Haggai and Zechariah. Compare chapters iii, 8, and vi, 14, and the writings of these two prophets. In chapter iii, 2, 3, notice that the very first thing they did was to build the altar and offer burnt offerings unto the Lord, reminding us of the shedding of blood of Gen. iii, 21, Noah's altar after the deluge, Abram's altar in the land and after his return from Egypt and the altar just inside the gate of the tabernacle, the only way of access to God (Gen. viii, 20; xii, 8; xiii, 4; Ex. xxix, 38-43). All blessing is because of the finished work on Golgotha, of which all sacrifice was typical and without which there can be neither service nor worship. There is a sentence in chapter iii, 4, which is applicable to all our daily life and to all our service, "As is the duty of every day required," or, as in the margin, "The matter of the day in his day." It is also found in most helpful connections in Ex. xvi, 4; I Kings xxv, 30; I Kings viii, 50, and elsewhere. It is the practical application of the prayer "Give us this day our daily bread."

As the foundation of the house was laid the weeping of the old people who had seen the first house and the joyful shouting of the younger people because of the house about to be builded was very confusing, but it was heard afar off (iii, 11-13). Our praise and thanksgiving because of the one only foundation that has been laid should be heard afar off, even to the ends of the earth, that all who will may build thereon, for the gospel of God concerning His Son is for every creature (Isa. xxviii, 16; I Cor. iii, 11; Acts iv, 12; Mark xvi, 15). In the matter of ordinary buildings to lay a foundation is one thing and to complete the building may be quite another because of many hindrances. In this case the adversaries wanted to join Israel in helping to build, but the governor and the priest would not accept their help, saying, "Ye have nothing to do with us to build our house unto our God." Therefore the adversaries in every way hindered the work and caused it to cease until the second year of Darius (v, 1-6, 23, 24).

They that are in the flesh—that is, unsaved people—cannot please God (Rom. viii, 8), and such should not be asked to help in any way in what is really the work of the Lord. The Lord cannot accept service, either in the pulpit or out of it, from those who are not His, for without faith it is impossible to please Him (Heb. xi, 6). There are many Christians who are more than willing to accept help from any one, and pastors and workers have been known to appeal to the ungodly for funds to carry on what they call the Lord's work, but it is all wrong. The Lord said through Haggai, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine" (Hag. ii, 8), and if the work is His He will care for it without any help from the ungodly. I have proved this for nearly forty years (June, 1916), and my little monthly, Kingdom Tidings, now in its twenty-sixth year, tells on the first page of each issue what a wonder working God we have.

The servants of the God of heaven and earth (v, 11) should be able to say to the world what Abram said to the king of Sodom, "I have lifted up mine hand unto the Lord, the most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth, * * * that I will not take anything that is thine lest thou shouldst say, I have made Abram rich" (Gen. xiv, 22, 23). According to II Chron. xvi, 9, the Lord is looking over the earth for such as are whole hearted for Him that He may show Himself strong for them. But we cannot have a whole heart for God while leaning on the world. Darius, having caused search to be made, found the decree of Cyrus concerning the building of the house and sent word to the governor beyond the river and his companions, saying, "Let the work of this house of God alone; let the governor of the Jews and the elders of the Jews build this house of God in his place." And he also ordered that all they needed for building and expenses and sacrifices be given them day by day without fail (vi, 7-10). How much more and without fail will the Lord Jesus do for His own and for all work that is really His! (Rom. viii, 32.)

So the building was finished (vi, 14, 15), and He who said on the cross "It is finished" will finish all that has been purposed in Him from all eternity, the building of His church, the restoration and salvation of Israel and the filling of the whole earth with His glory. All His enemies shall be subdued and the Lamb shall overcome, for He is King of kings and Lord of lords (Rev. xvii, 14). Our lesson began with the altar of sacrifice, and it ends with the keeping of the Passover after the dedication of the temple (vi, 16-22). Whether it be Israel or the church or the individual believer, the beginning and ending of everything are in Christ by virtue of His great sacrifice of Himself for us and because He will surely finish all that He has begun.

Country Children.

Alice Freeman Palmer, the far famed president of Wellesley college, grew up as a farmer's daughter. In after years it is said that she was always sorry for children who do not grow up with the sights and sounds of the country. "One is very near to all the simple, real things of life on a farm," she used to say. "There is a dewy freshness about the early out of door experiences and a warm wholesomeness about tasks that are a part of the common lot. A country child develops, too, a responsibility—a power to do and to contrive—that the city child, who sees everything come ready to hand from a nearby store, cannot possibly gain. However much some of my friends may deplore my own early struggle with poverty and hard work, I can heartily echo George Elliot's boast: But were another childhood's world my share, I would be born a little sister there."

—St. Nicholas.

Origin of Chalk.

Deposits of chalk are found on some shores of the sea. A piece of chalk, such as the teacher uses to illustrate something on the blackboard at school, consists of the remains of thousands of tiny creatures that at one time lived in the sea. All of their bodies excepting the chalk—called carbonate of lime in scientific language—has disappeared, and the chalk that was left was piled up where it fell at the bottom of the ocean, each particle pressing against the other with the water pressing over it all, until it became almost solid. It took thousands of years to make these chalk deposits of the thickness in which they are found, says the "Book of Wonders." Later on, through changes in the earth's surface, the mountain of chalk was raised until it stood out of the water and thus became accessible to mankind, including schoolteachers.

Guinea Pigs as Food.

The cavy (guinea pig) is typically a pet animal and has no other excuse for existence than the pleasure he gives those who appreciate his good qualities. But it is to the undeniable edibility of the cavy that we owe the existence of the cheerful little squeaker of today.

The Incas of Peru long ago domesticated the wild ancestor of the modern animals—a small, tailless, uncolored member of the genus *Cavix*, the exact identity of which is a matter of some doubt. These creatures were allowed to run freely about the home of their owners, whose object in breeding them undoubtedly was for their food value.

The time which must undoubtedly have elapsed since this domestication was first begun is evident from the entirely changed color of the present day cavy.—"Pets," by Lee S. Crandall.

Encourage the Workers.

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

Sneezing in Persia.

The well known superstition that to sneeze once is a bad omen seriously interferes with many of the duties and pleasures of the Persian. When he is so unfortunate as to sneeze once he quickly says, "Sebar amad" (a time for waiting has come), and for at least two hours thereafter he cannot be persuaded to take medicine, start on a journey or begin any new or important work. A missionary surgeon who has more than once had to postpone an operation because he or the patient sneezed once says, "I have now become an adept at producing double sneezes."—*Los Angeles Times*.

A Beginning.

Two college freshmen of the male persuasion were looking at a counter of magazines which had the usual pretty girl covers. "There's a rather good one," remarked one.

His companion cast an appraising eye upon the golden haired, blue eyed little thing on the cover. "Yes," he drawled, "but she has an incipient face."—*New York Post*.

Value Trebled.

Stocks—You say your mining stocks are worth three times what they were when you bought them. That's astonishing. How do you account for it? Bonds—Waste paper has trebled in value since I made the purchase.—*Exchange*.

Spiteful.

She—What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers? Also She—He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one.—*Jack o' Lantern*.

Self Reminder.

Click—Is that movie actor absent-minded? Click—In a way, but he never forgets himself.—*Film Fun*.

Dishonesty is a forsaking of permanent for temporary advantage.—*Bovee*.

Ann Up To Date

By GEORGE HASKELL

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"I don't think women were meant to fight their battles alone in this world. Any girl ought to be glad to be taken care of by the man she cares enough for to marry, and lean on him, and defer to his superior wisdom."

The man to whom she had said this bent his head slightly and answered with deferential gallantry: "Miss Borden, you will make some man very happy." Then he consulted his dance program and reluctantly left the girl.

Ann Colvin, a wholesome, gray-eyed, brown-haired young woman, who walked and danced with equal grace and poise had just come up in time to hear the last two speeches, not seen by either Richard Hale or Helen Borden. She now confronted the girl with a rather amused smile, and said: "How long since you took up the clinging vine stunt, Nell?"

"So you were listening?" she retorted with vexation.

"I came up to ask you something, and I couldn't help hearing. I was going away when I saw Mr. Hale leaving. But, really, Nell, I always thought you were a girl with a mind of your own. Why this sudden drop to the inane negative?"

Nell Borden looked at her friend for an instant as though inclined to resent the question, then the fact that Ann was her "particular pal," and they had always shared their secrets conquered, and she laughed, and answered: "I'm doing 'the clinging vine stunt' because most men like it. They love to think of themselves as great, towering oaks, splendid supports for the pretty ornamental vines."

"Vines that sometimes sap the life out of them," rejoined Ann. "Well,



"Why This Sudden Drop to the Inane Negative?"

if they're such sapheads? that they like to be sapped they ought to have all they want."

"Richard Hale is very far from being a 'saphead,'" exclaimed Nell with rising indignation.

"Yes, I had always thought so. If he does like that sort of thing, I must say I'm disappointed in him."

"Well, you can just take it from me that he does like it!"

The rather triumphant note of conquest in Nell's voice struck something like a live nerve pretty near Ann's heart, and told her she had begun to care for Richard Hale altogether too much for her own peace of mind. But she did not mean that Nell should see this, so she covered it with a laugh, and said:

"Oh, well, if he's that sort, go in and win. But how do you suppose you're going to keep it up?"

"I don't know," laughed the girl, "but 'all's fair in love and war.'"

"It seems as though everything—even the most infernal atrocities—were fair these days in war. But I'd hate to think some things were fair in love."

"Oh, Ann! You talk as though a little bit of innocent flattery were a heinous sin! Why, there aren't two men out of a hundred that don't fall for it. You look out, Ann, or you'll be an old maid!"

"All right, then, if that's the only way to keep your self-respect! If I've got to lie and play the hypocrite in order to get a husband, I'll stay single and wait till that exceptional man comes along. He's got to consider me a companion, a pal, a confidential friend—and a woman—not a talking doll."

"Good gracious, Ann! You've broken out in a new spot!" exclaimed the other girl in surprise.

"Maybe it is new to you."

She turned and walked away, having seen the approach of Hale. He attempted to stop her, but she hurried on with a word or two of greeting. She was thinking hard. If Hale were the kind of man Nell had led her to believe, then she had been entirely wrong in her estimate of him. Still it would not be right to form an opin-

ion so hastily. Time would tell. If he went on paying assiduous attention to Nell that would be the answer to the question. As the weeks went on it seemed to Ann that the answer was becoming cruelly apparent. Two or three times when she ran in to see Nell she found Hale there; and feeling constrained, and very much in the way, she took a quick departure. Once he asked her when he could call, but it seemed such a perfunctory request that she claimed to be full of engagements, and suggested that he call her up later. He did not call her up, and it seemed as though the conviction, which in spite of herself she had been fighting against, must be true.

Then she had an unexpected thrill. The telephone rang. It was his voice at the other end. Would she go with Nell and him to a moving picture entertainment that evening? Yes, she would.

The picture was at a small theater quite near her own home, and the two called for her. It was the usual mixed audience, young men and girls, old men, and married pairs, and women with little children, come for the cheap, innocent amusement, the real boon, which the "movies" have given to all sorts and conditions of men and women.

It was about two-thirds over when there was a cry of fire. The people began to leave according to instructions; but always the selfish, brutal, half-crazed element will assert itself, and as the smoke grew thicker a stampede began.

Ann saw two children in the way of the rushing crowd, and quickly dragging them aside, she pulled them out of the aisle, stood them up on seats, and mounted guard beside them. Hale, almost carrying Nell, was making his way to the door when he missed Ann, and looked back. He saw her take a hold of a child, and thought she was following. As she stood there alone, the bitter thought that he had first considered Nell came to her, even amidst the tumult of shrieks and cries. At last when they were all out she led her frightened little charges to the door. In the aisle deserted lobby an excited but overjoyed mother pounced upon the eldest girl and overwhelmed Ann with the thanks. But she knew nothing of the little tot of five years that Ann held by the hand. Hale had come up and heard it all. Ann saw him and said: "Where is Nell?"

"I put her in a taxi and came back to look for you. Thank God! You're all right! Now I'm going to take you home."

"I must wait here for a while to see if anyone comes for this child. So don't trouble, please. I can get home all right."

"I'm going to force myself on you, and I'm going to know what I've done to be treated this way. If you can't stand me just say so, and I'll go—but I shall hate to awfully."

They waited till a claimant came for the little one, and during the wait had considerable time to come to an understanding. Ann found that after all Richard Hale wasn't looking for a "clinging vine."

WONDERS CEASE TO ASTOUND

People No Longer Marvel at Achievements Which Would Have Been Startling a Generation Ago.

A Marvelous Discovery. Another Scientific Wonder, A Revolutionary Invention, such were the catch phrases of the advertisers who in the old days sought to impress the public mind with the startling qualities and properties of the things they offered for sale. Advertisers ordinarily know what they are about, hence it is only reasonable to assume that the public mind was duly responsive to the trick. Wonders never ceased to marvel, says the *Savannah News*.

How different from their descendants of the present generation. Now when there is an unending list of things that may indeed be included among the marvelous, there is no one to get excited over them. The past few decades have piled wonder upon wonder with such dazzling rapidity that today, it seems, the entire race is quite prepared to accept as a matter of course achievements that would have kept our fathers sitting about with open mouths for weeks. The miracle age has brought forth such a multiplicity of wonders, in fact, that comparatively few of us are even aware of half of them.

Truth and Kindness.

We were just reading an article on "Truthfulness Not Impossible and Is Never Inadvisable," and it seemed to us a little lying is encouraged by such indefinite and indirect statements; but a subhead to the article cleared away the doubts by saying, "we might all live in a 'palace of truth' if our thoughts were always kind," and that opened the doors to a true thought of this import, that truth and kindness go together. And this is a truth which a man will tell the truth if he is kind. Lies originate in a mean, stingy, cowardly, selfish heart, says the *Ohio State Journal*. These are all qualities of the devil, who is known as the father of lies. If one wants to be a true man he has to be a kind man. He must be generous, frank, upright, obliging or he will be a liar in a hundred ways, some quite unnoticeable, but they are simply hidden. Nearly every virtue comes with kindness, but of that discriminating kind that renders a gentleman so that he should get down to the bottom fact, which is that a lie, spiteful, hateful person will tell a lie whenever it suits him.

PERSIANS FOND OF SHERBET

Much Time Is Devoted to Preparation of Beverage, of Which There Are Many Varieties.

The great beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. The preparation of sherbet, which is done with greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia, and one to which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption.

Another sherbet which much is called guzabeth; it is made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the product of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar and, although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other cases sherbet is served in china bowls and drunk from deep wooden spoons carved in pearwood.

EDUCATION OF THE STREETS

Children With Poor Environments Stand Low in Higher Forms of Intelligence, Tests Show.

It is a common belief that the children of the poorer classes in large cities acquire a certain amount of valuable education by running the streets. Actual tests usually indicate, however, says the *Journal of Heredity*, that such children stand very low in all the higher forms of intelligence, and this might have been suspected from an examination of the environment in which they are brought up. Association with older people is one of the most important factors in a child's education; but in the poorer classes the dwellings are so small that a child must spend most of his waking hours outside, and nowhere does he come in close contact with many older persons of ability.

No matter how much one may admire the development of modern industrial society, he can hardly believe that it offers a full and rich environment in which a child may "unfold." If a child had inherited ability (and many of the children who roam the streets have not) it could hardly be called into full play by the stimulus of a modern city street which, compared with the country, offers little for a child to do. Much has been said of the evils of child labor, but under modern city conditions it is conceivable that child idleness may sometimes be equally injurious.

Artists Who Are "Peculiar."

There are in this country a number of men who sacrifice beauty of color for peculiarity of color—to announce to the world their "individuality," that they are here, on the map of the earth, writes F. W. Ruckstuhl in *Art World*. They go either to the anemic and bloodless, or to the redhot and vulgar, or to the neutral and leaden, or to the shocking and caepionic color—to create a notoriety bringing sensation. Because they know that the newspaper and magazine art writers—who need one sensation per week—will advertise their work and annex them as fruitful sources of mutual profit. Such vulgar color mongers the layman can ignore, for their fate is settled in advance. They begin to pass into oblivion as soon as they are born, like will of the wisps. The very constitution of the human mind and soul insures that.

Thinking.

Thinking is quite easy when you know how. It is true that few of us do it. Most of us allow our minds to dribble, to meander aimlessly about along lines of least resistance, like water that has trickled over a Mississippi levee and gone here and there about the flats, getting muddier and muddier until it soaks into the lush earth or is evaporated into the thin air. That is what most of us call thinking. The mind that works that way gets nowhere; it never accomplishes anything; its owner is merely flotsam on the stream of life.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Animal Remains.

The remains of "brontosaurus" were discovered in the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming. It measured from 50 to 60 feet in length, had a small head, arched body, long tapering neck and tail. The "diplodocus" found in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado has the following dimensions: Head and neck, 23 feet 3 inches; body, 12 feet 4 inches; tail, 49 feet 2 inches; total length, 84 feet 9 inches; height at the shoulder, 11 feet 5 inches; height at the back, 12 feet 9 inches.

At the Resort.

"Mrs. Grubb's husband appears to be an unremitting correspondent." "Yes, I don't notice her cashing any checks."

Contrariwise.

"It seems to be a mystery why Dick had the door shut in his face." "Oh, no; that closed door is an open secret."

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.

First number Lecture Course. Saturday, Oct. 27th.—Francis Hendry, Entertainer.

Many wagon loads of large yellow pumpkins have been brought to the cannery, this week.

The Taneytown Band will give a public concert, this Saturday evening, on or near the square.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Furney, have removed from Baltimore to their home on Middle St., Taneytown, which they purchased last Spring.

J. Albert Angell attended the United Brethren Conference in Waynesboro, this week, as lay delegate from this charge.

Mrs. Anna Buffington and daughter, Miss Nannie, of Baltimore, who were visiting in town and vicinity for about two weeks, returned home last Saturday evening.

It is not too early to hand in to us dates for Spring sales, for use on our private register of information. Several dates have already been registered for March.

Miss Virgie Miller, of Littlestown, was at her home near Taneytown, the past week, suffering with double quinsy, but is now able to return to her work in Littlestown.

Mrs. Victor Zepp, of Washington, returned home, on Monday, after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Buffington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hahn and daughter, Miss Mary, of Tyrone, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hann, of Hampstead, visited Mrs. Martha Fringer the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Schmick and children, and Miss Catharine Wenzel, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at P. B. Englar's. Mr. Schmick is the advertising manager of the Baltimore Sun.

A letter to the Record from Rockward A. Nusbaum, who has been engaged at Zanerian College, Columbus, O., since July, says he will go soon to Jacksonville, Fla., to fill a good position there.

At the Middle North Carolina Association of Congregational churches, held recently, Rev. W. B. Duttera, D. D., of Salisbury, was elected Registrar-Treasurer, one of the responsible offices of the Association.

Report has it that Emmitsburg went "dry," on Thursday, by order of the U. S. Army authorities. Emmitsburg has been a very damp oasis for visiting soldiers, according to reports. It is also reported that Littlestown may be ordered dry, next.

Manassah Fogle, died in Baltimore, on Thursday. Funeral services in Baltimore, on Saturday. He was a brother of David R. Fogle and Mrs. Burgess S. Miller, and lived for many years in this district. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fogle. He was 72 years old.

Howard P. Hull and two sisters, and Miss Goldie Owings, of near Westminster; William H. Formwalt, wife and daughter, Miss Daisy, of near Fairview; Charles Young, wife and daughter, and Carroll Shoemaker, spent last Sunday with W. Bassett Shoemaker and family, near Taneytown.

We had the unusual experience, this week, of having one of our steady patrons, of near Keyville, offer to pay \$1.50 for a year's subscription to the Record. We of course had to decline the 50c, but we appreciated the offer, none the less. The fact is, very many of our subscribers express surprise that our county papers have not "raised."

The government has stated, most emphatically, that it does not contemplate the seizure of canned or dried food of any kind, from any family. The only urgency of the government has been that the housewives should prepare as much food as possible, in order that they may have a cheap and abundant supply. There are various forms of rumors afloat about the government taking food, all of which are untrue, and should be disregarded.

Mrs. Smith Recommends Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have had more or less stomach trouble for eight or ten years," writes Mrs. G. H. Smith, Brewerton, N. Y. "When suffering from an attack of indigestion and heaviness after eating, one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets have always relieved me. I have also found them a pleasant laxative." These tablets tone up the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you are troubled with indigestion give them a trial, get well and stay well.

Advertisement

CHURCH NOTICES.

The Church of God, at Mayberry—Sabbath School, at 10 A. M.; Preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock. G. W. STINE, Pastor.

Services at Mt. Union, at 10:30 A. M.; Preaching, at Winters, at 2:30 P. M.; W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Town—9:30 A. M., Bible School; 10:30 A. M., Worship. Theme: "Master and Maniac." Note the change of School and Church hour. Everybody welcome. 6:30 P. M., C. E. Meeting.

Piney Creek—1:30 P. M., Bible School; 2:30 P. M., Brief service. Sermon on: "Foolish Questions." All are welcome.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran, Messiah—Sunday School, at 9:45 A. M.; Rally Day Service, at 10:45 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.

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

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service, at 10:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 9:15 A. M.; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:30.

Keysville—Service, at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 1:30 P. M.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Varied Agencies of the Reformation." In the evening the sermon will be "Stability in Spiritual Life." A "Maryland Day" program will be rendered in the C. E. Society.

Union Bridge, Lutheran—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M.; Evening, at 7:30. Theme: "Won by One."

W. O. IBACH, Pastor.

St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9:30 A. M., Sunday School.

Baust—Friday, 7:30, Preparatory Service; Saturday, at 2 P. M., Mission Band. Catechetical Class. Sunday—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 7:30 P. M., Young People's Society.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

To the Housewives of Taneytown District.

Dear Friends:—No doubt you have seen in the daily papers that the government wants a report of the results of the vigorous campaign of canning and drying of fruits and vegetables that has been on, this summer. Not that the government wants our supply, but that they may be able to estimate the quantity of factory goods that must be saved for our use.

Will you please take the time to count the quarts of food-stuffs that you have put up, and the quarts dried, and send me a postal card report as soon as possible, so the county report can be made up by Nov. 1?

The men are too proud to tell how much wheat and corn they raise, but let us women make it a matter of pride that Taneytown district send in a full report on canning and drying. We are not asked to state what we have put up—just the number of quarts. The names of the householders are of course not reported. Statistics don't seem of much importance to us women, but if this little bit of extra trouble will help the government, and thereby safeguard our boys, let us be willing to take it. Hoping to hear from you promptly.

Very Truly Yours,
ANNA GALT,
Dist. Leader Council of Defense.

Mr. Fleagle Resigns as Manager.

(For the Record.) Elmer W. Fleagle, of Philadelphia, Pa., resigned his position as manager of Lenhardt's Department Store, last Saturday night, owing to ill health. Some few years ago Mr. Fleagle spent a month here with relatives and friends, but it was not long enough to do him justice. Mr. Fleagle had been with that firm for about eleven years and in that time had increased business to such an extent that the store was built larger, with an additional building to Carol St., thus making the largest Department Store north of Lehigh Ave.

A banquet was tendered Mr. F., after the close of business Saturday night. Mr. Fleagle was seated at the head of the table followed by Mr. Lenhardt and then all the employees came in rotation. After the dinner, Mr. Lenhardt presented Mr. F., for his long faithful service, a beautiful suit case and a morocco leather tourist case, containing comb, brush, hat brush, tooth brush and a soap tray.

The employees presented him with a large handsome bouquet that sat in the center of the table, for their love and appreciation of his kindness to them. Mr. F., accepted these gifts with thanks. As a manager it was his duty to be kind and loyal to the employees, and as an employee it was his duty to be faithful to his employer.

Mr. Lenhardt closed in saying: "Let me add, I am very sorry to lose you Mr. F., and we wish you a pleasant and safe trip west, and on your return your position is still here for you, if you want it." E. H. W.

Labor and the War.

In various large cities surveys are being made as to effects of war conditions on the different classes of persons engaged in gainful occupations. The findings are about the same in all cases. The cost of living has increased from 30 to 40 per cent. Workers of some classes, such as common labor, machinists, bricklayers and the trades generally, have had increases in pay equal to, if not in excess of, the increase in living costs, but clerks, department store employees and salaried persons of low grade are getting little more than in 1914. The war has been a serious blow to them. Generally speaking, living conditions are better, for there are decidedly less calls upon charity in all sections of the country.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late MARK R. SNIDER.

The real estate of the late Mark R. Snider, of Harney, Md., will be offered at public sale, as follows:

FARM NO. 1.
Thursday, October 25th., 1917,
at 1 o'clock, p. m. Farm No. 1 contains 165 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, situated in Adams Co., Pa., along the Munnsburg pike, adjoining lands of Lawyer Staley, Mr. Weaver, and others, about 4 miles from Gettysburg. The improvements consist of a Large Bank Barn, 50x95 ft, with slate roof, LARGE STONE HOUSE of 10 rooms, Large Shed, Hog Pen, Hen House, Corn Crib, and other outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water, from which the water is pumped into an elevated reservoir cistern by wind pump. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and there is an extra fine pasture meadow which is watered by a never-failing stream of water. There is also about 12 Acres of Good White Oak Timber Land.

FARM NO. 2.
On Saturday, October 27th., 1917,
at 12 o'clock, m., farm containing 103 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, situated in Frederick county, along the public road from Emmitsburg to Harney, about 1 1/2 miles from the latter place, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Snider, R. S. Hill, Walter Shoemaker and R. Grier Shoemaker. The improvements on this farm consist of a 2-STORY LOG WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE, of 8 rooms; Summer House, Bank Barn, 42x66 ft; large double Wagon Shed, with Corn Crib, Hog Pen, 42 ft long; Smoke House, Wood Shed, and all other outbuildings found on a first-class farm. There is about 9 Acres of Good White Oak Timber on this farm. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having all been limed twice within the past 12 years, and is now producing fine crops.

FARM NO. 3.
At 2:30 o'clock, p. m., on the same date, Farm and Wood Lot, No. 3. Farm No. 3 contains 120 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, situated in Adams Co., Pa., and Carroll Co., Md., lying between the Gettysburg and Littlestown roads about 1/2 mile from Harney, adjoining lands of Wm. Fox, Earlington Shriver, Jacob Staumbaugh and others. The improvements on this farm consist of a 2-STORY, 8-ROOM STONE HOUSE, Bank Barn, 42x66 ft; Summer House, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, 42 ft long, with concrete floors throughout, and Corn Crib attached. Good wells of water at the house and barn. The land has recently been limed and is in a high state of cultivation and produces fine crops.

Also a Wood Lot, No. 3, containing 6 Acres of Fine Timber of Oak and Pine, situated near Barlow, Pa.

TERMS—A deposit of \$500.00 on day of sale. Further settlement arranged to suit purchaser.

MRS. MARGARET E. SNIDER, Auctioneers—Nos. 1 and 2, Wm. Smith; 10-12-2t No. 3, R. G. Thompson.

C. F. BECK, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE For County Commissioner.

Owing to the fact that my son has been called to the colors, and because of the scarcity of labor, I shall not be able to make as thorough a canvass of the county as I hoped. I am obliged therefore to appeal through the papers, and will appreciate any courtesies extended to me by the voters.

C. F. BECK, Woodbine, Md.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, in Harney, Md., on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th., 1917,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Personal Property, to-wit:—

1 DARK BAY MARE, falling-top buggy, runabout, 2 sets buggy harness, small hand corn shelter, wheelbarrow; also 3 bedsteads, bureau, 3 stands, wardrobe, safe, sink, corner cupboard, small cupboard, 2 leaf table, sewing machine, good as new; 5 stoves—Acme Grand range, good as new; 1 new Pioneer cook stove, double heater coal stove, small coal stove, coaloil stove; organ, (Story & Clark); 1/2 doz. kitchen chairs 2 rocking chairs, lounge, wardrobe, washing machine, in good order; lot of crocks and jars, flatirons, iron kettle and ring, kraut cutter, benches, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS made known on day of sale.
MRS. SARAH C. VALENTINE, WM. T. SMITH, Auct. 9-28-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, in Uniontown, Carroll Co., on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th., 1917,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Personal Property, to-wit:—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 2 leaf tables, 2 bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe, 4 rocking chairs, kitchen chairs, lounge, quilting frames, sink, lot of dishes, milk crocks, fruit jars, cook stove, coal stove, double heater, washing machine.

1 RUNABOUT, 1 CART, set buggy harness, 2 pair hames and traces, 2 collars, pair check lines, 3 bridles, pair choke straps, riding saddle, a lot of other harness, wheelbarrow, lawn mower, 4 sleds, express wagon, skates, 35 yards straw matting, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 wardrobe, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. 10-12-3t L. F. MURRAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

SEE SPECIAL ABOUT POTATOES. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50¢ for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. —Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDEL, Prop.

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

PUBLIC SALE, October 23rd., at 12 o'clock, Stock and Farming Implements, by Mrs. SAMUEL T. HARMAN. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 10-6-3t

SAUERKRAUT for sale, 12c per quart. —Mrs. B. S. MILLER.

WANTED.—10 men to husk corn, next Monday 15th., at 25c an hour and boarding; if rain, Tuesday 16th. —JERE J. GARNER.

FOUND.—Bundle of women and children's clothing. Apply to E. H. ESSIG.

FOR SALE.—11 extra fine Sheep, 10 Ewes and 1 Buck; two of the Ewes have lamb by their side. —SCOTT M. SMITH.

EIGHT PIGS for sale, 6 weeks old, by JONAS HELTERBRIDGE, Tyrone.

POTATOES WANTED.—Must be well graded, \$1.00 per bushel. Deliver this Tuesday morning, when I will load a car. —H. C. BRENDEL.

8 PIGS for sale. Apply to J. C. SAUERWEIN, Piney Creek.

SWEET CORN FODDER.—Small lot, for sale cheap. —P. B. ENGLAR.

FOR SALE.—Enterprise Sausage Grinder and Stuffer, good as new. —N. B. HAGAN. 10-12-2t

HORSE SHOEING, after Nov. 1, new Shoes, \$1.60; Old Shoes, 80c. —CLYDE MORNINGSTAR, EDWARD PHILLIPS, ROY F. SMITH. 10-12-2t

FOR SALE.—22 Pigs, 6 weeks old. —JAMES BUFFINGTON, Taneytown, Route No. 1.

SIX STRAY GEENSE have been at our place several months. Owner prove property and take them away. —Mrs. C. H. D. SNYDER, Otter Dale.

15 FRESH COWS, some Holsteins, for sale, by SCOTT M. SMITH.

FODDER.—Those who ordered fodder, as well as those who want it, please remove same by Oct. 20, as I want to seed the ground. Price \$3.50 per 100 on the ground. —JERE J. GARNER.

LIBERTY LOAN full paid subscriptions. Subscribers are notified that the new 4% Liberty Bonds will bear interest from November 15th., next. The Liberty Loan 3 1/2% bonds bear interest from June 15th., last. The plan for adjustment of this interest when exchange is desired has not yet been announced by the Government. In the meantime this bank proposes to deliver the 3 1/2% bonds to all subscribers as soon as bonds are received from the Treasury Department and will undertake to make exchange at a later date if requested. We are now receiving subscriptions to the new 4% Loan. —THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY, Taneytown, Md. 10-5-2t

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from October 15 to 20, for the practice of his profession. 9-28-3t

WILL MAKE CIDER and Boil Butter, on Wednesday and Thursday, each week. —FRANK H. OHLER, Telephone 48—11, Taneytown. 9-21-4t

FOR SALE.—Home-made Burgy, in good condition; will sell cheap for cash. —Apply to JOHN E. NULL, Frizellburg. 9-14-1t

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

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

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit stocking his farm which he has rented on shares, will sell at public sale, on his premises, 1 1/2 mile west of Uniontown, on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th., 1917,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the following Personal Property, to-wit:—

7 HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS, consisting of 2 fine matched large bay mares, one 5 years, in the Spring, the other 4 years, old in the Spring. They are full sisters and quiet, sound workers and drivers. 1 black mare, coming 6 years, sound and good office worker and single driver; 1 black mare, 17 years old, will work anywhere hitched; 1 good heavy, blocky bay mare colt, 3 1/2 years old; 1 year old bay mare colts, good and blocky; 36 **HEAD OF CATTLE,** of which 25 are milk cows; 25 are high grade Holsteins, including 15 Holstein cows, 3 of them having calves by their sides, 3 will be fresh in November; 10 head February, and the rest in the Spring; 5 Holstein heifers, will be fresh in the Spring; 1 small heifer, and 4 Holstein bulls, 2 large enough for services, 2 smaller ones; 10 head Durham cows, 1 with calf by her side, two Springers, and the rest will be fresh in the winter and spring. **200 HEAD OF HOGS,** 94 head shoats, weighing 35 to 100 lbs., 1 Berkshire boar, large enough for service; 21 brood sows, 10 sows and pigs, 11 sows not with pig that are good sows or would suit to fatten. 2 Champion wagnons, good as new, one a 3-ton, the other a 5-ton; stone bed, 2 pair hay cringes, Osborne binder, 8-ft. cut, has cut about 300 acres; Osborne mower, 6-ft. cut, good as new; No. 4, Clover Leaf manure spreader, 1 good double disc harrow, 2 spring lever harrows, 2 barshear plows, Syracuse Nos. 97 and 501; 2 double corn workers, single corn drag, stretchers, lift chain, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, middle rings, winnowing mill, corn sheller, grindstone, Tornado feed cutter, bob sled, 2 sets breshbands, 4 sets front gears, collars, bridges, halters, lead line, log breast, butt and cow chains, forks, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—Sums of \$10.00 and under cash. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 10 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. J. J. BANKARD, J. P. GARNER, CHAS. MARKER and S. SAMUEL WILSON, Clerks. 10-12-2t

Subscribe for the RECORD

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines.

Roons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

MEN!

We are Ready for You with the New Fall Line of CLOTHING, and FURNISHINGS

We invite every man to see our large assortment of New Fall Suits, PINCH BACK and TRENCH STYLE

MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING

Best quality Materials and Guaranteed Fit.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Made of Hard Twisted Wool Cloths, in large assortment of Colors and Styles.

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.

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.

MILLIMERY

A Remarkable Collection of Smart Trimmed Hats.

Included are Large Black Silk Sailors with Colored Velvet Fancies; Ostrich and Flower Trimming. Also Smart Tailored Hats and Velvet Hats In Large, Medium and Small Effects.

CHILDREN'S HATS. BABY CAPS.

Women's and Misses' Fall and Winter Coats

Stunning New Coats of rich wool Velours; made in good all-around belted styles, with deep fur collar or plush-trimmed collar, in all the new Autumn colors.

PUMPKINS WANTED!

Yellow Varieties, suitable for Canning. Bring samples, and get prices, at Taneytown Canning Factory.

10-5-tf

A. W. FEESER & CO.

SEND US YOUR BROKEN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY AND LET US PUT THEM IN GOOD ORDER, WE GUARANTEE ALL OF OUR WORK.

MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE.

48 NORTH MARKET STREET, NEXT TO "THE NEWS."

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

P. O. BOX 7 PHONE 705.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

Brown & Simpson Upright, \$98. Knabe—Fine condition, \$85.
Compton—Price—Like New. Lehr—Slightly used. Bargain.
Cambridge, almost new, bargain. Radle—Excellent—Like new.
Chickering—\$19. Steiff—Good condition, \$49.
Schenck—Player—Bargain. Lester—Good as new.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Cable, Nelson and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. Victrola 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, Md., PHONE 455-R. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES. Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department. 11-24, tf

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 on the estate of CHARLES F. REINDOLLAR, 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 9th. day of May, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 12th. day of October, 1917.

FRANKLIN G. REINDOLLAR, Administrator. 10-12-5t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Corn.....	1.60@1.60
Oats.....	50@50
Timothy Hay.....	16.00@16.00
Mixed Hay.....	12.00@14.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	9.00@9.00

Baltimore Markets

Corrected Weekly

Wheat.....	2.24@2.24
Corn.....	2.08@2.08
Oats.....	65@65
Rye.....	1.60@1.60
Hay, Timothy.....	19.00@21.00
Hay, Mixed.....	19.00@20.00
Hay, Clover.....	16.00@16.50
Potatoes.....	1.00@1.15

Advertisement