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# THE CARROLL RECORD

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## BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

State-wide prohibition in Iowa was apparently defeated, on Tuesday, at a special election, the totals being close.

100,000 U. S. troops are now reported to be encamped in France, having been safely conveyed across by naval vessels.

Rev. H. F. Baughman, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Keyser, formerly of Uniontown, this county, has been elected president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Virginia.

Four arrests of women were made in Washington, on Monday, for "picketing the White House," and were given six months each in the work-house, the heaviest sentence yet imposed on any.

The war department has placed an order for seven million pairs of shoes, at an aggregate cost of $32,550,000, the largest order for army shoes ever placd in this country. The order was distributed among many factories.

According to a report submitted to Governor Stewart, of Montana, by State officials, coal miners in Montana make from $6.00 to $12.00 a day, in short hours, and cannot be induced to work long enough to get out the amount of coal to meet the demand.

Last Saturday night the cow barn on the Walden estate, at Middleburg, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. One or more other buildings are reported to have narrowly escaped destruction.

Flour dropped 50c a barrel in the Baltimore market, last week, and a further drop is expected. Householders are urged not to hoard up a big supply, as there is not at present, any indication that there will not be flour enough for the needs of the Nation, with careful conservation.

The Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church, at a meeting in Lancaster, this week, adopted the recommendation "that no minister of the Reformed Church should receive less than $1000 per year and the use of a parsonage, and that congregations be urged to provide better compensation for their ministers."

Soldiers stationed at Gettysburg are already on the move, and it is said that a large number of them will leave the camp within the next week. Many of the men have been switched to different companies, and it is probable that some of them will be sent South, while others expect to be told to prepare to cross to France soon.

The tremendous increase in manufacturing and transportation activity this year has created a demand for soft coal in excess of any in the past, an increase in demand that is difficult to measure in tons but that is certainly more than the 10 per cent. by which production has increased. To meet this demand the mines have been producing soft coal at a rate never before equaled.

A regiment of Oklahoma Indians may be one of the American fighting units in France. Some 350 or more selected non-English speaking Indians are to be transferred to the First Oklahoma National Guard, which already has a considerable number of Indians in its ranks,and it is now proposed that enough additional Indians from Oklahoma's quota of 800 be assigned to the same regiment to fill it to war strength.

From the war news, it seems probable that the German forces may take Petrograd, this winter, unless the Russian resistance proves greater than now seems probable. This would mean a great deal in the general war situation, and a big increase in captured territory for the Germans. It might not mean the total elimination of Russia as one of the allies, but would certainly be greatly to German advantage.

Last week there was collected a total of more than $1600 in fines for violations of the automobile laws, and Colonel Baughman said this was only a small proportion of what should have been collected, as he had not sufficient force to cover the State. "That we got as many fines as we did," he said, "was due to our having concentrated our motorcycle squad at various places, but most of the State was uncovered. We could easily have used 100 men and they would not have been enough.

Ten members of Congress, traveling in unofficial capacity, but carrying special passports arranged by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit the war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies. In the party are Representative Dale, Vermont; Taylor and Timberlake, Colorado; Hicks, New York; Johnson, Dill and Miller, of Washington; Goodwin, Arkansas; Stephens, Nebraska, and Parker, New Jersey; ex-Representative Stout, of Montana, and Ross L. Hammond, a Fremont, Neb., editor, and others.

### A Short True Story.

The following market list was taken from the second issue of the Record, July 14, 1894. For the sake of telling a big story in few words, we compare prices with those now prevailing, and will make no further comment.

Taneytown Market Prices

| | July 1894 | Oct. 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, best, per bbl | $ 4.50 | $11.20 |
| Bran, ton | 18.00 | 39.00 |
| Middlings | 19.00 | 54.00 |
| Timothy Hay | 10.00 | 16.00 |
| Mixed Hay | 7.50 | 12.00 |
| Rye Straw | $6 to $7 | 9.00 |
| Wheat, per bushel | .50 | 2.10 |
| Rye | .40 | 1.60 |
| Oats | .37 | .80 |
| Corn | .45 | 1.90 |
| Potatoes | .50 | 1.00 |
| Eggs, dozen | .10 | .43 |
| Butter, pound | .12 | .43 |
| White Sugar | .05½ | .09½ |
| Lard, best | .08½ | .28 |
| Tallow | .04 | .10 |
| Hams | .12 | .33 |
| Shoulders | .09 | .25 |
| Sides | .08½ | .28 |
| Hogs, per 100 | 6.00 | 22.00 |
| Beef Cattle, best | 4.00 | 11.00 |
| Calves | 3.00 | 13.50 |
| Bullocks | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| Cows, each | $25 to $35 | $80 to $150 |
| Carroll Record, 4 pages | 1.00 | |
| Carroll Record, 8 pages | | 1.00 |

### The Lyceum Course.

The exacting demands of our community, which makes any project doubly difficult of attainment, has by no means deterred those upon whom the heavy burden of the undertaking rests, from meeting with more than ordinary success. Never has better chance for personal enjoyment of exclusive and dependable entertainment been offered to our people—and at so ridiculously a low price. The season ticket at $1.50 for five attractions, really means 20c admission, with 10c for reserved chair privilege.

Then, when one thinks of the quality of the various numbers—bringing to our doors 15 real artists—the sale of tickets ought to pack the Opera House each night. There should be no necessity for even asking people to make so good an investment. Ordinary business judgment—let alone the instinct for wholesome and uplifting pleasure—almost anywhere on earth, sends the purchaser to the seller, helter-skelter.

In most places an exacting public is an appreciative public, backing to the limit with its dollars the commendable efforts of men of public spirit. This is the American "square deal" gospel, and in simple terms it is putting the seal of confidence where it ought to be put.

Taneytown should give this personal indorsement to its Lyceum Course—specially when the net proceeds will go to the Red Cross work—for it is the town whose reputation is at stake, and not a committee. The chart will be opened at McKinney's for reserved chair privilege, Wednesday noon, next week. Remember, the first number comes on Saturday, the 27th.

### A Taneytown Boy in Texas.

(For the Record.)

As I am one of the Patriotic boys to volunteer from Taneytown, I will write a short letter and tell my three months' experience in the Army. I enlisted July 12th, at Harrisburg,and was sent to Columbus, O. Then from there I was sent to San Antonio, Tex., where I stayed for one week. Then I was sent to this place, (Ft. Clark). It is about 145 miles from San Antonio.

When we came here, we left San Antonio about 8:30 P. M., and arrived at a small town called Spofford, about 1:30 A. M. The trucks were there for our clothes, and three ambulances to take the fellows that were not able to hike to the camp. It was about a 10 mile hike; we got into camp the next morning about 6 A. M., just in time for mess, and I enjoyed it, too.

This camp is ¼ of a mile from a town of about 800 people, most all Mexicans. It has a court house and jail and two moving picture shows; one Bank and about five stores, as they are called down here, but they are not the kind they have in Taneytown. There are also about five saloons here, which is very bad for some of the soldiers, as every day the guard house gets filled up.

We have to take our turn at K. P. (kitchen police), and I get on K. P. about every two weeks, unless some one is put on for disobedience or disorderly conduct.

The weather here is fine. We are wearing all of our summer clothes, and sleep with mosquito netting around our beds. The people do not farm through this section of Texas. There are a few goat ranches here. The Ford is the leading auto down here, as the roads are not very good, and they go at small cost.

I will will close for this time. Hoping to hear from some of my friends, I am

IRVIN W. LeGORE,
27th Field Hospital,
Ft. Clark, Tex.

### Reformation Service.

Arrangements are being completed for a large gathering to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the Reformation, in Trinity Lutheran Church, Taneytown, on Sunday evening, October 28. It will be a union service with three short addresses by ministers representing different denominations. A large choir, specially selected for the occasion, will render the music. All the congregations of Taneytown, Baust Church, Uniontown, Mt. Union, Middleburg, Keysville and Harney are invited. The service will begin at 7:15 o'clock.

## VOTERS SHOULD WAKE UP BEFORE DAY OF ELECTION

### This is no Time for "Slackers" in Using the Ballot.

The candidates for county office have been circulating, quietly, looking after their interests, but there is apparently nothing like general activity or interest manifested by the voters; though, when the day comes, the candidates and active workers will make strenuous efforts to get the vote out, and, while there is now little said, the vote cast may average up well with other years.

There are no valid reasons why there should not be live interest on the part of voters. The offices to be filled, are important, and particularly at this strenuous time extra care should be taken to vote for the best men for the offices—men who will practice economy, serve the public faithfully, and legislate so as to best conserve the many important interests before the state and county.

It would be an evidence of lack of good citizenship, and good business judgment, to let the present election go by without the exercise of the very greatest possible interest. It matters a great deal whether we have the best man for Commissioner and Sheriff, and the most capable and trustworthy men for the legislature.

So, let every voter do his duty,and take the time and make the effort to get the vote out, on Tuesday, November 6. An election, now, with a heavy vote not cast, would be a reflection on the wisdom and safety of popular government.

### Christmas Mail to Soldiers.

The P. O. Department has issued the following instructions regarding "Christmas" mail for U. S. soldiers in France:

"1. Mails to reach the soldiers in France by Christmas morning must be posted not later than November 15.

"2. Every package must bear conspicuously the words 'Christmas mail,' the complete address of the person for whom it is intended and in the upper left hand corner the name and address of the sender.

"3. Every parcel must be so packed and wrapped as to admit of easy inspection by the postmaster. No parcel will be dispatched to France which has not the postmaster's certificate that it contains no prohibited articles."

The rate of postage on parcels to members of the American expeditionary forces in France is twelve cents per pound from any place within the United States.

### Too Much Live "Copy."

The Record is simply flooded with excellent articles on—

The Liberty Loan.
The Red Cross.
Food Conservation.
Council of Defense.
Army and Navy Needs.
Prohibition.
Why We Are At War.

As well as numerous variations of the above, with all of which we are in harmony; but, we must preserve a proper balance, considering local and general news, so as to best utilize our limited space; and for this reason can give no single one of the above very important topics, a monopoly. Almost every day's mail, alone, contains enough of this sort of matter to fill a week's issue, which gives some idea of the proposition we have to solve.

Paul S. King and William Yingling, the two Littlestown men who were recently accused as having been accomplices of two negroes who escaped from the jail at Gettysburg, and who were said to have only been prevented from escaping themselves through the duplicity of the colored men, were each given a penitentiary sentence of from one to two years in the Adams County Court, at Gettysburg, Monday afternoon. King had been arrested on a charge of having entered a moving picture theatre building in Littlestown and taking the sum of $15. Yingling was arrested on a charge of stealing chickens, preferred by a State policeman.

### Carroll County Boys in Georgia

One thousand men have been sent from Camp Meade, to Camp Gordon, Georgia, all of whom are men from the counties. That all Baltimore men are to remain, may be taken to mean that they will be handy to go home and vote, on election day. Those who went, are from Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick,Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties. This movement means a breaking up of "chum" relations, and is one of the milder evidences of what war means; it also means that those who did not get a chance to see "home folks" since their entry into the service, will now be more widely separated.

The following from Taneytown were in the transfer: Earl L. Foreman, Carroll I. Reid, Francis E. Shaum, Mark E. Wisotzkey and Elmer R. Reineman. Many others went from Carroll, among them, Charles M. Blacksten, Archie S. Carl, Harry V. Harbaugh, Garry C. Koontz, Roy C. Leister, Charles W. Myerly, Herbert Pickett, Stanley Pickett, Roland F. Rill, ReRoy M. Shaeffer and Raymond A. Yingling.

### Gettysburg Adopts Curfew Law.

The city council of Gettysburg adopted a curfew law, last week, which was signed by the Burgess and will become a law after due publication has been given.

The principal points of the ordinance are the following: It prevents boys under 16 and girls under 18 from being on the streets between 9 o'clock at night and 4 in the morning, unless accompanied by parent or guardian; it provides for the enforcement of the law by local and State police, and by a local "vigilance committee" who shall serve without pay; it provides a $2.50 fine for violations.

Provision is made for children to get employment certificates which will allow them to return from their places of work after the hours specified, and also for children to go on errands of necessity for their parents or guardians.

The committee urging the passage of the ordinance were Mrs. H. C. Alleman, Mrs. C. F. Sanders, Mrs. J. I. Burgoon, Miss McMillan, Rev. W. R. Glen, and John D. Keith, Esq. Donald G. Price, of the War Recreation Commission, and Miss Becker were also present to urge its passage.

Various features of the ordinance received full discussion before final action was taken. Mr. Price assured the council that the ordinance would not be taken as a reflection on the soldiers, that the camp adjutant highly favored the passage of the measure, and that he had declared every good soldier would be pleased that the council had taken the action.

### Maryland Lutherans for Merger.

Without a dissenting voice, the Maryland Lutheran Synod, in session in Washington, ratified the movement for the union of the three big Lutheran Church organizations in the United States—the General Council, the General Synod and the United Synod in the South—and thereby dispose of one of the questions which has been agitating Lutherans in this Synod.

There was practically no debate over the merger proposal, so overwhelming was the sentiment of the convention in favor of it. Rev. Dr. E. K. Bell, of Baltimore, and L. Russel Alden, of Washington, explained the purpose of the merger in brief addresses, when Rev. Dr. W. H. Dunbar, of Baltimore, presented the report from the General Synod of which Maryland is a part. The recommendations of the General Synod for the merger was then ratified.

### American Flour Cheap in England.

Washington, Oct. 17.—American flour in England, despite the high transportation costs and submarine risks, costs $12.50 for a barrel of 280 pounds, or 57 per cent. less than the same flour in the United States.

American flour in this country sells around $13 or $14 a barrel of 196 lbs. Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, according to a London dispatch, fixed the price of flour in England at the figure named. A barrel of 196 pounds would cost $8.75 in England.

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## GOVERNMENT MAY OPERATE COAL MINES

### Many Mines Idle Due to Strikes for Higher Wages.

Washington, Oct. 17th.—Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield today warned coal operators and miners where strikes have occurred or are impending that the Government would take charge of coal production if it continued to be threatened by strikes.

Afetr a conference with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, over strikes called or impending in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, Mr. Garfield sent a telegram to operators and miners alike giving notice that the Government would deal most drastically with strikes intended to force a decision on a revision of Government prices to meet wage increases.

The Fuel Administration telegram follows:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are for the most part mindful of the fact that our country is at war, and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption. But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time as a means of forcing the Government to at once decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meeting recently held at Washington by the operators and miners of the Central district should justly be covered by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

"The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question, and hope to reach a decision at an early date. The only circumstances within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States at the present time be allowed to diminish.

"If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

### A Great Fur Sale.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—Breaking all records ever established at any fur market of the world, the fur sale at the International Fur Exchange closed here today with a total of furs sold during the final session of $1,051,-260. The grand total for the sale was brought up to $3,353,420, far above the estimated value of the furs before the sale began.

Red fox and ermine ruled the market at top prices, but the interest and competition were chiefly centered in muskrat. Red fox was the feature of the jewel furs and competition forced prices to a record sixty per cent above the prices paid for the same fur in the April sales. As much as $47.50 was paid for a single pelt, these being of the "flaming" red that is so highly desired by fashionable women and so difficult to obtain. Two Yukon trappers who had accompanied their consignments of red fox to the sale were sent home with $60,000 for a small lot of pelts and a man from Labrador took away $20,000 for a few valuable furs. There were 12,000 pelts in the lot, which brought a total of $310,600.

The Government was instrumental in forcing up the price of muskrat, which always has met a good demand. Now the armies must have large quantities to be used as linings for aviators and officers' uniforms and as much as 75 cents and $1.00 were paid for skins that formerly sold for five and ten cents each. A lot of 790,000 raw muskrat sold for $456,115.

### Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Oct. 15th, 1917.—Sannie Cover, administratrix of Miriam F. Albaugh, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, debts, and money, and received an order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Burgess N. Brown, deceased, were granted unto Charles H. Brown, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Sarah L. Mitten, executrix of Alfred A. Mitten, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1917.—The last will and testament of Maria L. Orndorff, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto C. Gloyd Lynch, who received an order to notify creditors and returned an inventory of debts and money.

Letters of administration d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of William T. Smith, deceased, were granted unto Milton E. Koontz and George L. Stocksdale.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, barley and oats, consigned to the allies, were destroyed by fire in a Brooklyn elevator, on Saturday. The fire was thought at first to have been due to a bomb, but it is now said to have been due to a short circuit in the electric wiring. A second big fire occurred on the Brooklyn water front, on Sunday, involving a loss of $500,-000 to warehouses. There is a suspicion of incendiarism.

### TO THE WOMEN OF MARYLAND.

#### An Appeal for the Conservation of Food of all Kinds.

This country, for the first time in recent history, faces a food shortage of a peculiar kind. There is sufficient food for all, but there is not sufficient food of certain kinds. The Government appeals to the housewives of the Nation in this emergency. The week of October 21 to 27 inclusive, has been set apart for a nation-wide Food Conservation Campaign, in which all the women of the State are asked to take part.

It is not so much a question of saving money as it is a question of saving food. No matter how much one is willing to pay, money will not grow wheat or sugar between harvests, and will not produce meat when the cattle are not in existence. What the women of the Nation are asked to do, therefore, by the Government, and what they must do if the supply is to last over this emergency, is to substitute other articles of diet for the staple things in which a shortage is threatened. The most important articles of food in which there is a serious scarcity are wheat, meat, dairy products and sugar.

Wheat is absolutely essential to the conduct of the war abroad. The Europan nations have not been trained to the use of cornmeal and other grains. More than that, wheat is peculiarly adapted for war-time uses, because of the length of time wheat bread can be kept after baking, as contrasted with corn bread. Corn meal is not suited for export in the ground state, and the European countries are not in the habit of grinding corn and are not provided with the machinery for doing so. Many of the sources of supply on which England, France and Italy have drawn in the past are cut off and the United States is called upon to make up this shortage by exportation. If the people of this country consume the entire amount of wheat they are accustomed to consume, the war cannot be successfully brought to a finish. But the war must go on, and therefore, the wheat supply must be drawn upon with care. Unless this is done both we at home, and our soldiers abroad must suffer from the shortage. All that is necessary is that every housewife shall substitute, as far as possible, corn meal and other grains for wheat flour. If this is done wisely and universally, the supply from the last harvest will carry both this Nation and the Allies until the next harvest.

Meat. As in the case of wheat flour, much of the meat supply for the army must be exported from this country. The supply of living animals is not sufficient to meet this emergency and afford the customary amount of meat consumed in this country. The Government, therefore, urges that every family, so far as possible, substitute fish and other articles of diet for meat supplies.

Dairy products. The demands for meat abroad have led to the slaughtering of the herds and cutting off of the supplies of milk and butter. The high price of beef in this country has led also to excessive slaughter in this country, so that a serious decrease in the supply of milk and butter is faced at the very time when the export demand for dairy products is at its height It is essential, for the proper conduct of the war, that no waste be permitted in milk or butter, and that the consumption of these articles by each family be reduced, so far as possible, without injury to health.

Sugar. The supply of sugar is not sufficient to carry the civilized world through to the next harvest, if America continues to use that article as extravagantly as in the past. This country is consuming at the present time twice as much sugar per person as France. It is absolutely necessary that this amount be cut down to actual needs.

It is in order that these facts may be brought home to every housewife of the United States that the Department of Food Administration of the Federal Government is planning a nation-wide campaign during the last week in October. This campaign aims at a house-to-house canvass and the securing of a pledge from every housewife to co-operate in this food conservation campaign.

The situation is serious. Unless this plan of conservation is carried out by the women and men of the United States, both our soldiers abroad and our families at home will find themselves without an adequate supply of these important articles of diet before the next twelve months have elapsed. The Government has chosen this method of securing food conservation, and calls upon every loyal woman to join in the work just as it has called upon every man of proper age for service in the field. The war cannot be won without the soldiers, and the soldiers cannot win without food.

FRANCIS KING CAREY,
Chm. Ex. Com. for Md.

### Local Red Cross Work.

To show their appreciation of the money subscribed to the Red Cross War Fund, that organization has made each giver of $1.00 a member of the Red Cross for one year, and each giver of $2.00 or over, a subscribing member for a year.

By Saturday, we will have a large quantity of wool for making the comfort garments for soldiers. The weather will soon be quite cold for camp life, and if you knit you should come and make some warm garments for your boy, or some one else.

An additional contribution has been received—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Newcomer, $4.00.