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VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

NO. 22

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CARROLL COUNTY COURT.

A Murder Case From Anne Arundel County First Tried.

The trial of Frank Kowalewski, of Anne Arundel county, for the murder of Abraham Edelstein, a cattle dealer, was taken up in the Circuit Court, on Monday. Edelstein had sold Kowalewski a pair of mules, harness and a wagon, and it is charged that it was while trying to collect the money on the sale that the murder was committed. Kowalewski admitted the killing, but claimed self-defense.

Much difficulty was experienced in selecting the jury. The regular panel of 23 men was exhausted and about 20 more men were empaneled before the full jury was obtained. Three sessions of court were held on Monday. The afternoon and night session being taken up with examination of witnesses for the State.

The jury were: Charyes W. Spicer, George M. Study, Burgess Condon, Calvin E. Cook, Milton A. Yingling, John N. Smith, John T. Fritz, Odum Barnes, William Bish, Howard Shipley, Grant Bucher and Tobias Yingling.

State's Attorney Nicholas H. Green, of Anne Arundel county, and State's Attorney William L. Seabrook, of Carroll county, represented the State, and Attorneys William H. Lawrence, of Baltimore; Ridgley Melvin, of Annapolis, and E. O. Weant, of Westminster, the defendant.

Kowalewski was found guilty on Tuesday night, of murder in the first degree without capital punishment, and Judge Moss promptly sentenced him to life imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary.

After sentence was pronounced, Mrs. Edelstein, widow of the murdered man, became frantic and attempted to attack the prisoner, but was restrained by court officials.

Kowalewski seemed greatly upset by the verdict. He had said he would commit suicide if he was sentenced to death, and when Judge Moss announced his punishment as life imprisonment he sobbed that something would happen when he was returned to jail. Since he had been sitting by the side of his wife, the officials feared some instrument might have been handed him with which he could end his life, so they took the convicted man to the Sheriff's office and searched him. Nothing, however, was found on him.

At the opening of the court Tuesday morning Judge Moss asked the counsel for the defendant if they were ready to take up their side of the case and if they had any witnesses to testify, to which they answered that they did not wish to examine any witnesses, but were ready to proceed with the argument. This announcement was a surprise to the State, as 17 witnesses had been called for the defense. The argument was limited to three-quarters of an hour to each counsel.

State's Attorney Seabrook opened for the State and was followed by Lawrence, Melvin and Weant for the defendant. State's Attorney Greene, of Anne Arundel county, closed for the State.

Judge Moss in instructing the jury said: "You have one of five verdicts to decide upon—murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter and not guilty."

The jury, after being locked up for two hours, sent a note to Judge Moss asking for further information. Judge Moss refused to give any information, sending word back that the jurors were the judges of the law as well as the facts. The jury deliberated for another half hour and then returned the verdict.

State of Md. vs. Corydon P. Gouman. Assault with intent to rape. Tried before the Court; verdict not guilty. Seabrook and Donovan for State; Steele & McCormick, Guy W. Steele and Weant for traverser.

Parcel Post Tax Dec. 1st.

The Parcel Post tax of 1 cent on each 25c, or fraction, goes into operation, on Saturday. A package that would cost just 25c will then be 26c, and one that would cost from 26c to 49c postage, will cost 2c more, the excess to be paid in revenue stamps which the sender must cancel by writing or stamping his initials and date thereon after the stamp has been affixed to package. The revenue stamps can be had at postoffices. Packages costing 24c or less are exempt from this revenue.

What "They Say" Still.

(For the Record.)
"Doing what you please,"
We hear you say,
But—flatter not yourself
"Tis 'darkly kept,' Nay, Nay.
The mark of selfishness
Is plain to see.
'Tis known and read—by all
Where'er it be.

Your duty to conserve;
Your duty too to knit
And anything your Uncle Sam
Says, is "your bit."

There is no time, nor place
Under your Uncle's flag,
For those who think it sweet
To drag—and brag.

So—this is what "They say":
"Tis plain to see
That sweets, meats and smokes
Are dearer far—to you
Than someone's folks."

A. G.

Please Remember the Inmates of the County Home.

(For the Record.)
"Thanksgiving Day," and then comes Christmas. Only three weeks, and then comes the day of all days, when we lay aside all care, and try, just to be happy, and to make others happy. This has been a trying year, and we are facing, what promises to be, a hard winter and one full of privations.

We have had many calls upon us, and we feel that we have been taxed almost to the limit of our ability, but surely, as we "count our blessings" on Thanksgiving Day, we will find we still have a little to spare, to make the inmates of our County Home happy on this, perhaps, their last Christmas Day.

You may not be able to give as generously as on former occasions, but we can all give a little, and our combined efforts will assure a happy Christmas to those who are "shut in" from the outside world, and dependent upon us for the little sun shine which comes into their darkened lives.

Please send contributions as early as possible, so that we may know how much we have to depend upon, and be able to provide their gifts before the rush and hurry of the few days before Christmas. We have tried, in our Sunday services, throughout the year, and at all times, to keep from the inmates as much of the sorrows and anxieties of these troublous times as possible, and with the help of others to make their declining days happy.

Please "do your bit," in this work, and help us with your contributions. Please send as early as possible, in care of—

MISS MARY B. SHELLMAN,
Westminster, Md.

Hoarding Up Sugar.

The Frederick papers have been telling of the hoarding of sugar, in and about Frederick. How many people, who already had large quantities at home, have been buying two-pound loaves from many stores and increasing their supply. Said a well-known Frederick merchant:

"In a number of homes sugar is stored by the barrel and by the hundred pounds. Why, a lot of people are so scared up that they are running over the country in automobiles and buying it wherever they can get hold of it. I can cite any number of cases where people have gone to the store and bought a little sugar and then remarked that they had a barrel or several hundred pounds at home."

The Middletown Valley Register said, last week—

"There has been no sugar on sale in the Middletown stores since Monday last, but if those people who have it stored away by the barrel, would turn in at least half of their over-supply, to the merchants, everybody could get enough for their tea and coffee to tide them over until a supply arrives."

It is quite probable that the above is largely true, in all neighborhoods, not only of sugar, but of other articles; and after all, isn't it the natural thing to do? Of course, it's selfish, but, selfishness is the most "natural thing" in this world—it passes for "good management"—"getting along well." What is the real difference between "hoarding" something you buy, and something you have to sell?

Farmers Hoard Potatoes.

That farmers and others who raised large crops of potatoes in this section are hoarding the tubers expecting to get higher prices for them during the winter is reported from many sections, says the Hagerstown Mail. Persons are complaining that they are unable to buy potatoes except in small quantities, because many farmers refuse to sell them. The farmers are not backward about stating that they are holding their potatoes for higher prices.

From all information obtainable only enough potatoes are being sold to meet immediate needs and some merchants report that they have trouble getting potatoes for their trade. Those who are hoarding potatoes will bring over \$2.00 a bushel, and this price might be forced if the hoarding continues.

Buyers are not slow about stating that farmers who are hoarding their potatoes are taking an unfair advantage of a situation which cannot be remedied and would exact an exorbitant price from the people.

A VICIOUS RUMOR.

"Among the many absurd and vicious rumors put into circulation these days, probably through pro-German influences, is one that the United States proposes to confiscate money on deposit in banks. The absurdity of the statement is obvious on its face. These rumors are wholly without foundation and probably circulated for an evil purpose. The Government has no power to confiscate the money of depositors in banks."—Statement of Secretary McAdoo.

Does this Concern You?

Once more, we must request ALL of our subscribers, not only to pay for the RECORD, but to keep paid in advance—or nearly so. We are making a REAL financial sacrifice in maintaining the \$1.00 rate, in the face of the advance in cost of labor, and everything we use, and this makes it necessary that we have ALL of the Dollars we more than earn, and have them promptly. This is not a formal "dun"—it is sober business sense—an appeal for reciprocity.

A YEAR OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Letter of Information Issued by the State Board.

The State Board of Education has just issued a very interesting bulletin "One Year of Compulsory School Attendance in the Counties of Maryland," reporting the experiences of the several counties last year in enforcing the attendance law and showing increases in attendance by counties. The bulletin says:

"The increase in the average daily attendance in the public schools of the counties for last year was 8,240 while the increase the year before when attendance was not compulsory was only 905. Although many more pupils were brought into school through the operation of the law, there was an average of 8,240 more pupils present each day throughout the year than during the preceding year. Since the term for colored schools was lengthened in most counties, and since the demands for child labor were more acute, owing to industrial conditions produced by the war, an increase of 8,240 in average attendance is an excellent showing.

State Superintendent of Schools, M. Bates Stephens, estimates that at least 5,500 of the children were held in school by the work of the school attendance officers.

Outside of Allegany, Baltimore, and Carroll Counties, few arrests were made. These three counties made a total of 216 arrests, and all other counties made a total of only 52. No arrests were made in Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Prince George, Queen Anne or St. Mary's Counties. In many cases the offender complied with the law by sending the child to school as soon as arrested and the prosecution was dropped. Of the 160 cases brought to trial, 148 were convicted. First offenders were usually paroled, with the fines and costs suspended, pending the return of the children to school and their regular attendance.

In most counties local organizations supplied the needs of the few families who could not send their children to school regularly without some form of relief. The methods employed to educate parents to the needs of regular attendance included the distribution of printed notices, the use of local newspapers, discussions in school improvement associations, and personal visits to the homes of absent children. A novel experiment is reported from Baltimore county, where the parents of children continually absent without lawful excuse were called to meetings in the larger schools to discuss the provisions of the law and the value of regular school attendance.

Such meetings were held in six of the larger schools. For each meeting notices were sent to about thirty-five parents giving them their choice of either attending the meeting or appearing at a later date before a magistrate. About 95 per cent of the parents notified attended the meetings, and the results are reported as quite satisfactory.

The chief difficulty encountered in most counties was a general apathy on the part of parents of absent children, and a lack of the proper appreciation by such parents of the benefits of school training. The keen demand for child labor brought about by the industrial conditions produced by the war was also felt in all counties.

It would seem that the variation in the distribution of the attendance officer's time between office and field work is hardly justifiable. In some counties the attendance officers should have spent more days in the field and visited more homes of absent children. The attendance officer who got into more homes and studied more cases at first hand developed more school sentiment and usually secured better results in enforcing the law. It is probable that inadequate means of travel, and in some counties poor roads, tended to limit the amount of traveling.

During 1915-16, the year before the attendance law went into effect, the total expenses for all public school purposes in the counties were \$3,209,101.56. The average daily attendance for the same year was 106,062; thus the cost of public education was \$30 per child in average attendance. At this rate, which is less than many states spend, the education given the extra 5,504 pupils held in attendance throughout the year by the attendance officers was worth \$165,120. Of course school expenditures have not been reduced this amount, as practically the same sum would have been spent for education in the counties had the school attendance law not been in operation; but the persistent presence of more children receiving the instruction given amounted to a saving of \$165,120 worth of school training, which otherwise would have been lost. The salaries, traveling expenses of attendance officers, and other costs of enforcing the law did not exceed \$18,000; thus \$18,000 additional invested in law enforcement secured \$165,120 worth more of school training. Each \$3.25 spent on enforcing the law kept an average of one more child in attendance."

The price of preaching must go up along with other labor costs," declared Rev. G. H. Lobdell, pastor of the Christian Church at Eureka, Cal., in announcing his resignation because the small salary.

Report of Board of Exemption for Carroll County.

On Monday of this week six more men were sent from Carroll county to Camp Meade. This will probably be the last contingent to go, with the possible exception of two or three more who may be needed to take the places of some who prove to be physically incompetent. The total number demanded in this draft was 142. In order to supply these men, the board called and examined 894 men, with the following results: Six men, the following, have never answered their calls, and are on the slacker list: John Edward Smith, Fred Bee (colored), Dominick Damelio, John Radcliff (colored), Gustav Arthur Marle, Ernest Roy Buckingham. These men are classed as deserters from the United States Army, and when apprehended will be dealt with accordingly.

The 894 examined produced 198 men accepted for service. Of these accepted men, 11 were married and 187 were single. Of the rejected men, 480 were married and 216 were single. Of these 198 men who were accepted, 154 were sent to camp, and of this number 10 were returned for physical disability. Their names are here given: Ollie Ray Haines, Paul B. Wagner, Harry F. Evans, Charles F. Rohrbaugh, Franklin A. Brilhart, Reginald Clabaugh, Frank T. Hoover, Frank C. Fritz, Herbert Yingling, Riley S. Williamson.

Two men were not credited on this draft, as they had previously enlisted with other outfits. For these two men, however, Carroll county will be given credit in the next draft. They are: William H. Masenheimer, Truman A. Bloom.

The local board had no jurisdiction concerning claim for exemption based on employment, such as agricultural or other industries, but dealt solely with questions of physical ability and dependency. Agricultural and industrial claims were decided by District Board No. 2, at Annapolis. The names of the persons who were thus discharged by the District Board follows: Robert J. Bennett, Chester M. Nussbaum, Claude C. Armacost, Ralph E. Bennett, Robert E. Shipley, Frank C. Poole, Robert T. Shriver, Alton G. Wilson, John M. Shank.

The case of E. Ray Englar is still pending before the District Board, having been reopened, on appeal. That of James M. Shriver was appealed to the President of the United States, and has not yet been decided. The new draft will be under the new regulations, and preparations for it will begin about December 15th. The method of selecting the men has been changed and the classification will be largely accomplished by means of questionnaires, which will be mailed to each registered man in the county, and which are to be answered and returned to the board.

The Board feels highly gratified with the spirit of co-operation that has been shown by the men called. The responses were prompt in almost every instance, except in the cases of the 6 men who are on the slacker list. Every man notified to report for military duty appeared on time. No man from the county appeared drunk, and no man from the county disgraced the county in any manner during the trip from Westminster to camp.

The Board was composed of Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Edward O. Cash and William Arthur. We think it only justice and fairness to say that the Board did its work conscientiously and well, according to instructions, and as patriotic duty—we understand, without pay. It was a most difficult task with many disagreeable decisions to make, and required a vast amount of time, all of which should meet with proper recognition.—Ed. Record.

Mr. John E. Bair's Body Found.

The burial of Mr. John E. Bair will take place this Friday evening, in the Reformed cemetery, after the arrival of the 4:35 train from Lancaster.

Mr. Bair, who was a former resident of Taneytown district, and for many years foreman of the section gang of the N. C. R., disappeared in Philadelphia, on the night of Oct. 27, while there on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Curtis Mayers. He had gone out for a walk on the street before retiring, according to his custom, and never returned.

Every effort was made to find him, by dragging the river, and otherwise, but without success, until, Wednesday, when his body was found floating on the Delaware river, at Penn Treaty Park. He is supposed to have in some way accidentally fallen into the river.

Mr. Bair leaves six children: Solomon E. Bair, of Perryville; J. Edward Bair, of Littlestown; Reuben H. Bair, of Waynesboro; Mrs. J. L. Curries, of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Howard E. Slagen, of Lancaster, and Mrs. J. Curtis Mayers, of Philadelphia. He was 71 years of age.

Abandon Banquets and Socials.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania has requested—which is practically an order that will be obeyed—that all annual banquets within the order in the state be abandoned until the war is over. This is good hard practical sense, and should be observed by all fraternities and corporations holding these expensive "lay-outs." In order to co-operate with such a movement, individuals should resolve not to attend such events, even if held, and all "church socials," which mean the serving of refreshments, should also be abandoned—until the war is over.

RUSSIA MAY ALLY WITH GERMAN FORCES.

Probable Release of Million of German Prisoners.

Russia out of the war as an active ally of England and France, would be bad enough, but as a possible ally of Germany, and the release of all German prisoners, would be infinitely worse, and that is just the situation now feared. It begins to look as though Germany is now advising and influencing the revolutionists now in control of the Russian government, and if this be true, and the opposition in Russia is not strong enough to overthrow this new regime, the outlook for the future is decidedly unfavorable to the allies.

With Russia and her unorganized resources under German direction, and her millions of men equipped and ably officered, not to count the million or more of German prisoners that would be released, the whole face of the war situation would be changed. It would also make available to Germany vast stores of food, oil and cotton.

At present, all sorts of stories are coming from this big unhappy and uncertain country, among them being that the Russian Army is being systematically starved into submission to the new government. That railroad lines have been torn up between north and south Russia, and even between Petrograd and the northern army, cutting off both food and war supplies of all kinds.

The whole situation is being closely watched by the war council of the allies, and more exact developments are expected within the next ten days.

Ends Life With Paris Green.

William Fogle, about 22 years old, employed on the farm of Harvey Boone, near Woodsboro, died Thursday of last week, from the effects of a dose of paris green, taken, it is believed, with suicidal intent. He had been drafted and worry over fear of being called into service, it is said, promoted the act.

Fogle husked corn for his employer until noon the day of his death, when he came to the house for dinner. After the meal he left, ostensibly for the field, but instead went to the barn, climbed into the hayloft and swallowed the poison. Shortly afterward he returned to the house and was taken ill. A partly filled bottle containing the poison was found in the hayloft. He was a son of Mrs. Annie Fogle.

Carroll County's Record.

The following is the official record for Carroll County, for food pledge cards signed. In the whole state 133,019 cards were signed, which means that practically one-half of all the families in the state were visited and have agreed to co-operate. The figures represent election districts.

Taneytown,	376
Uniontown,	177
Myers,	187
Woolerys,	442
Freedom,	56
Manchester,	129
Westminster,	736
Hampstead,	66
Franklin,	56
Middleburg,	92
New Windsor,	179
Union Bridge,	49
Mt. Airy,	71
Berrett,	43
At Large,	28

Fourth Call of Troops Sent.

The following men were sent from this county, Monday morning to Camp Meade: Preston C. Dell, Westminster; Edward Beaver, Westminster; Harvey Theodore Starnes, Westminster; Walter Tobias Bowman, Westminster; Ralph B. Smith, New Windsor; Jesse Marcellus Leatherman, Harney; alternate, Francis Earl Sentz, Westminster. This makes the fourth call from this county.

The men met at the Court House where Rev. Chalmers Walck, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, offered prayer, and Associate Judge Robert Moss, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, an address.

Adams County, Pa., grew 303,025 bushels of potatoes this year as against 205,436 bushels in 1916, according to figures just given out by the State Department of Agriculture. Every county in Pennsylvania increased its yield of potatoes under the stimulus of the increased demand for food in war times with exception of Philadelphia, according to the figures issued. A dozen counties doubled their ordinary yield on farms and in addition there were unknown thousands of bushels raised in gardens, truck patches and on vacant lots.

A wild rumor that the Germans have cut off the hands and torn out tongues of war nurses, which has been in circulation the last few weeks, and which has been published as news in Harrisburg and other papers, is without foundation, according to Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D. C. These rumors are circulated by pro-Germans, who are trying to frighten American women. This story was investigated from every angle and found to be untrue. Persons who circulated the rumor are now under the surveillance of a United States agent.

After All, It's the Life.

Whatever may be said about the "poor farmer," and his hard lot of long hours and wearisome work, away down in a little crannie in his heart he cannot help but think his class of mankind is the "favored" of the land, and pat himself on the back accordingly. One day this week a gentleman from the Long Green Valley called at this office to "pay up," as he expressed it, and advanced his subscription one year ahead. Now we want to say right here that we are not in the habit of bragging about this "one year ahead" business, but it's all in the story, so that's the reason we allude to it.

Our visitor was warmly clad in clothing of good quality, although we observed that it didn't have any box plaiting in the back of his big overcoat, nor had it one of those big floppy belts, so much affected by the up-to-date clothing makers who advertise extensively their peculiar brand of "stylish" clothes. Our visitor looked as if he had "fared sumptuously every day" on the best of the land. After discussing a few topics of general interest it was found that he was no "hayseed" or "Farmer Cornstossel," as the alleged "funny men" in the daily papers usually picture the granger. His speech was as fluent as any business man who holds down a \$5,000 job at a desk in one of the large buildings in Baltimore, could wish, and his views were expressed in as concise, logical and grammatical terms as the most exacting person could employ.

From one topic to another he drifted until he finally struck the eternal one—the matter of farm labor. He dilated at length upon this bugaboo which has been staring the farming gentry in the face for the past five years. Just as he was reaching the climax of his peroration, "honk-honk-honk!" broke in upon his remarks, and he exclaimed: "Well, I'll have to go; there's my daughter calling me!"

As he ran up the concrete steps leading to our office, we became "unfrittsig," (that's Pennsylvania Dutch for inquisitiveness, but we don't know whether we have it spelled correctly) and, taking a peep out of the window, beheld one of the finest touring cars which stand daily in front of the Court House chugging merrily away, with a sweet little Miss at the wheel. She had on costly furs and wore the sweetest of smiles. "Farmer Satisfied" crawled into the rear seat of the machine beside his better-half, and as they were whisked away we heaved a sigh with the mental reflection: "Who wouldn't be a farmer?"

Now, the reader will have observed that we have not mentioned the farmer's name, but he'll know who we mean when he opens his News on Saturday evening and reads this "spiel."—Balt. County Union.

Making Eggs Go Farther.

Eggs are high, and likely to be higher, on account of the price of grain and labor. There are many ways of economizing in the use of eggs and still having good food too.

When breeding fish, cutlets, or any similar food to be fried, try beating one egg and adding two tablespoonfuls of cold water to it in place of using two eggs, or set half of an egg aside and use one tablespoonful of water with the other half. Roll the oysters, or whatever is being prepared, in this and dip in flour or crumbs the same as usual.

In making pumpkin or squash pies, substitute a rounding tablespoonful of flour for one egg in each pie. Some people are successful in omitting the eggs altogether, using flour in this ratio instead. The success of the method depends upon careful seasoning and baking.

Instead of the usual boiled frosting made with egg-white, try confectioner's sugar moistened with cream or, if milk is used, add a teaspoonful of melted butter, and season. A few chopped nut meats make this frosting very delicious.

In making egg omelet, try the following rule; it will take fewer eggs and not be nearly so likely to fall: Allow one egg to a person, break into a bowl, and beat until light. Add a tablespoonful of milk and a rolled saltine cracker for each egg. The crackers are the long, narrow ones. If you have the square ones on hand, use half a one to an egg. Roll crackers until very fine. Beat in with one-half teaspoonful baking powder, salt and pepper to taste.

Have ready an omelet pan with a large-sized tablespoonful of hot fat in it. Pour in the omelet mixture and keep breaking the lower crust of the omelet with the tip of a knife. When browned on the under side and cooked clear through instead of being milky, fold the omelet together, and set in the oven to dry for five minutes. Turn on a hot platter, and serve at once.—Emma Gary Wallace, in Farm and Fireside.

Thinking About Christmas.

The Christmas of 1917 is coming fast. Look up your calendar and see—don't take our word for it. No, we are not going to give you the old advice we have given so often—"Buy early"—for you will do just as you always did about that, so we will not waste our space, this time. All that we want to do is impress on you that this year will surely have a Christmas day in it. The war has made many things scarce—but the 25th day of December, 1917, is calculated as Christmas, and it is coming along, sure, next day after the 24th.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th., 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."

This country is enjoying a pretty big left-handed compliment, in having it handed out that everybody is in earnest in food conservation, and that they are doing so, cheerfully. Maybe so, but our guess is that they are doing it largely to save their pocket-books, and make incomes cover expenses. The average wise head of house does not need to cheerfully exercise much patriotism to refrain from buying meats—and lots of other things—"the price" forces the exercising, and it is just as well to look pleasant and make-believe over it.

The 21st Chapter of Luke.

In these days of trying warfare, in which the thoughtful man must try hard to see his duty—his responsibilities and opportunities—and possibly turns to Holy Writ for light, it will be worth while for him to read, carefully, the above named chapter, and be sure that he reads and studies it, both literally and figuratively.

It is a wonderful chapter of prophecy, and may easily be connected with the present war, and the ten years or more immediately preceding. This is not a time for anybody to dodge responsibilities, nor to mistake the proper significance of the war's many possible issues. It is also not a time in which to make up excuses, or depend on mere argument for justification.

Resting on the fact that "we are opposed to war" will not do. Of course, all of us are opposed to war, just as we are opposed to the use of force, or the necessities for harsh restriction of any kind, in our homes, our communities, and everywhere. But, somebody must be continually using force—war in some degree—or we could have neither government, nor order.

Let us be careful that our peace professors are not inconsistent. That we are not selfishly willing for somebody else to do the disagreeable acts of citizenship, and we be mere beneficiaries—profit by the protection others furnish us. And then, if this war has been foreordained, what shall we say to that, as showing us the way to duty?

This chapter represents Christ's prophecy to his people. It is part of the "new dispensation" that so many profess to see a great difference in, as compared with the "old dispensation," apparently in forgetfulness of the fact that the Christ of the new, and the Jehovah of the old, are one and the same—both in person and teaching.

Is An Editor Valueless?

A gentleman who thinks he knows, said in our office the other day—"Editorials in country newspapers are of little value. The chief things to do, are, print a lot of neighborhood gossip, throw in a lot of stuff to please the women and the farmers, and that makes a weekly paper popular." Perhaps he is right; at any rate, he pictures an easy job, and at the same time places the country editor on a pretty low plane—in fact, kills the editor entirely as a necessity.

The Record does not believe that sort of pronouncement, but admits that it holds good, perhaps for the average subscriber. But, it is not the "average subscriber" that is of the most account as a factor in the do-

ings of the world. It is the smaller number—not of the average class—that co-operates with the editor job, and between them carries some influence into the life and status of communities.

If a man has no higher aim than to sell his paper, and make money out of it, he ought to go into some less responsible business. No man has a right to pose for one object, and serve another. If a newspaper is supposed to be a sort of necessary evil, and serve no higher purpose than to carry "neighborhood gossip" and deal out things readers specially want to know, then the newspaper business is merely a multiplication of street corners and loafing places.

There is more to it than that. People are not always to be trusted to know what they want. They must, for their own good, be given things they don't want—things they don't know they want. They must be given new ideas, new inspirations, new ambitions, in order that they may be made into citizens who will make better governments and better homes, and not be satisfied to merely exist comfortably, yet be ignorant beyond their own information and conclusions.

We rather think there are already too many un-edited newspapers, and that it is this class that has held back the country newspaper from occupying its rightful position, and from securing its proper income among business ventures. Editors die, but their papers keep on—in name—and so, we naturally have misfit editors and misfit opinions of the real worth of editors.

Learning by Experience.

War, in some aspects, is proving to be a liberal education for many persons. The convenient "man in the street" is learning more about sugar, flour and coal than he ever dreamed of, perhaps. It is quite true, as Mr. Vanderlip said, that Americans were economic illiterates. It is equally true that are by no means a nation of trained economists even yet, but they are learning.

Just as they are learning, under the guidance of Mr. Hoover, to eat less sugar for a while; just as they are learning under the same schoolmaster that they will have to eat plainer bread, so they will have to learn economy in the matter of footwear.

The reason is that there is a shortage of leather-making materials in the world at large, and this country must supply at least part of the needs to its allies. As a result the American must learn to have his shoes cobbled when the soles wear through, and he must learn to wear thinner leather soles.

There is no hardship in this, rightly considered. The Government needs all of the first-class sole leather above a certain thickness for army use. The thinner pieces, of the quality used by the army, will continue to go into civilian trade. They will make soles of first-class utility, though somewhat thinner than those to which many civilians have been accustomed.

It is encouraging to see that the tanners, who have taken a broad and enlightened policy in their dealings with the Government, are assuming the lead in advising the trade and the public on this matter. The findings trade and the shoe repairers have no good reason for not joining the procession. It is thus up to the public. It is clearly impossible, by taking thought, to add a cubit to stature, but it is quite possible, by sacrificing the fraction of an inch in a thickness of shoe sole, to help end the war. Besides, it may help to draw general attention to the leather business as a whole, with a resulting advance in the general level of economic information. —Phila. Ledger.

Women Will Win War, Declares Dr. Wiley.

One of the soundest expositions, so far published, of woman's status in the war appears in the December issue of Good Housekeeping, where the celebrated food specialist, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, writing on "Paying for the War," declares that a nation is unconquerable only so long as its women are unsubdued. To quote: "The housewife is the one who seems to be most keenly affected. I am writing this war article in the hope that, in view of the facts which condition the present state of affairs, she will hereafter not grumble at the increased prices which she is now called upon to pay. It is not good for the country to have any large class of our people complaining. Patriotism means more than taking off one's hat to the flag, standing up when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played, and shouting oneself hoarse at the passing procession. This is ebullition, not patriotism. True patriotism consists in doing something which is a sacrifice, or something that touches us both in pocketbook and in sentiment in behalf of our country. In my mind, there is no question

of the constitutionality of the Food Administration Act. If the government can run the post-office, control the militia, and requisition our soldiers and sailors for service, under the constitution, then the same principle can be applied to every material thing.

The great danger of our present law is that it is discriminatory. Such things as food, fuel and beverage are not to be nationally controlled. A law of this kind should apply to every commodity; so that no class of our citizens could enjoy any advantage over another.

I have just read what seems to be reliable statistics showing that the actual death-rate on the battle front is only about one per cent. of all who are engaged. It is true that one may be the one that some one of us loves. On the other hand, if for every man that dies in battle, a dozen lose their lives at home by reason of famine or insufficient food, and especially if this be children, then the desolation is appalling. It is difficult to realize that our battles are fought at home; we hardly realize that it is the women of the world who are really its fighters. We do not understand as fully as we should, that a nation is unconquerable only so long as its women are unsubdued."

What England's Navy Has Done For the Allies.

What have her men of the sea done for Great Britain and her Allies during the present war?

First of all, they have protected the sea-borne trade of the Allies and of neutral nations (a) against direct attack by battle-units of groups of the German fleet; (b) against mines; (c) against submarines.

Second, they have blockaded the enemy's coasts.

Third, they have fought five notable actions, four of them successfully, and are ready and waiting to meet the enemy whenever he elects to fight again.

Fourth, they have effectively co-operated with the British and Allied armies through the transportation of troops and supplies, and in bombardments and local blockades.

Now, any one of these tasks, under modern war conditions, is herculean. To carry on all of them, simultaneously, and, in the areas of special danger, intensively, is a programme to stagger the imagination. Yet, it is being done, steadily and surely, without fuss or exploitation.

Such has been and such is today the worth and the service of the British Navy. In man-power it has increased, since the outbreak of the war, from 146,000 to well over 350,000. In tradition and quality it has quickly identified itself with the spirit of its past.—George Herbert Clarke in November Southern Woman's.

An Old Man's Stomach.

As we grow older and less active, less and less food is required to meet the demands of our bodies. If too much is habitually taken, the stomach will rebel. When a man reaches the advanced age of 85 or 90, you will find that he is a light eater. Be as careful as you will, however, you will occasionally eat more than you should and will feel the need of Chamberlain's Tablets to correct the disorder. These tablets do not contain pepsin, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

Advertisement

A new project of American engineers is a giant canal 250 miles long, to connect the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea, extending from Kandalaksha, on the White Sea, to Tornea, near the Swedish frontier, on the Gulf of Finland. The cost is estimated at \$150,000,000.

Whale meat has been selling in the California market at 22½ cents a pound. This seems to be too high a price for popularity, although it is cheaper than beef, when the absence of waste is considered. The hotels and restaurants in San Francisco now have whale meat daily on their menus.

The most recent and accurate reports obtainable are to the effect that the apple crop is about equal to that of last year, when approximately 680,000 barrels were produced. Due, however, to the British embargo, something like 400,000 barrels which last year were shipped to English ports will have to be marketed this year in Canada and possibly in the United States.

Certain Cure For Croup.

Mrs. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of this disease. She says, "when my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results."

Advertisement

ALL AIRCRAFT OUTHVALL.

Ancient Bird, the Pterodactyl, Had Twenty-Five Fast Wings, Weighed About Twenty-Five Pounds.

Whence do the angels derive their wings—the angels, that is to say, of painting and sculptural art? From what source is the accepted model for these appendages derived?

It is rather difficult to say, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. But apparently the wings conventionally worn by angels are those of the albatross. At all events, albatross wings correspond most nearly to the patterns.

The albatross weighs about 18 pounds and has a wing spread of 11½ feet. Each of its wings has an area of seven square feet. With a wing spread proportionate to size, an angel as well equipped for flight as the albatross ought to be able to fly very well.

The trumpeter swan, which is the greatest weight-carrier of all long-distance flyers, would be at a disadvantage as compared with an angel. It weighs 28 pounds and has a wing spread of only eight feet.

But no angel or modern bird could compare as a flyer with the pterodactyl of 6,000,000 years or so ago, which, weighing perhaps 25 pounds, had a wing spread of 25 feet. Its bones were almost paperlike and its body hardly more than an appendage to its wings. With a head that was principally a daggerlike beak, and a pouch like that of a pelican, it fluttered mothlike (looking for fish) along the shores of the Cretaceous sea that extended northward from the present Gulf of Mexico to and over Kansas.

He was "some" flyer, the "pterodactyl" (as naturalists call this species of pterodactyl); our modern flying machines have yet to rival his performances.

HAPPINESS INDUCES OLD AGE

Human Body Demands Enjoyment, and Like a Rose, Will Not Thrive in Shadow.

A woman has declared that at one hundred and six she is in better health and happier than at any previous time in her life, according to the Christian Herald.

Surely a woman who is healthy at one hundred and six ought to be happy. She would have to be happy to be healthy.

None but a happy disposition could carry one through so many years. A gloomy temperament would strangle life out of the body long before the age of one hundred and six.

The human body can no more thrive in shadow than can a rose.

We live by desire to live. Enjoyment of and zest in life are a constant source of life supply.

Old age ought to be the happiest period of life, particularly for a woman. If she has kept her mind active and has wisely refused to settle into the dull rut that people always have ready for her, she can begin in old age to enjoy life in earnest.

In old age there is no more worry about the babies, no more suffering for others. The children are grown up, and, if her part has been well done, they are a prop and a solace to her. Grandchildren are a delight without the bitter, constant worry.

The woman grown old in years should be at her best mentally. She is free to indulge her tastes, enjoy a good book and the conversation of genial minds.

Women retain their vitality and spirits longer than men do. The burdens of life fall from them gradually, and the peace of retirement from active duties comes upon them little by little and almost imperceptibly.

Optimism Helps Some.


Happy is the man or woman who can lay aside the cares and sorrows of the rushed and crowded today and revisit the scenes of yesterday. Happy, too, is the man or woman who lives in the tomorrow; that tomorrow where all is fair and bright; that tomorrow in which we are going to do noble and helpful deeds, and to win fame and fortune; that tomorrow in which we are going to move the world a million miles nearer to heaven, making it a better place for our fellowmen in which to live; that glorious tomorrow in which our dreams are to come true if prayers and conscientious efforts count for aught in bringing them to pass. Don't give up your dreams. Don't deny yourself this bit of happiness, for each beautiful, inspiring dream mellow your heart and widens your mental horizon.—Exchange.

Alice Was Not Particular.


Little Alice was a great pet of her grandmother, who lived in the same house with her. Alice had the bad habit of running away, and her mother often had to resort to rather strenuous measures to keep her at home. One afternoon her mother was ready to go to her club, but as usual Alice was missing, so she started out in search of her. Finding her at one of the neighbors, she started with her toward home in silence. Suddenly Alice looked up with a winning smile and said: "Oh, mamma, you don't need to go home; you can just go on to your club, and grandma can whip me."

Miscalculation.

"Why, didn't that widely advertised case open?"
"Well, you see, after putting in a dancing floor, an ice skating rink, dressing-rooms for the cabaret performers and a platform for the orchestra, there was no room for rabbits."
"The Bank."



USEFUL GIFTS



ARE NOW

Arriving Daily

AT

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DEPARTMENT STORE

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

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

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.

Resources Over \$900,000.00.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,


Marble and Granite Works,

200 ARTISTIC MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SELECT FROM

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

Work Delivered Anywhere by Auto Truck

East Main St. opposite Court St. Westminister, Md.
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Get your order in for your FORD now, as there will not be any Cars delivered unless the orders are on file with the Ford Motor Co. Do not put it off; give me your order

Yours Truly,

C. L. HUMER, Agent,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

DO IT NOW

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

We Need the Money

It Will Pay You

to become a regular advertiser in

= This Paper =

ROUGHAGE FOR SHEEP

Legume Hays Stand at Forefront in Feeding Value.

Not Only Is Timothy Unpalatable to Animals, but It Causes Serious Cases of Constipation—Much Grain Is Saved.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By using the right kind of hay instead of grain, sheep can be wintered successfully and much grain saved for other purposes. Sheep require less concentrated feed during the winter than other live stock. If they are in good condition at the beginning of the winter and if lambs are not expected before the spring pastures come on, the grainless ration is to be advised.

Legume hays stand at the forefront as a roughage for sheep. No other roughages approach them in feeding values. The coarse-stemmed hays, like timothy, red top and blue grass have very few leaves and therefore are poor sheep feeds. Hays having a large amount of timothy in them also are undesirable. Not only is timothy unpalatable to the sheep, but it causes serious cases of constipation. The dry timothy heads work into the wool, causing irritation to the skin, lessening the value of the clip and making shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters it becomes necessary to use some supplementary feed to keep the sheep in condition.

If any nonlegume hay is fed, supplementary protein feed is needed. Linseed meal is good since in addition to furnishing protein it counteracts the constipating effect of timothy hay. From one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed meal per ewe daily should be used, depending on the size and condition of the animal and the other feed used.

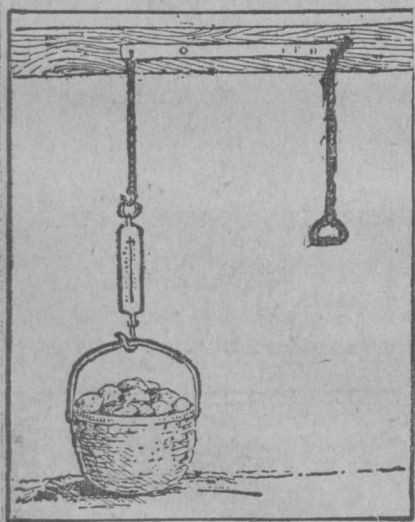
In an experiment conducted at the Missouri station and reported in bulletin No. 120, the relative values of clover and timothy hays for wintering ewes were determined.

Fifteen ewes fed 2.9 pounds timothy hay and 0.35 pounds grain per head daily lost 7.6 pounds each during the same time that another lot receiving the same weight of grain and clover hay gained 6.5 pounds. The 14 ewes fed clover hay dropped 16 strong lambs, while those fed timothy dropped 11 strong and 5 weak lambs. The lambs from the ewes fed clover hay gained more rapidly during the first 30 days than did those from the ewes fed timothy hay.

WEIGHING DEVICE IS HANDY

Farmer Enabled to Read Record at His Leisure and Comfort—Burden Taken From Hands.

Many times farmers weigh heavy articles by holding the scales and their load by one or both hands, while trying



Weighing Convenience.

ing to read the wavering record on the face—a burden at arms length. Note the easier way. As one holds the lever down he reads at leisure, and with comfort, the weight which the scales show. The "bean-and-pea" scales can be used in the same way.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MUCH INJURY IS DONE SOIL

Live Stock Crush Particles Together, Drive Air Away and Induce Formation of Clods.

A great injury is done every soil when live stock is given liberty and freedom over it, and especially when fall, winter and spring are on with wetness and cold. They crush the soil particles together, drive the air away, induce the formation of clods and holes, and deaden the soil and drive life away.

Cattle have no place in fields, cultivated or grass lands, when the soil conditions are such that they tramp the fields. Place stock during such periods in feeding lots.

TIME FOR MAKING REPAIRS

List of Jobs Required Should Be Made and Work Completed Before Cold Weather Sets In.

Are there repairs that ought to be made in the dairy barn before winter? Better spend a half-hour making a list of them; and then fix each one as quickly as possible. This will save time and trouble later on.

SAVE FARM MACHINERY

Word is being sent out to farmers over the country to take special pains this fall and winter to protect their machines. Prices have advanced greatly, and care of farm machinery will pay doubly well this year. So the word is going out—

To put machines under cover as soon as the season's work with them is over.

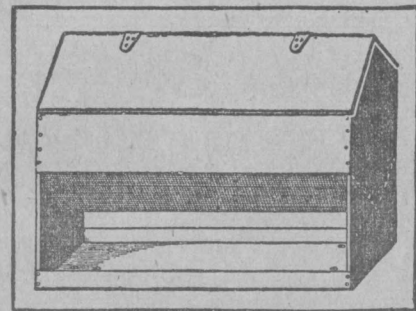
To go over every machine carefully as soon as opportunity will permit, tighten bolts, replacing broken parts, and oiling carefully to prevent rusting.

To paint machines, as painting lengthens the life of a machine. Bridge paint is suggested as best for iron parts.

BENEFITS OF CHICK FEEDER

Advantages Claimed Are That Birds Are Prevented From Overfeeding and Crowding.

The V-shaped bottom of this feed hopper is made of woven wire and the tray beneath is shallow. The advantages claimed for this arrange-



Chick Feeder.

ment are that the chicks are prevented from overfeeding and crowding.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

BEST PLACE FOR SEED CORN

Well Ventilated Room With Artificial Heat, If Needed, Should Be Had for Curing.

Word is being sent to the farmers of Minnesota to take special pains in drying and storing their seed corn this fall. C. P. Bull, university farm, St. Paul, secretary of the state committee of food production and conservation, says:

"The amount of moisture to be removed from the corn this fall is larger than usual. A well ventilated room with artificial heat, if needed, should be provided for curing. Care should be taken, however, not to dry the corn too rapidly. The temperature of the drying room should be kept somewhere between 60 and 70 degrees. The ears should be hung up by the double string method or should be put on hangers or trees; it should not be dumped in a pile in a bin.

"A double allowance, if it can be had, should be saved, in order to admit of a more rigid selection next spring.

"The present indications are that there will be a good demand for seed corn."

LAYING HENS REQUIRE LIME

Shell Forming Material Necessary in Egg Production—Oyster Shell Most Suitable.

Lime for shell-forming material is necessary in egg production. Some idea of the extent of the need is obtained from the fact that an average flock of 150 hens will produce 137 pounds of egg shells in a year. The grains fed supply a portion of this lime, but the supply is too small in proportion to the number of eggs a hen should be able to produce.

Oyster shell is most suitable for shell making. Old plaster may be used as a substitute. Egg shell may be saved, broken up fine and fed. Dry bones may be broken up and fed. The habit of egg eating often is caused by a lack of shell-forming food.

FEED AND WATER FOR COWS

Attention Should Be Given to Taste and Needs of Each Individual in Dairy Herd.

Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure not to get enough to the greatest profit and others will get more than they can use to advantage.

Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milk cow requires nearly 10 gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the feed.

WATER SUPPLY FOR POULTRY

In Winter It Will Be Necessary to Renew Four or Five Times Daily—Use Common Utensils.

The hens need a good supply of clean water, and in winter it will be necessary to renew the water four or five times a day. There are devices on the market which the sellers profess will keep the water from freezing, but at present poultry men, both large and small, agree that the best way is to put the water in ordinary utensils and renew the supply with sufficient frequency to prevent the birds from getting thirsty.

Have the Children Bank Accounts?

It really doesn't matter how much they began with. It's the fact that they did begin—did start—do keep it up. It's the Lesson of Thrift that counts—not the amount of money they have in Bank. Unless you train the child Thrift in childhood it will hardly learn it in later years. Childhood is the time for learning lessons. Age the time for putting those lessons to practical use.

"Habits acquired in the Cradle last to the Grave."—Tamil Proverb.

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4% PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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.

FALL HATS FOR MEN JUST IN.

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



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

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

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

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.
Seaboard Corn Mills

HOWARD STREET PIER, BALTIMORE, MD.

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.

HOW "TANK" APPEARS TO HIM

British War Machines Perform Some Marvelous Feats, According to One Enthusiastic Admirer.

One of the enthusiastic admirers of the British "tank" recently gave his impressions of the car in action. He said in a letter to his friends:

"The tanks are simply wonderful. They can do up prisoners in bundles like strawbinders, and, in addition, have an adaptation of a perfect printing press which enables them to catch up the Huns, fold, count and deliver them in quires, every thirteenth man being thrown out a little further than the others. The cars in question can chew up barbed wire and turn it into munitions. As they run they slash their tails and clear away trees, houses, howitzers and everything else in the vicinity. They turn on their backs, catch live shells with their caterpillar feet, and can easily be adapted as submarines; indeed, most of them cross the channel in this guise. They loop-the-loop, travel forwards, backwards, sideways, not only with equal speed, but at the same time. The tanks can do anything and everything; in fact, if there is anything that can't be done, the tanks can do it."

The Trouble.
"Eggs are high."
"You don't have to buy eggs all the time. There are nourishing cereals, oatmeal and such."
"I do have to buy eggs. Trouble is my wife doesn't know how to cook anything else."

A NEW ONE.



Lady—Why don't you go to work?
Hobo—I'm an honest man, mum, an' I can't find any business that isn't full of graft.

CLOSER KINSHIP IS THE NEW IDEAL IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Harmony Between Men and Management Recognized as a Desirable Factory Asset.

IS NOW AN INVENTORY ITEM

Modern Manufacturer Cultivates Good-Will of Workers—His Interest No Longer Confined to Conversion of Raw Material Into Finished Product.

No established business can operate efficiently without inventory. The inventory tells the story of whether the business is successful or otherwise. You put almost everything you have in an inventory, and the value that you think the article bears in relation to your business.

But there are many things which go into the composite body of inventory beside personal property. There is the question of good will. There is the item of the contentment of employees. There is the question of the relation of employer to employee. There is the item of the health hygiene of artisans. And there is the final item, which is always eloquent, of whether or not the men who work are better citizens in the community in which they live.

The time has come and gone when manufacturers are exclusively interested in converting raw into finished product. The time has come when all employers must be interested in the quality of manhood of the men who work.

Industrial conservation means the preservation and protection of the lives, liberties and rights of men in industry as much as it does the protection of the economic agencies of manufacture. It spells industrial integrity. The age of ruthless competition is relegated to the past. The interests of employees and employers are not necessarily identical, but they are mutual. If the humblest employee in any industry is not interested in the success of the concern for which he works he should be eliminated. If the executive of any large industrial concern is not interested in the humblest toiler the executive should be eliminated.

The Meaning of Co-operation.
The new idea in industry is a closer kinship and deeper appreciation of the necessity for mutuality and co-operation. Co-operation means not merely the physical co-ordination of industry; it means the spirit with which the labor is performed. Co-operation is not a question of wage or hours of labor; it is an agency for the betterment of employees, stockholders and officers. If an industrial concern cannot manufacture good will, it ought to go out of business.

Industrial conservation means mobilizing industrial forces, both internally and externally. It means protection, not in the tariff sense of that word, but in the sense of establishing an industrial rock of Gibraltar against the international trade conditions which will follow on the termination of the European war. The vast economic changes to follow the European conflagration cannot be worked out by a group of men. The test of democracy depends upon the contribution of everybody interested in the maintenance of democracy, independent of political, sectional or racial considerations.

Just as sometimes industrial plants are reorganized, so now American industry is undergoing a process of reorganization. It is no longer an age of the brutality of competition, but of skill in bringing about co-ordination.

Business now means making better men and better conditions for labor, more highly specialized vocational training, and a non-provincial outlook and realization that the eventual greatness of American industry cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, but in terms of the manhood of the men who constitute the fibre interwoven in our scheme of democracy.

Welfare of Worker Considered.

Measures designed to reduce the cost of accidents in industry, the highest degree of safety apparatus for workmen, the study of fatigue and its consequences on the operative, the development of the individual efficiency of workmen, the problem of sickness insurance, either through voluntary or involuntary plans; the study of the economic factors involved in a shorter working day, the standardization of cost systems—these and dozens of other problems are all part and parcel of industry today.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

LET YOUR ENTHUSIASM HELP YOU WITH YOUR WORK.

Increase Your Personal Power by Putting Your Soul Into Your Job.

Enthusiasm is the dynamics of your personality. Without it, whatever abilities you may possess lie dormant, and it is safe to say that nearly every man has more latent power than he has ever learned to use. You may have knowledge, sound judgment, good reasoning faculties, but no one—not even yourself—will know it until you discover how to put your heart into thought and action.—Industrial Conservation, New York.



Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to be laid up, so heed that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains; no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia aches and stiff, sore muscles are all relieved by the application of Sloan's Liniment.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, J. E. MYERS
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Drs. Myers,
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST.

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

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We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"
"Always on the Job"
Phone No. 259
Westminster, Md.

Both Phones Opposite R. R.

S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally:— It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

R U Superstitious

Do You Believe In Signs?

If you do you are a judicious advertiser and a good business man. Judicious advertising Always Pays and especially when you advertise in a paper that is read by everybody in its territory.

This newspaper reaches the eye of everybody who might be a possible buyer in this section.

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 on our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

UNIONTOWN.

John W. Heltbride, a former resident of this neighborhood, died at his home in Miller, South Dakota, on November 17th, aged 61 years, 4 days. He was a son of the late Uriah Heltbride, and is survived by his wife and two children in Miller, S. D., and by three brothers, Edward, of Iowa; Samuel and U. G. Heltbride; and two sisters, Mrs. J. Wesley Rodkey, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Ellen Vaughn, of Mayberry.

Misses Lucile and Loretta Weaver went to the city, on Saturday. Miss Loretta remained during the week, to attend the teachers' meeting, held there. H. B. Fogle and Mrs. Annie Wright and Miss Beryl Erb were also in attendance.

Both Buffington and bride have gone to housekeeping in the house formerly occupied by Geo. Slonaker, on the hill. We are glad to welcome new-comers to our village.

Mrs. Martha Culbertson spent a few days visiting in Frizellburg, the first of the week.

Miss Flora Frizell, of Emmitsburg, is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Clementine Mering.

Miss Diene Sittig is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Howard Harr, in the city.

C. Edgar Myers installed a pipeless furnace in his house, this week. This cold wave makes a good time to test the heating plants.

Samuel D. Heltbride and Mrs. A. L. Brough each have had pipeless furnaces put in their houses.

Harry and Frank Myerly, Miss Pearl Bowersox and Edward Wailey, of near Pikeville, spent Sunday at George Slonaker's.

Mrs. Rose Repp and Miss Laura Clemson, of near Clemsonville, and Misses Rachel and Mattie Pfoutz, of Clear Ridge, spent Monday with D. Myers Englar and wife.

Mrs. Milborn, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. R. K. Lewis, this week.

Miss Sallie Yingling returned to her home in the city, on Tuesday, after several months' visit with the family of L. F. Eckard.

Regular preaching service, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

UNION BRIDGE.

Martha, widow of Thomas Sinnott, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Shettle, Baltimore, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, 1917, of paralysis and the infirmities of age, aged 79 years. She had been a life-long resident of Westminster, until the death of her husband, several years ago.

Mrs. Sinnott was a devoted member of the Catholic church, and during her sojourn at the home of her son, James, in town, in the latter months of 1915, she seldom missed morning services at the Chapel at the college building, where she was escorted by her son, her blindness making a guide necessary. She leaves four children: Mrs. Ella Shettle, with whom she resided, John and Gloyd, of Brunswick, and James, of Union Bridge.

Funeral services were held in St. John's R. C. church, Westminster, on Wednesday, with burial in the family lot in the cemetery adjoining.

Madeline, wife of Carl Abbott, died at the home of his father, Geo. W. Abbott, Union Bridge, Nov. 25, 1917, aged 21 years. Her remains were taken, on Tuesday evening, to the home of her father, John Campbell, at Baltimore, and on Wednesday morning funeral services were held in St. Jerome church.

Mr. Durant, one of the most prominent chemists in the laboratory at the cement works, is the victim of a very severe attack of chicken pox, and has been in bed about a week.

Little Evelyn Crammer, who was at a Baltimore hospital so long with typhoid fever, now has a bad case of mumps.

The public school children are enjoying a holiday this week, all the teachers being at the State Teachers' Convention, in Baltimore.

Mrs. John N. Weaver spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Edward Knipple and wife, of Keyville, were visitors this week, at the homes of their daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Eyer, and their grand-daughter, Mrs. H. L. Broadwater.

Thomas Sinnott, of Baltimore, spent Thanksgiving at his home in town.

Joseph O'Connor and wife were visitors at Mrs. Kate O'Connor's, on the National holiday.

The oyster supper for the benefit of the library fund of the public school, which was held in the entertainment room of the school building, Friday and Saturday nights of last week, was well attended both evenings, and a good sum of money realized for the library.

TYRONE.

Lloyd Thomas Hull, of near Mayberry, died very suddenly, on Tuesday morning, aged 11 years, 1 month, 23 days, and was buried on Friday morning, at Baust Church. Rev. Paul Yoder preached a fine sermon from II Samuel 12:23.

Miss Mabel A. Hull, of near Taneytown, spent the week with her grandparents, and mother, and attended the funeral of her brother.

Nevin Crouse and Miss Jane Ecker went to Baltimore, on Monday.

Mrs. John Marquet spent last Sunday evening with Mrs. Sallie Gilbert and daughter.

NEW WINDSOR.

The two lower rooms of the public school house have been painted on the interior this week, to correspond with the new ruling, which will add very much to their appearance.

The M. E. revival services are very well attended, and up to this writing, have had ten converts.

Dr. Holsopple, of the College, preached the union Thanksgiving sermon in the Presbyterian church, on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Herbert Flowers, of Baltimore, was a guest of the Misses Deilman, the latter part of last week.

Lieut. G. M. Englar, of Petersburg, Va., is spending his furlough with his parents, Geo. P. B. Englar and wife.

Ralph Bonsack, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday last here with his parents, Chas. Bonsack and wife.

Work is progressing on Mr. Hull's bungalow.

The third number of the B. R. College lyceum course, was given on Monday night.

The public school teachers attended the State Institute, held in Baltimore, the first of the week.

Mrs. J. S. Baile, who has been visiting her sister, in New York City, is expected home this Saturday.

Frounfelter Bros have their garage about ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Thomas Stouffer suffered an attack of laryngitis the first of the week.

Mrs. Mollie Selby, who has been visiting in Brunswick, and Waynesboro, Pa., returned home the first of the week.

M. J. Albaugh and wife, J. Howard Creager and family, and Mrs. Annie Jones and two children, spent Thursday with M. D. Reid and family.

P. H. D. Birely and wife, of Frederick, spent Thursday at J. Walter Getty's.

Wm. Smith and wife, of Westminster, spent Thursday with Thomas Smith.

LITTLESTOWN.

Edward Keller died, Monday morning, at the Polyclinic Hospital, York, after a lingering illness from meningitis. The deceased was aged 46 years, 1 month, 5 days, and is survived by three brothers: Charles, of Youngstown, O.; Clayton, of Newtown, Pa., and Harry, of Littlestown.

The presence of two drunken soldiers on our streets, on Tuesday afternoon, caused quite a little excitement and anxiety, until the local policeman attended to their starting on the road for Gettysburg. It is not known where the liquor was procured, but it is probable that an investigation will be made concerning the matter.

Miss Mary Smith entertained the following persons at her home, last Thursday: Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Eltz, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stoner and daughter, Evelyn; Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and children, Francis, Marian and Richard, of Hanover; Misses Mae Collins, Marie Will, Mary Smith; Messrs. Earl Hertz and Chas. Smith, of Hanover; Louis Long, of McSherrystown; Francis Smith, of Steelton, and Claud Weaver, of this place.

Mrs. Lydia Feeser and daughter, Irene, of Baltimore, spent the weekend with relatives in this place.

Miss Lydia Hartman returned home, Wednesday, after visiting her brother, Dr. D. R. Hartman, of Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. Edith Gilbert and son, Richard, are visiting relatives in Harrisburg.

Mrs. W. K. Fleck spent several days in Gettysburg, as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Sheads.

Mrs. S. Malcom Weaver and daughter, Jane, are visiting Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ameway, of Coatesville.

(For an account of the finding of the body of Mr. John E. Bair, see news item elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

DETOUR.

Mrs. Faust and children, of Reading, Pa., visited friends here, during the week.

Hilda Evans and John McGee, of Carrollton, spent Sunday at H. H. Boyers'.

Later reports say that Miss Jennie Weybright will take the place of Miss Lutz, at Franklin Academy, near town.

Two young men had a very good chance to become acquainted with Detour, in this manner. Monday evening the spring of their Saxon broke as they were nearing town. As it could not be fixed, they hired a man to take them home. Tuesday, they returned to repair the machine. After several hours work, they started home, only to hear a "click," when they had gone a few yards. Well, the work had to be done over again, and it is to be hoped they arrived home for supper.

Butchering season has commenced. Dr. R. R. Diller spent Tuesday in Frederick.

HARNEY.

Eli Fox and wife, Ed. Fox and wife, and Sammie Renner, all of Hanover, spent Sunday with William H. Fox and family.

Jesse Leatherman left, on Monday, for Camp Meade.

Miss Leila Elliot, of Atlantic City, spent a few days with her brother, Dr. Elliot and family.

Those who spent Sunday at the home of John Yealy, were: Mrs. Bealing and three children, and Mrs. Roler and son, Charles, all of Hanover.

Mrs. Sallie Slick, of Taneytown, is here on a visit to her brother, Wm. Snider and family.

Earle Sentz, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is somewhat better at this writing.

Dr. Wolff and family, of Arendtsville, spent Sunday at Jacob Newcomer's.

For A Weak Stomach.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

Advertisement

SILVER RUN.

The teachers of this place are attending the State Teachers' Convention, in Baltimore, this week.

C. Irvin Kroh, with a force of hands, is cutting lumber with which to erect a storage house, and corn shed, to can corn this coming summer.

We are all sorry to lose one of our young men, Walter Bowman, who received orders to come to Camp Meade. His many friends wish him a speedy return. He took an active part in the Sunday School, and the young people will miss him very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Warehime spent Saturday last with the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Copenhaver, at Hanover.

Chas. Copenhaver, of Camp Meade, Wm. Copenhaver, of Baltimore, Miss Minnie Copenhaver, and Master Earle Flickinger, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Copenhaver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Penn are spending this week with friends in Baltimore.

Miss Ruth Wolfe attended the Teachers' Institute, at Gettysburg, last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Wolfe were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strevig, on Thursday last.

Mrs. James Strevig, of Lineboro, is visiting her son, Harry Strevig and family.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Nov. 26, 1917.—The last will and testament of Emily J. Ely, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Charles E. Lisle, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Abraham H. Huber, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Theodore F. Englar, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Mary J. Ward, executrix of Ella L. Warfield, deceased, settled her first and final account.

J. Edward West, executor of Susanah C. Gorsuch, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell real estate.

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917.—The sale of real estate of Leonard Zile, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Goodman, deceased, were granted unto John T. Tucker, who received an order to notify creditors.

Oliver M. Clary, administrator of Sarah E. Clary, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Jesse Hollingsworth, executor of Samuel H. G. Hollingsworth, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lewis D. Zepp, deceased, were granted unto Eliza J. Zepp, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Can Help Save Coal.

Many churches, including some rural churches, could help the fuel situation by using wood for heating, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which advocates the substitution of wood from the farm woodlot for coal, in these days of shortage, wherever practicable.

For heating churches the department points out that wood has some obvious advantages, because the heat is required only occasionally and is then wanted in large volume at short notice. After the period of required warmth is over, it is desirable that the heat should die down as soon as possible. All these qualities are obtainable with wood as with no other fuel.

The same arguments that hold for churches, hold in a less measure, perhaps, for rural schools, for halls used semioccasionally for lodge and grange meetings and the like. In many instances, the department points out, these buildings are heated by coal just because it has become the custom to use it, even though wood might be more economical. The amount of coal saved by any one institution might not amount to much, but in the aggregate, says the department, the possible saving is considerable.

In heating value, one cord of the best wood is said to equal one ton of hard coal, while a cord of some of the softer wood equals a ton of soft coal. Thus if the consumer can buy coal at \$8.00 a ton it would not pay him to burn wood at the same price a cord, because coal is the more convenient fuel. But if the shortage of coal becomes really acute, as seems likely, people living in wooded regions will have a great advantage over those living in the prairie and plains States, especially if they have a supply already dry. In fact, it may become a patriotic service to burn wood in order to relieve coal for the war industries and for the people in sections wholly dependent on coal.

The whole question of wood for fuel is discussed in a publication entitled "Emergency Fuel from the Farm Woodlot," which may be obtained by asking the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for Circular 79.

Increase in Insurance Cost.

The recent action of the National Fire Underwriters increasing insurance rates ten per cent., is naturally coming in for its share of resistance. The National Association urges in justification the great increase in incendiary fires, the war tax on insurance premiums, the increase in postage cost, printing, travelling expenses, salaries, and expenses generally, and the list certainly carries much weight with it; so, why should not insurance protection cost the purchaser more?

The general public is slow to absorb the idea that no increase can be made in the cost of a large number of products, without increasing the cost of all products, for all classes of business activity are linked together, directly or indirectly. If this were not true, then the war would be a one-sided

affair in its burdens—applying to some, but not to others, profitable to some, burdensome to others.

Besides, in the case of many insurance companies, the value of their invested assets has been impaired. All companies invest their capital in bonds, stocks, mortgages and securities of various kinds. The issue, by the government, of billions of dollars worth of War Loan bonds has had the tendency to depreciate the value of other investments, and many kinds of business have had their ability to pay dividends greatly endangered, if not actually destroyed; so, whether we relish it, or not, the increase in insurance cost is a very natural and necessary outcome of present war conditions.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Gertrude Shriver to Jesse D. Nusbaum, conveys 45½ acres for \$6250.

Annie E. Bentley and husband to Louis S. Miller and wife, convey 10 acres for \$1550.

Andrew Weagly and wife to J. Delion Weagly, convey 7680 square feet, for \$5.00.

Jacob Farver, trustee, to Annie E. Franklin, convey 2 tracts of land for \$760.40.

B. F. Shriver and wife to John T. Bray and wife, convey 3 acres for \$304.80.

Samuel Sterner and wife to Horatio J. Sterner, convey 86 acres for \$3000.

Horatio T. Wentz to Spencer L. Wentz and wife, conveys 2 tracts of land for \$9500.

Agnes A. Murray and husband to J. Frank Switzer and wife convey 13,280 square feet of land for \$200.

Abraham Bankert and wife to Jacob D. Petry and wife, convey ½ acre for \$1000.

Charles O. Smith et al, executors to Maud A. Smith, convey ½ acre for \$250.

Beverly B. Bennett, trustee, to Gertrude Mellor, conveys 2 lots for \$1000.

Worthington Fringer and wife to Sarah A. Cummings, convey 1 acre, for \$450.

George L. Stocksdale, attorney and agent, to Union Bridge Banking and Trust Co., conveys 154 acres for \$3090.

Edward O. Dodrer, collector, to John L. Bernstein, conveys 7 acres for \$201.

To the Dairymen in Maryland.

The Maryland Council of Defense is very much concerned on account of the reports which are reaching it with respect to a disposition on the part of some of the Dairymen to curtail their production, and to dispose of their herds for other than dairy purposes.

The Council has been expecting that the United States Food Administration, which has been considering the matter, would feel warranted in taking some definite action with respect to prices of milk, but appreciates the magnitude of this undertaking throughout the whole country.

So, in order to expedite a solution in Maryland, the Council has asked Dr. A. F. Woods, President of the Maryland State College of Agriculture, to undertake, immediately, an investigation and report upon the question of the cost of producing milk in Maryland, also the cost of bottling and distributing milk in Baltimore City and other centers in the State, and will publish these findings at the earliest possible moment.

Any action which would produce a milk shortage in Maryland at a time like this would be a public calamity. Everyone is being asked to make great sacrifices, and we appeal to you as patriotic citizens upon which a great deal depends, not to make any change in your business which would tend to reduce the milk supply, but, on the contrary, to increase it in every proper way. We feel that you can safely await these public findings, which will not be delayed a minute beyond the time necessary to give this important matter the investigation required to get at the facts.

C. R. GRAY, Chairman.

Brief War Notes.

Young Men's Christian Association plans for work in France include the establishment of 78 libraries.

In the United States Armies, November 7, there were 7,815,000 men, in the Navy 271,571. Of the total of 2,087,391, approximately 1,400,000 voluntarily enlisted.

Furloughs for Yuletide week will be granted all men at Army cantonments whose absence can be permitted in the opinions of the division commanders, to enable them to spend Christmas at their homes.

The sugar used for making candy in the United States, according to the Food Administration, is sufficient to meet all the sugar requirements of England under the rationing system adopted there.

Since the war insurance plan became operative in October, more than 45,000 soldiers have applied for insurance, amounting in all to nearly half a billion dollars and averaging about \$8,000 a man.

The 1917 potato crop is estimated to consist of 453,000,000 bushels, or half again as much as last year. Reports from the commission on car service indicate that more than 750,000 cars will be needed to handle it.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, estimates the losses up to June 1 of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action, and from wounds, at 7 per cent. of the total of all men sent to France since the beginning of the war. He adds that the ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics and swiftly mounting allied superiority in artillery, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

Mrs. P. O. Stuchell Tells How She Cured Her Son of a Cold.

"When my son Ellis was sick with a cold, last winter, I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It helped him at once, and quickly broke up his cold," writes Mrs. P. O. Stuchell, Homer City, Pa. This remedy has been in use for many years. Its good qualities have been fully proven by many thousands of people. It is pleasant and safe to take.

Advertisement



K-e-r-choo!

That's roup. And one rouncy bird will quickly spread this deadly, contagious disease through your whole flock. Colds and roup come with damp, chill weather. Be prepared. At the first sign, put a measureful of

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

in the drinking water and your birds will doctor themselves. No fuss, no bother for you. Use it as a preventive measure and save future trouble. Pkgs.—30c, 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC means vigorous red-blooded, healthy hens that lay high-priced winter eggs. A high grade medicinal—not a cheap filler. Buy it in pails, \$1.40. Packages, 30c, 60c.

Poultry Tonic brings Poultry Profits. Your money back if any Conkey Remedy ever fails.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

C. O. FUSS & SON

Funeral Directors. Furniture Dealers
TANEYTOWN, MD.

The World's Finest Kitchenet

"THE NAPPANEE"

The Ideal Christmas Gift.

WE HAVE IT IN OUR STORE.



We are asking our friends to buy early this year because by so doing we can save them money and cause them no disappointments. Select now your gifts for Xmas and we will keep them for you at no extra cost.

We recommend the Nappanee Kitchenet because it's the finest Kitchenet we ever sold and we have handled the Hoosier, Boone, Green-castle, Showers and several other famous makes. Take a few minutes and run in and look it over; you will open your eyes when you see what a beauty in every respect it is. We have the nicest furniture we ever handled—

Music Cabinets, Taborettes, Library Tables, Buffets,
Rockers, Royal Easy Chairs, Couches.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Come in now and buy your goods, we will save you money.

11-16-tf

YOUR EYES

These long evenings when you read a great deal, your eyes get tired easily, and the lines blur and the letters are not plain.

The right thing to
eyes examined and
glasses. To put it off
trouble. So come to



do then is have your
properly fitted with
may mean lots of
us now—we know

how. A fine line of—

**Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass
and Silverware on hand.**

Do your shopping early, as there is a shortage of all goods, so do not put it off too long and be disappointed.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,

Jeweler and Optician
TANEYTOWN, MD.

11-23-tf

FARM FOR RENT!

A Fine Dairy Farm on Macadam and Railroad, in Baltimore county, 22 miles from city. Farmer must have a big family of help. For information, apply to

RECORD OFFICE,

23-21

Taneytown, Md.

JOHN R. HARE

Clock and Watch
Specialist.

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-17

Subscribe for the RECORD

JAPAN FIGHTING HARD IN WAR FOR WORLD MARKETS

Has Made Tremendous Strides
in Manufacturing and Ex-
porting Since 1914.

HER INDUSTRIES THRIVING

Has Captured Markets Held by Other
Nations—Trade to Australia Quad-
rupled—Building 600,000 Tons of
Shipping to Handle Export Expansion

In the past few years Japan has un-
dergone a tremendous industrial devel-
opment. The enormous progress made
by her in manufacturing and export-
ing since the outbreak of the war is
little realized in this country.

It is not fully recognized that Japan
is gradually changing from an agricul-
tural to an industrial country, and that
in her new drive to win some of the
foreign markets she has captured con-
siderable of the business which was
formerly held by this country. The
great expansion of her foreign trade
since 1914 is shown by the official re-
turns of her trade in 1916.

Exports Far in Excess of Imports.
During that year the total value of
imports was 756,500,000 yen, being an
increase of 224,000,000, while the ex-
ports for the same period amounted to
1,187,500,000 yen, being an increase of
419,000,000 yen. The actual ex-
cess of exports over imports for the
year was 371,000,000 yen, as compared
with 170,000,000 yen for 1915.

The changed position which has
taken place since the beginning of the
war may be seen from the fact that
for the year 1914 there was actually
an excess in the value of the imports
over exports of about 4,500,000 yen.

Cotton manufacture is one of her
principal industries, and the statistics
show that the average number of spin-
dles working daily in Japan in 1914
(the latest available year), was nearly
2,500,000. Wool manufacture was not
carried on before the war to any great
extent, but it has now received a con-
siderable impetus, and Japanese fac-
tories are executing orders from the
Russian Government.

The production of iron and steel—
both in government and private works
—has also been very considerable, the
best iron ores being imported from
China. Japan has some 600,000 tons
of shipping now under construction,
and the industry is in a flourishing
condition. Her merchant marine com-
sists of 2,170 steamers of 1,704, 755
tons, and 9,187 sailing ships of 572,403
tons. Ocean-going steamers exceeding
1,000 tons number 448, with a total
tonnage of 1,428,212 tons. Thirty-nine
ocean-going steamers of 14,023 tons
were launched from Japanese yards in
1916.

May Use American Machinery.
It might be added that Japan is now
investigating the possibility of using
American cotton-spinning machinery
in their mills. The extent of purchases
already decided on is estimated at
200,000 spindles.

How her credit stands may be seen
from the fact that her 4 1/2 per cent.
loan is quoted on the London Stock
Exchange at 91 1/2, yielding at that
price, interest of nearly 5 per cent.
Great Britain's 4 1/2 per cent. loan is
quoted at 92 1/2, so we see how the re-
lative positions of the two countries
have changed since 1914. Before that
fateful time no one would have
dreamed of comparing the two credits.

Already Japanese manufacturers
have quadrupled their exports to Aus-
tralia. Ships which in the past aver-
aged a cargo of 450 tons now bring to
Sydney 2,500 tons. The Japanese have
captured a great deal of the trade once
firmly held by American, British, Ger-
man and French exporters. In the silk
market they have won the premier
position, and Australian shops are now
filled to overflowing with cheap Jap-
anese silks.

The following Japanese goods are
now sold with great success in the
Australian market: Glasses, scientific
instruments, silks, Panama hats, cot-
tons, toys, insulators, electric light ap-
paratus, camphor, sulphur oil, matches,
basketware, rubber tires, bottles, por-
celain.

Japan's rapid industrial and com-
mercial strides will serve to intensify
the formidable competition which the
American manufacturer will have to
meet both in domestic and foreign
markets after the war. They afford
another striking proof of the necessity
for restoring friendly relations be-
tween capital and labor, securing few-
er and better business laws and
moulding a better public attitude to-
ward business so that American in-
dustry may be rid of its harassments
and made strong for the trade fight
after the restoration of peace.—*Industrial Conservation, New York.*

Feeling the Public Pulse.
A board of trade or chamber of com-
merce can render vital service to a
community by adding in the passage
of laws which tend to make the com-
munity more prosperous. In that re-
spect the organization acts as an in-
terpreter, helping to translate the
needs and the desires of the people
into laws that will encourage, rather
than discourage, business enterprise.
—*Industrial Conservation, New York.*

FRENZIED FINANCE.

Young DeSmart—Say, do you want
to make \$10,000 in a few minutes?
Old Gotrox—Sure!
Young DeSmart—I understand you
intend to give your only daughter
\$100,000 as a marriage portion.
Old Gotrox—Yes, that's a fact. But
what has that got to do with the \$10-
000?

Young DeSmart—Well, I'm willing
to marry her for \$90,000. See?

There's the Question.

"Truly, am I the first girl you ever
kissed?"
"You are, my darling, and it makes
me happy to hear you say I am the
first man who ever kissed you."
"If I am the first, how does it hap-
pen you do it so expertly?"
"And if I am the first, how do you
know whether I do it expertly or
not?"

Something Unusual.

"Well, was there anything unusual
at the dinner last night?" asked the
talkative wife.
"Yes, dear; I spoke," replied the
mere man.
"Oh, you did, did you?"
"Yes, dear. You know I don't get a
chance to speak often."

NOTHING NEW.



"The practice of medicine has cer-
tainly changed. When I was young,
the doctors used to bleed their pa-
tients."

"Huh! I don't see that they've
changed much in that respect."

The Invariable Assertion.

Every man who tries to wake
A disposition scrappy
Declares he does it all to make
His fellow mortals happy.

Bargain Day.

The Angular Woman (at the Grocery
Department)—I bought this coffee this
morning and you gave me reduced
weight.
The Clerk—That's all right, ma'am.
Everything is reduced today.

Wouldn't Bake.

Mr. Justwed—Why, dearie, this
bread isn't baked at all.
Mrs. Justwed—I know it isn't—and
I can't understand it. I put lots of
baking powder in it but it doesn't seem
to have worked at all.

Explosive.

"You shouldn't smile so much, my
dear. It is dangerous."
"Dangerous?"
"Yes. When a smile lights up your
face, it might set off the powder."

Fatal Cause.

"So Smith's illness had a fatal ter-
mination, I hear. What caused it?"
"His doctor told him he wouldn't
charge him for a mistaken diagnosis,
and he died of the shock."

Good News for Fido.

Mrs. Highup—Mrs. Swell has a lit-
tle baby.
Mrs. Smarte—How lovely! Her dog
will have some one to play with.

Her Reply.

"Silence is golden."
"Maybe, but I'd like to see anybody
get any money out of you without talk-
ing for it."

CLIMAX OF SADNESS.



She—I never read anything sadder
than her last novel.
He—No? Evidently you never tack-
led a joke book.

Language.

A highbrow's speech is all correct.
But scientific words expand
Until they make a dialect
That most of us can't understand.

Small Waist.

"The idea is for every housewife to
make the waste as small as possible."
"Well, they beat my wife for tight
lacing."

Tip That Never Came.

"Don't forget the waiter, sir."
"I don't think I'm likely to; you are
the worst that ever happened."

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.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Well Drilling.

and all classes of repair work and supplies connected with
this line of business. I can supply you with
Hand and Power Pumps, Wind Mills, Roofing,
Spouting, Stoves, Ranges, Etc.

Local Agent for—

Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Co's Material

—AND—

The Novelty Pipeless Furnace.

MADE BY ABRAHAM COX STOVE CO.

See me for prices and estimates, and I will guarantee to
give you the best of service.

JOS. B. ELLIOT.

(Successor to O. T. Shoemaker.)

Baltimore Street,

TANEYTOWN, MD.



Slightly Used Pianos!

Brown-Simpson Upright, \$98.
Compton-Price-Like New.
York—Almost New—Bargain.
Chickering, \$19.
Schencke-Player—Bargain.
Knabe—Fine Condition, \$85.
Lehr—Slightly Used—Bargain.
Riddle—Excellent—Like New.
Steiff—Good Condition, \$49.
Davis—Good as New.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new
Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr,
Riddle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and
others sold for years at Birely's Pal-
ace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. All
kinds of Talking Machines. We take
all kinds of Musical Instruments in ex-
change.

Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We
save you money.
Let Us Send One to Your Home on
FREE TRIAL.

PHONE 455-R

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC,

FREDERICK, MD.

Factory Representatives.
The Big Music House—Two Stores in
Frederick. Write for FREE
copy of our "Old Grey Mare"
Song Book—Its Free.

Petition for Public Road.

To the Commissioners of Carroll County
State of Maryland:
Notice is hereby given that applica-
tion will be made to the Board of County
Commissioners of Carroll County, at their
first meeting after the expiration of thirty
days from the date hereof, to open and
locate a public road in Carroll County,
in Myers district, commencing at a Chest-
nut tree on the Silver Run road and run-
ning thence on a by-road now in use
through the lands of J. D. Mummet and
Mrs. Laura Myers and ending at Stone
Road on said by-road; also a road com-
mencing at Mrs. Laura Myers' buildings
at the above petitioned road near build-
ings, running thence on bed of by-road
through the lands of Mrs. Laura Myers and
A. D. Null and Milton Crabbs, on the line
of lands of J. W. Bortner and James Shee-
ley, also John Shoemaker, and crossing
Black's School-house road near Black's
School-house, thence on line of John Shoemaker
and Henry Messinger and Mrs. Jas.
Adelsperger through James Hill farm on
by-road on the line of J. D. Mummet and
Emory Gerrich to Charles Bowers, on the
line of G. F. Krug and Edward Formwalt
to Pennsylvania line.

EDWARD L. FORMWALT,
FRANK P. ROUT,
A. D. NULL,
MILTON CRABBS,
J. W. BORTNER,
JAMES A. HILL,
JOHN D. MUMMET,
EMORY GERRICH,
CHARLES BOWERS,
HENRY MESSINGER,
and others.

Oct. 27th, 1917. 10-27-01

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 any-
one 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

EXECUTRICES' SALE

OF A
Valuable Dwelling
in Taneytown, Carroll County,
Maryland.

By virtue of the power and authority
contained in the last will and testament
of Edman H. Weaver, deceased, and an
order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll
County, the undersigned Executrices will
sell at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1917,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel
of land containing
11,556 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS,
fronting 54 feet on George Street, with a
depth of 214 feet, in Taneytown, Carroll
County, Maryland, improved by a large
WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE,
8 Rooms, large Barn and Summer House,
Wood House and Smoke House, combined.
This is a very desirable property being
located in the residential part of the town,
with well of excellent water and cistern
at the house and water piped to the barn.
This is the same property which was con-
veyed to the said Edman H. Weaver
by Rufus W. Weaver, Trustee, by deed
dated September 18, 1895, and recorded
among the Land Records of Carroll Coun-
ty, in Liber B. F. C. No. 82, folio 32, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the
purchase money to be paid to said Execut-
rices on the day of sale, or on the ratifi-
cation thereof by the said Court, and the
residue in two equal payments, the one
payable in six months, and the other in
twelve months from the day of sale; the
credit payments to be secured by the
bonds or single bills of the purchaser or
purchasers, with sufficient security, bear-
ing interest from the day of sale, or all
cash at the option of the purchaser or
purchasers.

CORNELIA L. MYERS and
NETTIE A. WEAVER, Executrices.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
E. O. Weant, Attorney.

At the same time and place, the under-
signed Executrices will sell the following
Personal Property:

3-PIECE PARLOR SUITE,
3 beds, 3 bed springs, 3 feather beds, 2
feather bolsters, 3 pairs short pillows, 2
woolen blankets, 3 woolen coverlets, 10
quilts, 1 bed room dresser, 2 washstands,
1 folding wardrobe, half doz. cane seat
chairs, half doz. wooden chairs, 2 Brus-
sels carpets, some matting, 2 mirrors, 1
Double Heater, 1 bed room Stove, 1 Cook
Stove, 1 full set dishes, sink bench with
top, dining room table, 1 rocking chair,
1 Coal Oil Stove with baker, 1 washer,
1 brooder, meat bench, 1 buggy blanket, 1
trunk, one 40-gal. Copper Kettle, 1 lantern,
1 marble top stand, 2 small stands, 1 rad-
iator for heating bed room, 1 lard press, 2
wash bowls and pitchers, a lot of window
screens and stove pipe, 2 porch rockers,
1 cloth basket, 1 bushel basket, 1 parlor
lamp, glassware, 1 refrigerator, 1 cellar
table, and other things not mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash.
CORNELIA L. MYERS and
NETTIE A. WEAVER, Executrices.

11-9-ts

11-9-ts

Dependable Suits and Overcoats

Without Extravagance.

Notwithstanding wool has ad-
vanced from 20c to 80c per pound
since the war began, by placing
our orders nearly a year ago we can
offer reliable Suits and Overcoats
at small advance over prices of three
years ago. A large stock to select
from.

Nobby Knee Pants Suits and Boys' Overcoats.

Headquarters for Best Cord Pants.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR,

Carroll County's Big and
only Exclusive Cloth-
ing Store.
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Take Taneytown For Instance!

There's a village that, up to now,
has had no electricity. Dozens of
homes there have wanted this modern
convenience, providing the manifold
comforts and advantages that elec-
tricity brings:

Electric lights.
Electric water systems.
Electric fans.
Electric flat irons.
Electric toasters.
Electric washing machines.
Electric Vacuum cleaners.

DELCO-LIGHT could also be used
in several of its stores to wonderful
advantage, and to all it would give
these things.
If Taneytown people knew the ad-
vantage of this modern appliance, all
would soon be singing the praises of
DELCO-LIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. David Reifsnider have
been enjoying this modern convenience
in their country home, near Keysville,
and take pleasure in showing it to
their friends and neighbors.

EDGAR W. FROUNFELTER,
Dealer for Delco-Light and Water,
Phone 49-w. New Windsor, Md.

11-16-4t

PUBLIC SALE

The eirs of the late Robert Wantz,
will sell at public sale on the premises,
1 mile east of Emmitsburg, just off
the Gettysburg road, on
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1917,
at 9 o'clock, A. M., the well improved
Farm, containing

29 1/2 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,
improved by a 7-room weatherboard
House (cellar under whole building)
Barn, Wagon Shed, Auto Garage,
Chicken Houses, etc.
Also, Horses, Cattle, Chickens, Corn,
Wagons and Farming Implements,
Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Lumber and
Household Furniture. (See large
bills.)

TERMS made known on day of sale.
Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6-20-1y

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
Carroll County Savings Bank
at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland,
at the close of business, Nov. 20, 1917.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$35,270.16
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	331.49
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	278,381.71
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	22,081.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	661.50
Checks and other Cash Items	454.80
Due from approved Reserve Agents	10,066.84
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$3,253.00
Gold Coin	48.00
Silver Coin	565.75
Nickels and Cents	157.60
Total	\$356,241.71

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Inter- est and Taxes paid	11,286.17
Dividends Unpaid	70.94
Deposits (demand)	29,406.49
Subject to Check	50.00
Certificates of Deposit	29,456.49
Deposits (time)	10,173.79
Savings and Special	265,254.32
Certificates of Deposit	275,427.11
Total	\$566,241.71

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.

I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named
Institution, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true, to the best of my knowledge
and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th
day of November, 1917.

MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public
Correct Attest:
J. J. WEAVER, Jr.,
W. G. SEGAFOSSE,
W. P. ENGLAR, Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland,
at the close of business Nov. 20, 1917.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$154,260.50
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	423.43
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	295,924.35
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	1,072.89
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	82,263.55
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	855.14
Checks and other Cash Items	29.46
Due from approved Reserve Agents	12,026.31
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$6675.00
Gold Coin	116.00
Silver Coin	837.75
Nickels and Cents	57.29
Total	\$558,249.37

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Inter- est Paid	16,136.51
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	312.06
Dividends Unpaid	2.80
Deposits (demand)	36,812.33
Subject to Check	397.58
Certificates of Deposit	28.16
Certified Checks	63,238.07
Deposits (time)	\$3,993.05
Savings and Special	425,668.88
Certificates of Deposit	416,559.93
Bills Payable, including Certificates of Deposit for money borrowed	12,000.00
Total	\$558,249.37

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.

I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above named
Institution, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true, to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th
day of November, 1917.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
D. J. HESSON,
J. S. BOWER,
E. F. SMITH, Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF
The Birnie Trust Co.
at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at
the close of business, Nov. 20, 1917.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$144,600.85
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	431.29
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	654,878.70
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	11,030.00
Other Real Estate Owned	3,850.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	66,240.30
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	15,665.62
Checks and other Cash Items	41.85
Due from approved Reserve Agents	42,699.32
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$10,067.00
Gold Coin	751.50
Silver Coin	1,406.70
Nickels and Cents	228.03
Total	\$954,151.26

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Inter- est and Taxes paid	27,736.62
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	2,731.05
Deposits (demand)	\$100,328.78
Subject to Check	431.27
Certificates of Deposit	100,760.05
Deposits	

The Downward Path

By Walter Joseph Delaney

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

With cruel force Burt Gresham came in contact with the bottom of a newly dug ditch, stumbling over a board set on two kegs which had been placed for the warning and protection of pedestrians. He landed hard, his shoulder striking the edge of the cut, his clothes were torn on the nails in the board he had fallen over, and he was bruised by the side of the ditch and his attire muddled and disordered.

One arm, severely sprained, hung limp by his side. He had been running to catch a trolley car when the accident occurred. As, with pain and difficulty, he noted the fading lights of the car, a bitter scowl crossed his face.

"Everything is going wrong with me!" he muttered sullenly. "This about caps the climax. In debt, the boss sore at me and ready to fire me, even the clothes I wear not paid for—the world is at odds with me. I'd like the chance to get even, no matter how desperately."

"Hello! Well, say, if it isn't Burt Gresham!" hailed a familiar voice and a staggering form neared him. "Hit by the trolley?"

Gresham gave a quick start at these last words. A subtle flash came from his eyes. A suggestion had sunk deep in his mind, all off its balance in his prevailing misanthropic mood. He noted the muddled condition of the man who stood regarding him unsteadily.

"Did you see it?"

"Did I? Sure, I did," mumbled the other. "Didn't signal, just came around the curve and hit you."

"Tossed me into the ditch—and you saw it."

"That's it. Why, you're hurt, ain't you? I'll tell you what—that company is in for damages, hey?"

In a flash the structure of a base fraud arose in the thoughts of Burt Gresham. He was in a fit frame of mind to "get even" with the world. He held to the arm of Nate Dolby and entered the first saloon they came to. He treated Dolby and drank himself. He was reckless and desperate.

By this time he had drilled a specious story into the mind of his irre-



"Didn't I? Sure, I did."

sponsible companion, who circumstantially detailed the imaginary contact with the car.

"I'll see you in the morning, Dolby," said Gresham, as they parted. "I'm going to sue the company. You are my witness, remember."

"Sure, I will," insisted Dolby. "Don't forget your story, now."

"Not I. Treat me square for my trouble, though."

"Oh, sure, that."

Burt Gresham entered on his course of crime the next morning. He had gone to a surgeon and had his injured arm set in a sling. He resigned his position forthwith. He had secreted a diamond ring he was buying on installments, and went to the jeweler from whom he had purchased it, and recited a likely story of losing it in the accident. He visited his tailor and paraded his hurts and bruises. He located Dolby, primed him up to the necessary point, and then took him to the office of the electric railway.

The plausible story of the duo impressed the claim agent. Gresham left the presence of that official with two hundred dollars in his pocket. He gave Dolby ten of it, braced himself up with strong drink through the day, and at dusk packed up his few belongings and made over the city.

Gresham put all the past behind him, work, home, ambition. He was not a sot, but the fiery liquor was his solace when memory and remorse assailed him. Within a month he had squandered his all. At the end of a week later he was a nameless wanderer, fast degenerating into a tramp.

One morning, harassed and weary, he reached a little cross-roads school-house. He observed that one of its

windows was open. It was vacation time, so he felt safe to climb in through the embrasure. Gresham found himself in a small room containing a bench, some broken chairs and stools, brooms, maps and the like. He lay down on the bench and went to sleep.

It was two hours later when Nettie Dean unlocked the door of the school house, to be soon joined by a dozen or more little ones. Once a week she made it a custom to meet her scholars and pass an hour or two in their company, and the little group were glad to be with the devoted teacher they loved.

On this special morning Nettie had brought with her to read a simple, touching story. It covered the history of a wayward youth, growing into a careless man, who took the downward path. It depicted all he had forfeited that was best in life. It told of the mother love, of her influence and precepts coming back to the culprit at the darkest moment of his life. The sweet, impressive tones of the reader awoke the slumberer. He sat up, he listened, he seemed a part of the picture drawn. A clearness of vision, no longer blinded by drink, revealed all his wicked acts in their true light. For a time he sat with his face buried in his hands. Then, trembling all over, he stole out through the window, a mighty purpose in his mind, aroused, one sentient word on his lips:

"Regeneration!"

Burt Gresham went back to the city and to work. For two successive years, upon the anniversary of the day when Nettie Dean had come into his life as a rescuing angel, he shut himself into his room through all the twenty-four hours, living over that blessed one when the sweet tones of a fair young girl had started him on a new career. He devoted all his energy to business. He was made partner in a thriving firm.

The money received from the railway company he had returned. The man he had wronged, Nate Dolby, by inveigling him into his dreadful plot, he reached through a lawyer, who put Dolby on his feet, and reformed. All his old debts Gresham liquidated, with interest.

Then, one day, the new Burt Gresham made a pilgrimage. Its goal was the little old schoolhouse where his regeneration had begun. At the nearby village he learned that the last session of a term was on, and joined the men and women on their way to commemorate "the last day of school." He sought a retired seat. For the first time he gazed upon the beautiful face of his hitherto unseen guardian angel.

A pretty juvenile program was carried out. The head of the school board delivered the usual annual speech. He complimented Miss Dean upon her success as a teacher. He told of the need of a library for the school, not within the power of the board to donate. He suggested voluntary contributions. Burt Gresham stood up electrically.

"I will take the responsibility of the entire subscription," he said, and sat down again.

The occupants of the little room stared at this munificent stranger wondering.

The children had trooped out, not impressed in a business meeting. Their cheery voices outside made music for the heart of the redeemed man.

"This is unusual, unexpected," spoke the head school commissioner, approaching Gresham and speaking with warmth.

"I would like to tell a story to you good people," said Gresham modestly, again arising to his feet.

There was a solemn hush in the room as he began his narration—the story of his own life. When he came to tell of the hour of his redemption, Miss Dean uttered a quick gasp. She approached him when he had concluded. Her little hand lay within his own.

"You are a noble man," she said, and her tear-stained eyes were lifted to his. "And, oh! the joy of knowing that in my little, humble sphere my words have been a blessing to you."

He had won back honor, probity, and a place among men. How he longed for her as the crowning gladness of his life! She read the aspiration in his earnest face, and with true and tender regard returned his hand pressure.

Children's Authors.

If a statue should be erected to the memory of John Newbery, the pioneer of children's literature, as has been suggested by a writer, another statue should be placed by its side of the late Edmund Evans, for to him we owe the beauty and character of the modern children's books. He may be said to have discovered Kate Greenaway and Randolph Caldecott. He believed in their genius, encouraged them to work, printed their pictures, by his own special color process, at his presses in Fleet street, and saw their many ventures through to success.—London Chronicle.

The Parallel.

"I guess lazy men who have to work are something like guns."

"How's that?"

"They are employed only to be fired."

Inadvertent Boasting.

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Of course I do," replied the gentle egotist. "Why, I've got one of the brightest boys you ever saw."

Timely Warning.

"Harry boasts of always going to the bottom in anything he undertakes."

"Glad you told me in time. I won't go out rowing with him this afternoon."

FOR BELIEVERS IN OMENS

Numerous Popular Superstitions, Many of Which Are Common Among Men on the Briny Deep.

A well-known superstition is that will-o'-the-wisps, or devil's eyes, seen on the tips of the spars after a gale in the tropics, appear only when the ship is nearing her doom.

A cross-eyed man for a messmate means plenty of good luck, Jack thinks, and it is the best of luck to sail under a red-haired skipper. If, however, he happens to have cross eyes, also, the combination is fatal, and trouble will be experienced before the voyage is ended.

Sunday is considered a fortunate day upon which to begin a voyage, while Friday is, of course, very unlucky.

If the ship's bell is made to toll by the rolling of the vessel it is a sign that there is going to be a loss of life.

All luck is disposed to desert a ship which carries a dead body.

Sailors have been known to hang the end of a rope over the side of a ship when leaving port. The belief is that friends and relatives draw upon this rope, causing the vessel to come safely back.

It is a common belief that for a barber to lather the face of a patron with a single stroke of the brush inevitably brings bad luck.

It is considered bad luck to see a hunchback in the mirror standing or passing back of one. It is said to foretell a death in the family.

The habit of sitting with legs crossed in a barber shop will, it is said, make the hair come out early in life, and render a man prematurely bald.

To be shaved by a red-headed barber is believed by many to be a sure cure for rheumatism.

Good luck is said to follow the man who has his shoes polished at the time he is being shaved.

MOON INFLUENCE IS ABSURD

Phases of the Great Night Illuminator Have Nothing to Do With Crops, Say Scientists.

In the farmers' almanacs you will find tables of dates proper for planting crops, killing hogs and so on based upon the phases of the moon. And the Rural New Yorker is authority for the statement that many farmers still adhere faithfully to this ancient system. To show them how absurd this is, it prints the following statement by C. F. Marvin, chief of the United States weather bureau:

"It is the general belief of scientists that the moon has no appreciable influence on temperature, rainfall, or any other weather element, or on plant growth."

"Plant growth depends upon temperature, light, humidity and plantfood (both in the soil and in the air), and its availability. Obviously the moon neither mellow the ground nor fertilizes it, neither does it alter the composition of the atmosphere; hence it affects neither the mechanical condition of the soil nor the kind or quantity of available plantfood."

"If the moon has any influence on plant growth it would seem that it must exert this influence through its light. Experiment, however, shows that when a plant is so shadowed that it gets only one one-hundredth of normal daylight, it grows but little better than it does in absolute darkness. Full daylight is about 600,000 times brighter than full moonlight; hence one one-hundredth of daylight, already too feeble to stimulate appreciably plant activity, is still 6,000 times brighter than full moonlight. The conclusion is that, even in respect to light stimulus, the moon's influence on plant growth is wholly negligible."

Work and the Busy World.

Are you one of the persons who cannot work in a crowd? If you are, you are a most unfortunate person, for it is a fact that in this busy age most of us have to learn to do our work wherever we may happen to be. It is seldom that we find it possible to work in seclusion, shut away from the noise and rush of business, observes an efficiency engineer.

Most large business concerns are beehives of activity. Unless one can find it possible to concentrate on the work in hand, even in the midst of confusion, it is plain to see that much time will be lost and much energy wasted in this rushing world, where each one faces many duties in many lines of activity.

Soya Beans as Food.

The Soya bean promises to become one of the most important food materials of the vegetable kingdom, declares the Pathfinder. Milk in either a powdered or a liquid form is being produced from it, the oil can be hardened into an edible fat or used satisfactorily as a substitute for lard. The beans in the natural state make a palatable, nutritious dish when properly cooked, and the pulp which remains after the oil has been expressed is excellent for feeding to live stock.

To Wax Floors.

Apply by means of a flannel cloth beeswax which has been thinned with turpentine. Then rub into the floor well. This is a hard wax and can hardly be applied without the turpentine, but the latter quickly evaporates and the wax then forms a very durable finish. If one has no beeswax, paraffin wax will do just as well, but it is less durable.

COTTON GOODS COMPANY BUILDING MODEL CITY.

Constructing 100 Cottages with Hospital, Library, School and Meeting Hall.

A big cotton goods manufacturing company with offices in New York City and a million-dollar plant at Passaic, N. J., recently completed the purchase of 300 acres of land, comprising the whole village of Allwood, near Passaic, and has begun the construction of a model industrial city.

Almost a thousand men are employed in the Passaic plant, which will be abandoned. Plans are to have a city of about 3,500 population. One hundred cottages will be built. There will be a hospital, library, school, and meeting hall. Twenty homes for superintendents are to be put up at once. Homes will be purchased on monthly payments.

Social welfare workers, architects and industrial leaders have given advice to the president of the mills. His plan is regarded as the most advanced step of the kind, in some respects, that has been taken in this country.

The present mill has rest rooms, nurses, and a dining hall. Dances have been given there every Saturday evening throughout the winter. There have been practically no labor troubles.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

USE OF LEISURE TIME A FACTOR IN SUCCESS.

Time Not Spent in Working, Eating or Sleeping May Determine Efficiency.

"How do you spend your leisure time?" is the question which appears on the application blanks for employment in some of the largest business houses today. To some this may seem an unnecessary intrusion on the private life of the individual, but the way in which a worker utilizes the interval between 5 and 6 p. m. and 8 or 9 a. m., as well as his holidays and Sundays, has an important bearing on his efficiency. Dull heads and unsteady hands, which are often the by-products of misused leisure hours, are distinct liabilities in any work, whether it be mechanically routine or of the sort that requires judgment and adaptability.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

HOW TO SAVE A BILLION A YEAR.

Co-operation Between Wage-Earner and Wage-Payer Will Save an Enormous Loss.

There is an estimated waste of a billion dollars annually in industry in the United States, due to labor troubles. This billion dollars could better be employed to the advantage of both the man who hires and the man who is hired. Capital can gain no advantage by fighting labor, and labor can gain no advantage fighting capital. The result of the battle is always an expensive draw.

On all sides, however, are to be found evidences that both parties have begun to realize the futility of endless friction.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

THE HUMAN NOTE IN INDUSTRY

Will Be Most Strongly Accentuated in Coming Years, Says Edison.

"Problems in human engineering," predicts Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, "will receive during the coming years the same genius and attention which the nineteenth century gave to the more material forms of engineering."

"We have laid good foundations for industrial prosperity. Now we want to assure the happiness and growth of the workers through vocation education and vocational guidance and wisely managed employment departments. A great field for industrial experimentation and statesmanship is opening up."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

NEED FOR LOYAL WORKERS.

Men Who Will Exert Best Efforts to Help Win War.

It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of labor in its relation to the war, and the necessity for every workingman to give his best efforts in order not to handicap the government in its work of carrying the war to a successful termination.

The loyal American workingman may be depended upon to do his full duty if he is not led by the mistaken policies of his leaders to do the things which his own conscience and his own reason tell him are wrong.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

USE OF LEISURE TIME A FACTOR IN SUCCESS.

Use of Time Not Spent in Working, Eating or Sleeping May Determine Worker's Efficiency.

"How do you spend your leisure time?" is the question which appears on the application blanks for employment in some of the largest business houses today. To some this may seem an unnecessary intrusion on the private life of the individual, but the way in which a worker utilizes the interval between 5 or 6 P. M. and 8 or 9 A. M., as well as his holidays and Sundays, has an important bearing on his efficiency. Dull heads and unsteady hands, which are often the byproducts of misused leisure hours, are distinct liabilities in any work whether it be mechanically routine or of the sort that requires judgment and adaptability.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

The Family Lamp

A Rayo lamp floods the room with cheerful radiance; gives brightness without glare; rarely flickers or flares.

RAYO LAMPS

are easy to take care of—no bothersome filigree decorations to catch dirt and make them hard to keep clean. Artistic design makes them an ornament to any room. They are easy to re-wick. You don't remove either chimney or shade to light them.

Ask for them by name. If your dealer does not carry them write to our nearest station.

The use of Aladdin Security Oil guarantees best results from lamps, stoves and heaters.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

Rayo Lamps

NOT THAT KIND OF CASE.

As a rule there is more than one way of overcoming a difficulty. Not all of us, however, are as ingenious in solution as the corporal of a famous Irish regiment who recently went to the front.

While on a march in a very remote part the pioneer corporal went to the quartermaster to borrow a horse to carry provisions to another tent. The quartermaster refused, saying:

"I have only the cart and this spare horse I am keeping for a case of emergency."

"Well," reflected the corporal, "can't you put the case of emergency on the cart, sir, and let me have the horse?"

It Was a Big Night.

"Some of Jipson's bachelor friends gave him a farewell dinner on the eve of his marriage."

"I presume he'll remember that a long time."

"He remembered it for two days at any rate. His headache lasted that long."

Human Engine Requires Fuel.

The human body, especially as regards nutrition, has justly been compared to an engine. If a steam engine is to perform a certain amount of work it must be supplied with fuel, and the quantity of fuel must be in proportion to the work to be performed, observes a scientist. In like manner, also, man to be able to act, requires fuel, which we call food; and, like the engine, the person who has to perform a greater amount of work will also require a greater supply of food. Besides, the human engine does not stop for a second in its work, for even in the profoundest sleep heart and lungs are uninterruptedly active. From this follows that as long as we live we are compelled to supply the body with ever new fuel. He who neglects this duty will perish; his engine comes to a standstill.

Scientific Management.

Expressed concretely, scientific management is the conduct of business along the lines followed by skilled and successful managers who are broad in judgment and progressive in their mental attitude toward life, asserts W. R. Conover in Industrial Management. That a degree of advancement in progressive methods of manufacture, and in progressive principles of executive supervision has taken place within the past two decades, no one can dispute. It is the formulation of these more advanced practices into definite rules of procedure which has come in recent years to be designated as a business science.

Foundress of Carthage.

It is believed to have been in the ninth century B. C. that the Phoenicians founded the colony of Carthage, on the northern coast of Africa, destined to become the most famous of all the numerous settlements made by them. Legend, however, credits Dido with being the foundress of Carthage. She was the daughter of a king of Tyre, whose successor was Pygmalion, the brother of Dido. He murdered her husband and sought to gain his wealth, but Dido, taking the treasure which had been hidden, and accompanied by a large number of Tyrians, escaped by sea.

At the Front

POPULAR MECHANICS

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360 ARTICLES 360 ILLUSTRATIONS
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MOUNTAIN LIONS ARE TIMID

Animal Is Not Dangerous to Man But Is Relentless Enemy to Large Game and Live Stock.

The mountain lion, next to the jaguar, is the largest of the cat tribe native to America. In various parts of its range it is also known as the panther, cougar and puma. It is a slender-bodied animal with a small head and a long, round tail, with a total length varying from seven to nine feet and a weight from about 150 to 200 pounds.

No other American mammal has a range equal to that of the mountain lion. It originally inhabited both North and South America, from southern Quebec and Vancouver island to Patagonia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, says the National Geographic Magazine.

The mountain lion, while powerful enough to be dangerous to man, is in reality extremely timid. Owing to its being a potentially dangerous animal, the popular conception of it is that of a fearsome beast, whose savage exploits are celebrated in the folklore of our frontier. As a matter of fact, few wild animals are less dangerous, although there are authentic accounts of wanton attacks upon people, just as there are authentic instances of buck deer and moose becoming aggressive. It has a wild, weird cry, popularly supposed to resemble the scream of a terrified woman, which is thrillingly impressive when the shades of evening are throwing a mysterious gloom over the forests.

Although inoffensive as to people, this cat is such a fierce and relentless enemy of large game and live stock that it is everywhere an outlaw. It often kills calves, but is especially fond of young horses. In many range districts of the Western states and of the tableland of Mexico, owing to the depredations of this animal, it is impossible to raise horses.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 10.—Fourth Quarter, for
December 9, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Neh. 8:1-12.
Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text,
Ps. 119:105—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The wall being finished, the doors set up, porters, singers and Levites appointed, Nehemiah gave to his brother Hanani and to Hananiah, the ruler of the palace, charge over Jerusalem, for they were faithful men and feared God (7:1, 2). These men did not find their position an easy one, but such men would find it more difficult to rule in righteousness in any city on earth today, for, while iniquity has always abounded, our Lord Jesus taught that when he shall come in glory at the end of this age it shall be as it was in the days of Noah and Lot (Luke 21:26-30). From chapter 7:66, 67, it would seem that about 50,000 had now returned from captivity, and from 7:7, I conclude that meant the total of the three companies who returned with Zerubbabel, with Ezra and with Nehemiah, for as they were taken captive in three deportations, so they returned at three different times. If we are right in believing that 1914 began to end the times of the gentiles, there may be two or three great events ere they finally close, but probably all within a comparatively few years.

Our lesson chapter tells of the people gathered to hear the book of the law of Moses, the law of God, read to them by Ezra, the scribe, probably with assistance from others either in reading or explaining or both. It was a full week's Bible conference at which the book of the law of the Lord their God was read to them one-fourth part of each day, and another fourth part they confessed and worshipped the Lord their God (9:3). The book of the law is the heart of the lesson, and it is mentioned eight times in chapter 8 and 9:1-3. There is nothing on earth to be compared to the word of God, and while they had only a part of what we call the Bible, we have the complete book, and the wonder is that we can find time for aught else, for there alone can we learn to know God and his eternal purpose in Christ. It is interesting to note that it was before the water gate that the people gathered to drink the living water of the Word of Life (8:1, 3, 16), for water represents the word (Eph. 5:26; Ps. 119:9).

We noticed in a previous lesson that the sheep gate at which the building of the wall began and ended suggested the great sacrifice apart from which nothing is ever truly begun. Lesson verse 8 is to me an epitome of all that is comprehended in good reading. "They read in the book in the law of God distinctly and gave the sense and caused them to understand the reading." Whether it be reading or singing, it ought to be according to this. Paul speaks of uttering words easy to be understood and says, "I had rather speak five words with my understanding, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue" (1 Cor. 14:9, 19). The effect upon the people as they heard the word of God is beautifully set forth in verses 10, 12. They had great mirth because they understood the words that were declared unto them, and they went their way to eat and drink and send portions to others not so fortunate. The portions were food for their bodies as a result of their joy in the Lord, which was their strength.

For full thirty years (June, 1916) I have seen real joy in people's hearts in my own congregation and at the Bible classes because of the simple exposition of the whole word of God, taken literally, except when plainly a figure of speech, and in twenty-seven years and five months of that time I have received from grateful hearts without any solicitation over \$850,000 to help give portions of living bread and water to multitudes who otherwise might not have heard it. I tell them that if their joy in the Lord does not make them long to have others receive the same they are not as glad as they might be. These people had very great gladness (verses 12, 17), and their service was the result. Another result was that they kept the feast of tabernacles as it had not been kept since the days of Joshua, the son of Nun. They also confessed their sins and separated themselves from the ungodly (8:17; 9:1, 2). God made them rejoice with great joy, so that the joy of Jerusalem was heard afar off (12:43).

So it shall be to the ends of the earth when the Lord shall have finally comforted Jerusalem (Isa. 35:10; 51:11; 52:9, 10). So should it be now on the part of all true believers that whoever will may receive a portion and help complete the church, that the marriage of the Lamb may come. We do not understand the word of God as we should unless we are sure that by the precious blood of Christ we have eternal redemption and can never perish; that at his coming for his church we shall be like him even as to our bodies; that between now and then he has our service all appointed for us, and we have only to walk with him in the good works which he has prepared (Eph. 1:6, 7; John 10:28; 1 John 3:1, 2; Phil. 3:20, 21; Eph. 2:10). If tempted to ask ourselves, What can I one person, do? think of the boy whose leaves fed thousands.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

SELF CONTROL.

December 2.

I Corinthians 9:24-27.
Eternal life is the gift of God to all who are in Christ but the prize or reward is bestowed only on those who stand approved. We may not lose eternal life (John 10:28), but we may lose the prize that God offers. This is always a fearful possibility. "If any man's work shall be burned," that is, if his service will not stand the test, "he shall suffer loss" (1 Cor. 3:14, 15). Paul himself feared this as shown in verse 27 of our Scripture lesson—"Lest by any means, after that I have preached to others, I myself should be rejected," or fall short of the prize. He did not fear the loss of eternal life which is the gift of God (Rom. 6:23) and is not subject to change (Rom. 11:29), but he did recognize the possibility, ever present to us all, of being disappointed at the judgment seat of Christ, and so failing of the prize—the reward for faithful service. It is one thing to be "accepted in the beloved" (Eph. 1:6); it is another thing to be approved unto God, a workman unshamed of his work.

Self control is a factor to be reckoned with in this matter of service and approval. If what we are, determines the value of what we do, then certainly discipline affects service. What am I in the realm of thought and imagination? Disciplined or dissipated? The answer will determine the quality of service rendered. How about eating and drinking in the light of 1 Corinthians 10:31. Is God glorified or is the appetite simply gratified? Then again in the matter of recreation and enjoyment and the proper use of time—am I controlled or careless? Do I work by impulse, prejudice, passion, or in faith, firmness, and fervency of spirit? Definiteness is desirable here. "So fight I not as one that beateth the air," says the man who wants to stand approved. But who is sufficient for these things? The answer is found in Galatians 5:22, 23. The fruit of the Spirit is self control.

The control of self has baffled the wisdom of all the sages in all these ages. Self is the fallen Adam nature in which we all share. It is self-centered, self complacent, and self-assured. To use the apostle's words: "It waxeth corrupt according to the deceitful lusts." The measure of deliverance from it and of victory over it depends on the measure of our apprehension of the truth of God, especially such parts as Galatians 2:20, Romans 8:2, Galatians 5:22, 23, Ephesians 3:17-19. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free."

WHY JENNIE HATES FLOWERS

They Mean to Her the Very Opposite of Green Fields, Pleasant Odors, Birds and Bees.

"I hate flowers," said Jennie, a little Italian girl of 9, as she bent over the pile of white daisy petals on the kitchen table. She was busily picking up the "peeps," first dipping each stem in paste smeared on a piece of board, slipping a petal up each stem and inserting it in one of the green tubes on the wreath.

Flowers to her did not spell green fields, pleasant odors or something soft and agreeable to feel and handle. To this little girl living in the crowded Italian district on the lower west side of New York city, flowers meant piles of hideously colored petals of cambric, stiff with starch and dye and smelling strongly of alcohol, glue and paste. These she had to fetch from the factory every day after school. Before school the next morning the family had to "manufacture" them into flowers.

Everyone worked, all except the father, who declared that it was not "a man's work," and an older son, who was driver on a wagon truck. Even the baby, 18 months old, could help by picking apart the petals. Maggie, 4 years old, was too young to go to school, but she could work the greater part of the day. Nardo, aged 6, was an expert hand, although his mother complained that he wanted to play. Besides Jennie there was little Angelina, a hunchback of 11 years, who was really the forewoman of the group, seeing to it that each day's quota was faithfully done.

The account-book showed that six dozens of wreaths, with 39 flowers, were finished every night. The butterfly wreaths brought 8 cents a dozen and the daisies 10 cents. For this work the family received \$2.88 or \$3.60 a week, according to whether they worked on buttercups or daisies. —Louise C. Odencrantz, in World Outlook.

Camphor Groves.

Camphor groves may some day be as familiar to us as peach orchards and orange groves. Agents of the department of agriculture have found that when planted in hedges 15 feet apart camphor trees will yield each year about eight tons of trimmings to the acre, from which about 200 pounds of gum camphor can be distilled. At present prices that means a profit of about \$160 an acre. The camphor trees are harder than many of our fruit trees, but are suited only to the southern half of our country.—The Youth's Companion.

STYLE FOR ARAB WEDDING

Bridegroom Must Ride Nervous Horse Without Reins or Stirrups, in Middle of Procession.

Coming through the streets of Algiers of an evening you may meet a noisy procession that causes you to wonder whether it is a food riot or a revolutionists' parade. This is an Arab wedding procession, one of the most ingenious devices ever developed for the embarrassment and mental torture of the bridegroom, says a globe trotter.

It is headed by the father of the bridegroom, an elderly gentleman, who paces soberly ahead, out of the confusion, attended by a few philosophical friends, all clad in white. Behind him come a mob of young men carrying torches and lanterns tied to the ends of poles, beating drums and blowing tin horns, yelling at the top of healthy voices. The center of the procession is made up of particular friends of the bridegroom, who burn red and green flares in addition to waving torches of the milder sort. Behind them is a band of hired musicians, trailed by all the small boys, dogs and idlers of Algiers.

All this parade naturally attracts a certain amount of attention. In the middle of it, mounted on a nervous horse, very much embarrassed and self-conscious, rides the bridegroom. He seems to ride very unsteadily and awkwardly, but closer observation shows he is doing well to ride at all, for friends have taken the stirrups from his feet and the reins from his hands so that he has to hold on by force of gravity and his sense of equilibrium. The red fire and the drums generally stimulate his mount to supererogatory activity, and it is a marvel that none of the enthusiastic friends get stepped on. The bridegroom, it is safe to surmise, is not sorry when his triumphal procession is over.

As for the bride, she escapes all this. A few of her girl friends accompany her on a quiet procession of her own in the afternoon when she leaves her father's house for her new home.

PREFERS MIDDLE OF COACH

Safest Place in Case of Accident and Far More Comfortable Riding, Old Engineer's Opinion.

Two men going on a short railroad trip entered a car and the one in the lead walked immediately to the first vacant seat, which was on the left side near the door.

"Come on up here," said his companion as he gave a tug at the other's arm. "Here's a good seat." With that the two went to a place near the middle of the car on the right side.

"What's the game?" asked the first traveler of his friend, who was an old time railroad engineer, as the two plumped down into the seat chosen by the latter. "I can't see any difference in the seats. One looks as good to me as the other in a railroad train, except that sometimes when traveling at night I want to take a position in which the lights strikes my paper when I desire to read."

"When I get into a car," replied the ex-engine driver, "I always try to get on the right side near the middle, as it is the safest in case of an accident. In the first place, the right side is in less danger from a side swipe, especially on a two-track line. In the second place, if a collision should occur the middle of the car generally is the least damaged, it seldom being much affected if the cars telescope. In the third place there is more comfort, because a passenger can escape riding over the trucks, as the points above the wheels get most of the bumping and noise."

Usual Conversation.

The first exclamation from a woman shopper when she sees anything that attracts her attention is, "Oh, aren't they sweet?" And as she stops to paw whatever it is, she inquires the price. If it suits her pocketbook the next question is, "Do you guarantee them?" Recently a fastidious young thing flustered her way down the lingerie aisle of a New York emporium and halted before a counter whereon was heaped what the advertisement writers term robes du nuit, but which facetious persons call "nighties." The young woman gurgled with delight. After satisfying herself that they were all right she inquired the price. Then she hesitated for a moment and out came the old stereotyped question: "Do you guarantee them?" "Certainly, ma'am," replied the clerk glibly, "you can't wear them out."

About Cleanliness.

How much there is in habit and training! It is considered the height of ill-breeding to take up food with the fingers, and yet there are nations which eat with their fingers, and defend the practice on the ground of cleanliness.

"Excuse me," said a Malay gentleman to his American guest, "but I don't see how you can eat with a fork."

"I beg your pardon," said the guest, "but I was about to make the same remark about your fingers."

"My fingers," replied the Malay, "are certainly clean, because I see to them myself; but how can you be sure of a fork?"

Knowledge of Power.

Pat (watching airplane's flight)—But what puzzles me, Terence, is what the mischief kapes it up.

Terence—Shure, 'tis little ye know, Pat Casey, uv the terrific force uv aviation.



When the Sandman Comes

Kiddle on one side—Perfection on the other, and off we go to the nursery. Be sure the little fellow doesn't get chilled while you undress him. The Perfection Oil Heater is portable, easily carried upstairs or down, wherever extra warmth is needed. Economical to buy and to use, prompt, energetic, reliable. Now used in over 3,000,000 homes.

Behaves best with Aladdin Security Oil—eight hours of solid comfort per gallon.

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Charleston, W. Va. Charleston, S. C.



Character of Guardians of Peace Serves as Criterion for Municipalities, Says Writer.

It used to be said that each country could be known by the Jews who lived within its borders. In the same way every city can be judged by the character of its policemen, writes Hendrik Willen van Loon, in Century Magazine.

In Christiania the policeman is a mild and amiable citizen in a rather shiny coat, and none too neat, who stands in the middle of the roadway and tries to maintain some semblance of order in the democratic muddle of the city's traffic.

In Stockholm the policeman is a walking arsenal, with sword and pistol and a brass helmet, and the arrest of a disorderly person becomes an act of state. There the policeman represents the high authority of a proud country. He fulfills his duty with a stern severity. He is the symbol of law and established order. Let no one touch these fundamentals of a well-regulated commonwealth.

In Copenhagen the policeman is neither the happy-go-lucky citizen who patrols the streets of Norway nor is he a creature of resplendent glory like his colleague in Sweden. He strikes a happy medium. In this he is an excellent representative of a land where the art of sensible and peaceful living seems to have been brought to its highest perfection. If only the chauffeurs of the Danish capital would learn how to drive their cars we should not have a single complaint to make against a country where everybody seems well fed, where beggars are as scarce as very rich people and where the women live up to the best traditions of the charming china which is made in the royal residence of Denmark.

RULERS WHO GAVE UP CROWN

Diocletian Relinquished Scepter to Raise Cabbages at Salona, While Charles V Turned Gardener.

It was Diocletian who quit dominion to raise cabbages at Salona, and who refused to die lord of the world, relates a historian. He was happier farming, he told the envoys of his friends. Charles V, Roman emperor and king of Spain, likewise laid down his scepter and turned gardener before he died. Phillip V of Spain abdicated in favor of his son, but resumed the throne in a moment of national peril. Then he abdicated again. A second time a national crisis called him from retirement, but he had tasted the pleasures of private life, and he hastened to return to them.

He was a great king, the greatest ruler of his generation, and the most capable commander. His arms were invincible on two continents, his territories inviolate, but he preferred the quiet of his palace of Adrianople, the conversation of poets and philosophers, and the theological arguments of the wise men of Islam to the counsels of his statesmen. He died peacefully in his bed, praising the peace he had come to know, and his son, the second Mohammed of the Ottoman line, won a more lasting reputation by the destruction of the Byzantine empire.

ECONOMICS IN THE BIBLE

Everlasting Truth to Be Found in One of the Injunctions Laid Down By Christ.

There is a vast deal of sound economics in the new testament, says a writer in the American Magazine. Be selfish nobly. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." When Christ said that, he set it down as an everlasting truth that man must love himself in order to achieve anything at all in this world, and that the attempt to love another as he does himself is to struggle toward an ideal.

Moreover, when he told the rich young man to give all he had to the poor, he issued the command not because he despised money and the things money symbolizes, but because he saw that this particular young man was a waster, one who "couldn't stand prosperity," and that the use he made of his money harmed him instead of helping him. There were "quarter horses" 2,000 years ago, just as there are "quarter horses" today.

To be selfish in a fine way is to carry out one's highest destiny. That is real philosophy. It is also real common sense. Why is a man put into the world if it is not to make the best of himself, to improve himself, to impress himself on his community and his world? That is just what he is intended to do.

And he does it in two ways: The first is by his acquisitiveness, his power to get things; it matters not whether he gets it by money, or learning, or power of eloquence, or the serenity of lofty thought. The second is by using properly what he has got whether it is money, or learning, or power. And if he does use it properly he is on sure ground. To use it properly means that he uses it for his own good and, incidentally, for the good of others, that he wastes it neither in foolish living nor in extravagant living, and, above all, that he uses it so that it increases even while it is being used, so that, in the end, he always grows in power and self-sufficiency.

WHEN ONE MAKES MISTAKES

Extenuating Circumstances Are Usually Cited as Excuse for the Majority of Blunders.

The average fair-minded man admits that he makes mistakes at times, but there always is the extenuating "but" when we seek to excuse our failures, he believes, even if unconsciously, that the mistakes that others make are bigger mistakes than his, says the Charleston News and Courier. Deep down in our hearts the roots of self-complacency strike—so deep, in fact, that with most of us it is useless to try and pull them out. At those rare times, when we see ourselves as others see us, when we begin to understand that we are at fault to a larger degree than the other man, we may make an honest effort to overcome the disposition to yield to self-satisfaction, but unless we work hard and patiently and perseveringly we will find ourselves forever falling back into the old habit. It is so easy to criticize something that another person does that fails to meet our approval, and so entirely natural to think that we would never be guilty of a like weakness.

We might have made a mistake, we

argue, but we would have discovered the error in time to correct it, and certainly we never would have blundered to the extent of our neighbor. How do we know what we would have done in similar circumstances, however, and why should we assume a position of superiority which in truth we are not entitled to assume? It is enough for us to concern ourselves with our own failures, our own mistakes, our own shortcomings, and to leave to others the readjustment of their own lives.

Canaries' Music Lessons.

There are a large number of varieties of the domestic canary. Many of them are bred primarily for their song, and their training makes an interesting story. The aim is to produce males with clear, soft, pleasing songs with long rolls or trills, and no attention is given to other characters, writes a bird raiser. These birds are usually nondescript as to color and appearance. The young birds when fledged are put in rooms with birds noted for their soft and fine song, and here, through imitation, they develop their own vocal accomplishments. Any bird developing harsh notes is removed so that he may not endanger the vocal success of his brothers. It is said that a mechanical instrument known as a "bird organ," which produces liquid trills, is frequently used in training the birds. The musical course for a canary covers about six months' tuition and practice.

Potatoes a Modern Food.

Only within the last century has the potato become a staple of our dinner tables, says the Journal of Heredity. It was first discovered by the Spaniards in Ecuador and first mentioned in 1550. By 1585 it had been brought to North America, whence Sir Walter Raleigh took it to England a year later. Until about a hundred years ago it was despised as a food for human beings, except as an emergency ration in times of famine, but was widely used as food for animals.

He Had Faith.

"Count, my father has lost all his money."
"I will marry you, anyhow."
"Do you really mean it?"
"Yes; a man like your father can easily make another fortune."

"Lallah Rookh" Centenary.

Is the war holding back any poem comparable with "Lallah Rookh," the publication of which was delayed by the Waterloo campaign, and took place just a century ago? Perhaps few read the famous Oriental romance nowadays, but Moore's reputation when he wrote it was such that he was able to sell it when he had scarce put pen to paper. Murray offered 2,000 guineas for it, but the poet's friends thought this too little, and approached Longman, stipulating that the price should be "not less than the largest amount ever paid for a poem." "That," said Longman, "was the £3,000 paid for 'Rokeby,'" and on that basis a bargain was struck, the publisher's only stipulation being that Moore's poem should be equal to Scott's in length. Even so, Longman had the best of the bargain. Seven large editions were sold within a year, and a quarter of a century later Longmans still regarded "Lallah Rookh" as "the cream of copyrights."—Manchester Guardian.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Elizabeth Annan who teaches in Washington, was home over Thanksgiving.

Miss Martha Seiss, of Woodsboro, spent part of the week with her cousin, Miss Agatha Weant.

Snow to the depth of over an inch, fell on Tuesday night, the first worth while snow of the season.

Lester Witherow and Percy L. Mehring, of Camp Meade, spent Thanksgiving day at their homes.

Mrs. A. L. Starkweather and two children, of Montclair, N. J., spent the first of the week with her sister, Mrs. John Myers and family.

Clarence R. Hilterbrick, of Arlington, and Lloyd Ridinger, of Manheim, Pa., spent several days here this week visiting their home folks.

Mrs. John J. Reid and Mrs. Marlin E. Reid, with their children, left for Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday evening, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marriner and son, Wesley, returned to their home at Oregon, Ill., after spending five weeks with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Clinegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Zepp, of Washington, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here on a visit to Mrs. Zepp's parents, and left for Westminster to visit Mr. Zepp's relatives.

A room in the Baltimore street front of Bankard's Hotel, is being fitted up as a jewelry store, for Chas. E. Knight, which will give him a much better location than at present.

Red Cross membership certificates will be sent, this week, to everyone who gave \$1.00 to the Red Cross War Fund. Those who gave \$2.00 or more will receive the Red Cross Magazine for one year.

Birnie W. Fair and wife entertained on Thanksgiving day, Mrs. Laura V. Fair, Mrs. David Vaughn and son, Robert; Mrs. Charles Spangler and daughters, Dorothy and Pauline, and son, Dalbert, of Harney.

Mrs. Chas. E. Knight and children are spending some time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Standiford, at Parkton, Md. Mrs. Knight was called home on account of the serious illness of her father.

The Record office turned out a 7000 impression order, this week, for a Baltimore customer, and has another of 9000 for Philadelphia. The very high wage scales of the cities will likely result in much more business for small town offices.

The Presbyterian C. E. Society celebrated its 25th anniversary, last Sunday evening, the other societies of the town being invited. Miss Amelia H. Birnie gave an excellent review of the history of the society, showing many good results.

Two pounds of sugar to a customer, and not always that much, has been the rule here for over two weeks; much of the time, none for sale. It is thought that early in the new year, when the new crop comes in, the present famine will disappear.

This district was pretty bare of school teachers, this week, because of their call to Baltimore to attend a State institute program. Miss Winona Greiman, teacher of Commercial branches in our High School, was on the program for a paper on methods of teaching stenography.

Those who visited Wm. Airing and family, near Taneytown, recently, were Mrs. Mary Ann Fogle, William Hess and sister, Miss Birdie, and Mr. and Mrs. Zeiber Stultz, all of near Otter Dale. Aunt Mary Ann passed her 81st birthday, Nov. 12th., and is hale and hearty.

The remarkable halo around the moon, early last Sunday night, was pretty generally observed and commented on, some seeing in it a circle of "red, white and blue." It was practically a "rainbow" circle, due of course to the peculiar make-up of the heavens immediately surrounding the moon, and the effects of its rays thereon. The exercise of a little imagination might connect the phenomena with Luke 21:25.

The following pupils were present at Clear View School, every day the past month: Edgar Chambers, Gayland Keefer, Tolbert Stonesifer, Carroll Hahn, George Hahn, Earl Frock, Neva Brower, Agatha Crabbs and Ellen Wayner. The following deserve honorable mention for attending school every day the fall term: Edgar Chambers, Carroll Hahn, Tolbert Stonesifer, George Hahn, Earl Frock, Gayland Keefer.

Mrs. Edgar Conover, of York, Pa., spent a few days, this week, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hawk.

Holidays, on Thursday or Friday, always materially interfere with the newspaper; hence, we are compelled to omit a number of articles this week.

Miss Pauline Brining spent from Friday until Sunday of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benton Brining.

Taneytown district has not yet been fully heard from in its Y. M. C. A. canvass, but is away behind most of the districts, which have given from \$500.00 to \$1000.00.

Mrs. Lavina Fringer had as guests, on Sunday, Mrs. Wm. E. Evans, Misses Evelyn and Edna Evans, and Edna Stickley, of Brunswick; Miss Josephine Evans, of W. M. College; Mr. Samuel Paxson, of Virginia, Mr. Keedy, of Hagerstown, and Mr. Moltz, of Washington, D. C.

Robt. S. McKinney visited his grandmother, Mrs. Sentman, of Gap, Pa., over Sunday, and on Monday attended the funeral of Mrs. Janie Parke Sentman, widow of the late Pearson P. Sentman, whose death occurred Nov. 23rd., after an illness of several months at the Lancaster hospital, funeral service being held at Bellevue Presbyterian church, Gap, Pa.

The Taneytown Y. M. C. A. Fund.

The amount handed in to the treasurer for the Y. M. C. A. fund, up to Friday morning, was \$180.55. This represents gifts from about 110 different families, out of probably more than 600 in the district. It will be easily seen that many have not realized their responsibility in this matter, and the list, if it is finally decided to publish the individual contributions, will not look well. Thus far we have one contribution of \$20.00; one of \$10.00, eight of \$5.00, two of \$3.00, one of \$2.50, ten of \$2.00, one of \$1.50, fifty of \$1.00, one of 75c, one of 60c, twenty-nine of 50c, ten of 25c, and two collections. The fund will be kept open until Monday. Wake up, and bring your contribution. If you have contributed, but not an amount satisfactory to yourself, there is time to correct the record. L. B. HAFER, Chairman.

A Family Gathering.

(For the Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Althoff, of York, entertained, on Sunday, in honor of their son, Leo C., who is a mounted orderly in Co. D. 327 Inf., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Through the sudden illness of his mother, he received an 8-day furlough. Those present were: James Walsh and wife, Charles Randall and wife, Arthur Althoff and wife, Joseph Althoff and wife, Mrs. Richard Ball, Misses Ethel, Virginia, Mae, Edna, Ruth, Beatrice and Margaret Althoff, Mary Elizabeth Walsh, Mary and Edith Ball, Messrs. Wesley Yingling, Harry Paxton, Walter Fogle, Joseph Randall, Harry Ball, John Baker, Carl and Edward Althoff.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian—Piney Creek. All welcome. Theme: "Long Enough." Morning service, 10:30; Bible School, 9:30.

Town—9:30 A. M., Bible School; 6:30 P. M., C. E. meets; 7:30 P. M., Worship. A welcome for all. Theme: "The Shadow of Egypt."

Woodbine Charge—Lutheran. Calvary Church, Woodbine: Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Communion service, 10:30 A. M.

Messiah Church: Sunday School, 1:30 P. M. Preaching service, 2:30 P. M. G. W. Baughman, Pastor.

The Church of God, Mayberry.—Sabbath School, 9 A. M. Preaching, 10:30 A. M. Thanksgiving service in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Special program will be rendered. Everybody welcome. G. W. Stine, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:15. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Aid Society, Thursday evening, at the home of Mrs. John Stouffer.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Preaching at Keysville, Sunday, at 10 A. M., topic, "Thanksgiving." Preaching at Rocky Ridge at 2:30 P. M., and on Sunday, Dec. 9, rededication services, morning and evening. W. O. Ibach, Pastor.

United Brethren Charge.—Taneytown: Bible School at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10 A. M. Harney: Bible School at 9 A. M.; preaching at 7 P. M., followed by evangelistic services, to be continued every night next week, except Monday night. D. J. March, Pastor.

Marriage Licenses.

Archie C. Wantz, Union Mills, and Mary E. Warehime, Mt. Pleasant. George W. Duvall and Harriet Beecher Barnes, both of Skyesville. Frank W. Grissinger and Edith R. Seabold, both of Harrisburg, Pa. John W. Wagner and Jenette S. Cook, both of Westminster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cent each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter. Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds. Shellbarks, 4c pound. Poultry 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

400 BUNDLES CORN Fodder for sale by J. W. WITHEROW, Taneytown.

FOR RENT.—Half of my Dwelling on Cemetery St.—D. M. MEHRING. 11-30-2t

FOR SALE.—7 very fine Shoats, weigh about 85 lbs., each; Falling-top Rubber-tire Baggy, good as new; 1 good Rubber-tire Runabout; 1 Steel-tire Runabout.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

LOST.—On Saturday night, a Leather Buckskin Glove, between G. W. Motter's and Garage. Finder please return to ROY BAKER.

I WILL BE home on Saturday, Dec. 8, with another lot of Virginia Colts. Will bring the kind that will do the farmers good. See add next week.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

THE LYCEUM ARTS Entertainers, who come on Dec. 20, will present, in addition to their musical numbers, a play entitled "Children of a larger growth." Don't miss this number! 11-30-3t

SIX SHOATS for sale by DAVID R. FOGLE, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Choice of a coming 3-year-old Work Colt, or a coming 4-year-old Driving Horse.—JASPER GARNER near Union Bridge. 11-30-2t

DO YOU KNOW you haven't paid your Corporation Tax yet?—B. S. MILLER.

FOR SALE.—1 male Hog will weigh 150 lbs.—GEORGE FORNEY, near Bridgeport.

THE LYCEUM ARTS Entertainers come on Dec. 20, the first of the three big musical numbers of the Entertainment Course. Four young ladies with vocal and instrumental quartets, duets and solos. 11-30-3t

FOR SALE, at Mrs. WEAVER's, sale on Saturday, Dec. 1, the following articles: 1 set Bedroom Furniture, Wash Stand Set, Pitchers and Basin, 2 Commodes, 4 Chairs, Wardrobe, 2 Demijohns, Lamps, Wash Tub and other things.—AMELIA H. BIRNIE. 11-23-2t

OLD SACKS of all kinds wanted. Also old iron 50c per 100 delivered. Rags, Rubber, Copper, and all kinds of Junk wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 11-3-4t

SHOES AT LOW PRICES.—Ladies Shoes \$3.75, now \$3.25 and \$3.00; Men's Shoes \$3.75, now \$3.25 and \$3.00; Boy's Shoes \$1.75, now \$1.25 and \$1.50; Sole leather \$1.00 a pound. I am going to leave here. Also shoe repairing.—LUIGI CATALANO, formerly JOHN T. FOGLE's shop. 11-9-2t

ROOMS FOR RENT, this Fall if possible, by MISS CLARA WILHIDE. 10-26-tf

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FOR Christmas Numbers OF Ladies' Home Journal

\$1.50 Per Year. The Saturday Evening Post \$1.50 Per Year.

The Country Gentleman \$1.00 Per Year.

Gifts that will be remembered the whole year.

Send your Subscription or renewal to—

ARTHUR P. KELLEY, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Lime Should Be Ordered Now.

Orders should be placed at this time by farmers who intend to use lime on their land in order to increase next season's crop. If orders are placed at the present time the manufacturers will be able, they say, to supply the agricultural needs. By being given orders now, they will have six or eight months in which to prepare the necessary supply, whereas they will be swamped if the orders all come next Spring.

Lime applied in the Fall or Winter is as effective as when applied in the Spring. Fall and Winter application of lime is urged as good farm practice and also as an emergency war measure. By following this suggestion, farmers will be improving their land so as to turn out the largest possible crop yield.

DeRue Bros Ideal Minstrels take great pleasure in presenting to the amusement going public of Taneytown, their crowning success of 20 years on the road, their beautiful new First Part entitled "One Flag—One Country." All the warring nations will appear in their native uniform saluting "Uncle Sam." This should be seen by every man, woman and child. It will surely stir the blood of all true Americans. Everywhere DeRue Bros have appeared this season, the press and public have proclaimed them the best minstrel show on the road. Remember, next Tuesday evening, at Taneytown, one night only.

Advertisement

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate in Middleburg District Carroll County, Maryland.

The undersigned, by virtue of the power of the last will and testament of Susannah C. Gorsuch, deceased, and of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, will offer at public sale, on the premises of the deceased, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917, at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp, all the following described land and premises, of which said Susannah C. Gorsuch, died, seized and possessed, viz:

All that piece or parcel of land containing 152 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND, more or less, situate and lying ½ mile from Keymar, on the public road leading from Keymar to Woodsboro, improved by a Two-Story Frame, Slate Roof DWELLING House, with concrete floor in basement and cellar and 8 rooms; barn, hog house, hen house, wood house and smoke house, all nearly new; water piped in the house. The property is in good repair and any person desiring a good home is worthy of their attention. Convenient to schools, stores and churches. Adjoins the lands of Charles Garver and A. E. Blume.

Terms of Sale as Prescribed by the Court:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to the said executor on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments, one payable in six months, and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, payable on ratification of sale. A cash deposit of \$200.00, or certified check for same will be required of the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale.

J. EDWARD WEST, Executor. Geo. L. Stocksdale, Attorney. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 11-30-4t

De Rue Bros.

Ideal Minstrels

Opera House, Taneytown

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1917

ONE NIGHT ONLY

The Peoples Favorites

Presenting the Greatest Spectacular First Part ever seen on the American Stage, entitled

"One Flag One Country"

All the warring Nations will appear in their native uniform, saluting "Uncle Sam," headed by the Premier Comedians

BILLY DeRUE

That Talkative Man and

BOBBY DeRUE

A Satan for the Blues

Grand Street Parade at noon, and Concert by De Rue Bros Famous Concert Band.

Tickets now on sale at McKinney's Drug Store.

PRICES

Children under 10 years, 25c; war tax 3c

General Admission, 35c war tax 4c

Reserved Seats, 50c; war tax 5c

Good Reports Please Taneytown

There has never been anything with the QUICK results of pure Lavoptik eye wash. One man's eyes were so badly strained he could not read without pain. TWO applications of Lavoptik relieved him. A lady had tried three different glasses for weak, inflamed eyes. ONE Lavoptik wash surprised her. We guarantee a small bottle to benefit EVERY CASE of weak, strained or inflamed eyes. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

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

Advertisement

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. **Koons Bros.** DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Open Every Night until January 1st., 1918.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS COUNT! Hoover-ize Your Clothing Costs

A very special purchase, made many months ago, enables us to offer the most remarkable values—prices that the present clothing market considers absolutely sensational. The styles are great. The quality is absolutely dependable.

LADIES' COATS

Such Styles Such Varieties You will find your every wish gratified—in smart, new, stylish Coats for Women and Misses. You will be astonished at the variety of models—the styles—the materials—the colors.

Prices Less Than You Expect To Pay

Sweaters for Ladies Made with large collar and all around belt, in new colors, Rose, Copenhagen. Navy, Light Blue, Grey, \$4.95 others at \$1.98 to \$6.00.

Children's Sweaters All the new colors, made in latest style with large collar and belt, 95c to \$2.00

Men's Sweaters Navy Blue Fine Worsted, without collar. Also the New Sport Sweaters, with large collar, Grey, Brown, Green, Maroon. 95c to \$5.00

Wool Bed Blanket A large size, Heavy \$3.90.

Ralston and Walk-Over SHOES FOR MEN \$5.00 to \$7.00 Other Good Shoes at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Men's New Fall Suits English, Conservative, French and Belted Models, of Fancy Cheviots and Worsted, in Brown, Grey, Blue and Mixtures, \$13.75.

Splendid Showing of Men's Overcoats All the Newest Materials, Patterns and Weaves.

Mackinaw Coats Double-breasted, Pinch Back, Shawl Collar, All-around Belt.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS.

UNDERWEAR Medium and Heavy Weight, Shirts and Drawers.

Union Suits For Men, Women and Children.

DOLLY MADISON, STAR, TRECO AND MISS BELTY SHOES FOR WOMEN \$2.75 to \$7.00.

CHILDREN'S SHOES BABY SHOES

Our Millinery Section is filled with

Beautiful Trimmed Hats

There are small hats, there are medium size hats, and there are larger size hats. There are colors and there are blacks. There are velvet hats and there are Taffeta hats; also combinations. There are fur metal flower, ribbon and feather trimmings.

Save Leather Shoes And Wear Arctics and Rubbers, as they are not as high in price as Leather Shoes

I have a big stock of BALL BAND and GOODRICH HIPPRESS Arctics, Rubbers and Boots on hand, at prices that will surprise you.

Men's Arctics, \$1.75 to \$2.25 Women's 1.00 to 1.35 Children's .95 to 1.25 Men's Boots 3.50 to 4.50

Special: All Broken Lines and Odd Sizes of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at cost.

Let me sell you your Foot-wear, this winter, and I will save you money.

Automobile Accessories

Buy your Tires this month and save money, as they are going to advance about 15% the first of the year. Goodyear Large Diamond, 30x3½, \$20.; 30x3, \$15.75. United "Non Skid" 4000 miles guaranteed; 30x3½, \$18.75; 30x3, \$14.25. Goodyear & Michlen Inner Tubes, \$2.75 to \$4.50. Champion X Spark Plugs, 75c. Champion X Porcelains, 45c. Little Giant Spark Plugs, 60c. Long Henry's Spark Plugs, 50c. Fan Belts, 25c to 45c. Marvel Jr. Vulcanizers, with 6 Patches, \$1.25. Extra Patches, by the dozen, \$1.00. 30x3½ Rid-O-Skid Chains, \$3.25. Red Seal Dry Batteries, 40c each. Cup Grease and Gear Life, 75c Bucket. Havoline Oil, 60c gallon; 5-gallons, \$2.40. Straight STANDARD Gasoline, filtered. 25c gallon; Drum Lote, 23c gallon.

W. H. DERN, C. & P. Phone 813-13 Frizzellburg, Md. 11-30-2t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	2.07@2.07	Wheat.....	2.00@2.24
Corn.....	1.10@1.10	Corn.....	1.40@1.60
Oats.....	1.00@1.00	Oats.....	70@73
Rye.....	1.60@1.60	Rye.....	1.60@1.70
Timothy Hay.....	50@50	Hay, Timothy.....	26.00@27.00
Mixed Hay.....	18.00@18.00	Hay, Mixed.....	25.00@26.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	14.00@16.00	Hay, Clover.....	20.00@21.50
	10.00@10.00	Potatoes.....	1.50@1.80