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THE CARROLL RECORD

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is a Virtue worth culti-
vating by all, especially
just now.

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

No. 28

THE TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Schedules for Assessment Sent to
Taxpayers This Week.

Taxpayers of Taneytown and Uniontown districts (Nos. 1 and 2) were visited, this week, by the blank forms on which to assess themselves for personal property. This is the regulation form adopted by the State Tax Commission for the whole state, and is not a Carroll County product. Like most such documents, it does not appear to have been gotten up in the simplest and clearest form, and it might have been accompanied by more definite information as to how to arrive at desired results.

Even when the forms used are perfectly clear it is a difficult matter to arrive at honest and just conclusions, as most articles of personal property do not have established cash market values; and when there is added to this the disinclination to pay taxes, the making out of such returns is always more or less a difficult problem.

However, as very few are now paying any tax whatever on personal effects, it is proper that they should do so, and that they should make their reports fairly and without evasion, and with full realization that they must be sworn to. A close study of the forms, with a real desire to understand them without pretending not to, will help a lot toward filling them out; and when one is not clear, the Commissioners' office will give its help.

The law itself on the subject, so far as it relates to Household furniture, is found in Chapter No. 393, Acts of 1916, and is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 7 of Article 81 of Bagby's annotated code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Revenue and Taxes" subtitle "Exemptions" be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments; said amended section to be as follows:

"Section. Beginning with and for the year 1915 and thereafter, all household furniture and effects in this state held for the household use of the owner thereof or members of his or her family shall be exempt from taxation for state and local purposes to the extent of \$500.00 of the assessed value thereof; but nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any furniture or effects held or employed for purposes of profit or in connection with any business, profession or occupation; provided that any county may levy for local purposes upon household furniture and effects in excess of one hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof in the discretion of the County Commissioners of said county."

We get from this that so far as household effects are concerned, they are exempt from state taxation, but that it is optional with the County Commissioners to tax the same for county purposes only in excess of \$100.00. It is perhaps also true that the Commissioners can await any changes made in the law by the present session, before taking final action. The Commissioners likely mean to tax all Household goods, held by individuals, over \$100.00 in amount. As to Farm personal property, we understand that the old law providing an exemption of \$300.00 on implements, etc., is still in force, but the excess over the exemption will be taxed.

This is important to remember: that those who may not receive a blank, but own sufficient personal property to be taxed, are not exempt, but must apply for a blank on which to make a proper return to the Commissioners; and the penalty for failing to make a return of property applies to those who may not receive a blank, as well as to those receiving them.

We reproduce here a definition given of "tangible" and "intangible" property, as published in a Philadelphia paper.

"Tangible property includes stocks, bonds and accounts receivable, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness. Property like good will, and trade marks, is intangible."

This has not been our conception of the words, but as the opinion above purports to come from the Collector of Internal Revenue, at Washington, it is likely widespread in its application.

Free Agricultural Course for Carroll County Farmers.

A wonderful opportunity is offered to the farmers of Carroll county in the Short Course on Agriculture, Live Stock and Domestic Science, to be held at the Opera House, Westminster, on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 28th and 29th, 1918.

Prominent lecturers will be in attendance at each session, which will be held at 9:30, 1:30 and 7:30 each day.

The committee in charge, is as follows:

Executive Chairman, Harry M. Kimmey; Secretary, Roland P. Baile; Chr. Arrangements, Geo. E. Marker; Chr. Finance, Walter R. Hook; Chr. Publicity, Robert T. Shriver; Chr. Reception, John H. Cunningham; Chr. Entertainment, Prof. Geo. F. Morelock; Chr. Class Room and Materials, W. Frank Thomas.

Up to the time of going to press all arrangements have not been made, but full and complete details will be published in this paper, next week.

Advertising Worth Most Now.

Don't complain of the "high prices," and not read the advertisements in the Record telling of "bargains." If there ever was a time for the use of advertising space, both by dealers and readers, that time is right now. Everybody wants to be sure of "buying right" and this can be done in no better way than in taking unusual thought of where to buy, and this gives the merchant an unusual opportunity to tell his story—to give the wanted information.

An occasional advertiser said in our office the other day—"It has always paid me to advertise, because I always found somebody who wanted to buy, that I didn't know of." That is the whole secret of advertising—reaching people who do not come to a place of business and make their wants known, and the country is full of such.

Advertising is of little use to educate regular customers, but it is of great use to reach the others, and it is the new business—the unattached customers—that makes the increase in a business. The ones you "don't know of" are the ones to get after, and they are ready to come, when attracted and invited—when "it pays them" to do it. So, don't complain of slow business when you are not trying to make it faster.

A Good Subscriber to Have.

The Sykesville Herald, last week, told a fine story about one of its best "boosters," as follows:

"Mr. Jeremiah Flohr, of Flohrville, is one of the valued members of The Herald Family. He personally subscribes for and sends to friends, nine copies of The Herald and renewed his subscriptions for all of these at the close of the year. He has done this every year since The Herald came into being. Such a friend and supporter is worth having, indeed, and we are very grateful to him."

The Mr. Flohr mentioned is also a reader of The Record, and is the father of J. E. Flohr, of near Tyrone, who is soon to become a citizen of Taneytown.

An "Idle Acres" Proposition.

A recent issue of the Weekly News Letter, issued by the Agricultural Department, contained an article that is a fair sample of well-meant advice that is of little or no real value. It is headed "Idle Acres" and urges the reclaiming of patches of low ground on farms, as follows:

"Just at present, when the world is engaged in the most gigantic struggle in its history, the forces of democracy against those of autocracy, the product of these idle acres is needed. This is an excellent time to put them into use. Small patches of wet land can be drained at small expense. Between now and the opening up of spring work there is ample time to do the work. This year the farmer has been able to sell his products at a fair price and has the money with which to buy the tile. Every farmer, part of whose farm is unproductive because it needs drainage, should take advantage of the present opportunity to add to his cropping area by supplying the necessary drainage. These lands will produce more than average farm lands. Every product will help win the war."

This work may be done "between now and the opening of Spring," so the writer says. Hardly in this section of Maryland, we think. At any rate, what is the use in more acres when the average farmer already has more acres than he can handle, with his limited help? However, the drainage question is a very important one, and wherever it is possible to reclaim waste land, and make it productive, it ought to be done.

Barn Fire Near Emmitsburg.

Eighteen head of cattle, nine horses and a number of hogs were burned to death early Monday, when fire of an unknown origin destroyed a large barn on the stock farm of Patterson Brothers, known as the Byers place. When discovered by the tenants on the farm, the roof of the structure was in flames and by desperate efforts eight head of horses and 36 head of cattle were liberated. Ten tons of cottonseed meal, a quantity of hay and fodder were consumed. Two large silos at either end of the building are thought to be intact. The loss is estimated at about \$8,000.

Articles Used in Emergency Rations.

The equipment of no soldier is complete without emergency food rations. United States troops are supplied with three different parched maize-meal packets and three chocolates. The former is a revival of the maize-meal of the American Indians, on which they could exist for days while hunting or on the warpath.

The "chain-shot" ration furnished Belgian, French and Tonic soldiers is a winter food of compressed meat. There are more than a dozen varieties of compressed teas used by the Russian commissary. Compressed rice and macaroni is supplied Oriental forces. Oat-bread in sausage form is used by some of the North British troops.

A curious ration is the compressed fig coffee of the Central Powers, which may either be utilized for food as it is or converted into a coffee-like drink. Smoke-dried pears are used in the same armies. The Swiss soldier receives an emergency ration of white chocolate, made entirely of cocoa-butter and sugar.

An Italian army chocolate is in sausage-length form, while their plum duff goes into a beef membrane.

THE LEGISLATURE GETS PROMPTLY TO WORK.

Committees Appointed and Legislative Routine Begun.

The Legislature assembled on Tuesday night, and after the naming of committees, went promptly to work introducing bills, among the first being one providing for State-wide prohibition, the sentiment apparently being to dispose of both measures early in the session, and get them out of the way of "log-rolling."

On Wednesday, the first clash over the annexation bill occurred over a motion to enlarge the Judiciary Committee by giving it an additional member from Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, but the effort was defeated, the House refusing to suspend the rules.

The Senate was as prompt as the House in getting to work, and the outlook is that "time killing" will at least not be indulged in during the opening weeks of the session.

The following were among the bills presented in the Senate:

Giving the elective franchise to women, in Presidential elections, by Senator Warfield, and providing for the registration of women, by Senator Duval.

Permitting the employment of prisoners on the state roads, by Senator Harrison.

Amending state laws to prevent sending out of the state any wild game, by Senator Duval.

Placing a prohibitive tax on automobiles geared to exceed 35 miles an hour by Senator Metzgerott and certain amendments to the automobile laws by Senator Warfield.

The following were among the bills presented in the House:

The Baltimore annexation bill by Mr. Norris, of Baltimore.

The repeal of the Wilson ballot law, by Mr. Fisher, of Prince George's.

A bill giving absent soldiers and sailors a right to vote, by Mr. Connelly, and a companion bill establishing this right by Constitutional authority.

A bill carrying into effect the "home rule" proposition for counties, passed two years ago, by Mr. Bennett, of Wicomico.

A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of State Treasurer by the people, by Mr. Wise.

A resolution to ratify the federal prohibition amendment, by Mr. McDowell.

A bill providing for higher pay for members of the Baltimore police force.

Senator Warfield is a member of the following Committees: Agriculture and Labor, Amendments to Constitution (chm), Civil Service and Election Reform, Contingent Expenses, Education, Finance, Library, Pensions, Printing, Railroads and Canals, Retrenchment of State Expense, Revaluation and Assessment (chm), Supervision of Employees.

The members of the House of Delegates from Carroll County have been assigned to Committee by Speaker Wooden, as follows:

Mr. Ely—Elections, Claims, Agriculture, Public Records.

Mr. Leatherwood—Ways and Means, Library (chm), Roads and Highways.

Mr. Kephart—Judiciary, Inspection (chm), Hygiene, Labor.

Mr. Wooden—Rules (chm).

Woman Suffrage on its Way.

The Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed the House of Representatives, on Thursday. The measure now goes to the Senate where its passage is more doubtful, as it must secure a two-thirds vote. President Wilson helped it through the House by announcing himself in favor of it. The Southern States mostly oppose the measure.

Ship losses and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the Allied countries that the United States is planning to release for export an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's export surplus has been shipped by mid-December.

Our Mail Situation.

Last week, The Record failed to reach hundreds of subscribers in this county before Monday, because of the fact that our mail train, South, on Friday evening, due at Taneytown at 4:34, did not arrive until 6:20, and missed the W. Md. connection at Keymar at 6:12 for Baltimore, Westminster and other points East. This train has been running late, this week, but has not missed the connection, and we are hoping that it will not miss again for a long while.

The discontinuance of the W. Md. early mail has hit Taneytown hard, especially as the later train taking its place fails to connect with the N. C. R. train north, thereby continuing the old feud between these two lines for "no connections" from Baltimore. Therefore, instead of getting Baltimore, Westminster, and general county mail at 7:00 A. M., as formerly, it now arrives about noon. This means that any communication mailed along the line of the W. M. R. R., for The Record must be sent not later than Thursday morning, as our forms must be closed and on the press by noon, Friday.

We are going to watch the situation closely, and perhaps go to press Thursday evening or Friday morning, if necessary. In the meantime, we trust that all of our patrons will be patient, resting assured that it is our business to make the very best of the present very much mixed-up train service, which is not merely local, but very general throughout the country.

We have had complaints from Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as other points, of delayed delivery of The Record. Even members of Congress, in speeches made in that body, are complaining of the late delivery of their own personal mail—a day or so late. All complaints, so far as this office is concerned, must be charged up to the mail service, and not to us, as we are doing our very best.

Christmas at the County Home.

(For the Record.)
The spirit of giving was surely exercised to its fullest extent in Carroll County, at Christmas.

Although our people had been called upon repeatedly for contributions during the past year, to so many worthy causes at home and abroad, the fund furnished by the good people of the County to carry brightness to the inmates of our County Home, instead of falling off, exceeded even the usual generous contribution, and this Christmas was, perhaps, the best and brightest since they have become wards of the County.

The steward and stewardess, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, and their daughters, Misses Rhoda and Edna Barnes, had been untiring in their efforts to give the place a festive look, and the garlands of green, and red Christmas bells, made every room look bright and attractive and added greatly to the festive spirit.

The only sad feature of the day, was the extreme illness of Mrs. Emma Snyder, who had been an inmate for seventeen years, confined to an invalid's chair, until the past few months, when she has been unable to leave her bed. Her patience and resignation, and her bright, sunny smile have always been an inspiration, and even as we sang our Christmas carols, her sweet, gentle spirit was quietly passing into the land, where sickness and sorrow are unknown, and where she will be at rest, "Forever with the Lord."

The wishes of the inmates were gratified in every particular, and the soft slippers and other little comforts provided will give many an hour of pleasure and happiness. No one was forgotten, even the "wandering way farer," who asked for a night's lodging, was given his package, and "somebody's boy" may have remembered happier days and home by the gift.

At 2 P. M., the large dining-room was filled to its utmost capacity, and it was pleasant to see faces from different parts of the County, and to realize how the interest in these annual festivals is growing with the people.

The services consisted of singing Christmas carols by a choir with Mrs. Wm. Kimmey at the organ, prayer by Rev. E. T. Mowbray, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church; and an address by Rev. Chalmers Walk, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church. After gifts had been distributed, and every inmate given, in addition, a supply of confectionary and oranges a committee from the "Sunshine Circle" of the Brethren Church, of Westminster, who were present, also gave each inmate a package containing a gift.

A very pleasant feature was the presentation to Mrs. Barnes of a pretty china celerity dish, and to Mr. Barnes, a flash light, by Miss Annie Hailey, one of the inmates, on behalf of the other inmates, in which she expressed their thanks for the kind treatment they had received during the two years they have had charge of the Home, and regret that they would leave in the Spring.

Before the services, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner, the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, and a number of personal friends.

Thanks are due to all who so kindly contributed, nearly all of whom I have been able to reach personally or by card, but as a number of contributions were sent anonymously, I trust I may be able to reach them through the press, and tell them how much their gifts were appreciated and how much pleasure they helped to give.

Thanks are also due the following firms and associations: the press of the County for notices and for copies of their papers furnished throughout the year; to Babylon & Lippy, Nussbaum & Jordan; Retreat public school, Miss Annie Barnes, Principal; Mrs. Nussbaum's Sunday School class, New Windsor; Primary School, New Windsor, Miss Edna Wilson, teacher; Aid Society, Church of the Brethren, New Windsor, through Mrs. Mollie Selby; Trinity Lutheran and Presbyterian C. E. Societies, Taneytown, and a very liberal contribution from Camp McClellan, Amiston, Alabama, accompanied by the following card: "With kindest thoughts and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, for our old friends at the County Home, Co. C, 112th M. G. Bat," which was greatly appreciated.

MARY B. SHELLMAN.

THE INCOME TAX WILL REACH A GOOD MANY.

Important to Find Out Whether it Applies to You.

The income tax is to be paid on the net income you received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1917. Do not wait for a blank to be sent you, as the law puts it up to every person coming within the law to attend to having himself taxed—to get the blank, and the information, if he needs any, as to how to fill it out.

We had thought of saying a great deal in the way of giving light on the law, but it is such an important and complex matter that those who have reasonable doubts as to whether they are included, should go to Westminster and see Attorney John M. Roberts, who will be at the Postoffice each week day until Feb. 5, from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., the acting as Income Tax officer for this county.

We shall therefore give only a few main facts, and cover a few of the most commonly asked questions, from the information we have, which is believed to be correct.

The tax is to be paid by unmarried men or women who received a net income of over \$1000. during the year, and by married men and women, or heads of families, whose net income exceeded \$2000. for the year; and on the excess as found, a tax of 2 percent is to be paid.

Husbands and wives may make a separate return of income if each exceeds \$1000. However, if the income of either is less than \$1000, but their combined income exceeds \$2000, a joint return must be rendered.

There are questions under the general heading of those entitled to pay the tax, that we shall not attempt to answer; for instance, whether widowers, or widows, are considered as "married," or "unmarried," and we shall not undertake to decide what is meant by "head of a family."

It is also to be remembered that this is an "Individual" Income tax proposition, and has no bearing on returns to be made by "incorporated" business concerns, which is an entirely separate matter.

The time of making the return is on or before March 1, 1918, and the penalty for failure to make return ranges from \$20.00 to \$1000., and in addition, you will also be liable to pay a 50 percent additional tax.

The tax applies also to guardians, executors, administrators, or trustees, acting in behalf of wards, or the estate or trust for which they act.

There are certain exemptions, which we will not attempt to fix definitely. There is an exemption allowed of \$200 for each dependent child under 18 years of age, or over that if incapable of self-support. In general, it seems that such expenses as rents, payments for labor, cost of seed and fertilizers, actual necessary repairs, general taxes, insurance, and some other items, are legal exemptions.

Personal, and general living expenses, are not exempt, nor can a taxpayer claim remuneration for his own services. Amounts paid out for tools, implements or equipment, or for permanent repairs or improvements to a property or business, are not deductible.

By "gross income" is meant all receipts from salary, wages, commissions, personal service and fees, profit from any trade or business, or from the sale of property of any kind, rents, interest on notes or other securities, dividends, royalties, etc.

"Net income" means the amount of income left after the allowable deductions have been made, and it is on this that the 2 percent tax must be paid.

We have a copy of the "Income Tax Primer," issued by The National City Company, of New York, that purports to be authoritative, and it may be examined at our office. It contains 43 pages and covers 107 separate points, or questions; but, as we said at the beginning, we would advise all who suspect that they come within the law, or near it, to confer with Attorney John M. Roberts, at Westminster, for exact information.

Ready-made Soldiers Letters.

Letter writing, and poetry construction, for the soldiers in the Camps, is said to have developed into a business, and many chaps who are neither handy with sentence construction, nor a pen, are said to patronize the "ready-made" stuff. Any way, poetic effusions, read "back home" with much interest and pride, have appeared in print in different sections of the country, credited to as many different authors. As a sideline letter and poetry architecture likely comes in handy as a revenue producer.

Big Profits for Coal Operators.

Government investigation of the coal situation has shown two things: that many coal producing companies have been making excessive profits; and that the export of coal to Europe will be considerably reduced, so that the conditions in this country, this winter, can not be repeated next winter. England will therefore be compelled to supply France and Italy with much larger quantities than this year. Government operation of the mines may be resorted to, or government purchase of the entire output of the mines.

For a good public sale, register it in The Record.

Prohibition as a State Wide Question.

Prohibition is a state question. It is a proposition in which every Marylander is interested. It involves a question of justice. Eighty-five per cent of the state is now under Prohibition. If this great area finds Prohibition good, why should it not apply the law to the remaining small portion of the state?

The state ought to establish Prohibition by the quickest attainable means. That is, a law to cover the whole state enacted at once by the Legislature. Every interest of the individual, the community, the state and the nation demands action—prompt action—now. The scarcity of fuel, the shortage in cereals, the great demand for man power in factories and at the front, demand that not every institution or business not essential to the well-being of the people should be stopped, and stopped at once.

If that be true, what is the sense of delaying or jeopardizing Prohibition by quibbling over the fact that Baltimore gave a large majority against Prohibition in November, 1916? The nation was not then in a great war. Even if that vote reflected the real sentiment of a majority of the people of Baltimore, which we seriously doubt, majorities do not always represent the best interests of all the people, especially where selfishness, as in this instance, was the predominant factor in the voting.

Does any fair-minded man believe that the proper thing to do is to leave this question for settlement to Baltimore alone? This question is a matter of state concern. It is state-wide, not local in its bearings.

The thing for the Maryland General Assembly to do is to proceed at once to effectuate the accomplishment of state-wide Prohibition—at once by statute, having in mind the welfare of the whole state, rather than the few banks, breweries and liquor dealers of Baltimore, Alleghany county, and Annapolis. The Legislature should openly proclaim its belief in the righteousness of this proposition and then exercise the manly courage necessary to live up to that righteousness.

Nor is this process of obtaining Prohibition a new thing. There are now in the United States, 27 states under Prohibition. Of this number thirteen were made so by the action of the Legislature, without reference to any referendum, past or future. Those who endorse the referendum, or offer it as an excuse, do so under the hope that the selfishness of mankind will come into play and lift from their shoulders the responsibility placed there through their election to the Legislature.—American Issue.

Uncle Sam Wants Thrift.

A new year's plea for war time economy to assist the United States in financing itself and the allies has been issued by the federal reserve board in the form of a suggestion to banks to promote thrift campaigns in their communities.

Banks are urged to tell the people that by saving, they serve their country in these four ways:

"1. They enable our own government and our allied governments to obtain the goods required with the requisite speed. As everybody knows, time is a most important factor in this juncture. Coal, copper, steel, and foodstuffs are cases in point.

"2. By saving goods not required by the government they release corresponding quantities for export to other countries in exchange for which needed supplies may be secured. To illustrate: If everybody in the United States would cut down consumption of cotton and woolen goods even to a slight amount, goods to the value of millions of dollars, would be available for export and could be made the basis of exchange to pay for such needed supplies of copper and nitrates for ourselves, and beef and wheat for the use of our allies, obtained in South America.

"3. By consuming goods in smaller amounts, not only are goods saved, but money is saved, and the people thus put in a position to absorb and pay for the war loans of the government out of savings.

"4. By diminishing the consumption of goods and by paying for government bonds out of savings, instead of from funds borrowed from the banks, both the rapid rise of prices of goods is retarded as well as banking inflation, which accelerates the rise of prices."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1918.—George W. Galt, executor of Sarah Alice Galt, deceased, settled his first and final account.

John C. Spangler, administrator of Archer S. Koontz, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918.—The sale of real estate of Edman H. Weaver, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Cornelia L. Myers and Nettie A. Weaver, executrices of Edman H. Weaver, deceased, settled their second and final account.

Robert L. Funkles, executor of John B. Funkles, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Emory A. Fox and Grover C. Fox, administrators of William H. Fox, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts, and received an order to sell personal property.

To live as comfortably now as in 1914, working people are obliged to spend, for bare necessities alone, 88½ per cent more than was needed before the war.

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, JANUARY 11th., 1918.

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."

It always seemed to us to be a shaky sort of argument, that our friends in France and England can not use corn, for bread, because they have no mills with which to grind it. What would be the matter with sending them a few mills over, along with the corn?

Annapolis will divide honors with Washington, for several months, in the matter of watching the law-makers and the results of their labors. It is to be hoped that in both cities partisanship will be set aside, and the biggest and best in both parties be put to work to run the governments. The job is too big for any one party to handle, and attempts in this direction should meet with emphatic popular condemnation.

The height of efficiency in the mail service of this country was perhaps reached a few years ago. At any rate, it can not now be said to be as efficient as it was, and there are reasons for it, many of them due to the new situations growing out of the war, and some others due to a system of administrative economy that is showing its effect in a depreciated service. That there is a very widespread complaint of poor service, in point of promptness, is a matter of congressional discussion.

Business in general is badly upset in this country, likely because this country is doing bigger and more unusual things than it ever did before, and perhaps we have become so used to having things prompt, cheap and plentiful, that interfering with our habits makes us irritable and unreasonable. And yet, there must be discordant parts of machinery somewhere that need adjusting and oiling, or perhaps remodeling; and it may be a wise plan to hunt them out, now, and deal properly with them, even if heroic measures are necessary.

Doing Our Best.

It will be quite profitless to worry over what we imagine "can't be done" during the year that is before us. Every man can do only all that he can do, and the rest—if there be any rest—must remain undone. We should simply work, and plan, our best—that's all.

There is a great deal of talk about the shortage of labor, and it is "short" without question. There is also a great deal of urging to produce more than ever, even with less help. How this is to be done, nobody offers a plan, for there is no such plan, and it need not worry anybody that this is the fact. When human effort is exerted to the limit, and plans made by others fail, the fault, if there be any, must rest on those who made the plans.

And, there is a big truth called "self-preservation, the first law of nature." If some are overlooking that, this is another fault in calculation. The time is not here yet when food producers, for instance, are compelled to break themselves down, physically, in order to feed a fighting world. There is something big that must happen before that can come about; and it is compulsory work, at fair wages, by those who now use political power and intimidation to compel others to work for them and bow to

their demands.

There are hundreds of thousands of so-called "workmen" in this country, who are bossing a good big part of our whole industrial situation for the benefit of their own selfish interests, and so far they have been "getting away with it" because our legislators are afraid to antagonize them—afraid of votes cast in solid blocks regardless of party, or principle, or country, or anything but pure force-backed selfishness.

So, we say to the farmers of the country—Don't worry, but do your best, and leave the rest. Perhaps the government will take over the farming business, and run it better. No matter what happens, every man is entitled to a fair share of rest and pleasure and human living; and every man, too, is entitled to do a fair share of sacrificing for his country's good, and the world's good. This world was not made specially for any one class, and sooner or later the necessities of existence are going to make this truth clearer than it now is.

"Letting-up" Time.

The average young man is unresponsive to advice on the importance of saving money and becoming a capitalist, in a small way, early in life. It is a hard proposition to bank money, just when there is the greatest pleasure in spending it, and when temptations fairly spring up in one's way to have a "good time." It is a hard proposition, too, because the early resolution to save is apt to narrow a young man's character and outlook, and to make him think too seriously that the chief object in life, is to get money.

And yet, the wise young man will at least strike a happy medium between saving and spending, and always save up something each year. The time to get a good start of cash capital is before 30 years of age, and to put in his best work between the ages of 25 and 45 years, for after the latter birthday, and especially after 50, the brain and body are very apt to be in a condition to want to "let up" in hard work.

Then it is that there are apt to be vain regrets of money spent in early life, that hind-sight knows to have been wasted. Things look differently when one looks back over them, and we then begin to realize the soundness of a lot of advice that in our younger days we laughed at as "old foggy" and "not up-to-date."

As a matter of hard fact, the average man or woman does not acquire real sound sense until they reach about 40 years of age. Then comes the wish for younger years combined with the mature mind; but, the two rarely come together, and it is the wise youngster who appreciates this truth in time, and "makes his hay" when the making is easy—and when the spending is easy, too.

Do Not Trade Bonds for Merchandise.

Secretary McAdoo has authorized the following statement:

"It has been brought to my attention that numbers of merchants throughout the country are offering to take Liberty Loan Bonds of the first and second issue at par, or even in some cases at a premium, in exchange for merchandise. While I have no doubt that these merchants are actuated by patriotic motives, I am sure that they have failed to consider the effect which the acceptance of their offers would have upon the situation. We are making the strongest effort to have these Government Bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people at large, to be paid for out of the past or future savings of those who buy them.

Purchases thus made not only result in providing funds for the uses of the Government, but they also effect a conservation of labor and material. When the Bonds are exchanged for merchandise, it defeats the primary object of their sale, it discourages thrift and increases expenditures, thus depriving the Government of labor and material for war purposes. In addition to this, such bonds when taken in exchange for merchandise must in most cases be immediately sold in the open market. This naturally tends to depress the market price of the issue and makes it less easy to sell future issues at the same rate.

I hope that the merchants of the country, upon a more careful consideration of this subject, will discontinue their efforts to sell merchandise and take Liberty Bonds in payment."

The Farmers' Interest in Industrial Relations.

There is every natural relationship between the farmer and the manufacturer. We are large purchasers of the things which the manufacturer produces.

We are all interested in the labor problem. It is today of grave concern to every farmer. The farmer has always been sympathetic with the workers, in their efforts for just treatment, but the farmer is equally op-

posed to arrogance and injustice, whether from the worker or the capitalist. We have watched the growth of organized labor, at first with curiosity, then with a certain amount of sympathy and lately with apprehension and distrust. We have helped organized labor to win legislative battles. We have given help in many ways. But today we are counting up the result. We find that we have helped dig a pit for the farmers, and that the sympathy which we extended to the unions had better be saved for ourselves.

The farmers' alliance with labor led to the granting of certain immunities and privileges to labor, which to my mind are undemocratic and unjust. We should all stand equal before the law. But labor was put above the law. True, you will say that the farmers were included in this preference and immunity. But the man who does not violate the law, nor intend to violate it, wants no immunity. The farmer lives within the law. He seeks no exemption from its terms. He did wrong in helping others to secure special privileges and exemptions. He realizes that now, unless I am mistaken.

What has the farmer secured in return for his assistance in immunizing labor unions from the law? His greatest reward is the threat of a universal eight-hour day, which would bankrupt him in short order. Another reward is the disturbance of industry, making for increased cost of everything the farmer buys. A further reward was an earnest effort on the part of labor leaders to depress the price of wheat and other products of the farm. Thus are we well rewarded for our lack of foresight, for our acceptance of glib promises, for our following of a will-o-the-wisp of exemption from the law.

It is necessary to point out that the eight-hour day is an absolute impossibility on the farm. Any attempt to enforce an eight-hour day in agriculture would lead to more abandoned farms than even you can reckon. The farmer has hundreds of problems. He is dependent for success every year on two things: hard work and the mercy of Providence. He may plan and plan but a spell of rain will make all his plans abortive. He may sit down and figure that over a period of a year his help works only an average of eight or nine hours. But what good would eight hours a day do him in seed time and harvest. He may set aside ten days to seed his crops. If it rain six days, how will his schedule work out.

The farmer today is called upon to produce, produce, produce. He answered that call promptly as the figures of the last harvest will show. He is told that he is the most important factor in the war. Undoubtedly that is true. But it does not make him arrogant nor greedy. He has not gone on strike for higher prices. He has not held a gun to Uncle Sam and told him he would have to fight on an empty stomach unless he paid an exorbitant price. He has asked nothing but fair treatment and asked for that without threats.—O. L. Martin, in American Industries for December.

American Troops on the French Front

Our War Department has steadily refused to give any intimation of the position of the first contingents of American troops to enter the trenches. The Germans, on the other hand, have been less reticent. They promptly discovered where our troops were and quite as promptly announced the capture of prisoners, together with additional details, which, if accurate, disclose the position of America's first troops to fight on a European battle-field.

We have thus the anomalous situation growing out of the characteristic policy of the War Department, in which the Germans inform the American public as to the whereabouts of American troops. Now I do not pretend to any secret information in the matter, but the Germans have announced that they have taken American prisoners at the point where the Rhine-Marne Canal crosses the firing line. If this be truthful, then the American troops are in Lorraine, and at least some portion of their numbers have occupied the village of Parroy, which is situated where the Rhine-Marne Canal crosses the firing line.

Look at any standard atlas, and find Nancy and Luneville, near the old frontier between France and Germany, south of Metz and west of Strassburg. Parroy is half a dozen miles north of Luneville, and twice as far east as Nancy. It is not more than two miles on the French side of the old frontier. If the German statements are accurate, our troops are holding the Lorraine gateway to France. They are occupying positions fought over in the great battles for Nancy in August and September, 1914, and the road and canal they are covering were followed, first by

French troops marching to defeat at Morhange and later by German troops rushing westward to their defeat before Nancy.

I visited all this ground in the Spring of 1916, getting within two or three miles of Parroy. It is a country of rolling hills, clear, swift rivers, considerable forests (one of the largest of which is close to Parroy). In a wide circle about Parroy the villages were destroyed by the Germans in the invasion. It may be that the Germans are lying about the American position. It may be that the assignment is only temporary, and purely for the purpose of training our green troops on a relatively quiet front. But at the least the presence of Pershing's army in Lorraine, if it be there, must suggest interesting speculations. Would it not be a strange turn of the wheel if American troops should by their campaign win back for France those provinces lost in 1870? Such a repayment by Pershing of the debt of Lafayette laid us under, would supply one of the romances of all history. At all events we have the German official declaration and the atlas to fall back upon, even though the War Department fails us.—From "Another Year End," by Frank H. Simons, in the American Review of Reviews for December, 1917.

Waste is Criminal.

"To waste now is nothing short of criminal." Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The duty of the American people to economize in consumption of food and all other materials as well as save money, can not be too often or too strongly urged upon them. The duty is so imperative, its observance so vital to our country's success, that it should be kept constantly before them.

The proposition is plain and understandable. We have lessened the productive powers of the country by taking 2,000,000 men away from the productive forces of the country; instead of producers of one kind or another the soldiers are consumers of the products of our farms, factories, and mines, and when the munitions they expend and will expend against the enemy is considered they are tremendous consumers of the manufactured products of the country.

A tremendous amount of the manufacturing energy of the country has been withdrawn from manufacturing the things we use in peace and put to manufacturing the things we use in war. The total loss to the country of the productive energy of our soldiers and sailors and the diversion of a great portion of the other productive energy of the country to war purposes lessen to a great extent the amount of material and supplies produced by the country.

To this condition of lessened production and increased consumption of and by our own men must be added the extraordinary demand made upon this country to supply the armies of our allies and to a great extent their population with food and other material.

We must meet the condition that confronts us in two ways—by the strictest economy in consumption, for every pound we refrain from using adds a pound to be devoted to the uses of our Army and Navy and the military forces of our allies; and by speeding up our production to the limit. The American people are going to do all that they know to be necessary to win this war—to shorten this war. They have only to realize the imperative duty of economy in saving and they will economize and save.

How a Big Bank Judges Men.

Frank Vanderlip, the president of the National City Bank, tells in an article in the January American Magazine how men are judged for positions in the bank. The author says:

"Here are some of the things by which the City Bank's interviewers are instructed to judge men:

"Appearance and Manner: Judge how well the applicant will impress customers by his physique; facial expression; clothing; neatness; voice; cheerfulness; self-confidence; courtesy.

"Initiative and Self-Reliance: Consider his ability to start things without being shown or told, and his self-dependence after having once been shown his work or given a task.

"Industry: Judge his energy and perseverance. Base your judgment on his personal history sheet (application blank), all reports, and your impression from contact with him.

"Character: Judge his character, having in mind ambition, honesty, thrift, loyalty, spirit of service, and freedom from drinking, gambling and other immoral acts.

"Personal History. "Reports: Consider reports from his previous employers and from any other sources—both the content of the reports and the reliability of the sources."

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Bargains from Every Department

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

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

ORDER NOW TO SAVE MONEY

YOUR MONUMENT for Spring will cost less if ordered now, and it will be finished with even more than usual care, since I have more time to finish my work during the Winter months. Therefore, in the interests of economy and extra value, I urge you to select, NOW, from my large and new Stock, your monument for Spring.

250 MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES to select from. Work delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminster, Md.
PHONE 127. EAST MAIN ST. OPPOSITE COURT ST.



Do not make the sad mistake of putting off placing your order for your Ford, as thousands of others are doing over the country. We are taking as many orders now as we did last Spring, and there will not be one-half enough cars to supply the demand, so put your order in now and be sure of getting your car when you want it.

C. L. HUMER, Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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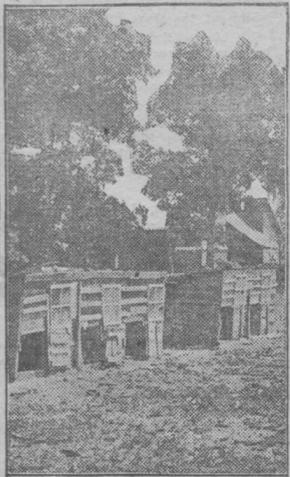
Cholera, Tuberculosis and Parasites Are Drawbacks.

SIMPLE METHODS ARE URGED

Farmer May Avoid, to Large Extent, Decimation of His Herd by Epizootics—Sanitary Preventive Measures Are Favored.

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these serious diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the decimation of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation between the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriolog-



Cholera Thrives in Surroundings Such as These.

ical tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of these specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

Tuberculosis Increasing.

Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is insidious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his hogs to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them upon nonsterilized products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculous cattle may scatter great numbers of tubercle bacilli with their excrement; cows that are tuberculous may produce contaminated milk that is subsequently fed to pigs; and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs. Any of these conditions make the infection with tuberculosis of the hogs concerned a very easy matter.

Sources of Infection.

The feeding of hogs upon creamery refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infection principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are undoubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

Prevention of Disease.

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied upon. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

In addition to cleanliness close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of isolated hog houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large pigery for the entire herd, has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

Danger in Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics, from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

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Will You Be One of Them?

A CERTAIN MAN hid his money in his mattress. One day the house was burned and all within destroyed. Another man invested his money in wild cat stocks. He was promised a large income. He received one dividend.

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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.

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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.

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MAN'S WAY OF DOING THINGS

Mr. Pickles Gives Demonstration of Superiority of His Methods Over Those Used by Women.

Men who can turn their hands to any sort of job that needs doing are very useful as husbands. Mr. Pickles was one of these useful gentlemen. His amiable wife once asked him to hang a picture she had purchased for the parlor, and he said that he would do it "in a jiffy."

"You just get me the cord and a picture hook," he said to his wife, "and tell the servant girl to run down into the cellar and bring up the stepladder and carry it into the parlor, and where's those two little screw things—ummys that go into the back of the frame at the sides to put the cord through? Look them up for me; and I shall require the gimlet to bore a little hole for the screws. Somebody get the gimlet, or maybe I can drive them in with a hammer. Johnny, you run down into the cellar and get the hammer. Perhaps a chair would be better than the stepladder. Somebody go out into the kitchen and get me a chair. I don't want to stand on one of the parlor chairs. Got that cord? Just measure off about the right length, and fasten it to those little things at the side. There, now; there's your picture hung up, and no fuss about it. The difference between us men and you women is that when we have anything to do we do it, and don't talk all day about it."

AIR UP 10,000 FEET COLD

Even in Hottest Weather Aviator May Be in Arctic Regions After Flight of Ten Minutes.

Aviators experience many different degrees of temperature in their flights. On the hottest day in summer a flying man may be in the arctic regions in ten minutes by mounting to a height of 10,000 feet. Just as the climber may pass through all the shades of temperature by climbing Kilimanjaro, that giant peak which rises above the snow-line from the equator. He commences with the tropical jungle and ends amid eternal snow.

The fact is that the temperature is invariably low at 10,000 feet and over, whether at the tropics or the poles, and it is quite likely to be lowered at the equator. Airmen well know the intense cold of those upper regions, and they need the rig-out of a Shackleton if they would mount to 20,000 feet above the earth's surface. In fact, there is little variation of temperature in these upper reaches of the atmosphere. It is much the same in summer as winter, except for the difference which a high wind makes.

Even in the depth of a hot summer the airmen will encounter 40 degrees of frost at 10,000 feet, and at twice that altitude 100 degrees of frost—the temperature of the South pole—is not unusual.

Scaring Them Away.

Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of a Liberty Loan committee, said in New York:

"The loan machinery was made easy, simple and informal, so that all could come in. We didn't want to scare the plain people away, you know."

"Some of our past loans did scare the plain people. They were like the swaggers seashore hotel."

"This hotel was so very swagger that the guests all felt like inmates or prisoners."

"There was a little man who arrived there one night and rang his bell for some ice water. No answer. He rang again. Still no answer. Then he put his finger on the button and held it there till he heard footsteps."

"A knock, and a majestic maid entered. She looked at the little man scornfully."

"Did you ring?" she asked.

"Yes," said he.

"Humph," said the maid. "Who lifted you up to the bell?"

First Pension Fund.

In this country the first pension fund was established by the city of New York for policemen. Since then many states and cities have enacted retirement legislation, the number of retirement funds has increased to over 400, and many thousands of public employees have been covered by retirement provisions. Although the expansion of the movement has been rapid. It has by no means reached its limit. As yet a number of states and cities have not adopted any retirement legislation; the 300 pension funds for police and firemen do not include all employees of these two groups; the 100 teachers' pension funds cover only about half of the teachers, and the remaining funds, approximately 40, cover only a small fraction of all other classes of federal, state and municipal employees.

Negroes Famous as Composers.

There is no doubt that James Bland, a negro musician, wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." During the days of slavery there were in New Orleans quite a number of well educated negroes, and among them a number who gained distinction as musical composers. Five of these were Edmund Dede, Basil Bares, Lucien Lambert, Sidney Lambert and Samuel Snaer. Much of the music that these men wrote is of permanent worth. One of the earliest American negro musical authors was James Hemmenway. His home was in Philadelphia, and during the second and third decades of the nineteenth century he wrote much music which by musicians of authority is set down as excellent.

WOMEN ARE WATER CARRIERS

Story of Jacob and Rachel Is Declared to Be Transcript of the Arab Life of Today.

In the East, where water is scarce, a village generally grows up near a well or fountain. Abraham's servant asked for water to drink, Rebekah made haste and let down her pitcher from her shoulder and said, "drink, and I will give thy camel drink also." A similar request would be made now and a similar answer would be given though a modern young lady of the country might for your camels or horses put water into the trough—an article always found near wells, and frequently made of stone.

Canon Tristram once asked for a drink from an Arab girl who had a water jar on her shoulder. She set it down for his use, and would not accept any gratuity. Tears filled her eyes, and she said that she gave the water freely for the love of God and for the sake of her mother, who had died lately.

Rebekah carried her "balass," or water jar, on her shoulder. A modern Syrian woman does this, but an Egyptian carries it on her head.

The boys and girls of Bedouin life still meet at wells. The story of Jacob and Rachel is, even in minute details, a transcript of the Arab life of today. Evening is called now, as it was 4,000 years ago, "the time that women go out to draw water."

A person going to an Eastern well brings a leather bucket and a rope with which to lower it. This is one of the utensils necessary for an Eastern journey.

DIRTY FLOOR WAS GOLD MINE

Man Paid \$4,000 for Privilege of Cleaning It and Made Profit of \$5,000 on the Deal.

Would you pay \$4,000 for the privilege of cleaning a dirty floor? There's a man in New York who made a profit of \$5,000 by doing that very thing.

Some months ago a manufacturing jeweler on Pearl street decided that twenty-five years was long enough for any sane man to work, and at once set about the business of retiring. Among his assets was listed the privilege of sweeping the floor of his factory, and he called for bidders.

One offered \$1,000, which was refused with open amusement; another bid \$2,500 and was turned down, and then a third, after carefully appraising the floor, ceiling and walls, concluded to take a long chance, and bid \$4,000.

First the bidder had the floor cleaned carefully. Then a carpenter was called in. The floor boards were taken up, and after the sweepings that had piled up under them had been carefully collected new boards were put down. The old boards were planed off, and the shavings, together with the sweepings and the dust from the ceiling and walls, were burned.

Here stepped in the modern alchemist. The ashes were turned over to him, and through a secret process of his own he recovered enough gold, silver and platinum to net the successful bidder a cash profit of \$5,000.

Sad Memories.

The minister of a rural parish being once sent for to a shepherd's house to "christen a wean," a big fat hen was killed for the christening tea. Like most 'shepherds' children, those in the house in question were allowed to run about half wild, and glowered with holy fear from behind doors and chests at the parson, who was observed to be eating most of the hen. The youngsters no doubt made many sage reflections on his voracious appetite, but took care to keep out of his reach. A month or two after, when the minister was visiting the parish, he came back to the shepherd's cot, and as he seated himself in an arm-chair by the fire a number of chickens marched in, having the run of the house as usual. The children seemed terrified, but at length rushed in between the poultry and the minister, and cried: "Gae 'wa', gae 'wa'!"

Then they "whusht" the chickens out of the house, exclaiming: "Whish, whish—run, run! That's the man that ett yer mother."—London Tit-Bits.

The Camera as Detective.

The camera has been frequently instrumental in the detection of criminals. In case of forgery photography is invaluable, for there is no forger in the world clever enough to baffle its detective skill. An interesting proof of this was provided a few years ago in the case of a forged will. An enlarged photograph revealed the penciled lines over which the signatures of the testator and witnesses had been written, although no trace of them was visible through the microscope. This is one of the peculiarities of the camera, that it brings to light marks which are invisible through a microscope, just as it has been known to reveal the signs of measles and smallpox several days before they become visible to the naked eye.

The Flea.

The flea is one of the most annoying of household pests. In many cases fleas are bred on dogs or cats, and the first thing to be done is to eliminate the source of supply. If the animal is not badly infested, insect powder, well rubbed into the hair, or a creolin wash, may be effective. Remove all carpets and similar articles and scrub the floors thoroughly with hot soapuds or lye, being careful to get into every crack and crevice. Fleas thrive in dirt and do not like to be disturbed.

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.

Correspondents' Record.

The following is the record of our Correspondents for the 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1917. For most of our representatives, the showing is a very good one, and we appreciate the fact very much.—Ed.

Table listing correspondents and their respective counts for the 6-month period.

LITTLESTOWN.

The third number of the People's Lyceum Course, was held on Tuesday evening. The entertainment was given by "The Woodland Singers," a male quartet, and was very finely rendered.

The various Protestant churches of the town have been holding union services during the past two weeks. The services were well attended, and have aroused considerable interest.

The new town council and borough officials were installed on Monday evening. The new members of the council are Levi Motter, Alex. Rebert, and Clinton Mehring.

The council then elected the following officers: President, George S. Kump; Secretary, Chas. H. Mayers; Treasurer, Geo. F. Duttera; Water Supt., Amos Miller; and Policeman, F. O. Dutton.

Because of the difficulty in heating the High School buildings, it was necessary to close school Monday and Tuesday. During this time the heating system was remodelled and larger radiators replace the ones previously used.

Mrs. Theo. Eline returned to her home, Wednesday evening, after a visit of several days among friends and relatives in Baltimore.

H. W. Meckley, of this place, and Miss Lida Bowman, of Hanover, were united in marriage at the parsonage of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Hanover, on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Mollie Will returned from the West Side Sanatorium, York, on Sunday afternoon. She has been undergoing treatment in that place for the past several weeks.

The scarcity of coal in town, has led to the hauling of large quantities of this precious fuel from Hanover. Several persons have been making regular trips each day, bringing a number of tons on each load.

John Tawney, of Arizona, and Rufus Tawney, of Colorado, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hornberger.

These men are both well known here, having lived at one time near Gettysburg. Rufus Tawney has been in Colorado during the past 40 years, and John Tawney made his first trip East in 20 years.

DETOUR.

Lester Troxell, wife and son Carroll, spent Sunday with Lewis Troxell and family, of Graceham.

Miss Phoebe Grossnickle is visiting in Baltimore, and Camp Meade. She will spend next week with her sister, in Westminster.

John and James Cushon were very ill for a little while, one day last week, the result of breathing too much gas from a gasoline engine in a tightly closed mill house.

We read the morning news with our lunch now, instead of with our breakfast, since the "fast mail" has been discontinued.

"Daddy" Hollenbaugh is still on the sick list.

Jesse Fox and daughter, Lea, of Creagerstown, visited L. D. Troxell and wife, one day last week.

We were all very sorry to hear of Mr. Albaugh's death, on Saturday. We will miss him. The family have our sympathy.

PINEY CREEK.

Master Russell Lemmon is spending some time with his grand-father, Alfred Bowers, of Hanover, who has been quite ill.

Austin Sauerwein has returned to Wilmington, Del. after spending a week with his parents here, and friends in Frederick county.

Jesse Sauerwein accompanied him to Wilmington, where he expects to spend several weeks.

Lester Wachter, of Charlesville, spent several days, last week, with J. C. Sauerwein and family.

Messrs. George Mayers, Oliver Hesson and Edgar Sauerwein spent Tuesday at Westminster.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Mary J. Shaw is spending some time with her children in Baltimore.

William Rodkey is visiting his son, Charles, and family, in Arlington.

Melvin W. Routsen went to Annapolis, on Monday. He has been appointed a messenger to the Speaker of the House, during the sessions of the Legislature.

Edward Beard, of Clear Ridge, is at the U. P. L., where he was operated on, last week, for some trouble with his eyes.

William Rodkey had quite a pleasant surprise, last week, when he received a fine new overcoat from his son, Harry, who has been west for some years, and is now at Iowa, Kan.

Mrs. D. Myers Englar, attended the funeral in Baltimore, on Tuesday, of a great aunt, Mrs. Smith.

Raymond Dayhoff, of Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., was home for a week. He was one of the first to enlist from Uniontown district.

He presents a very soldierly appearance, and says they are expecting to go across in the near future.

The week of prayer services closed Sunday evening. The pastors of the three churches held all the services except a sermon by Rev. E. M. Riddle, of Linwood, on Tuesday evening, and one by Rev. Paul Yoder, of Baust church, on Saturday evening.

Those who failed to attend these meetings, missed much good counsel and cheer.

Charles Simpson ad wife returned, last week, from a visit to relatives in Baltimore.

Logan Powell and bride, of Heyworth, Ill., visited the bride's aunt, Mrs. C. Simpson. On Sunday, a number of friends were invited to meet them.

Those present were: Mr. Powell and wife; Nelson Miller, wife and daughter; Mamie; Elwood and Albert Simpson, of Johnsville, and Misses Ethel Eckard and Elizabeth Cookson.

On Tuesday, Charles Simpson, with his guests, went to Fairfield, to visit a brother-in-law, Joseph Weishaar.

Charles Haines died at the home of his son-in-law, William Robinson, on Wednesday morning, in his 72nd year. He is survived by his widow and four sons: Edward, Theodore, Arthur and David; and two daughters, Mrs. Geo. Shoemaker and Mrs. Wm. Robinson.

Funeral at the house, Friday afternoon; burial in the Hill cemetery. Revs. F. N. Parson and R. K. Lewis, officiating.

Are Your Sewers Clogged?

The bowels are the sewerage system of the body. You can well imagine the result when they are stopped up as is the case in constipation.

As a purgative you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action. They also improve the digestion.

NEW WINDSOR.

Leon Carter and family who have been living here for the past two years, are contemplating returning to their former home in South Carolina, on account of Mr. Carter's work.

Word was received here, this week, of the death of Mrs. Jelly, widow of Dr. Jelly, a former President of New Windsor College.

Mrs. Harry Haines fell and sprained her hand and wrist.

On Wednesday evening, two young colored girls undertook to slide down Quality Hill; neither one knew anything about guiding a sled, and they ran into an electric light pole. The Dorsey girl fractured some ribs, and the Jones girl broke her nose and had one eye seriously hurt.

The change in trains makes a great difference to quite a number of persons, in getting their morning papers.

Privates Wilbur Hull and Albert Galt, and Sergeant J. Rollin Otto, all of Camp Meade, spent Sunday last at their homes here.

Sterling Bankard, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with his father, David Bankard.

James Beacham and wife, of Avondale spent Sunday last at the home of Thomas Stouffer.

Mrs. Annie Stoner entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jas. Fraser entertained the W. H. F. M. Society of the Presbyterian church, at her home, on Wednesday afternoon.

Phillip Snader fell on the icy pavement, somewhere near the square, on Monday evening, and fractured the small bone in the arm, near the wrist. He also hurt his head which made him delirious for some hours. At this writing he is as comfortable as he can be made, under the circumstances.

NEW MIDWAY.

C. A. Butt, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday at home.

Miss Ziegler, of Baltimore, spent a short while the past week with Miss Rhea Smith.

Those who spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Amos Eyer and family, were: Mrs. Roberta Smith and daughter, Thelma, of New Windsor; Mrs. Toms, of Walkersville, and Misses Stella Clifton and Marie Eyer, of Baltimore.

Miss Ruth Dutrow visited her parents, over Sunday.

I. W. Haugh has been on the sick list.

Miss Katie Murphy has resumed her school work, after being absent for several weeks, due to illness.

Jesse I. Renner, Samuel Renner and Daniel Fogle spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Washington.

The union Sunday School of New Midway elected officers and appointed teachers for the year 1918, as follows: Supt., R. L. Beall; Asst. Supt., E. M. Shank; Sec., Samuel C. Fogle; Asst. Sec., Geneva Beall; Librarian, Nellie Beall; Asst. Lib., Bruce Harbaugh; Treas., John T. Fogle; Organist, Margaret Smith; Asst. Org., Ada Dutrow; Singing Master, T. W. Harbaugh; Teachers, Mrs. W. L. Creager, Mrs. Wm. M. Boone, J. O. Strine, M. J. Phillips, R. L. Beall, S. C. Fogle. The school meets every Sunday, at 2 P. M.

Preaching Sunday evening, at 7:00 o'clock, by Rev. R. S. Patterson, of Woodsboro.

UNION BRIDGE.

This town has been visited by many cases of chicken-pox, lately, which have seriously interfered with school and church attendance.

At the expiration of a two weeks' furlough, Earl Shriener has returned to the Aviation school at Princeton, N. J.

Bennet Pittinger, of the U. S. Naval Service, is suffering with a serious attack of quinsy. This has prolonged his furlough.

The late arrival of the fast mail, this week, gives some of our travelers a full night's sleep.

It is hoped that the Cement Plant will soon resume operations in full.

There was a good attendance at the Hahn sale, on Wednesday, and good prices were realized.

The Misses Murray have returned from a two weeks' visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Leslie Wood was taken to a Baltimore hospital, on Wednesday, suffering with appendicitis.

The Red Cross membership of this town numbers almost 400.

About twelve Red Cross workers were busy, on Wednesday, at the home of Mrs. Senseney, filling a special order of heel rests.

The members of St. James' Lutheran Church visited the parsonage enmasse, on Wednesday night, and replenished the parson's larder, and as a climax presented him with a fat pocketbook filled with greenbacks.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Pleasant Valley has plenty of ice and snow, at this writing.

There has been no services at the church for the past two weeks. On account of the extreme cold, the heater refused to work.

Archie Tucker, while coasting, last Sunday, had the misfortune to run against a telephone pole, at the canning factory, and broke two ribs and hurt himself across the kidneys.

It is said he is in a critical condition, but with hopes of his recovery. The others on the double-decker escaped injury by rolling off, with the exception of one, who has a sprained wrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Devilbiss spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Myers, in Hanover.

Little Mary Alice Zepp, of Reese, has returned home, after spending two weeks with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Devilbiss.

Wm. R. Unger, our school teacher, has accepted a position in the Westminster Savings Bank. Miss Lillian Zahn has taken charge of the school, with Miss Bessie Yingling as assistant.

We regret the loss of our good friend, Mr. Unger, as he was always willing and ready to assist any one at any time.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Most of the students have returned from their vacation and report a very pleasant time.

The faculty of the Music and Expression departments of Blue Ridge College, will give a recital Jan. 15th, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

Two new students have enrolled: Miss Frances Fogle, of Myersdale, Pa., and Mr. Phillips, of Yarrowburg.

Prof. John and Mr. Bonsack are attending a special conference of the Church of the Brethren, at Goshen, Ind.

Stomach Troubles.

If you have trouble with your stomach, you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.

HARNEY.

Quite a number of our young men have been called to Westminster, this week, to have their questionnaire papers filled out.

John Hesson has been hauling brick and getting things ready for the new bungalow he expects to erect in this place, next Spring and Summer.

Clarence Legore and Miss Faith Keefer spent last Thursday in Hanover.

The remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hysler, of near Gettysburg, were brought here on Sunday and interred in the U. B. cemetery.

Mrs. M. R. Snider has sold her timber land, near Barlow, to Curtis Fiscal, of Gettysburg, Pa.

Mrs. John Staley has been housed up with the gripe.

Armour Leatherman has been suffering for several days with an abscess of the upper jaw, which he has had lanced several times.

Walter Snyder, of near Biglerville, is here on a visit to his son, John, and family.

Mrs. Keefer, of Taneytown, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Staub.

Master Charles Fox, of Baltimore, is here on a visit to his grand-mother, Mrs. Wm. Fox.

Armour Leatherman made a business trip to Baltimore, last week.

Clarence Leatherman left on Monday, for Harrisburg, where he has secured employment.

Mrs. Jos. Kelly, who had been at the Frederick Hospital for several weeks, has returned home, very much improved.

MARRIED.

LEGORE—KEEFER.

At eight o'clock, Tuesday night, January the eighth, Mr. Clarence Franklin Legore, of Taneytown, and Miss Faith Romaine Keefer, of Harney, were united in marriage at the Presbyterian Manse by the Rev. Seth Russell Downie.

DIED.

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

MR. CHARLES HAINES.

Mr. Charles Haines died at his home, near Uniontown, on Wednesday morning, January 9, 1918. Funeral services were held this Friday afternoon, at the home, followed by interment in the Church of God cemetery, Uniontown.

MR. GEORGE ALBAUGH.

Mr. George Albaugh, a well-known retired farmer, of near Detour, died on Saturday morning, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox, after about a week's illness. His age was 73 years 6 months, 19 days.

He is survived by three sons and three daughters: Doran, Harry and William, of Detour; Mrs. G. S. J. Fox, of Detour; Mrs. Chas. Fogle, of Woodsboro, and Mrs. Russell Dorsey, of near Motter's Station.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon; Rev. W. O. Ibach, his pastor, conducted the services. Interment was made in Rocky Ridge Lutheran cemetery.

MRS. GEO. WESLEY MILLER.

Mrs. George Wesley Miller died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Troxell, of Copperville, on Monday night, aged 70 years, 11 months, 11 days. Mrs. Miller had been ill for several weeks with dropsy, and had but recently gone to live with her daughter. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harman.

She leaves her husband, Mr. Geo. Wesley Miller, a veteran of the Civil War, one daughter, Mrs. Annie Troxell, and two sons, Samuel and John. Also two brothers, Edward and William L. Harman, and two sisters, Mrs. Theodore Feesser and Mrs. Wm. G. Myers.

Funeral services were held in Trinity Lutheran Church, Taneytown, on Thursday afternoon, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

MRS. JOHN E. BUFFINGTON.

Mrs. Agnes, wife of Mr. John E. Buffington, died on Sunday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, at her home on Middle St., aged 73 years, 1 month, 21 days. She had been in frail health for many years, and had been bed fast for about eight weeks, finally passing quietly away—a patient sufferer, remarkable for her cheerfulness under long affliction, waiting with resignation the call of the Master to go to her long home.

She leaves her husband, Col. John E. Buffington, a veteran of the Civil War, and five children: Mrs. Nettie Mitten, Mrs. Fannie Zepp and J. Whitfield, of Washington; and Mrs. Maggie Hape and Mrs. Blanche Garner, of Taneytown. Another daughter, Miss Ida, died a few years ago, the first break in the family circle. She also leaves one half-sister, Mrs. Wm. E. Kolb, of Union Bridge.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, at the home, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, assisted by Rev. D. J. March and Rev. S. R. Downie, interment being made in the Lutheran cemetery.

Soon Over His Cold. Everyone speaks well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, after having used it. Mrs. George Lewis, Pittsfield, N. Y., has this to say regarding it: "Last winter my little boy, five years old, was sick with a cold for two or three weeks. I doctored him and used various cough medicines but nothing did him much good until I began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He then improved rapidly and in a few days was over his cold."

Dogs Must Leave England. Man's faithful friend, the dog, is being driven from England, because he eats too much, said John Forbes of this city, who recently returned from Liverpool, says the Cleveland Press. With famine threatening the British Isles, dogs are being sent away, especially to the United States.

"Every member of royalty, who kept immense kennels, has given up these dogs," said Forbes. "I could have had a fine blooded Irish setter for \$5 if I had the arrangements for carrying the dog home. Members of our crew purchased some fine dogs, among them Pomeranians, which they brought to this country."

The Nautilus. The nautilus is a flat spiral shell, four to six inches in diameter which in the adult shell has two and one-half coils. It is gracefully turned and delicately built, pearly within and porcelainous without. The original specimens, before they have been cleaned and polished, have cross-bands marking their exterior, of a reddish-brown color. Opposite the opening of the shell, the coil bears a large patch of black, and there is also a narrow band of black lining the edge of the opening.

Prefers Chamberlain's. "In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co's representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kan.

Darling baby thou hast left us, And our loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who hast bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Father and Mother.

IN MEMORY Of the Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hysler, who died January 5, 1918, Aged 19 days.

Darling baby thou hast left us, And our loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who hast bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Father and Mother.

A darling grandpa from us is gone; A voice we loved is stilled; A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled.

Dear grandpa, you will never be forgotten Never shall your memory fade; Sweetest thoughts will ever linger, Around of you where you were laid. By his grand-children, Geneva and Iona Boyd.

IN MEMORY Of the Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hysler, who died January 5, 1918, Aged 19 days.

Darling baby thou hast left us, And our loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who hast bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Father and Mother.

How a Bullet Drops. In what position does a rifle bullet return to earth? In order to solve the problem a special stand was erected in Germany recently, and experiments were carried on along the shores of a lake the surface of which was frozen. The ice was covered with strong planks. It was shown that an infantry rifle bullet shot upward in a vertical direction passes downward in the same position in which it passed upward—in other words, it came back again to earth with its bottom first.

Why was it not upset at its culmination point? The answer is that the propelling force ceases to act at culmination point. But the twist has as yet not stopped, and therefore it starts its fall with a twist. Even on impact the twist has not stopped, as was indicated by the warping of the wood planks in the planking on the ice.



He Carries Money on His Back!

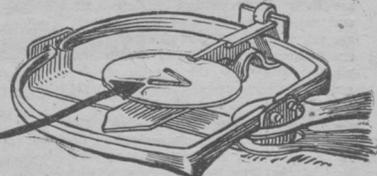
Skunk fur is readily salable, and lots of farmers make money by ridding their land of those little pests.

All you have to do is to set Victor Traps every evening in Fall and Winter round about the farm in likely spots.

You'll get muskrat as well as skunk, and with a dozen traps working all the time two or three hundred dollars' worth of fur is nothing out of the way by Spring.

Start with a half dozen Victors. (We make a specialty of Victor Traps.) They will pay for themselves—and a good profit besides in your first week of trapping.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.



An Appeal to all Labor.

Mr. McAdoo, who is now Director General of all the railroads, has published an appeal to railroad labor, and to labor in all employments, a portion of which follows:

"This is a time of great stress, and the attitude of every employe should be determined by the supreme need of the hour—duty to his country first of all. I cannot state too strongly the necessity for devoted and loyal service by every man in this emergency. Every railroad employe is now in effect a government employe and as such in duty bound to give his best service to his country as if he wore the uniform of the United States Army and occupied the trenches at the front. Every unnecessary detail in a train movement, vitally affects our soldiers and sailors and seriously impairs our ability to defend our rights and our liberties. Every man whose neglect or indifference causes such delays may be responsible for the loss of some noble American."

"It is serious to the country for an employe to be a slacker in his work as for a man to be a slacker in the army."

"The present serious congestion and actual suffering for the want of coal and other supplies will be greatly improved and may be entirely remedied if every employe will do his utmost in his individual task. In the name of patriotism, therefore, for the protection of our sons abroad and for the safety of the nation, I hope that every man wherever placed will do his level best."

IN "PRUNE STREET PRISON" Some Well-Known Men Were Confined in Philadelphia Jail When Imprisonment for Debt Prevailed.

The terms "Prune street prison" may be more readily understood by a reader if he shall simply bear in mind that Prune street was once the name of what is now Locust street from Fourth to Sixth, the change having been made about, probably, forty years ago, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

As to the prison, it existed on the north side of Prune street and ended below Sixth and was in the nature of an extension of the Walnut street prison at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. At a time when imprisonment for debt was a punishment under the law of Pennsylvania, the Prune street prison was used chiefly for that purpose. In the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, it sometimes contained many well known as well as humble men who were unable to meet the demands of their creditors. Robert Morris was one of the prisoners for several years. During the prolonged period of his dispensation in trying to stave off the swarms of importunate men to whom he owed money, he would sometimes speak or write of "Prune street" as if the jail loomed up before him like a thing of dread. While Morris was there, William B. Wood, the eminent actor, whose long life was afterward associated with the first and the second Chestnut street theater, was one of his companions in misery.

HUMAN FACE ON CRAB'S BACK Queer Legend Is Attached to an Oddity of Nature Which Is Found in Japanese Waters.

A crab with a human face is one of the oddities to be found in Japanese waters. Not only that, but the face is surprisingly like that of a Japanese warrior in the "old, unhappy, far-off days of the past." This face is formed by the strange figuration of the crab's back. To see one of the creatures crawling on the sand is to see what apparently is a human face moving across the beach.

According to Japanese history, the nation was beset by a plague of piracy a few centuries ago, says the New York World. The coasts were ravaged, vessels sunk and terror spread generally by marauding sea rovers. Then the people organized a fleet and set out to exterminate the pirates. A great battle followed in which all of the freebooters were slain.

At this point legend steps in. It is said that not long after the battle the first of the crabs appeared. With advancing years the crabs increased in numbers until they are quite common. And not only do they bear the face of a fierce old warrior, but it is strangely like that of a dead man who had been drowned. The superstitious among the natives say that the souls of the pirates entered into the forms of the crabs.

DETERMINE VALUE OF HORSE Feed Given Colt for First Eighteen Months Decides to Great Extent Size at Maturity.

The feed a colt gets the first 18 months, and especially the first winter, determines to a great extent the size of the colt at maturity. The size of a horse determines its value very largely. Good breeding gives wonderful possibilities, but it takes feeding if these possibilities are to be fully realized.

Advertisement

MEDIEVAL SLEEVE WELL LIKED HERE

American Women Quick to Adopt
Idea Brought Out by Paris
Designers.

FLYING PANELS ARE POPULAR

They Are Placed on Skirt or Bodice
and in Some Extreme Gowns They
Swing From the
Shoulders.

New York.—It is not possible to divide the new gowns into strongly differing sections. No designer has taken a period and copied her gowns from it with certainty and exactitude. All of the French and American workers have jumbled their history in a way that would give the seeker after truth a brainstorm.

It is well for the public at large that the designers do not stick too closely to period clothes. When the decorators insist that one cannot have a curtain, a vase or a cushion in a room that is drawn from a certain period, we get beautiful pieces of interior decorative work which should be in a museum, but which have little relationship to an intimate home life.

It is wise for every woman to learn, and it would be well if one could only teach the artists and decorators the same thing, that exhibition work is one thing, but the kind of work that one must live with is another. We can go to museums or department shops and see period rooms and period dress, but human nature resents the thought of having such limited waking and sleeping hours. Therefore, we greet with pleasure the fact that vastly different periods of history have been dipped into for the new clothes; but anachronism is rife.

Callot and the Empire.
The Callot gowns were the last to get to this country, and they presented no new note, except the introduction of the First Empire silhouette. Even when Callot took the most symbolic feature of this period, which is the high waistline that slightly girdles the figure just under the bust, she added medieval sleeves to it that the Empress Josephine never wore.

The most dominant First Empire frock that Callot has sent over is of brilliant red that is neither geranium, Japanese nor wine. She calls it "incendie." It has the richness of a ruby in the light and resembles that jewel to the inexperienced eye more than the flames from a conflagration. This gown is not marred by trimming. As the French say, it goes without a garnish. The neck is not low in the way that Callot is apt to arrange it, and the sleeves not only cover the arms and wrists, but the back of them hangs to the knees when the arms are dropped.

When Callot features a new thing, it is bound to be significant, and,



This top coat is made of plum-colored satin with a woolen back, brocaded in plum and mauve floss. Collar and cuffs are of black seal-skin with edge of Russian fitch. The draw string allows the coat to be either loose or tight at waistline.

therefore, when she puts a modified angel sleeve in the same gown with an extreme Josephine waistline, she is producing something that will be widely copied and worn by women of the most ultrafashionable convictions.

Medieval Sleeve Featured.
Probably the medieval sleeve will receive more attention from American designers than the First Empire sleeve. The latter is increasingly being used by designers of American gowns, which have ob-

METHODS USED BY DIPS VARY

Pickpockets of the Higher Grade Work
in Groups in Places Frequented
by Prosperous People.

As a usual thing, pickpockets vary their methods to suit circumstances. Only the low-grade dips work in pairs. These are the men who operate on street cars, elevated stations, platforms, and similar places where they will find crowds of pushed people and have opportunity to escape if detected. One of the pair shoulders a victim roughly while the other does the work and makes a getaway, says the Bohemian. Arrests are frequent, but convictions rare, because the man captured seldom has the loot.

The higher grade dips also work in such places. The difference is that they work in groups and choose times when prosperous passengers will be in the majority. During the fashionable shopping hours and after the theater at night are considered harvest times. Last winter three dips worked a clever method in Chicago. Garbling themselves in evening clothes, they mingled in fashionable crowds in big cafes, theater exits, and railway stations. One of the party was always hopelessly drunk and the others, apparently acting the part of Samaritans, were hard-put trying to keep him on his feet. With all their care, however, he would stumble occasionally and fall into groups of ladies and gentlemen. Invariably the sober companions had apologized and taken the charge away before anyone discovered the loss of valuables.

WHERE RATS ARE PROTECTED

In Copper Mines of Michigan Rodents
Are Regarded as Preventors, Not
Carriers, of Disease.

There are few places in the world where rats are well thought of, but in the copper mines of Michigan there rodents, so universally despised, and causing so much danger to health and damage to property everywhere else, are regarded differently. In the shafts of the copper mines hundreds of feet below the surface dwells a species of rat that never sees the light of day and is held in high appreciation by the miners. It is because these underground rodents are valuable to sanitation, preventors rather than carriers of disease. They indulge in no depredations for the reason they exist within rockbound walls inclosing nothing possible for animals such as they destroy.

The rats are the scavengers of the mines. They keep the workings clear of refuse. They are protected by the men; are often fed from dinner pails and have become so accustomed to the miners that they frisk about the workers wholly unafraid, secure in the apparent realization that, while elsewhere they are hunted and slain as enemies of mankind, underground they are treated as allies and are immune from harm.

Wives as Wage Earners.

More than one-tenth of the married women of the United States were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, according to figures recently given out by the bureau of the census, and over 25 per cent of all women sixteen years old or over were wage earners, business women, etc. Since 1910 the per centages undoubtedly have increased rather than diminished, for the tendency of women in this country has been toward greater economic freedom for many years. In 1900 the number of married women in gainful occupations was only 769,000, while in 1910 it was 1,890,000, says Popular Mechanics. The statistics referred to show that the proportion of women—married, single and widowed—who are earning their living is greater than ever before, but it is particularly interesting to find that of all the groups cited, the proportionate increase in the number of married women is the greatest.

Hunter's Moon.

The hunters' moon is waning, but there has been very little service for it during the month, except for lovers, says the Columbus (O.) State Journal. The game question is pretty near solved. It is so different from the old days, when a man could take his shotgun and go out to the woods and bring in a bag of squirrels and birds in a few hours—enough for the family and a neighbor or two. Then he asked no favors of the moon. The game was plenty and the days were long in the good old time. In those days we had pigeon pie and squirrel pie and we didn't want the moon to put itself out of the way on our account. In these days the hunters' moon is a beautiful sentiment, but it makes no pie. How shy she was last week, when coquetting with Jupiter for an evening or two, and then slipped off to the east and refused to return.

The Footwear of Our Daddies.

In these days, when shoes cost \$1 or more an inch, measured up from the heel, the recollections of a Callaway county pioneer really are painful. In a letter to the Missouri Telegraph he tells what a simple matter buying shoes once was. Those who wanted shoes lined up with their heels against a wall and the head of the household, armed with a bunch of twigs, took the measurement of each. The twigs were taken to a merchant, who fitted the shoe by putting the broken stick inside it. One farmer objected to paying \$14.87 for ten pairs of shoes, so he bought leather and hired a shoe maker to make them at a grand total of \$9.15.—Kansas City Times.

HAS HINT OF THE CHINESE



The broad brim, with its crown suggesting the Chinese influence, combines to make a distinctive combination in this pressed felt hat. It is all black and the only trimming evident is a black ostrich pom pom.

SIMPLE CASE FOR JEWELRY

Chamois-Lined Pockets Provide Places
for Watch, Bracelets, Chains, Ear-
rings and Other Articles.

Every one has some bits of choice jewelry which if not exactly valuable in themselves are valuable for association's sake and, therefore, worthy of being well-cared for. Leather and metal jewel cases are mighty handy articles, but a luxury unless one has enough jewels to warrant them. But there is a delightfully simple and practical way of carrying one's jewels when they do not repose in their several little boxes of one's bureau drawer or in the catch-all tray on the top.

This is a chamolis case—that is, it is lined with chamolis and may be covered with what you will. It is built on the lines of a utility case with pockets for watch bracelets, chains, earrings, etc., and through the center a piece of flannel on which to pin the brooches, bairns and small "beauty" pins. The edges of the pockets should be bound with silk braid or ribbon before the case is finished. The outer silk—or it might be leather—can be turned over onto the inner chamolis for a finish of the edge. Two long ribbons are caught at the center on the outside, so that they may confine the case, no matter how it may be folded.

Besides being of value in keeping the bits of jewelry in good condition, it will be found an excellent way of getting at a certain piece without trouble. The rule for order holds for trinkets as well as for other more cosmic things.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF HEMS

One of the Little Touches That Is
Enough to Distinguish Frock From
Others of Its Kind.

It may be a different sort of sleeve, a new cuff, an odd collar, or a mere quirk at the neckline, but it's sufficient to distinguish the whole frock from all other frocks. Here it's a new idea for finishing a hem.

The zouave or puffed hem is particularly graceful, incidentally in good style at the present moment. But there are several variations of the zouave to distinguish it from last year's. One of them is the use of panels to break the monotony of a continued puff. The panels may be back and front or simply at each side; and loose ones are tremendously effective with the trousers skirt.

Then there is another way of treating the puff skirt, and that is to tack the puff at intervals of perhaps an eighth of a yard. Each "tack" is concealed by a bright bead or two, and the general effect is really striking. One particularly stunning model was "done" in petunia velvet with huge cut jet beads for trimming. Another, an evening frock, is of white satin, puffed and tucked with an iridescent pendant.

SIMPLE FROCKS FOR KIDDIES

Clever Modifications of One-Piece
Dresses Developed For Women
Used for Young Girls.

Unquestionably simplicity is the keynote of the season's garments for children. Clever little modifications of one-piece dresses developed for women are shown, and they are taking well.

Middy frocks, regulation sailor effects, Russian and Norfolk lines are all favorably considered in the development of dresses for members of the younger generation and for girls of ten and twelve very smart little two-piece suits are shown.

Wool or chenille embroidery is used on many of the serge dresses as a trimming touch.

The very young girl will select a plink or pale blue point d'esprit party dress this winter if she is permitted to use her own will in the matter, for designers are offering some exceedingly dainty little frocks made of this sheer fabric, with taffeta as the foundation. In party dresses high waisted effects prevail, with little puff sleeves.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—
Carroll County Savings Bank
at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland,
at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$6,871.88
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	446.65
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	278,039.31
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	22,006.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	661.50
Checks and other Cash Items	95.48
Due from approved Reserve Agents	4,848.29
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$4,364.00
Gold Coin	98.00
Silver Coin	618.85
Nickels and Cents	131.05
Total	\$52,635.91

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	4,748.11
Dividends Unpaid	70.94
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$27,524.32
Savings and Special	\$10,059.55
Certificates of Deposit	274,297.54
Bills Payable, including Certificates of Deposit for money borrowed	6,000.00
Total	\$52,635.91

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 9th day of January, 1918.
MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public
Correct Attest:
ROY H. SINGER,
JOHN I. FORMWALT,
G. FIELDER GILBERT, } Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—
TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland,
at the close of business Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$155,476.67
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	177.42
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	287,074.95
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	4,079.89
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	81,087.55
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,087.22
Checks and other Cash Items	227.30
Due from approved Reserve Agents	22,713.60
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$7,488.00
Gold Coin	1106.00
Silver Coin	531.00
Nickels and Cents	129.04
Total	\$61,779.84

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest Paid	14,256.53
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	836.83
Dividends Unpaid	1,000.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$76,681.76
Certified Checks	28.16
Cashier's Check outstanding	189.29
Savings and Special	\$40,625.29
Certificates of Deposit	406,787.27
Bills Payable, including Certificates of Deposit for money borrowed	12,000.00
Total	\$61,779.84

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 knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.
GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
E. F. SMITH,
D. J. HESSON,
J. S. BOWER, } Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—
The Birnie Trust Co.
at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at
the close of business, Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$125,772.02
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	138.54
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	625,226.75
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	11,100.00
Other Real Estate Owned	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	61,000.96
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	30,261.90
Checks and other Cash Items	56.58
Due from approved Reserve Agents	62,153.82
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$927.00
Gold Coin	\$74.00
Silver Coin	1,829.30
Nickels and Cents	324.52
Total	\$924,180.39

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	19,365.71
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	3,558.80
Dividends Unpaid	2,000.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$4,119.81
Certificates of Deposit	402.58
Savings and Special	\$23,902.64
Certificates of Deposit	708,227.70
Trust Deposits	12,618.15
Total	\$924,180.39

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.
I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
G. WALTER WILT,
MILTON A. KOONS,
EDWIN H. SHARETT, } Directors

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration on the estate of

ARCHER S. KOONTZ,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of July, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 28th day of December, 1917.
JOHN C. SPANGLER,
Administrator.

Subscribe for the RECORD

Miss Mariana's Family

By Hilda Morris

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Miss Mariana Winn's old house fronted on Shannon Square. Shannon Square was not large. It was one of those blessed bits of green that offer playgrounds for children, shade on hot days, and sunny benches on the crisp, cool afternoons that come in the late September.

There were always plenty of people in Shannon Square, for below it was a poorer section of the city, crowded with children. The children sought the park as ducks seek water, and older people followed—big sisters to look after the children, old men who liked to sit and watch life go past, and sometimes young people who anxiously scanned the "Help Wanted" columns in the papers.

Miss Mariana liked to open the long white shutters at her front window and watch the people in the Square. She had no veranda, and the little park was her front yard. She loved it at all times of the year, but especially in autumn, when the leaves piled up for children to play in and the branches, half unvelled, traced delicate patterns against the sky.

In truth Miss Mariana was sometimes a little lonely and she found comfort in the people outside. She used to imagine things about them, make up romantic stories about their apparently sordid lives. Her own life had been so quiet, so remote from romance, that it thrilled her delicately even to think of romantic things, such as love affairs and travel and adventure. Miss Mariana was only twenty-eight, but she had spent her life in a quiet round of duties that was like a still back-water in the city's busy life. Her mother had been an invalid, requiring constant care, and when she did Mariana was thin and a bit faded, with a spare figure and plain coiffure that were far from girlish. Yet there was a look of innocent youth in her eyes, shy, and a bit wistful. There was no one to notice it, however, and she continued to live alone in the old house, watching the people in the park and filling her days with dreams.

There was one young man in particular who sat in the Square very often. He brought a little boy with him—a fine, sturdy child of about four, who romped on the patch of lawn with the other children. The young man himself always seemed to be busy. He would write steadily for several hours at a time, only looking up now and then to call the child, or going after him if play became too rough. Sometimes the little boy would come and climb upon the bench with his father, snuggling a curly head against his shoulder. And the young man would pat the child and go on working, now and then looking down to smile at his little son. They seemed to be good pals.

Mariana tried vainly to imagine what the young man might be doing. Also, she wondered where the mother was and why there was no one else to care for the boy. She often hoped that the young father, who must be a widower, would notice some of the pretty girls who sat in the park. It was a shame for such a pleasant man to look so lonely. But he never did notice any of the girls. After all, he looked quite like a gentleman, and they were not his kind of girls. He was probably an author; she had heard that they were usually poor.

"I wonder that child doesn't get into mischief," thought Miss Mariana. "I guess it's a good thing I'm sitting here wrapped up in that book, or whatever it is he's writing."

And then as the young man looked up, gazing abstractly, apparently toward the window where she sat, Mariana leaned forward eagerly to notice his fine, clean profile. Her eyes were bright with an innocent interest. It never occurred to her that he might be looking at her—nobody had ever cared much about looking at her, even when she was very young. Unconscious of his gaze, she sat there, rocking gently, between her long white shutters, the very picture of homely peace and quiet. After that the author's eyes strayed often from his work, as though he must seek inspiration in the walls of a red-brick cottage or the long white shutters at his windows.

The day after this the young man did not come into the park at all. Mariana, having finished her simple household tasks, took her place at the accustomed window, eager for a sight of the life that moved about outside. If she was eager for the sight of one particular person she did not know it herself. Her heart was unused to even the first throbs of that emotion called love. Love as she had read about it was a thrilling thing, that came upon one suddenly, usually in some picturesque environment, and she had never imagined that it could steal over any woman like a gentle warning tide of happiness. However, she was happy; there was a shine in her eyes and a budding smile upon her lips. Although she did not know it, Mariana Winn was looking younger than usual.

But as the afternoon went on the smile faded a little. She wanted to see the little boy. She searched eager-

ly among the throngs of children. Ah, there he was! A stout, rosy-faced young girl had him firmly by the hand. She was leading him toward the bench where the father usually sat. Miss Mariana craned her head to look at the young woman. Somehow she had never supposed the little boy's mother would look like that. He was adorably brown-curlled, but she wore blaxen frizzes that looked suspiciously artificial. She was a bit untidy, too, and her soiled white shoes were run down at the heels. A long sigh of disappointment escaped Miss Mariana, and some frail thing of the spirit seemed borne away from her on its faint breath. The shine had left her eyes, but she sat watching.

Being comfortable established on the bench, the blonde-haired young woman drew out a novel and began to read. The little boy danced away to play, and the autumn afternoon shadows lengthened visibly. At last it grew very dark and chill at Miss Mariana's window.

Suddenly the air was rent by a child's shrill scream—shrill enough to be heard above the sounds of traffic and the noise of children's play. Mariana Winn looked out quickly to see the little boy—his little boy—with blood streaming from a hurt on his forehead. He had fallen perhaps, or—Miss Mariana did not wait for conjectures. She rushed out into the park and gathered the weeping child into her arms, smoothing the dark curls from the cut on his head. It was not a serious injury, but she bore him into the house, followed by a troupe of curious youngsters.

She had completely forgotten the blonde-haired young woman, and it was not until she had washed the cut and bound it up, and established Tommy on the sofa with a ginger cookie, that an angry ring at the door proclaimed the fact that the young woman was in search of him. Moreover, she was not alone. The father, white with anxiety, stepped in first.

"Where—?" he began. Then, seeing Tommy, he hugged the child and turned to Mariana with eager, anxious questions.

"He isn't hurt much," she assured him. "Only he was frightened, and there seemed to be no one near—"

"Where were you, Theresa?" he asked sharply, turning to the rosy blonde.

"I—why I was just over by the gate talking to a fella. I—"

"That will do for you, then. I hired you to look after Tommy. If you can't do it better than that you may go."

"All right, I'll go then," she retorted pertly. And Miss Mariana's door slammed after her, leaving a strange quiet behind it.

The young man sat looking at her with wistful eyes, that made Miss Mariana drop her own, and a warm blush filled her cheeks. He was speaking—something about being very grateful to her for looking after the child, something about being very lonely, and having no one to care for Tommy. Whatever it was he said, it sent strange thrills of ecstasy through Mariana Winn. When she spoke she looked so young and eager one would scarcely have known her.

"Bring him here again," she was saying. "I'd love to take care of Tommy sometimes. I've nothing else to do, and I love children. Bring him when ever you like; but please don't leave him to any such nursemaids again. I'd so much rather you'd bring him here."

"I will, then," he agreed, "if you really mean it. And I wonder—could I come again some time, too?"

"Oh, yes," she nodded lightly. "Of course. Only I don't believe I know your name."

"Henry Moore. And you are Miss Winn, I know. I will come again."

He said this as if he meant it. And Miss Mariana knew that he meant it. She went about her work singing after they were gone. For deep in her heart she knew.

Portable Telephone.

"This is only the eleventh time I have been up and down stairs to answer that telephone this morning," sighed a physician's wife. "I should like to sew just one hour in peace."

"Why don't you have a portable telephone?" suggested the sympathetic seamstress. "Mrs. X has one, and my! you have no idea the steps it saves her. You know she is quite a club woman, and has so many calls. The arrangement is simply an ordinary desk telephone with a very long cord. When she goes up to the den at the head of the stairs to sew or write, it seems funny enough to see her go telephone in hand. In the kitchen she has it handy on the cabinet, and when resting on the living porch she does not even have to get out of the hammock to answer a telephone call. Your telephone being stationary at the stairway landing, a similar arrangement could be effected."

Impertinent.

"I wish to report the clerk in your office," said the irate spinster of mature years to the manager of the seaside hotel. "She's most impertinent."

"How so, madam?"

"I inquired whether my rooms had been reserved, and she called out to the porter, 'Do you think this lady's sweet sixteen?'"

And it took the manager a quarter of an hour to convince her that "suite" is what was meant.

Congratulations.

"Allow me to congratulate you," said the mild stranger.

"What for?" asked the grumpy man.

"Oh, anything—nothing—the glorious weather, the green fields, the birds, the fact that you are well and strong. Isn't that something?"

"No."

"Then congratulate me for not having a disposition like yours."

IN HALF NEGLIGEE

Woman Delights in Tea Gown Within Confines of Home.

Striking Color Combinations Are Used in These Garments, Which Are Restful and Feminine.

A woman may clothe herself in sack-cloth and ashes and pursue her missions of mercy, but when she reaches the friendly confines of her home, she gladly flings aside the practical dress of the work-a-day world and gratefully dons the soft, clinging draperies of the negligee or the teagown. It is restful and conducive to a pleasant mental mood to slip into something bewitching and feminine and enjoy one's ease and comfort, if only for a moment, says a writer in the New York Post. After all it is refreshing to be a mere woman at times. Most striking color combinations are used in teagowns,



Tea Gown With Panel Back.

which at times are almost startling in effect. But the color scheme varies, and one may find subdued colors to satisfy a more quiet taste.

A sumptuous teagown is a remarkable blending of shades. Developed in graceful lines almost Grecian in effect, the underslip of blue taffeta brocade is glorified by scattered bunches of American Beauty roses and smaller bunches of violets. Overdraperies in strangely contrasting shades fall from the shoulders. One side flames in a brilliant petunia shade, while from the other shoulder falls chiffon of dull purple hue. Both the back and front show these colors, arranged in unusual drapery, which terminates in a trailing line.

The outstanding feature of another unusual teagown is the straight panel down the full length of the back. This indoor costume is charmingly wrought in beige chiffon velvet embroidered in many colors.

HINTS FOR BUSY WOMEN.

Tailored jackets are less full. Satin dresses are in great favor. Chiffon velvet toques are popular. Small barrel muffs are still popular. Tulle veils are banded with velvet. Green is a favorite color in wool Jersey.

The sleeveless blouse is almost a negligee.

Beaver fur is lavishly used for trimming.

Ruby red is one of the fashionable colors.

There is some velvet on almost every Paris gown.

Matelasse and broche are in favor among silks.

Waistcoat fronts appear on knee-length coats.

Velvet suits are having a considerable vogue.

Hats are simple in trimming, but elaborate in line.

Rabbit fur is not smart unless it has been clipped.

Colored satin apples are actually used on bridal robes.

Georgette crepe is excellent for semi-evening dressing.

Chinese Design.

For satin blouses the Chinese style is all the rage, and one sees long vests of black satin or marine blue embroidered with large round or square motifs, of gold thread, silk or varicolored wool. Even tiny roses are worked in with the design with delightful results.

The Chinese blouse may be long and straight or loosely held in by a belt, and while some of them fasten with a button on the shoulder others are closed at the side under the arm. In the latter case the embroidery outlines and extends down the sides in characteristic Oriental fashion. Blouses of this kind are far more harmonious accompaniments of the straight skirt than were the loose blouses of last year.

PILLOW ROLL IS NEW IDEA

Covering Need Cost Very Little, as Most Material Can Be Found in Family Piece Bag.

Some call them slumber rolls, but no matter what their name, they are about the most modern word in the pillow world.

The pillow roll is particularly interesting because the covering need cost very little. Cover the ends with either velvet or silk; this may be the most expensive part of the covering, but as two straight pieces the length of the circumference of the pillow are required, it is almost a foregone conclusion that enough suitable material will be found in the family piece bag, says a writer in an exchange.

From the center of the uncovered pillow end measure back the width of the end covering. Sew the black edge fast to the pillow, after having stitched up the seam to fit. Gather the other edge into the pillow end's center and hide by a bit of gimp and a tassel.

The middle of the roll is covered by a coarse cream-colored linen; the center is ornamented by stenciled circles, done with dye to match the colored ends; in each circle yellow and white daisies are embroidered, using the petal stitch; stamping is not necessary.

A cross stitch or filled-in border in a conventional pattern is run midway between this and the edge.

Seam up the linen to fit the circumference, slip it on and tack it in place. Finish the edge which joins the end covers with gimp, and a very attractive pillow is the result.

To make the roll itself, turn over and over an oblong floss pillow, sewing it firmly in shape.

MANY NOVELTIES FROM CHINA

Bits of Embroidery and Brocaded Silk Imported From the Orient Enliven American Costumes.

We are much indebted, just at present, to the Chinese for inspiration in our interior decorating. We have many times acknowledged that fact.

But now we are also indebted to the Chinese for many charming things about our clothes, says a fashion writer. This is partly because the French designers have looked to that part of the Orient for inspiration. It is partly, too, because it seems to be easier now to make imports from China and Japan than from Europe. Hence our shops are filled with lovely bits of Chinese embroidery and brocaded silk—and we must, perforce, make them wearable.

One novelty is the stock collar of rich Chinese embroidery, with a full jabot below it in front of lace or fine muslin, lace trimmed. These jabots are often made to give a sort of one-sided effect—that is, they are much fuller on one side than on the other. There are often little cuffs, quite snug, fastening with snappers, to wear with these collars.

Another novelty is made of Chinese silk, embroidered with metallic threads. This consists of three-piece sets, consisting of neck scarf, handbag and cap, all lined with brilliant color, with worsted fringe on the scarfs.

THE FALLING CROWN.



The "falling" crown as shown in this smart velvet turban is especially interesting. The narrow cordings afford the only break and a ball button of skunk fur forms the only trimming.

SEPARATE SKIRT STILL WIDE

Plaited Model Is Perennial Favorite, Regardless of the Season or the Fabric Employed.

Style designers may wrinkle their brows to decide whether narrow or wide skirts as a part of suits and one-piece dresses shall hold sway; but separate skirt designers go happily along defying rules that apply to other types of outer apparel, and make plaited skirts that are comfortably wide, regardless of season or of fabric employed. True, plain skirts, bustle skirts, spiral and tunic skirts are shown; but the plaited model is a perennial favorite, while all other skirt types enjoy a fluctuating popularity.

Yokes are being developed on many small skirts of the season, and where either a plaid or a striped fabric is used this is an admirable plan. The fabric may be cut lengthwise for the skirt proper and crosswise for the yoke. If in a striped weave; or if plaid material is employed the yoke may be cut on the bias and a very smart skirt sans other trimming be the finished result.

GOWNS ARE SIMPLE

Demi-Toilets of France Expected to Gain Favor Here.

Elaborate Evening Dress Abandoned in War Time as Matter of Both Taste and Economy.

The Parisiennes have, since the beginning of this terrible war, led the way in the important matter of practical fashions. And this has been notably the case in connection with evening costumes.

It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the really elaborate evening gown models which have been created in Paris since the autumn of 1914 have been designed specially for foreign buyers; the Parisiennes themselves have insistently worn demi-toilets, very dainty and beautiful dresses, but never the full evening costume of happier days.

And now that America has joined hands with the allies, this practical idea of wearing pretty demi-toilets in the home will expand, writes Idalia de Villiers, a Paris correspondent.

Take for example the charming model by Premet, shown in the sketch. This is quite the latest thing, and yet it is a dress which an anxious mother or sister might wear with perfect propriety, even though an empty chair at the family dinner table bears testimony to the patriotic enthusiasm of some loved one.

This is the style of evening dress which the Parisiennes are wearing in their own homes, in the wonderful chateaux which are scattered all over beautiful France and in Paris itself.

The materials of the Premet model were black charmeuse and a heavy shade of gray, which carries the suggestive name "incense." The skirt is ankle length and of quite moderate width at the hem, one yard and three-quarters at most; then there is a quaint little tunic, which really looks



Simple Gown for Evening.

like a glorified flounce, of incense-gray crepe de chine, and the absolutely simple corsage is of the same supple stuff, with a wide hip sash of charmeuse.

This model might be copied in many different combinations of color and material. It could be worn at a quiet dinner party, at a restaurant dinner or for afternoon visits, under a warm fur wrap.

FURS GREAT BEAUTY AIDS

Beautiful Stole Makes Even a Pitifully Plain Woman Take on a Mysterious Fascination.

It is wonderful what furs can do for a woman. Surrounded by the soft flattery of a beautiful stole, even a pitifully plain woman becomes mysteriously fascinating, declares a writer in Vanity Fair. It's really no wonder that woman remains true to her furs, even in the summer. And this winter furs are to be more desirable than ever. Short-haired furs are to be much in evidence, and mink, after graceful retirement from public life for a few seasons, has suddenly returned to the limelight and is to be extremely popular.

Long stoles are chic, for fashion is not obsessed with the eccentric this year; she is interested only in graceful things. The linings of this season's stoles and capes are in themselves reasons for desiring the furs. They are lovely things of chiffon and voile—oh, it isn't half so impracticable as it sounds; they're the indestructible kind—of soft silk and taffeta embroidered all over in gay colors. In fact, in furs as in storm clouds, there is almost invariably a gay lining.

Line Your Muff.
Line your winter muff with velvet; if you haven't new velvet, use old, it will never wear out, is much warmer than silk, and one doesn't have to be constantly reining, as one does with silk.



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief. So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no stain, no inconvenience as is the case with plasters or ointments. If you once use Sloan's Liniment you will never be without it. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists.



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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,
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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.
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Use "Reis" Bone Fertilizers only. There are none better made.

PRIVATE SALE of Valuable

TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

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

This is a large Two-story Slate Roof Dwelling containing a Store Room and 8 other rooms. Water in kitchen and on back porch. A good St. 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.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY

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

Subscribe for the RECORD

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 3—First Quarter, January 20, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 1:21-34—Memory Verse, Gal. 6:2—Golden Text, John, 9:4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson might be entitled, "Some of the Words and Works of Jesus Christ," and the Golden Text should be as true of his followers as of himself, for he said to his father, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world," and after his resurrection he said to his disciples, "As my father hath sent me, even so send I you." (John 17-18; 20-21.) As to his own words and works he said, "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." (John 12:49-50; 14:10.) When therefore we read in lesson verses 21, 22, that he taught them as one that had authority, we see why; and we should lay to heart 1 Pet. 4:11, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God." See also Ex. 4:12; Jer. 1:7-9; Phil. 2:13; Col. 1:29.

In the rest of our lesson chapter we see him casting out demons, healing all manner of diseases, and even leprosy, as it is written in Matt. 4:23, "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." In Matt. 5 to 7 we have the laws or life of the kingdom, and in Matt. 8 and 9 as in today's lesson some samples of kingdom health, for when the kingdom comes the inhabitant shall not say, "I am sick"—and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (Isa. 33:24.)

It seems strange that while men do not know this Holy One of God, the demons know him (vs. 24, 34). It is written, "The demons believe and tremble" (Jas. 2:19). It is still true that men, women and children are oftentimes possessed by evil spirits, and blamed for what the evil spirits say and do through them. To bring them to Jesus would be better than finding fault with them, for he is still the same Jesus, and as able to cast out demons as when on earth in his humiliation. But we must remember, as we saw in last week's lesson, that the kingdom has not come yet, and kingdom conditions can only be by special grace, and foreshadowings of the future. As to his authority (vs. 22, 27) he is in the place of all power at the father's right hand, and when we are really and wholeheartedly here for him and his affairs, we may hear him say, "Concerning the work of my hands command ye me." (Isa. 45:13.) Lesson verses 29-31 introduce us to the home of Simon Peter whose wife's mother lay sick of a fever. It was a poor time to bring company home from church, some might have thought and said; but as no remarks are recorded from Peter's wife on this occasion, we may suppose that she was glad to see her husband's friends even though her mother was sick. If she did not entertain angels by her hospitality, she received the Lord who has thousands of thousands ministering to him, and she must surely have been glad all her days, and to this present time, and forever, because of him who came to her home that day. Immediately, as he took the sick one by the hand, she was well, perfectly well, no slow and gradual recovery, and helped Peter's wife to minister to her visitors. See Heb. 13:2, and compare the story in Gen. 18.

What multitudes of people were made glad, and homes made happy, that evening, by him who is the source of all health and happiness and peace and joy, who will finally banish all sorrow, and crying, and pain, and death from the whole earth (vs. 32-34). No doubt he slept after the labors of such a day and evening, for his body was mortal and he was often weary, and on one occasion we find him sleeping in the midst of a great storm. In the morning, a great while before day, he was away in a solitary place, in communion with his Father, for that was more to him than aught else (vs. 35) and it should be so to us also. Simon and the others having found him, and told him that many were seeking him, his reply was, "Let us go into the next towns for therefore came I forth." We should consider whether we are ever ministering to the same people, or reaching new people.

In his journeyings a leper came to him with great faith saying, "If thou wilt thou canst make me clean." He surely believed that nothing was too hard for such a wonder worker (Jer. 32:17, 27; Gen. 18:14), and he was not disappointed. The great heart of heavenly compassion put forth his hand and touched him, saying, "I will, be thou clean," and instantly the leper was cleansed. We can scarcely imagine the joy of deliverance from such a living death; and we should surely trust the Lord to give us hearts of compassion for the multitude of lepers in the world today. We send money to Miss Mary Reed in India every month for her work among the lepers, and are also caring for many leper men, and women, and children of leprous parents, through the society, giving some physical comforts and bringing them the Gospel. We need the compassionate heart of Jesus for all the suffering and shepherdless ones in all the world.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

Reaching Upward
January 13
Psalm 63:1-8

After the human soul has registered its decision and said, "O God, thou art my God," then the emptiness of worldly things becomes obvious, and God Himself becomes the soul's quest. "My soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee." As the plant reaches up for light, so the redeemed—those planted of God, reach up for Him.

"What is the Lord Jesus Christ to you," asked a visitor of the poet Tennyson, as they walked together in the garden. There was no immediate reply. Later as they came to a beautiful rose the poet said, "What the sun is to that rose, so is Christ to my life."

Our Scripture lesson discloses the principles that control the life in its "reaching upward" for God. After the declaration "Thou art my God," there is determination, "early will I seek Thee." God is to be sought after. He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him (Heb. 11:6). This determination is born of desire—"My soul thirsteth for thee," and in verse 8—"My soul followeth hard after thee." The seeker is dependent upon the grace of God for "Thy right hand upholdeth me."

This desire and determination is quickened first by a proper sense of values—"Thy loving kindness is better than life." Then the desire is intensified by the remembrance of the past, by meditation of the present, and by expectation of the future. "Thou hast been my help." "I remember thee." "I meditate on thee." "My soul shall be satisfied."

An increasing knowledge of God is necessary if our aspirations and yearnings are to be delivered from vagueness and unreality. The soul must see something to lay hold of or it will not reach upwards. Intelligent Bible study sets before us something definite which faith can lay hold of. Faith grasps this, and spiritual experience is kept fresh, fragrant and fruitful. The life is lived in the power of eternal verities. Faith is a confidence of things hoped for, a conviction of things not yet seen. And without faith it is impossible to please God. The heart of the matter is here—maintain faith, and the life of "reaching upwards" will be the logical sequence.

HALF-SOLED HER SAVING BANK

Shoemaker Finds Eight Hundred Dollars and Gems in Woman's Shoe—Gets Small Reward.

Business was good with Engle the shoemaker. Many persons had brought many shoes to his shop to be repaired, and his cash drawer was full of strange silver, says the Arizona Republican.

Came a boy early one morning bearing a pair of woman's shoes to be half-soled. The boy departed.

Shortly afterward Engle picked up the woman's shoes. From the toe of one shoe fell a purse, fat and tightly closed. Before the shoemaker had recovered from his astonishment another purse fell from the toe of the other shoe. Two purses, both fat.

Engle opened the first fat purse. There was \$300 in bills.

Then Engle turned to the second purse. From that one came flashing diamonds, necklaces, rings and earrings. More than \$500 worth.

The shoemaker gathered up the bills and the diamonds and put them safely away and turned to his work. Counting the bills or admiring the diamonds wouldn't make money for Engle.

Then a frantic woman burst into the shoemaker's shop. No need for Engle to inquire what she wanted or why she was frantic. The shoemaker knew. The shoes belonged to her and so did the bills and diamonds and other gems. She had taken her safety deposit vault to the shoe shop.

Almost in hysterics the woman recovered her money and jewelry, more than \$800 in all. She clasped the two purses to her and immediately a great relief spread over her. Placing 50 cents in the hands of Engle the shoemaker the woman left the shop. Engle turned to his shoe repairing.

Telephone Grandeur.

"What's your opinion of Bombsister?"

"Well, when I first met him he impressed me as being a leader of men, a ten thousand-volt dynamo, a clarion-voiced czar who would brook no opposition; but when I met him the second time I sized him up for a pusillanimous mouse.

"Where did you meet him the first time?"

"On the telephone."

Between Girls.

Bell—Why, where did Charlie Deadhead get all his money? You know Betsy rejected him because he was so poor.

Stell—Yes, I know; when she rejected him she sent back all his love letters and he sold them.

Excusable.

"Those Dubwattes put on a great many airs, merely because they had the same cook for more than twenty years."

"There are some forms of vanity I can condone," replied Mr. Githersby, "and keeping the same cook for more than twenty years is one of them."

PROVIDED FOOD FOR LIONS

Farmer's Family Nag Was Sold to the Circus But Was Billed to Make Only One Appearance.

Edward Jones, now a farmer in Orange county, but formerly a resident of this city, was visited by his brother, Benjamin F. Jones of North Pennsylvania street.

Desiring to show the city brother the beautiful scenery of Orange county, the country brother hitched up the family nag and invited the city brother to get into the spring wagon.

The city brother firmly declined, "No, Edward," said Benjamin, "not behind that stack of bones. That's the worst specimen of horseflesh I ever saw in my life."

Some time later the Indianapolis brother paid another visit to the Orange county farmer. "Where," he asked, "is that stack of bones you called a horse?" he asked. "Dead, I suppose."

"I sold him," said the country brother.

"You sold him! For goodness sake, how much did you get for him? A dollar and a half would have been a big price."

"I got \$20 for him. I sold him to a circus."

"To a circus! Well, he'll make a fine performer."

"He was only on for one evening," said Edward.

"For one evening?"

"Yes, they bought him to feed the lions."—Indianapolis News.

MAKES FLAG OUT OF METAL

Iowa Man Designs One Which Is Declared Satisfactory Substitute for Silk or Bunting.

Because flags of silk or bunting, no matter how good the material, will eventually become faded and torn in spite of the best care, a resident of Boone, Ia., has designed a metal flag which has proved a very satisfactory substitute. It is not angular and inartistic as might be supposed, for the hollow tubing, special wire cloth, brass, tin and copper of which it is made are combined so skillfully that at a little distance it looks exactly like a cloth flag unfurled by a moderate breeze. The wire cloth is used in such a way that it allows the wind to pass through it, thereby reducing the wind pressure. In spite of the materials used, it is comparatively light. An American flag of this sort flies from the top of a tall bank building in Boone, and it has been found to possess many advantages over a cloth emblem. It needs to be taken down but once in two or three years to receive a fresh coat of paint and remains gracefully unfurled even when there is no wind.

Much Food in Small Bulk.

The British "Tommy," when fresh bread is not available, is supplied with what he calls "dog biscuit." It looks like just that, being a thick cracker four inches square and weighing three ounces. Of whole wheat flour pressed solid, it might be described as a condensed loaf of bread.

The French have a "war bread" somewhat similar, which, when put into hot water or soup, swells up like a sponge.

The famous German "pea sausage" is composed of pea meal, bacon and fat. It was the invention of a Berlin cook, who discovered a process whereby pea meal could be made proof against deterioration. One sausage, eight inches long, yields twelve plates of nutritious soup.

Why He Came Home.

Roscoe Boone, a Muncie electrical contractor, went home late the other afternoon to find Mrs. Boone entertaining a company of women at cards. He had forgotten about the party and besides it was the usual period of the day for him to remember about the evening meal.

"Oh, Mr. Boone," said one of the guests as he stumbled upon the room filled with women, "did you come home to supper?"

"Oh, no; not at all," he replied gallantly, even if somewhat confusedly. "I just came home to see what time it was."—Kansas City Star.

Unerring Instinct.

"The sense of direction in migratory birds is as marvelous as it is mysterious," didactically stated Professor Pate. "Last year's inhabitants of your dooryard martin boxes return this spring to these same domiciles, though meanwhile they have visited Brazil. This instinct is almost as amazing as that of the friend of your boyhood who, when he is broke, will travel many miles and unerringly follow your ramifications while you are doing your best to dodge him, and eventually overtake you and fall on your neck."—Kansas City Star.

Donkey Meat Fine, Moravians Learn.

According to a newspaper account, the governor of Moravia, in Austria-Hungary, has given instructions that the population of the province should eat donkey meat as much as possible in order to save the inadequate supply of other meats.

The flesh of the donkey tastes like that of the finest game, it is stated, and experiments have proved completely satisfactory. Donkey meat has few peers as a table delicacy, the newspaper article declares.

Changed Her Mind.

Mrs. Gabby—Mrs. Finnick is a very discriminating woman, I understand.

Mrs. Gabbles—I was similarly deceived until I saw her husband.

WAR RAISES CANARY PRICES

Cutting Off of Importations From Germany Has Had Big Effect on Trade in Songsters.

Canaries are not chirping as cheaply as they did before the war. Musical twittering, like everything else, has ascended. The war, of course, is to blame. Before the struggle started ten or twelve thousand canaries were imported every week from Germany.

A good feathered songster could be bought at from \$3.50 to \$6. The Germans had almost a monopoly on the business. American bird dealers and fanciers did not have very good luck raising canaries, and it was the natural and easy thing to import them.

The British blockade stopped the supply suddenly. The birds on hand were sold before the dealers had time to realize what was happening. Americans were unable to raise canaries in anything like the numbers they were accustomed to importing, although the native supply was increased somewhat. Still, it was far short of the demand and the prices started upward.

Today canaries sell at from \$12 to \$15 and even higher. As one dealer says, "A canary is worth whatever you can get for him today. There is no set price. In time we might be able to furnish our own birds, but it takes experience, and the Germans have had years of advantage."

FOOD PREJUDICE IS COSTLY

Learn to Know All the Good Things to Eat, Not a Few Only, Urge Government Experts.

Don't be finicky. Be willing to try new foods. Certain plentiful and nourishing foods widely used and enjoyed in one section are practically unknown in other sections of the country. Learn to know all the good things, not a few only, urge government food experts.

People too easily get into food ruts; insist on eating only the food they are used to, and refuse to give a fair trial to others. This causes undue demand for certain staples, with resulting scarcity or high prices when crops are short. At the same time other valuable foods may be relatively cheap and available. A striking instance of this is failure fully to appreciate rice—a valuable source of starch—when potatoes are scarce and high. Another example is refusal in certain sections to use anything but wheat as a breadstuff, when corn—a valuable cereal widely used elsewhere as a breadstuff—is plentiful and relatively cheap.

The Battlefield.

The Somme front in the snow and brilliant sunshine was magnificent, says George Bernard Shaw in the London Chronicle. The irony of the signposts was immense. "To Maurepas," and there was no Maurepas. "To Contalmaison," and there was no Contalmaison. "To Pozieres," and there was no Pozieres.

On the road to Ypres the trees had stood, an unbroken old guard lining the road, with hardly a gap in their ranks. But here! With every limb shot to bits, beheaded, halved, cut off at the shins, torn out of the earth and fung prostrate, these woods seemed to scud with bare poles or broken jurgymasts before the wind as our car passed, all their rigging blown and shot away.

As to the ground you cannot find enough flat earth in a square mile to play marbles on.

Outcast Among Birds.

There is one bird which will not take advantage of bird houses. This is the American cowbird, which is something of an outcast among the feathered tribe. This bird never has a nest of its own, even of the most humble character, and she studiously shuns all the worries of parenthood by depositing her eggs in the convenient nest of another bird. There they are hatched along with the natural owners of the bird home, and demand in many cases the lion's share of attention, as they are large, strong birds, and frequently outgrow the foster mother not only in size, but in her ability to feed her overgrown fledglings, and it is no uncommon sight to see a weary and bedraggled song sparrow in June striving desperately to assuage the hunger calls of her unruly child by forced adoption.

Self-Esteem.

Nearly always a human being is able to develop a philosophy which saves him from an utter loss of self-esteem, no matter how reprehensible his conduct may become. I am told that even the men who traffic in women attempt to justify themselves to themselves. A man who is without self-esteem for any considerable period of time is likely to commit suicide. Remorse is essentially a loss—in whole or part—of self-esteem.—William Maxwell, in Collier's Weekly.

Fastens More Securely Than Knots.

A package tie invented by Warren L. Bald of New York is designed to fasten the ends of cord without tying the ends, and more securely than any knot. It is a simple, easily manipulated device, made from spring wire. Only two operations are hooked around the wire loops, and when a strain is put upon these the cord is secured more tightly, the spreading of the wire acting as a lever.

The wire tie is made also as a part of a package handle.

Contrary Merit.

Prospective Maid—Have you hardwood floors, mem?

Prospective Mistress (eagerly)—Yes, but they're easy wood to clean.

Public Sale!

The average Public Sale is the main financial event in one's life time, for it often means the disposal of the property accumulated during a long period of years and effort.

It is an event to make preparation for, and to conduct to the best advantage, because of the considerable money value of the articles to be disposed of, and because this value may represent capital to be held in reserve for the remainder of one's life, or at least until another opportunity for investment occurs.

Such a Sale should be well ADVERTISED, because a good sale is apt to result when there are many competing bidders—and a "good" sale is important.

The greatest mistake that any one can make, when having a sale, is to think of saving a few dollars expense in advertising; for so doing is like telling the public that you do not care for many bidders.

There are three ways of advertising a sale—by newspapers, posters and small cards—and ALL should be used, for the average farm sale, for all three reach the public, and the total cost is not great.

The newspaper is the BEST plan, because of its wide circulation and its direct entry into many homes, but the other plans are worth their cost in addition.

THE RECORD has for years made a specialty of Spring Sale advertising. It practically introduced the extensive newspaper advertising of sales in this county, and was the first to use the now popular "Sale Register."

No matter where in the county your sale may be, THE RECORD is apt to bring you bidders—if it brings but one, that one will likely pay the cost of the advertising. This is our experience, as well as that of Auctioneers. Try it!

Get your Sale in our "Register" now, and send us the sale in full, later on. We print four sizes of Posters from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per set. Sale Cards cost according to size and quantity. Advertising in THE RECORD costs according to the space used, and 3 weeks is the average farm sale, all three forms of advertising will cost only from about \$6.00 to \$9.00 not a high cost in these times of big prices.

We solicit your business, confident of returning valuable service for the outlay in expense.

THE CARROLL RECORD

TANEYTOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Marie Hiltterbrick visited relatives in Littlestown, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Halbert Poole was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy Baker, this week.

Mrs. Edna Burke, of New Castle, Del., visited her home here, a few days last week.

Francis Shaum, from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, visited his parents, over Sunday.

Miss Beulah Englar, who has been at home the past six weeks, will return to her school in Bound Brook, N. J., this Saturday.

A. W. Feeser is building a dwelling adjoining town, on the Littlestown road, for the use of the foreman of his canning factory.

This is the time of the year for local business men to have their stationery printed for a reasonable time ahead, before we get busy with sale work.

The business man who advertises, in these "war times" is the one who is going to get the most business, for the people are interested, as never before, in "where to buy right?"

The town churches have agreed to hold union prayer services, on Wednesday evening, until further notice, in order to economize on heat and light, the services to be held in rotation in the various churches.

"I am enclosing you a draft for \$1.00 for the Record to Jan. 18, 1919. A mighty good newspaper it is for One Dollar a year, and I wish all of you a prosperous year."—J. T. Kuhms, Elinore, Cal.

The Columbia Stock Co., which has exhibited here for two seasons to the enjoyment of many, will be here for a week, beginning Jan. 21, with an interesting program of plays. See special notice in this issue.

Installation of officers of the P. O. S. of A. will be held next Thursday night, the 17th. A large attendance of members is desired, as other matters of importance will be considered. Refreshments will be served, but not the customary banquet.

The pupils, patrons and teacher of Fairview School wish to heartily thank Percy H. Shriver for his generous donation of a large American Flag, which was donated by Mr. Shriver, in honor of his daughter, Percy Adelade Shriver.

John S. Bower slipped and fell on an icy pavement, last Friday morning, and badly sprained his left arm and wrist. Much of the time since he has suffered considerable pain, verifying the truth that a bad sprain is more painful than a break.

"As the 'head of the house' is 'doing his bit' with the saw and hatchet, I am asking you to please send The Record to us at this address, until further notice. Had snow here on Dec. 30th."—Mrs. Ed. A. Snader, Nashua, Putnam, Co., Florida.

Taneytown has been fortunate in escaping a coal shortage, due to the fact that our dealers laid in an ample supply early in the season. Some kinds have not been obtainable, but by changing a little all have been supplied, so far, in reasonable quantities.

We looked through the Mountain Democrat (Oakland) last week, to find out how cold it was—"on top" in Maryland, but narry a word did they say about it. A record not worse than "20 below" don't phase the mountaineers, and is not worth mentioning.

For three weeks the weather has been solidly cold, almost without any thawing on the sunny-side of the streets, which means plenty of ice everywhere and a continuous effort to keep houses comfortable. For a "cold snap" this one is hard to equal, even in ancient history.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Angell, of Clear Springs, Pa., spent the past week with Albert Frook and family at Gettysburg. Other visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. James Clingan, of McSherrystown; Mrs. Harry Swope, Mrs. John Flesham, Clarence Crouse, Vincent Florence of Gettysburg.

Rev. Wm. G. Minnick, of Baltimore, who has been the popular and efficient supply pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Middletown, since last October, on account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. Wilmer A. Hartman, left on New Year's Day to accept a call extended him from Zion Lutheran Church, Lauraville, a suburb of Baltimore. Rev. Minnick was formerly a pastor of Mt. Joy Lutheran church, including the church at Harney.

The following officers of the P. O. S. of A. were elected, last week: Pres., Milton Ohler; V. Pres., B. O. Slonaker; M. of F., Sherman Gilds; Fin. Sec., M. C. Fuss; Treas., C. O. Russ; Cond., D. Earl Crabbs; Insp., Irvin Kelly; Guard, Ernest Hysler; Trustees, P. B. Englar, Chas. O. Fuss, B. O. Slonaker, Wm. D. Ohler, Levi D. Maus.

The following officers for the Taneytown Public Library were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. S. R. Downie; Vice-Pres., Rev. L. B. Hafer; Secretary and Librarian, Miss Anna Galt; Advisory Members, Mrs. H. B. Miller, Dr. F. H. Seiss, Miss Elza R. Birnie. The operation of the Library for the past year shows a small balance. The amount spent for new books was \$28.71, and for expenses \$12.90.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Uniontown Church of God—Preaching in Uniontown, Sunday morning, at 10:15, and revival services at 7:30 P. M. Preaching at Wakefield at 2:30 P. M., followed by a special business meeting.

Presbyterian—A warm welcome. Piney Creek: 10:30 A. M., worship, subject, "Little Had: More Needed"—A New Year's question and quest.

Town—9:30 A. M., Bible School; 6:30 P. M., Christian Endeavor; 7:30 P. M., worship, sermon subject, "Three Truth-test Thoughts From The Teacher's Table-talk." On Wednesday night, 7:30, the Union Mid-week Prayer Service and Conference will be held in this Church.

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

Union Bridge Charge—St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 7:30 P. M., worship.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2 P. M., Holy Communion.

Baust—1 P. M., Wednesday, Red Cross meeting, and Missionary Society, at Parsonage.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Preparatory service, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30; Holy Communion, Sunday morning, at 10:15; Sunday School, at 9:15; C. E. at 6 P. M. Evening service at 7:30.

United Brethren Church—Harney, Bible School at 9:30 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M.

Taneytown, Bible School at 1:30 P. M.; preaching and evangelistic services at 7:30 P. M. The evangelistic services are growing in interest, and will continue indefinitely. This (Friday) evening, the sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. R. Downie.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Reign of the Prince of Peace." The evening sermon will be on "Working for the Lord."

Uniontown Lutheran Charge—Services at Baust, Sunday, 10:30. Services at Uniontown, Sunday evening, at 7:30.

America's Peace Proposition.

President Wilson has again stated the basis on which peace will be acceptable to the United States, making fourteen definite demands, as follows:

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.
2. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war, except as they may be closed by international action.
3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Guarantees for the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
5. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.
7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
8. All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.
12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.
13. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea, and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.
14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

Mississippi was the first state to ratify the Prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. Other southern states are expected to follow very soon, but they will not be so rapid on the equal-suffrage amendment.

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

JANUARY

26-12 o'clock, Geo. W. Miller and wife, at Otter Dale School. Real Estate and Personal Property. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-12 o'clock, Adm'r's of Wm. H. Fox, Harney, Stock, Implements, etc. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

26-12 o'clock, William Kahn, in Taneytown. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9-1 o'clock, Michael Fringer, George St., Taneytown. Lot and Double Dwelling. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-12 o'clock, Clayton Shanbrook, at Piney Creek Station. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-12 o'clock, Charles Graham, near Tyrone. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-12 o'clock, Upton E. Myers, at Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

1-12 o'clock, Albert M. Rowe, at Sell's Mill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-12 o'clock, Jacob M. Rodkey, at Baust Church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-12 o'clock, Harvey E. Ohler, near Bridgeport. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6-12 o'clock, Harry Cluts, 2 mi. n. w. of Harney. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

8-11 o'clock, Mrs. Mark R. Snider, Harney & Emmitsburg road. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

9-11 o'clock, Tolbert Shorb, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9-10 o'clock, Harry Stonerifer, Troxell farm, nr Four Points. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

11-12 o'clock, Oliver Hesson, near Piney Creek Station. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock, Theodore N. Starner, near Union Bridge. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock, Isalah Harner, near St. James Church. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock, John H. Coshun, near Detour. Stock and Farming Implements. E. L. Stittely, Auct.

13-10 o'clock, William G. Fair, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14-11 o'clock, George Hiltterbrick, near Kump. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-10 o'clock, J. H. Yingling, 1 mi south N. W. of Harney. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

15-11 o'clock, A. C. Devilbiss, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

16-12 o'clock, William Witherow, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18-10 o'clock, Nelson Wantz, on Keysville road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-10 o'clock, George H. Whemiller, on Keymar road. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-11 o'clock, Mrs. Mark R. Snider, Hesson farm, near Harney. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

20-11 o'clock, Wm. H. Marker, near Marker's Mill. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

20-John V. Eyster, near St. James' church, on Rohrbach farm. Stock and Implements. John Collins, Auct.

21-10 o'clock, Harry G. Lambert, near Taneytown. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22-10 o'clock, John A. Garner, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-11 o'clock, S. J. and N. G. Fair, near Uniontown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

25-11 o'clock, Joseph Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-10 o'clock, J. Calvin Podner, near Tyrone. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-12 o'clock, Chas. H. Maus, 2 mi west Silver Run. Live Stock. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-12 o'clock, James Buffington, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29-12 o'clock, Mrs. Clara H. Robert, George St., Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

30-12 o'clock, Eli M. Dutterer, near Middleburg. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM H. FOX.

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1918.

EMORY A. FOX, GROVER C. FOX, Administrators.

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.

The Better the Printing

of your stationery the better the impression it will create. Moral. Have your printing done here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. 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. 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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing at once and continuing until one hundred tons are exhausted, we will exchange sound, clean bran in hundred pound sacks for sound yellow ear corn, EVEN—pound for pound.—Wm. F. COVER & SON. 12-28-3t

PRESS FEEDER, and all around Printer's Apprentice, wanted. Must be over 16 years of age, and want to learn the business. No one need apply who does not mean to give the job a proper trial.—THE CARROLL RECORD. 1-11-3t

FOR SALE.—Very desirable Dwelling in Taneytown; practically new, all modern conveniences. Address Box 172, Taneytown. 1-11-2t

WANTED.—Girl or Woman for House work. Write WESTMINSTER, BOX 82, or call Westminster 96-M.

NOTICE.—Beginning January 21, the Columbia Stock Company will give this town one social week of fun. This Company has been playing here for the last two years, and needs no advertisement. Everything has been advanced, except the price of this Show. Price of Season Tickets \$1.25 at S. C. OTT'S STORE. General Admission, Adults, 25¢; Children, 15¢. Patrons need pay no war tax.—COMMITTEE. 1-11-2t

WOOD SAW, Corn Sheller, Wheelbarrow and all kinds of Washing Machines for sale. Write or Telephone—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg. 1-4-2t

HOUSE AND LOT for sale or rent, in Stumptown. Apply to C. A. LAMBERT. 1-4-3t

WANTED.—Man around 30, of good habits, to represent us in your locality. Must devote all time. Address in own handwriting for particulars.—J. WATERS RUSSELL REALTY CO., 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md. 1-4-4t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from January 14 to 19, for the practice of his profession. 12-28-3t

SELL THAT SCRUB BULL to the Butcher and get a registered Holstein, if you want to improve your Herd. I have a few good ones from 2 months to 10 months old. I am offering at Farmers' prices, while they last.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 12-21-8t

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

ROOMS FOR RENT, this Fall if possible, by Miss CLARA WILSON. 10-26-4f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE!



I want to say to the farmers that I will receive a carload of Colts, from Clark County, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 5th, from two to three years old, the best that ever came to this country. Come to see them.

SCOTT M. SMITH, 2 Miles West of Taneytown, along the State Road. Phone 38F21 1-4-2t

FARM FOR SALE

124 Acres, all new buildings, frame House with 10 rooms, double hall down stairs and up, all nicely finished 4 porches, 3 cellars all cemented. Large new Bank Barn, 46x80; new Wagon Shed, double corn crib for 300 bbls corn; buggy shed and machine shed under one roof; good hog pen with cement bottom and sides; 200-ft bored well, one at house and one at barn, wind pump at barn. Beautiful location, 1 mile from state road. Land crops well. For sale by—

CURT ECKARD, near Basehoar's Mill. 1-11-3t

Notice to Tax-payers.

Schedules for the Assessment of Personal Property for Districts No. 1 and No. 2 have been mailed. Any person failing to receive same should apply to the County Commissioners. Failure to receive a blank does not relieve any person from the responsibility of making a return of his or her taxable property.

MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners. 1-11-2t

Has Your Subscription Expired?

Come in and renew it next time you are in town.

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

Store Closes at 6 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

CLEAN-UP SALE BEGINNING SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th., 1918

Odds and Ends of Winter Goods IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL VALUES IN Ladies' and Misses' Coats. Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits

Our Boot and Shoe Department Offers Big Bargains

Under the present circumstances these goods are very hard to get, and prices continually advancing; but we have nearly all sizes in Rubber Boots, Felt Boots, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Always the Best Place to Buy Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE NEW WINDSOR, MD. Offers the following Courses—Classical, Scientific, Preparatory, Agricultural, Pedagogical, Piano, Voice, Violin, Art and Commercial. Students may enter at any time. Expenses very moderate. Opportunity for self-help. Co-educational. A campaign for \$200,000 permanent Endowment Fund will begin January 14 and extend to April 1, 1918. For further information, address—BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE, NEW WINDSOR, MD. 1-11-3mo

fats are fuel for fighters bake - boil - and broil more - fry less United States Food Administration

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned as Administrators of William Fox, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on the premises adjoining Harney, Carroll County, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th., 1918, at 12 o'clock, the following described property: TWO GOOD HORSES.

one a Black horse, 12 years old, the other a Bay mare, 11 years old. These horses will work wherever hitched; 1 white sow, pigs just sold off; 7 shoats, will weigh from 40 to 90 lbs.; 1 heifer, 11 months old.

WAGONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

2-horse Oregon wagon, 2-in. tread; 1 low down wagon, 2 spring wagons, buggy, runabout, bob sled, box sled, 16-ft. hay ladders, buggy spread, single row corn planter, 2-horse Syracuse plow, 2-corn forks, riding corn plow, 1-horse weeder, shovel plow, 15-tooth lever harrow, 60-tooth spike harrow, corn sheller, 5-ft. cut Ariettes mower, in good order; grain cradle, 2 log chains, folder cut-ter, hay fork, rope and pulleys; circular saw and frame; tip saw and frame; grindstone, line shaft and pulleys, 4-horse Olds gas engine, in good running order; chopping mill and bagger, New Holland make, No. 16, good as new.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, 1 blower, 1 new anvil, 1 old anvil, 1 foot vise, 1 bench vise 1 tire shrinker, 1 drill press and bits, 1 thread cutter and dies, emery stone. The most of these tools are new. A lot of old iron of all kinds. All kinds of blacksmith and carpenter tools.

HARNESSES, 2 sets front gears, 2 sets buggy harness, 3 collars, 3 flynets, saddle, 2 bridles, lines, 250 bushels of corn, more or less, and many other articles not mentioned upon the estate of

TERMS: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on approved note, with interest. No property to be removed until settled for.

EMORY A. FOX, GROVER C. FOX, Administrators.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer: ONE SORREL HORSE, coming 5 years old, this horse is sound, a good off-side worker and a good driver; 3 shoats, that will weigh 50 lbs. apiece; 1 good home-made saw; in good shape; 1 sleigh, S. D. Mehring's make good as new; 2 sets chimes, 1 range, etc., etc. 1-11-2t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of EZRA D. STULLER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1918.

JOHN E. STULLER, EDWARD E. STULLER, Executors. 1-4-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises at Otter Dale School-house, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th., 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

HOUSE AND LOT a nice little home, containing about 1 1/2 Acres of Land, and a good 2-story Dwelling, with Summer Kitchen, Chicken House, Smoke House, Stable, Hog Pen, etc. Good well of water and plenty of fruit.

TERMS—\$100.00 cash on day of sale, and the balance on April 1st., 1918.

Also at the same time and place, the following Personal Property will be sold:

TWO GOOD BEDSTEADS, extension table, kitchen table, corner cupboard, with glass doors; kitchen cupboard, kitchen safe, kitchen sink, 2 stands; lounge, 12 chairs, large rocking chair, large porch bench, 30-yds good carpet, 7-yds. linoleum, clock, 6 home-made brooms, chaff tick, bolster and pillows, washing machine and wringer, double heater, good as new; kitchen range, No. 8, small coal stove, 3-burner Perfection oil stove, egg stove, iron kettle.

NEW FALLING-TOP BUGGY, 1 horse wagon, sleigh, shovel plow, wheelbarrow, 10-bu. potatoes, jars, fruit, 2 fruit cupboards, lot jellies, lot glassware, set fine dishes, lot odd dishes, knives, forks and spoons, lot cooking utensils, stove wood, coal, shingles, meat bench, sausage grinder and stuffer, brass kettle, preserving kettle, and many other articles.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. Sums above \$5.00 a credit of 3 months will be given, on notes with approved security.

GEORGE W. MILLER, A. E. MILLER, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-4-4t

Baltimore Markets Corrected Weekly

Wheat	2.00@2.20
Corn	1.