

MAY THE NEW YEAR
bring Prosperity and
Happiness to you and
yours.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

NO. 29

THE SENATE AND HOUSE GETTING IN ORDER.

Will be in Full Swing for Work by
Another Week.

Both branches of the Legislature
assembled on Tuesday night, and en-
gaged in active work.

Very little has yet been accom-
plished with reference to action on
bills presented, as the Committees
have not had time to consider them,
but a considerable amount of pre-
liminary progress has been accom-
plished. Hearings have been held,
and "city extension" over which Bal-
timore has had its innings, with prospect
of early passage, as the disposition
of both branches seems to be to get
rid of the matter quickly.

Among the important bills pre-
sented this week, were the following:
For the compulsory reading of the
Bible in the Public Schools.

For the consolidation of schools
under certain conditions.

To prohibit the killing of milch
cows, calves or heifers, until they are
ten years of age, during the war and
for six months thereafter.

To limit the height of heels and
uppers in women's shoes, and to
lengthen ladies' skirts.

To prevent fraudulent advertis-
ing.

To prohibit betting on horse races;
and abolishing all race-track gam-
bling.

To take over the C. & P. Canal and
have it operated by the Federal govern-
ment for the transportation of
coal and food.

A bill to make Harford county
"bone dry."

Can't Farm and Fight.

Resolutions are being adopted by
Farmers' Clubs and Societies all
over the country, to Congress, asking
for farm help—actual man power. No
merely advisory campaign, nor one of
urging to "raise more," will meet the
situation. What farmers want, this
Spring, is not advice, but more help—
more men to take hold and do things.
Produce more, is a physical strength
proposition, very largely. The corn
now standing out in the fields, un-
harvested, tells the story.

Food experts and government offi-
cials seem to fail to realize that even
before this war, the farmers were up
against the labor scarcity propo-
sition. They have been meeting it, as
best they could, for years. Now the
war has taken more labor away from
them, and promises to take more yet,
but still there is the impression in
official circles that the farmers are
"not on the job," and can "raise
more," if urged hard enough to do so.
The average farmer has more
knowledge of how his work should be
done, than how he is to do it.

The one thing he does not need is
advice to grow more crops, and cat-
tle, and hogs, and thereby make
more money. The farmer is a pretty
good calculator, and business man.
He is in the business to make a good
living, and more besides, and he will
do it readily enough, if he can—and
the "can" means more man power on
the farm.

Let the government realize this,
fully. If it is going to depend, this
year, on greater crops from less men,
doing farm work, it is going to be
badly disappointed. The farmers
can't fight and farm, at the same
time—at least, not to the extent of
doing it for a large portion of Europe,
as well as this country.

The Maryland Almanac.

This publication, known in former
years as "The Sun Almanac," comes
to us again in its familiar blue cover
with its customary wealth of statis-
tics and directory information, as
well as a lot of information relative
to the various war auxiliaries of
Maryland, the Liberty Loan, Red
Cross, etc. Its editors, Frank R.
Kent and John W. Owens, deserve a
great deal of credit for continuing the
publication, which can be had for 25c
by addressing "The Maryland Almanac,"
P. O. Box 693, Baltimore.

A number of states—among them
Maryland and Pennsylvania—are
fearful that their privilege of taxing
the Railroads while they are under
government control, may be inter-
fered with, and if so this would so
curtail the revenue of the states as
to require large increases in the state
tax rate. The government is being
appealed to not to invalidate the
states' taxing power in the matter.

Do not discard the use of Sale
posters, or "bills." It is true that
they are not worth as much as they
once were, but they are worth their
cost, just the same. To have a file
of sale bills in public gathering places,
is good advertising.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

All communications, in order to
reach The Record in time for publi-
cation the same week sent, if mailed
along the line of the W. M. R. R.,
must be sent not later than by Train
No. 3, leaving Baltimore at 8:00 A.M.,
on Thursday. This is due to the tak-
ing off of the early mail, formerly
leaving Baltimore at 4:30 A. M., and
to the failure of Train No. 3, to make
connection at Keymar with the morn-
ing N. C. R. train north. We do not
receive the mail from this train until
noon, or too late on Friday for publi-
cation.

An Endowment Campaign.

Blue Ridge College, New Windsor,
has entered upon an extensive cam-
paign to secure a large endowment
fund, of at least \$200,000. It realizes
that an endowment is necessary to
place it on an equal basis with stand-
ard Colleges, and to enable it to
plan confidently for the future.

Blue Ridge College is growing—
making itself an honored name and
place—and its needs are growing too.
It has been receiving from the state
twenty-seven tuition scholarships, and
has several small endowments, but
these are entirely inadequate to main-
tain permanently a high standard in-
stitution. In a folder issued to fur-
ther the endowment campaign, the
following statements are made:

"Blue Ridge College aims to serve
its patrons, the state, and all who
come within the range of her influ-
ence, with the very best that educa-
tion has to offer. High moral ideals
and a broad Christian spirit are
placed first. The institution was
founded for the specific purpose of
promoting Christian education in a
distinctive religious atmosphere. No
endeavor is spared to make the in-
stitution synonymous with high ideals,
faithful effort, and thorough scholar-
ship."

It is the desire of the management
to maintain a wholesome and sane re-
ligious atmosphere. This influence
permeates the entire activity of the
school. To cultivate this spirit among
the students they are given ample
opportunity to exercise in the church
service, Sunday school, Prayer meet-
ing and in the Christian association
activities.

The College has made provision for
the following courses: Classical,
Scientific, Preparatory, Pedagogical,
Agricultural, Piano, Voice, Violin,
Art, and Commercial. In these de-
partments the teachers are special-
ists. Our standards are high and our
collegiate graduates are admitted to
the large universities. To keep the
faculty up to the high standard neces-
sary to do this work constitutes a
problem of the greatest importance.
It requires a greater income than the
tuitions of our students can possibly
furnish."

To Register Young Men of 21.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The govern-
ment has decided on draft registra-
tion of all young men as fast as they
become twenty-one years old as the
means of keeping filled the ranks of
the war army. It has decided against
raising the draft age limit above
thirty-one years.

An Administration bill was intro-
duced today, at the request of the
War Department, by Chairman
Chamberlain, of the Senate Military
Committee, to register for draft all
men who have reached 21 since June
5, 1917, when the draft law became
effective. The Administration's sup-
port seems to assure its prompt pas-
sage. The bill agrees with the re-
cent recommendations of Provost
Marshal General Crowder.

Other Administration bills intro-
duced today by Chairman Chamber-
lain, at the request of the War De-
partment, will supplement the draft
law to make it workable under con-
ditions that have developed. One
would permit furloughing of Nation-
al Army troops for harvest work or
other civilian duty; another would
eliminate enemy alien population from
basis of calculations for draft quotas
by making the basis for each state
the number of men available in Class
One.

Registration of men who have be-
come of age since the draft law was
enacted was recommended in the
recent report of Provost Marshal Gen-
eral Crowder as one of the means by
which a supply of men for the Na-
tional Army might be assured with-
out taking those who might have
others dependent upon them.

Tag-Your-Shovel-Day.

The United States Fuel Adminis-
tration has arranged to supply twenty
million school children throughout the
Nation with tags to carry out a "Tag-
Your-Shovel-Day" program which has
been arranged for January 30th. The
state Superintendent of Schools has ar-
ranged for the distribution of tags and
publicity matter, so that on January
30th, the school children will tag the
shovels in their communities and thus
begin the laudable work of economy
with fuel, by drawing attention to the
desirability of at least one shovel of
coal being saved daily in each house-
hold throughout the State.

The parochial schools of the State
through endorsement of the plan by
direction of His Eminence, the Cardinal,
will also be in line. Every school
child in Maryland should become an
active participant in this campaign.—
Federal Food Administration Bureau.

Public Red Cross Meeting.

A public Red Cross Meeting will be
held at the Firemen's Building, West-
minster, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 3
o'clock. Hon. David H. Brown, Di-
rector of the Bureau of Development
of the Potomac Division of the Na-
tional American Red Cross, Washing-
ton, D. C., will be present and make
an address. The public is invited.

The efforts at peace between the
Russians and Germans, which have
so far failed of agreement, are be-
lieved to be forcing a situation in
Germany against the plans of the
government, and which may eventu-
ally compel the war party to give
way to the liberal peace party, or
cause the long-hoped-for revolt in
Germany within the army.

FOUR INSTITUTES FOR CARROLL COUNTY FARMERS.

Union Bridge, Westminster, Hamp-
stead and Sykesville.

The State College of Agriculture
has arranged Farmers' Institutes for
every working day between January
14th, and March 1st. Carroll County
gets four days as follows: Union
Bridge, Monday, January 21st.; West-
minster, Tuesday, January 22nd.;
Hampstead, Wednesday, January 23rd.;
Sykesville, Thursday, January 24th.
While four days are not many for the
farmers of a whole county to go to
school yet this county is being pretty
well treated. Mount Airy had a two
day institute in November, Mr. Pat-
erson spoke at Mount Airy and Union
Bridge during the summer, Presi-
dent Woods and others appeared at
Taneystown during the fair, and special-
ists from the College speak before
the granges and farmers' clubs every
month or two.

Live Stock, Dairying, Soils, and
Crops, Poultry, and Home Economics
will be discussed at these meetings
by specialists from the Agricultural
College with the exception of dairying.
Mr. D. G. Harry, President of the
State Dairymen's Association will
represent that. Having the extension
work of a state in charge of persons
directly responsible to the State and
Government authorities seems to be
a move in the right direction, for it
is being done by practically every state.

Experiment Stations are not quick
to recommend new things as is com-
monly supposed. For instance no
variety of seed is ever generally re-
commended until it has proven its mer-
its by at least five years test. Special-
ists are the connecting link between
the county agent and the College. No
one person today can be thoroughly
posted on all the branches of farm-
ing and exports or specialists are
maintained in every state to aid the
County Agents. While Maryland has
not the resources and hence the sal-
aries of some states and corporations
the Maryland specialists are highly
regarded by the U. S. Department of
Agriculture and by the authorities of
the neighboring states.

The specialists who will speak at
these meetings and their subjects are,
Dr. Buckley, Live Stock; Mr. Oldenburg
Crops and Soils; Mr. Rickey, Poultry;
and Miss Ericson, Home Economics.
Dr. Buckley is in close touch with the
Washington authorities and realizes
deeply the necessity and the desirability
of increasing our meat supply and
he presents this subject so logically
and so earnestly that he makes his
hearers see the matter as he does
hence it is to be hoped that a good
sized audience will hear him for surely
no state in the Union is better suited
to the keeping of live stock, espe-
cially hogs, as Maryland. The opin-
ion that hogs can not be profitably
raised unless they have plenty of milk
is without foundation as is proved by
the fact that Iowa keeps more hogs
and less milk cows per farm than any
state.

Mr. Oldenburg is a Wisconsin man
and has been recently appointed special-
ist in Soils and Crops. He has
not had time to become familiar with
the local variations but has back of
him the general training of one of the
largest and most respected Universi-
ties in this country. He has been
working for some time in Illinois.

Mr. Rickey is an 'Eastern sho' man
who has had charge of extensive poultry
plants around New York and Bos-
ton and has been connected with the
poultry departments of the Universi-
ties of Kentucky and Rhode Island.
One poultryman in this county is mak-
ing around \$200 profit a month from
his eleven hundred hens. Another is
not working for nothing. These per-
sons are succeeding mainly because of
attention to three things; namely, hav-
ing their houses open in front and
tight elsewhere hence plenty of fresh
air but no draughts, feeding a proper
ration, and having young hens.

However, it is not the commercial
poultryman that the state and Govern-
ment wishes to help but the farm-
er's wife with a hundred hens or so.
She too, can get eggs in winter and
raise the majority of the chicks hatch-
ed if she will observe the fundamentals
of the business and her husband will
provide her with proper, but cheap,
coops and houses. Mr. Rickey has
several people in each county who
have placed their flock in his charge.
He first visits the place and sees to
the rearranging of the house, if such
is necessary, and the culling out of the
flock then he sends monthly instruc-
tions as to feeding and care. He will
be willing to extend this help to as
many others as his time will permit.

President Harry needs no intro-
duction to the dairymen of the county.
To others it might be said that he and
his dairy association and Mr. Wolcott
and his cow testing associations are
responsible for a large part of the
increase in the price of milk.

It is generally known that farmers
eat too much meat for the good of
their health. The present prices may
be remedying this but even so it is
hard to do without meat when we have
been accustomed to having it practi-
cally every meal, and what to get for
the next meal, especially if we are not
to have meat, is a question that the
ladies will be glad to put up to Miss
Ericson along with others such as to
how to arrange the kitchen to save
steps.

GROVER KINZY,

Westminster, Md. County Agent.

The Woman's Council of Defense Meeting in Baltimore.

At a meeting of the Woman's Mary-
land Council of Defense, held in Bal-
timore, last week, addresses were
made by Gov. Harrington, Mrs. Edw.
Shoemaker and Dr. Anna Howard
Shaw. The addresses were of great
interest and explained the vast pa-
triotic service of women in the present
war.

Among those present from Carroll
County were: Mrs. J. P. Wantz, Mrs.
Beacham, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Lowndes
Bennett, Mrs. J. L. Reifsnider, Jr.,
Mrs. Allender, Mrs. L. K. Woodward,
Mrs. Buchanan, and Mrs. Robert S.
Shriver.

Mrs. Shriver rendered a lengthy
report of the work done in Carroll
County for the month of December,
giving a detailed statement of the
many items furnished by the Social
and Welfare Department and the Red
Cross, for the soldiers, for which we
have space only for the following:

"We feel that the Red Cross Christ-
mas Membership Campaign deserves a
special report as it was so eminently
successful. About seventy public
meetings and conferences were held
throughout the County and each Dis-
trict canvassed and organized to such
an extent that nearly every District
exceeds its minimum by a large quota
and as an instance, one District that
had only given \$14.00 to the Y. M. C.
A. Drive brought in nearly seven
hundred members to the Red Cross
By Christmas Eve the returns from
all over the County had exceeded by
about two thousand the minimum and
a percentage of one out of every four
persons in the County were members
of the Red Cross. Every Church and
School Hall in the County was rung
Christmas Eve and choirs sang
hymns in the streets. A large pa-
triotic meeting was held in West-
minster, December 15th, in the most
blinding blizzard of the season. Major
Sweeney of the Foreign Legion ad-
dressed the meeting and was intro-
duced by Mr. John R. Bland, of Bal-
timore, and the Band of the St. Mary's
Industrial School played patriotic
mirs. Over one thousand persons
came out in spite of the storm and
intense cold. In fact during the
whole period of the campaign the in-
tense cold, deep snows causing the
highways to be blocked to travel,
would have seemed sufficient excuse
for the various committees doing
very little work, but apparently dif-
ficulties only added greater zeal to
the workers and stimulated them to
earnest endeavor."

The final Christmas membership
totals 6630 which we believe is in
proportion to the total population of
35,000 persons."

Subscribe for the Record for Self-Protection.

These are especially times when
everybody who can read, should have
newspapers. The events of each day
and week are so apt to be startling
and new, and to affect even the most
inconspicuous of individuals, that
all must read to be posted, and to
know just what is required of them,
or perhaps get into trouble with the
government.

"Ignorance is no excuse" in law,
and most of the new acts of the gov-
ernment, and of states, get no pub-
licity except through the public press.
The people are required to inform
themselves, and not wait for special
individual notices. This is true of
food, fuel and other war regulations,
as well as of taxation.

The Record will do its best to keep
its readers posted on what is hap-
pening that affects them; but it can't
carry information to those who are
not subscribers. We ought to have
many new subscribers, right now, for
individual self-protection.

A Fish and Game Association.

The Conservation Commission of
Maryland has recently arranged to
establish a fish hatchery in Freder-
ick County, the purpose of which will
be to hatch bass, carp and other
species of fish life, and we of Carroll
County desire that our streams be
thoroughly stocked so that we can go
to the stream, or to our fish pond, and
catch with hook and line a mess of
fish just like we can go out in our
chicken yard and catch a chicken for
a meal. This will help bring down
the high cost of living.

But with this improvement we must
have certain help so that we can take
care of these fish when placed in our
streams, until they reach a good size.
It is particularly desired that we ob-
tain the influence of those who are
fond of hunting and every man in the
County is requested to help bring in
to the County, preserve and main-
tain, all the fish and game so that
in a few years we may have a County
thoroughly stocked with both fish and
game.

I think it will be a gratifying thing
if we can organize, or bring into life,
an organization in this County for
the purpose of protecting fish and
game and I think it would be a good
plan to obtain the co-operation of
at least five persons from each elec-
tion district in this County. The
writer will be very glad to have any
and every person interested to com-
municate with him and arrange to
bring about the organization of the
Carroll County Fish and Game Pro-
tective Association.

G. R. BABYLON,

Westminster, Md.

Frederick county publishes the
names of delinquent tax-payers. If
the plan is a good one, why would it
not be good in Carroll county?

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GARFIELD ORDERS MANY INDUSTRIES CLOSED, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The Order Caused Many Protests, and Much Doubt as to the Kinds of
Business Affected.

The order of U. S. Fuel Commis-
sioner Garfield, calling for the closing
of manufacturing establishments and
business places (with exceptions) for
five days beginning at midnight on the
18th and continuing until mid-
night of the 22nd, and for ten consec-
utive Mondays beginning on Monday,
Jan. 21, has not only met with a great
storm of protest, but has at the same
time mystified the country, especially
as to the exact range of the order.

The order for the five days appar-
ently includes all manufacturing es-
tablishments except those engaged in
producing food supplies, and necessi-
ties for war; all stores except those
selling food, and these only to remain
open until noon. Drug stores seem
clearly exempt, and banks only to be
closed by state authority. The ten
Mondays apparently includes stores,
schools, and business generally. The
reference to newspaper offices is not
clear, especially as to weeklies.

Mr. Garfield was summoned to ap-
pear before the Senate Coal Investi-
gating Committee, Thursday after-
noon, to explain his order and the

specific needs for it.
Senator Hitchcock, Democratic
leader, moved to suspend the order
for five days, and declared that it was
an example of how "co-ordination and
reform in our government, is now
running wild."

It was asked during the day, who
was responsible for and approved it?
Did the President give it careful con-
sideration? Why was not the coun-
try given at least a few days to pre-
pare for it and understand it? And
is the step actually necessary, and
why was not greater care taken to
specify necessary and unnecessary
industries?

The Senate passed the Hitchcock
resolution by a vote of 50 to 19, ask-
ing the President to postpone the or-
der five days, but no attention was
paid to it, and Mr. Garfield issued the
order in full, with explanations.

As The Record understands the or-
der, this office is not affected by the
five day provision, but must close on
Mondays, which we believe is the con-
clusion of all of the papers in this
county

Proposed Changes in Auto Laws.

Many changes in the automobile
laws are made in the bill prepared by
the State Law Department at the in-
stance of E. Austin Baughman, com-
missioner of motor vehicles, and
introduced in the State Legislature.

Important among the changes are
those relating to rates. The mini-
mum charge for a license for a pneu-
matic-tired vehicle is raised from \$5
to \$10.00.

The charge for solid-tired vehicles
is increased from \$8 to \$12 for ve-
hicles carrying not more than one ton
and from \$6 to \$9 for each additional
ton.

The cost of a motorcycle license is
increased from \$3 to \$5. An addition-
al charge of \$3 is made for each side
car and a charge of \$3 is also made
for each bicycle with motor attach-
ment.

Automobile dealers will have to pay
\$25 for the first two sets of registra-
tion tags and \$12 for each additional
set.

Motorcycle dealers will pay \$20 for
the first four registration tags in-
stead of \$8, and \$5 for each addition-
al tag.

A new class of vehicles known as
trailers is created with a charge of
\$5 for the first ton and \$5 for each
additional ton or fraction. Another
new class is traction engines and
tractors. They are to pay \$25 a year.

Under the terms of the bill it will
not be so easy to procure a license to
operate a motor vehicle as the Com-
missioner of Motor Vehicles is re-
quired to examine all applicants as to
their qualifications.

Other provisions of the bill reduce
the speed of solid-tired vehicles, raise
the speed of other motor vehicles, pro-
vide a \$1,000 fine or 30 days in jail for
exceeding a speed of 60 miles an hour,
provide a jail sentence for failing to
stop in case of accident, and for rac-
ing or driving a car while under the
influence of liquor.

There are many other changes in
the bill, most of them of a minor
character, but all designed to make
the law more effective.

Do You Get the Grippe? Read This.

Farm and Fireside, the national
farm paper which is now being pub-
lished once a month instead of semi-
monthly, says in the January issue:
"Do you ache in every bone?"

It's the grippe.

Do you feel too weak to mow?

It's the grippe.

Do you dread the weary night?

And despise the morning light?

Do you feel that life's a fright?

Just the grippe."

"I heard that not uncommon expres-
sion 'just the grippe' again today, and
it brought to my mind Uncle Job
Platt. Uncle Job once thought the
grippe a little less than nothing and a
great deal less than a bad cold. He
was one of those fortunate individ-
uals who had escaped personal ac-
quaintance with the intruder.

"We never had no such thing when
I was young," he said. "This yere race
is weakening". They can't stand
nothin'. A bad cold puts 'em to bed
with this yere lay grippy. Lazy
grippy, that's what I calls it."

"Don't forget that grippy is a real
disease."

"Don't slight the fact that it is a
poisonous disease."

"Don't expose yourself to it."

"Don't expose others to it."

"Don't try to doctor yourself."

"Don't try to fight it, sitting up."

"Don't give way to mental depres-
sion."

"Don't get up too early."

"Don't neglect the 'hang-over'
symptoms."

"Don't quit treatment until you
are quite well."

The Westminster gas works were
badly damaged early Wednesday
morning, when the purifiers explo-
ded, blowing over a large brick build-
ing and leaving only the foundation
standing. A slight fire ensued, but
was quickly extinguished. The loss
was about \$1000. The gas supply
was cut off for only a short while.

Two Days of Helpful Lectures for Farmers.

The International Harvester Co., of
Chicago, is giving the people of Car-
roll county an opportunity to learn
how to increase production, in a two
days' course of lectures to be held in
Westminster, Monday and Tuesday,
January 28th and 29th.

The program on Monday morning
will be, talks on Live Stock, by R. A.
Hayne on Soils, by L. F. Sutton. In
the afternoon, Dairying, by Mrs.
Addie Howie; Alfalfa, by R. A.
Hayne; Potatoes, by L. F. Sutton.
On Monday night there will be music
by the Boy Scout Band, the West-
minster Orchestra, and by violin soloist,
Henry Essers. The addresses will be
by State Chairman of Food Production
Committee; National Council of
Defense, by Mrs. Elliott Worthing-
ton; Poultry, by Miss Zella Wigent;
Sheep, by R. A. Hayne.

On Tuesday forenoon, Messrs.
Hayne and Sutton will speak on Farm
Management, Hogs and Wheat. In
the afternoon, in the High School
building, "Home Economics" will be
discussed by Miss Addie Howie and
Miss Zella Wigent; and at night, after
a program of music, the same ladies
will speak on the Garden and Home.



R. A. HAYNE.

R. A. Hayne has been for 20 years
a breeder of live stock and alfalfa
grower in Ohio, and with the Board of
Agriculture and Agricultural Com-
mission of Ohio for 11 years. Has
done Farmers' Institute work in many
states, and been judge of live stock
at large shows.

Miss Zella Wigent, is an education-
al extension worker with the Interna-
tional Harvester Co. Her talks on
problems of the home, and demon-
strations in canning are especially in-
teresting, the cold pack method being
used.

Mrs. Addie Howie, of Wisconsin, is
an authority on problems of the home.
A practical dairymaid who has made
a success of the business, and owns
one of the largest herds of Jersey
Cattle in Wisconsin.

Prof. L. F. Sutton, of West Va., an
authority on fruits, vegetables, pota-
toes, tobacco, spraying, etc. A man
of wide experience along agricultural
lines and a speaker of unusual ability.

There will be no expense attached
to any of these lectures, and farmers
are particularly requested to attend
them and learn more about the differ-
ent farming occupations.

A new profession in connection with
forest conservation is that of the tree
surgeon, who fills cavities in injured
or diseased trees. Every bit of de-
cayed wood is cut out and the open-
ing freed from boring insects and
foreign matter. Then the interior is
studded with nails and filled with
bricks, stones and cement. When the
filling is thoroughly dry the outside
is coated with coal tar.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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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 18th., 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."

Moving picture shows are now learning farmer boys how to raise better pigs. A better scheme would be to show how to raise more and better boys, to work on the farm.

"Farmers should raise more chickens and eggs." Of course they ought. But, suppose the chickens persist in not being "raised," and the hens won't lay the eggs, what is to be done about it? Why not get Prof. Burbank to produce an egg-producing tree, or vine?

"More chickens ought to be raised in back yards, to save the beef and pork." Yes, a very good scheme, but such chickens are apt to cost about \$1.00 a pound, unless they can be trained to fatten on sand and water, with occasional bugs and worms; besides, back yards are apt to be more profitable for gardens.

According to records of the selective service, country boys do not show much physical superiority over those of the cities. For purpose of comparison selection was made of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population, and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size. In the physical examinations 28.47 per cent of the city boys were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent of the country boys.

Newspaper subscribers, everywhere, are complaining of the late delivery of their papers, and use all sorts of language in making the complaint, some of which would indicate that they really consider "getting the paper" is a matter of great importance. This is gratifying news. Sometimes we are almost led to believe that the little weekly newspaper is a no-account thing, anyway, and that people take it only from force of habit, or as a favor.

A Good Beginning.

The spirit shown by the legislature to get down to work right from the jump, which was led by the House, is one of the best specimens of legislative industry that this state has seen for years, and this county can feel proud that the Speaker is one of our own citizens, and that he is "on the job," practically, and in every other way, and will keep things moving in his power to do so.

We have had so much of the "hold up" game accompanied by "log-rolling" and "trading" over very important measures, the result of which has always been a jumble of legislation at the close of the session understood only by a few leaders, that the present outlook that this is to be a day-light session throughout, is almost too good to believe, and perhaps too much to predict at this time as a certainty.

If the business of the session can be transacted openly, and at the same time deliberately and economically, it will be a strong indorsement of the new Republican majority in the House, and one worth striving for because it will set an example hard to depart from hereafter, when the people once realize how differently public questions can be disposed of, by comparison with previous sessions.

The first week, however, is very far from a whole term—one robin does

not make a Spring—and much depends on both the working tempo and timber of the Committees, and how much in the way of obstruction may be attempted. We are of the opinion, however, that this is not a good time for the lobbyist and plumb-hunter, and that the public is much wiser to the game as it has been played than ever before, and will be satisfied with nothing less than open and prompt majority rule.

Many "Wars" on Hand.

These are "war times" in many important questions other than the one we know best as actual bloody warfare. We are either facing, or are in the midst of, greater upheavals in politics, business, labor, social and economic conditions, than ever before existed in the history of this country. To such an extent is this true, that disunion is rife almost everywhere that union once—and not so long ago—existed with clearly defined lines.

Political party names are badly misrepresentative of what these names once stood for. Public sentiment has turned about, and inside out, on such questions as prohibition and woman suffrage. States rights is a policy that has apparently entered a winding maze and turned back on itself. Protective tariff as a political issue, is almost untalked of, and on the shelf, but will yet "come back;" and so on the list of questions might be continued, on which people were once "lined up" but are now so badly mixed on, that hardly anybody knows "where they are at."

We are undergoing a sort of "hand to mouth" experience in little things as well as big things; in old things as well as new things; and we must inevitably learn that we are not, in fact, in our opinions and policies, as firmly anchored as we once were, and that we must practically wait until election day to choose our men and policies, and even then not be quite sure of what we are voting for.

It would be rash to attempt to state the exact names and policies of the political parties that will contest for the Presidency, even at such an early date as 1920. It would be equally rash to state positively what our opinions are going to be on either of a half-dozen semi-political questions a year hence. Unless we badly mistake the times we are getting so much involved in a maze of numerous new stunts that it is difficult to say, now, whether we are going forward or backward, or whether with eyes open or shut.

When we say "after the war is over" it is almost necessary for us to specify, what "war," for as surely as the world stands, we are now in many wars, and more are sprouting. But, we are "going somewhere" even if we do not know where, and perhaps it will be wise not to worry, but just quietly follow along and see what comes of it all.

Getting the Goods.

"Getting the goods" is becoming increasingly more important, because more difficult. We are led to believe that after a while, getting paper, for instance, is going to be more important than the cost of it. We have had an order in with a Philadelphia house, for a month, for a freight shipment, and have cancelled the order as there is no promise of shipment.

A later order, placed in another city, is also overdue, and we may have the same experience with that. Goods can be had with reasonable promptness, by express, but such transportation for heavy paper shipment is too expensive. And to add to the other troubles of print-shops, there is now threatened a gasoline famine.

The job of the country publisher, just now, is not exactly a pleasant one, from any point of view, and exhibitions of irascibility on his part should not be regarded too unforgivingly. As a "war time" job, it must be near the top as a trouble incubator.

"War Making Us Sane."

"This war is doing away with the superficiality of American people," said Dr. Equilla Webb, pastor of a Philadelphia church.

"There are many things we thought were necessary for the welfare of our bodies that were mere luxuries. The conservation of food now is simply showing us what is necessary. We are not suffering physically; we are benefiting physically by everything that we call sacrifice, which is not sacrifice.

"We were not only extravagant in the matter of food, but in clothing. The shoemaker who had largely gone out of business has come back. He takes the shoes that ordinarily we would have thrown away and makes them serviceable again. This is only one of the many things in which we are finding ourselves. We are becoming sane.

"Every preacher has realized since the beginning of the war that he is

facing a new world. The man who undertakes to preach old forms will soon find no place for his sermons. What used to pass current and to be acceptable is now superficial and obsolete. The people who come into the pews want to know about foundations. They will not listen to a man who simply wants to entertain them, and for that reason the man who is an entertainer will soon find no place in the ministry. The preacher who lasts must be a builder."—From the Washington Post.

Behind the Front.

The spirit stirs in those of us who are rightly constituted to do all we can to help our country. Many of us are surprised to discover latent powers of which we never dreamed. Many, again, are finding that the proportions of our map of life are inverted and that discomforts which formerly loomed now take a powerful microscope to detect. We have measured the minute annoyance against heroic suffering and deprivation, and we have found that by comparison it amounts to nothing.

On every hand is preached the doctrine that each of us counts toward winning the war—that the solid front shown to the enemy is that which the mass of individuals presents—that each of us must be strong and sober and vigilant and thrifty if the nation as a whole is to rise to the height of its destiny and its duty. Not so long ago we ran the risk of standing forever shamed and discredited all but an outcast from the family of the nations; today it is the likelihood that America will emerge from the mighty ordeal with her prestige unbelievably enhanced. America's performance depends on you and me; it depends on the use we make of this hour and this day.

The greater the sacrifice of any man or woman the keener is likely to be the feeling on his part or hers that there is so much still left to do. It is those who are straining every nerve and sinew who are most anxious to do more. They are thoroughly alive to the critical contingency; they wonder that others cannot see what they see. They do not need to have the war "brought home" to them; long ago it found them where they live.

So many are yearning for "the thunder and the shouting" at the fighting edge of the fray. They want to rush into action, ready or not. They must be dealing a blow; they must face and defeat an antagonist. The zest for high adventure runs and leaps in their veins. Their fine ardor is not a thing to be depreciated.

But let it be clearly seen that women on their knees scrubbing a floor or boiling vermin-infested clothes in the vats, or dressing wounds, or painting shells, or punching railway tickets, are likewise soldiers of the new dispensation. The lot of the civilian, man or woman, who contributes to the end of victory may be the dull routine of unilluminated drudgery, which makes the bloodiest risk of No-Man's Land or the straining vigil of the trenches comparatively welcome. Far from the machine guns and the falling shells are other armies of heroes and heroines doing their part. Their suffering by proxy may be more painful than a personal experience of anguish. Unless they endure and are strong those who represent them at the front cannot hold their own; behind the front there must be the solidarity of determined purpose and consecrated resources that supplies the firm foundation and the re-enforcement stronger than steel and stone.—Phila. Ledger.

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.

Advertisement

Cut Out Red Tape.

A somewhat discouraged, though not defeated, tone marks the words of our great captains of industry—men of large affairs—who have been called to Washington to help in this great crisis—men who have cheerfully left positions paying yearly salaries that most people would deem a fortune, to work for \$1 a year.

These men accustomed to acting instantly in emergencies; men not afraid to accept responsibility; who think in terms of quick results; whose ability in the business world has long been acknowledged—what do these men find?

Red tape.
It ties him down to desk chairs when a business man would go to the other's office and save a week's time; it snarls about his feet when he moves along the hall; it entangles him at

ever corner; it waves and zigzags, and throbs; ties knots and fills the air with figures 8; glows in his dreams like a prairie fire and has the grip of an octopus. This is official red tape, about 30 per cent the result of necessary bookkeeping and 70 per cent accumulations of seventy-five years' effort to make jobs for political workers.

And now that the giant would stretch his arm and smite he finds—after being at war eight months—he is short of rifles and guns and cannon; that it is necessary to take 30,000 uniforms off the soldiers in one camp to send somewhere else, at a time when 30,000 tailors in New York City alone are out of work and with their families in desperate straits.

The business man accustomed to decision and action and immediate results finds his experience with red tape simply maddening. With all the efficiency men available, it would seem as though what we needed was some Napoleon to cut the hawser of red tape and let in a transport of old-fashioned "horse sense."

The foregoing is not uttered in a spirit of criticism, because the condition long antedates those who now suffer from it; but rather with the hope that in our present emergency all unnecessary curves may be taken out and short cuts substituted. Far better sacrifice official etiquette and time-honored traditions than cause delay of a single day in the delivery to a soldier of his uniform or rifle.

Since the above was written, the navy has been found to have gone ahead and done things, with the most happy result that, while increasing its forces about 400 per cent on very short notice, there appears to be the necessary naval uniforms and garments for every man, and sufficient guns and ammunition. Other departments can likewise find a way—if they exhibit the same will—to accomplish prompt results, for which the navy has plainly blazed the way; by a realization that we are at war, and getting results by cutting out a lot of red tape.—H. H. Windsor in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

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."

Advertisement

How Farming Has Improved in 20 Years.

The January Farm and Fireside, published at Springfield, Ohio, quotes from a country paper which says:

"Twenty years ago but few had seen a silo, nobody sprayed orchards, cream was five cents a pint, automobiles were a curiosity, the butcher 'threw in' a chunk of liver, straw-stacks were burned instead of baled, farmers came to town for their mail, nobody 'listened in' on a telephone, milk shake was the favorite drink, you stuck tubes in our ears to hear a phonograph and paid a dime for the experience.

"Today there are 65,000 silos in Wisconsin alone, which State ranks first in the number and value of dairy cattle. Today the farmers and orchardists know not only that they can increase their yield and profit by spraying, but that they must spray if good fruit is to be expected. Today cream sells for anywhere from 15 to 25 cents a pint in town, while the butcher would no more throw in a chunk of liver, or even a piece of 'dog meat,' than he would sell ten-dollar gold pieces for a dime.

"Today there are few sections where the rural-delivery service is not known, and when the farmer comes to town it is not for his mail but to attend the meeting of the bank stockholders, of whom he is one, or to haul in a load of \$2 wheat and \$1.50 corn. Today there are more than four million automobiles running over the highways and byways of the land.

"Today the talking machine is to be found in the living-room of thousands of farmhouses and the old-style rubber tube attachment has disappeared. Today the farmer who burns his straw is ostracized by his progressive neighbors. They may still 'listen in' on the party-line telephones, but a bright genius has already patented a device which even makes this impossible from now on."

"With so many things changed in the last twenty years, who can say for sure whether we may not be planting corn with airplanes and tilling wet fields with submarines twenty years from now?"

Kettles made of thin paper are used by Japanese soldiers. When needed for boiling the kettle is filled with water, and then water is poured over it. It is hung over the fire, and in 10 minutes the water is boiling. The kettle can be used eight or ten times.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

OUR
Annual Clearance Sale
begins
Saturday morning, Jan. 12th
at 8 o'clock
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	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.88
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

When a Young Man starts out in business for himself, his first important act should be the establishment of a Strong Progressive Banking connection. Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, and its Storehouse of experience and Progress is yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

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.

YOUR NAME
Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value FOR YOUR MONEY

DON'T FORGET US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive Printing.

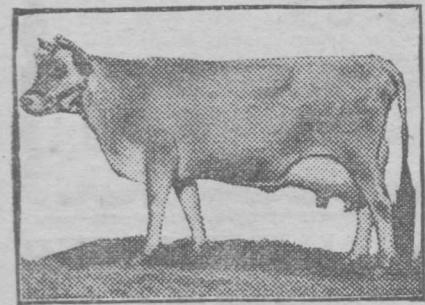
PRODUCTION OF DAIRY

Output of Five Breeds Given in Farmers' Bulletin.

Comparison Made of Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey—Holstein Is Given Largest Average.

The average production of five dairy breeds most generally known in the United States is shown in Farmers' Bulletin No. 893 of the department of agriculture.

For Ayrshire the average of the 2,598 cows that have completed yearly records for advanced registry is 9,555 pounds of milk testing 3.95 per cent of butterfat, amounting to 377.51 pounds of fat. The ten highest milk producers of this breed range from 25,329 to 18,745 pounds of milk and the average of these ten highest pro-



Champion Jersey.

ducers is 21,538.8 pounds of milk. The ten highest butterfat producers among Ayrshires range from 955.56 to 744.73 pounds, with an average, for these ten, of 855.4 pounds of butterfat.

Brown Swiss Records.

In the Brown Swiss breed the average of 199 cows that have completed yearly records for the registry production is 10,868.7 pounds of milk, testing 3.995 per cent, amounting to 433.45 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest milk producers of the breed range from 19,460.6 to 16,496.7 pounds of milk with an average, for these ten, of 17,372.2 pounds. The ten highest butterfat producers of the Brown Swiss range from 798.16 to 647.30 pounds, with an average for these ten of 683.72 pounds of butterfat.

Guernsey Records.

In the Guernsey the average of 6,200 cows that have completed a year's record for advanced registry is 8,934.33 pounds of milk, testing 4.99 per cent, amounting to 446.01 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest producers of this breed range from 24,008 to 17,297.51 pounds of milk with an average, for these ten, of 19,337.0 pounds of milk. The ten highest Guernsey butterfat producers range from 1,098.18 to 910.07 pounds, an average for these ten of 976.75 pounds of butterfat.

Holstein Records.

Among Holsteins, 3,220 cows that had completed a yearly record for advanced registry averaged 14,622.7 pounds of milk, testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The ten highest producers of this breed averaged from 31,243.9 to 28,826.4 pounds of milk, an average for these ten of 29,898.34 pounds of milk. The ten highest Holstein butterfat producers averaged from 1,205.09 to 1,017.28 pounds, an average for these ten of 1,090.89 pounds of butterfat.

Jersey Records.

In the Jersey breed, the average of 5,244 cows that had completed yearly records for the registry of merit was



High Producing Guernsey.

7,792 pounds of milk, testing 5.35 per cent, making 417 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest milk producers ranged from 19,694.8 to 16,633.2 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 17,703.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest butterfat producers range from 999.1 to 875.2 pounds, an average for these ten, of 943.1 pounds of butterfat.

USEFUL FOR WINTER MULCH

Leaves Are Not Only Serviceable When Placed About Plants, But Also Good for Litter.

Save the leaves. They are useful for winter mulch about garden plants, for poultry to scratch in and, when piled and rotted down, make a good fertilizer for the garden. It is worth while to save them if possible.

PUT FARM IMPLEMENTS IN REPAIR IN WINTER

When housing the farm implements for winter make a list of repairs needed to put them in shape for efficient service next year. Order these repairs at once and have them on hand when needed. Such precaution may easily save days of delay next spring. Materials are so short that manufacturers will not carry more parts than seems absolutely necessary. An order placed now means that you will not be disappointed next spring.

WINTER RULES.

Protect your animals from the cold. This will make them more comfortable, and will save you feed.

Stop the holes in your barn. Board in your tie-up.

An old horse, especially, like an old man, feels the cold.

Blanket your horses on frosty nights in the fall, when their coats are short.

Give your horses and cattle a good bed. Bedding is cheap.

Water your horses at least three times a day. The stomach of the horse is very small.

Punctuality in feeding and watering the stock is very important. They will worry and lose flesh if kept waiting beyond the regular time.

A good grooming costs no money, and is equal to two quarts of oats.

A horse cannot thrive on hay alone. He needs oats or corn for strength; and grass, bran or potatoes to keep his bowels right.

Keep your horse's feet soft, and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

Do not degrade your family by using a lame horse.

Kill the worn-out or incurably lame horse. If you sell him, the money that you receive is blood money.—Boston Work Horse Relief Association.

LEGHORN IS POPULAR BREED

Best Example of Nonsitting Class and Most Widely Bred of Any European Fowl.

The Leghorn is probably the best example of the nonsitting class. It is certainly the most popular and the most widely bred of any European fowl. Other egg breeds include the Minorcas, Anconas, Andalusians, Campines and Spanish, all Mediterranean



White Leghorn Cockerel.

breeds. To these should be added the Hamburg, Houdan, the Redcap, and possibly some others. They all lay white-shelled eggs.

The most common varieties of Leghorns are white, brown, buff, black and silver, and some of these color varieties are again subdivided into single and rose-comb species. The White and Brown Leghorns, are the most widely bred, and they were the first varieties known.

FREEZES HELPFUL TO SOILS

Aid Pulverize Broken Ground, Cause Particles to Crumble and Vegetable Matter to Break.

There is considerable advantage in severe freezes during winter. While cold weather makes expenses somewhat heavier unless the farmstead is well arranged for comfort, both for man and animals, the soil is always benefited by freezes.

Farmers readily recognize that after hard freezes the soil is in better condition. Freezes help pulverize broken ground; they cause the particles to crumble, vegetable matter to disintegrate and break down. There is also considerable check to the increase of insects. Many insects in the pupa stage are killed by very cold weather and this means less increase the following spring and summer. However, there are some that stand very low temperatures without injury.

The best way to get the full benefits of winter snows and winter freezes is to have the land broken.

PROTEIN REQUIRED BY PIGS

Feed Necessary for Bone, Muscle, Frame, Material, Etc.—Skim Milk Is Recommended.

After the pigs are weaned they may lose flesh or at least make gains very slowly unless fed a feed rich in protein, to make bone, muscle, frame material, mineral matter, etc. If fed skim milk and grain they will not disappoint you.

SKIM MILK OF GREAT VALUE

Value of Product as Hog Feed Generally Known, But Not Always Fully Appreciated.

The value of skim milk as a hog feed is known on every farm, though not always fully appreciated. In the neighborhood of many large dairies pork production is a very prominent and lucrative supplement to the dairy industry.

The Family Lamp

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

RAYO LAMPS

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

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

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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)

BALTIMORE, MD.

Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.

Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.

Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.



Rayo Lamps

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.

Will you be either of these men, or will you keep your money at the SAVINGS BANK in a Checking Account, where it is safe and you can get it at any time?

4 Per Cent. on Time Deposits

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

WHY DO YOU BUY SHOES?

Simply to get something to "cover" and "beautify" your feet.

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

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

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

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

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

R U Superstitious

Do You Believe In Signs?

?

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

PRINTING

Good Printing Is the Dress of Business. That Is the Kind We Do.

Let Us Show You

ONLY ONE SLEEVE

This Is Unique Feature of New Evening Wrap.

Ingenious Arrangement Enables Wearer to Hold Frock Off Pavement Without Inconvenience.

The evening wrap shown in the sketch is one of the most ingeniously designed garments seen in several seasons. It has only one sleeve. It is surprising no one has before this designed a one-sleeve evening wrap.

There is little doubt that the average woman who considers the purchase



One-Sleeve Evening Wrap.

of an evening wrap for the coming season will be quick to see the advantages of the one-sleeve garment.

As every woman knows, an evening gown is usually so frail and perishable that it must be held up away from the grime of the streets and the carriage or motor step. Evening gowns are more frequently than otherwise rather long affairs, often equipped with trains that get in the way of the feet unless firmly held out of the way.

They are often heavy, made of rich velvet, plush, satin, brocade, etc., and to hold properly both the wrap and frock is difficult. If a woman's arm is on the outside of the wrap, as it must be if the garment is equipped with two sleeves, then she must hold both wrap and frock, unless she pushes back the wrap, and then it is massed, and again in the way.

The one-sleeve garment solves the problem.

The right hand holds up the frock, and this newest of evening wraps has no sleeve on the right side. The hand is therefore kept comfortably underneath the wrap so that it may do its work of looking after the frock, while the hand slipped through the left sleeve is free for the carrying of opera glasses, slipper bag, etc.

The wrap shown is made of rose-colored chiffon velvet, and the deep yoke, pointed front and back, is richly embroidered in metal thread. The fur collar is detachable, so when desired the entire lovely yoke may be seen.

Any woman could make a wrap of this kind for herself if she wished to.

KEEPING NAILS IN SHAPE

They Should Be Manicured Every Day if They Are to Be Kept in Good Condition.

The nails should be manicured every day if they are to be kept in good condition, but only a few minutes need be devoted to them once they are in perfect order.

Loosen the skin around the base of the nails with an orange stick. Press it back as far as you can. Never use a metal instrument for this purpose.

Hang nails should always be clipped off as closely as possible, but it is advisable to use the scissors very sparingly on the cuticle around the nail.

After polishing dip the nails in warm water to remove any traces of the polishing powder, and a final touch is given by rubbing the nails against the palm of the hand.

Always file the edges, as this is preferable to cutting them, and finish by giving a polish with a chamois leather pad. Manicure powder or paste need be used only once or twice a week.

To remedy brittle nails, get an ounce of myrrh from the druggist and mix it with one ounce of turpentine. Spread this paste over the nails at night, and in the morning remove it with a little vaseline.

Before beginning the manicure place some warm water, in which you have dissolved a little good soap, in a small bowl and soak the nails in this for five minutes. This is to soften the cuticle, and make it easier to manipulate.

FUR CAPES ARE TO BE WORN

Will Be Very Deep and Rather Wide With a Little Vest Effect as a Novel Feature.

And now come the new fur models! According to all prognostications we are to wear fur capes in place of the fur scarfs and the cape itself is to be very deep, rather wide and to include a little vest effect as a part of its novel makeup.

The fur may be kolinsky, Hudson bay sable, mink, muskrat, moleskin or ermine. In the estimation of several of the furriers it is to be a brown season, but others declare gray furs will be in good evidence, while for those who can afford it white will be added to either the brown or the gray.

One of the new capes, for instance, is made of spotless ermine and is lined with white satin velled with black chiffon. The cape hangs in soft folds from shoulder to several inches below the elbow and it is slashed on either side of the arm so that when the latter is in motion there is exposed the vest feature.

This last is belted to the figure, the belt being of the fur finished with a large tortoise-shell buckle. The cape has flat revers somewhat reminiscent of the directoire modes, and these are completed by a flat collar of Hudson sable, which may be turned upward to envelope the throat in case of severe weather.

LONG STITCH IN EVIDENCE

Its Frequent Use Probably Is Due to Desire to Make Embroidering Easier for the Novice.

It is noticeable that things are being made as easy as possible for the needlewoman, and particularly for the novice. The vogue for hand embroidery still is strong and it is no doubt because of this fact that fashion has said that the single long stitch should be used more frequently than any other so that one can get the desired effect without spending too much time on the work.

One place where the long stitch is conspicuous is on the new fabric hats. A very stunning blue georgette crepe model has the crown decorated with long stitches of heavy white floss. The stitches do not bring out any particular design, instead they seem to be placed hit or miss, but the result is extremely pleasing. As for the flowers that can be brought out in the long stitch there are asters, thousand flowers, chrysanthemums, and a number of other plants that will suggest themselves as you grow enthusiastic in the idea.

The vogue is for adding an individual touch to a ready-made frock or blouse. In placing the stitches do not draw them tight, and yet do not have them too loose. Strike a happy medium so that each stitch lies perfectly flat and does not pull.

SIMPLE IN LINE AND COLOR



The predominating note in this fall costume is one of simplicity in lines and in color. It is a Russian blouse walking costume of brown velours. The only trimming is the buttons, and perhaps the slash pockets may be considered a contrast to the predominating simplicity. The only relief in color is the tan broadcloth turnover on the choker collar and the tan broadcloth lining in the slash pockets.

Silk as a Necessity.

The experts are urging women to use silk instead of cotton and wool. There is bound to be a shortage in both the latter fabrics. In some places it is difficult to get woolen jersey skirts and suits. Silk stockings will replace cotton ones, for every fraction of a pound of cotton is needed by the warring countries. Wool is needed for uniforms; therefore, women will have to wear silk. What was once extravagance will now be economy and patriotism. It may be, however, that the government will forestall this by using up the silk for its airplanes.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1918.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us no later than Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. Paul Lawrence and children, of Baltimore, who have been visiting at the home of Wm. Bollinger, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith, spent several days last week with Wm. Martin and family, near Four Points.

J. Augustus Ohler, of Hammond, Illinois, is visiting his father, Jacob Ohler.

Wade Stonesifer, returned to Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., on last Thursday, after spending some time with Mr. Wm. Hockensmith and family.

Mrs. Mary Correll is on the sick list, but at this writing is improved. A surprise party was given Misses Carrie and Vesta Hockensmith, on Wednesday evening, January 9th., it being Miss Carrie's 16th. birthday. About 26 friends and neighbors were present and spent a very delightful evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Naill, of Harney, visited Mr. Naill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Naill and family, on Sunday.

Misses Elsie and Lillie Baumgardner, of Keyville, visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Naill, recently.

James Ohler, of Harney, visited his father, Jacob Ohler, on Saturday.

UNIONTOWN.

The meetings are being continued at the Church of God, this week.

Corp. Walden A. Brummel, of Camp Meade, visited his former employer, U. Grant Heltbride and family, over Saturday night. He is one of the first-class barbers at the camp.

Edgar Myers and Hugh Heltbride, have been at Owings Mills the past week, wiring the store and house for Garner Bros.

Last Saturday evening, Snader Devilliss and family gave a large reception, in honor of their son, Lloyd Devilliss and bride.

Milton Shriver and wife, attended the funeral, on Tuesday, of their uncle, Hezekiah D. Hawk, at Taneytown.

The interments in the three cemeteries of Uniontown, 1917, were: Hill Cemetery—Jan. 14, Robert Baker; Jan. 22, Paul W. Edwards; Jan. 23, John H. Vaughn; Feb. 15, Samuel Harman; April 10, David Phillips; Aug. 7, Catharine L. Weller; Sept. 13, Elizabeth Irene King; Oct. 13, Mary E. Lansing; Nov. 15, Nathan Rowe; Dec. 23, Ezra David Stuller; Luther-an—Aug. 20, Anna May Dayhoff; Aug. 27, Ralph W. Dayhoff; April 7, Henry Troutfelter. Methodist Protestant—Feb. 12, Charles Routsen; June 10, Louisa Ann Myers.

Mr. Jerry Baublitz, an aged citizen of this community, died on Thursday morning, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held on Saturday morning, at Winter's Church, by his pastor, Rev. W. E. Saltzgriver.

UNION BRIDGE.

An appreciative audience heard the address of Sunshine Dietrick on Monday evening.

The Farmers' Club held its monthly meeting at the home of Reuben Saylor, on Saturday.

The ice jam made traveling hazardous on Saturday. Frank Hartscock had quite an experience when his horses broke through the ice.

Commencing last Monday, the rural mail agents began their trips after 10:30 A. M.

Preston Saylor met with a painful accident while coasting. He dislocated a shoulder.

Mrs. Dumm, widow of a former pastor of the Johnsville M. P. Church, died in Baltimore, on the 20th. Her remains were brought here on Tuesday for interment.

Phil. Bloom is recovering from an attack of poisoning.

Mrs. John Snyder is ill with grip this week.

Plymouth Lodge 143, F. & A. M., will attend service in a body, next Sunday evening, at the Lutheran Church. Rev. W. O. Ibach, will preach the sermon.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting at 6 P. M.; Preaching by the pastor at 7 P. M.

Miss Hilda Rowe, left on Thursday, for a visit among friends in Baltimore.

Raymond Thomas Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor at the old home-stead on Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, was a visitor at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Thursday.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor in town on Thursday.

Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, was a visitor at Mrs. Mary Rowe's, on Sunday.

Merle Fogle has been very sick with pneumonia, the past week. His condition at this time is somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde and daughter, Catharine, of Spring Mills, are spending some time with Mrs. Mary Rowe.

The weather for the past week has been extremely cold with plenty of snow and ice.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Dr. Willis, a physiognomist, from New York City, gave a lecture, last week, after chapel. It was thoroughly enjoyed by the students.

The students of Blue Ridge College were entertained on Thursday evening, by Mr. Irwin, from Bethany Bible School, Chicago, who came as a representative of the Volunteer Mission Band. He lately attended a convention held in Northfield, Mass., of which he gave an account. His talk was very inspiring.

The score of the basketball game, between Mt. St. Mary's and Blue Ridge College, was 23 to 13, in favor of Mt. St. Mary's.

The Sophomore Class of Blue Ridge conducted a joint Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. meeting, Sunday evening. Their subject was "The Essentials of a Balanced Life." Some very interesting discussions were given.

Prof. John has returned from attending a conference of the Church of the Brethren, at Goshen, Ind. He gave a very interesting and practical sermon, Sunday evening, on some thoughts gleaned from the meeting.

Miss Evelyn Davis, a graduate of Blue Ridge, last year, and now a teacher at Middletown, Pa., visited Miss Olga Bonsack over Saturday and Sunday.

Ralph Bonsack was home from Camp Meade, over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Main and Mr. Edwards were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Deane, last week.

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.

Advertisement

DETOUR.

Wedding bells are ringing for Wilbur Miller and Mary Renner—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Miller. We all wish them a long happy life on the sea of matrimony.

Margaret Weybright spent several days with relatives in Westminster.

The new furnace has been placed in the school building.

The newly formed Red Cross Unit of this place met for the first time, on Friday. Our folks are very earnestly endeavoring to make it a success.

The roads in this section were blocked for a few days this week.

LINWOOD.

On account of the severe weather, and a difficulty to heat the church, services will be held in the Hall, the next two months.

Chas. E. Englar, wife and daughter, left, last Saturday for their home in Columbus, Ohio, where they found the thermometer 13 degrees below zero.

Walter Brandenburg and sister, visited Grandmother Burall, recently, who is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Clara S. Englar enjoyed a reunion of her children on the 6th., the first time in 15 years.

Mrs. Harry Reese spent the week-end with her mother in Waynesboro. The S. S. C. E., will meet at the home of its president, Mrs. Louis Messler, on Friday evening, 18th.

A surprise party was given Miss Donaldine Stem, last Friday night, by 20 of the younger set, at the home of her Grandpa, Will Stem. Saturday morning Donaldine left for her home in the Monumental City.

Mrs. John Hesson has been very sick with gripe.

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.

Advertisement

NEW WINDSOR.

Charles Devilliss, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here, with his mother, Mrs. Virginia Gates.

George Zepp died on Friday morning last, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Bankard, from the infirmities of old age. He was 81 years of age. Funeral was held on Sunday; interment in the Presbyterian cemetery. He leaves the following children: Miss Jennie and Edward, of Baltimore; Mrs. John Cook, of Annapolis; Mrs. Charles Bankard, of this place.

Mrs. Phoebe Ensor, widow of the late Edward Ensor, was found dead in her bed, on Friday morning last, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Adam Lindsay. Funeral on Monday; interment at Bethel M. E. Church. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. Adam Lindsay and Clarence Trayer, of Westminster; Mrs. Roy Sundergill, of Unionville, and Joseph Ensor, of Baltimore.

The sidewalks are in bad condition for walking, on account of the ice and snow, which cannot be removed.

Abram Snader and wife entertained on Thursday evening.

Earl Sauble has rented the Philip Greenwood house, to be vacated by Clarence Barnes, in the Spring.

John Hare and J. Kemp Stringer entertained friends from Baltimore, on Sunday last.

Marriage Licenses.

Carroll R. Shoemaker and Ruth A. M. Ohler, both of Taneytown.

Floyd C. Devilliss, Uniontown, and Ethel M. Bankard, Union Bridge.

Clinton Wetzel and Pauline Flickinger, both of New Windsor.

Clarence F. Legore, of Taneytown, and Faith E. Keefe, of Harney.

Howard C. Freedenburg and Florence Somerville, both of Baltimore.

Elmer Davis and Lilly E. Shipley, both of Baltimore.

Ellsworth E. Hossler, Manchester, and Maggie E. Lambert, Hampstead.

J. Franklin Martin and Annie M. Alban, Upperco.

DIED.

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

MR. NOAH FLEAGLE.

Mr. Noah Fleagle, aged 83 years, 6 months and 2 days, died at his home near Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, Jan. 13th. He is survived by his widow and the following children: Mrs. Melancthon Myers, Mrs. Sallie Fleagle and Robert Fleagle, of Baltimore; Frank Fleagle, of Pleasant Valley. Funeral services were held from his late home on Wednesday, conducted by Rev. Hoover, of Silver Run, and Rev. Paul D. Yoder, after which the remains were taken to Baust Church Cemetery, near Tyrone.

CHARLES L. MERING.

Charles, third son of Mrs. Clementine and the late G. Thomas Mering, died at his home, near Owings Mills, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, aged 53 years. He recently suffered an amputation of his foot, and after leaving the hospital, bronchitis developed, which proved fatal. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Blanche Ecker, and two sons, Kenneth and Ridgely, at home; also his mother, Mrs. Clementine Mering; two brothers, John, of Great Bend, Kan., and Harry B., of Uniontown; two sisters, Misses Ida and Bessie.

Mr. Mering was formerly of Carroll county. His funeral was held at the Presbyterian church, Owings Mills, on Monday afternoon. Burial in Druid Ridge cemetery.

MRS. HARRIET SEILHAMER.

Mrs. Harriet, widow of the late Rev. G. W. Seilhamer, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clark Gibney, in Lancaster, on Saturday morning, Jan. 12th., of paralysis, aged 81 years. She died on her birthday.

She is survived by one son, William Seilhamer, of Wichita, Kan., and four daughters, Mrs. Lizzie Gaul, Mrs. Lucy Gibney, of Lancaster; Mrs. U. G. Heltbride, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Benjamin Reighner, of Arlington.

Her husband, Rev. Seilhamer, died while pastor of the Uniontown Church of God, 21 years ago. Mrs. Seilhamer was a very earnest worker in her church.

Her body was brought to the home of U. Grant Heltbride, on Tuesday evening, and funeral services were held at the Church of God, on Wednesday morning, conducted by Rev. F. N. Parson, assisted by Rev. J. G. Saxton, of Woodsboro.

MR. HEZEKIAH D. HAWK.

Mr. Hezekiah D. Hawk died at his home, on Middle St., Taneytown, at an early hour on Sunday morning, Jan. 13th, from neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Hawk was attacked with neuralgic pains while trying to clean ice from his front pavement on Saturday morning, and on receiving medical attention obtained relief, but during the night he became worse, and died, as stated. He was in his 75th year of age.

He is survived by his wife, and by three daughters by first marriage: Mrs. Asbury Fuss, of near Emmitsburg; Mrs. J. M. O. Fogle, near Taneytown, and Mrs. W. S. Jacobs, of East Berlin, Pa. Also by one brother, Nelson Hawk, of Taneytown, and by two sisters, Mrs. Levi Shriver, of Harney, and Mrs. Worthington Fringer, near town.

He had in early life been a farmer, and for years followed huckstering, but in more recent years had been living retired. He was a member of Taneytown Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias. Funeral services were held at the home, on Tuesday afternoon, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, interment being made in the Lutheran cemetery.

D. J. HESSON.

H. B. MILLER.
C. E. RIDINGER.
Committee.

Resolutions on the Death of Brother Hezekiah D. Hawk.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother Hezekiah D. Hawk, who was one of the original charter members of Taneytown Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias, one who was always ready and willing to do his part for the upholding of the order, and one whose attendance at the lodge was regular, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable causes. Therefore be it Resolved, That we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and Resolved, That the charter of the Lodge be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be inserted upon the minutes of the Lodge, published in the Carroll Record and furnished the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and Resolved, That the charter of the Lodge be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be inserted upon the minutes of the Lodge, published in the Carroll Record and furnished the family of our deceased brother.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of my dear mother,
MRS. GEORGE WESLEY MILLER,
who fell asleep, Jan. 7th, 1918.

Oh, how hard we tried to save her;
Prayers and tears were all in vain;
Happy angels came and bore her,
From this world of toil and pain.

We saw her suffering; heard her sighs;
With throbbing hearts and weeping eyes;
But now she calmly sleeps at last,
All pain, all grief, all suffering past.

Sleep on, dear mother, and take your rest,
God thought it best, that you should rest;
Calm the tumult of our hearts,
For she who suffered is at rest.

By her daughter, Annie.

Card of Thanks.

We take this method in thanking all our friends and neighbors for their kindness in our sad bereavement, the death of our dear mother.

NEWTON TROXELL and WIFE.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of our beloved husband and father,
HARRY L. RINEHART,
who departed this life January 15th, 1918.

Our hearts have been crushed and wounded
Our life is lonely and sad,
Which only the presence of his dear face
Could ever make us glad.

Rest in peace, dear husband, and father,
Six long years have passed away;
Thou art gone, but not forgotten;
We think of thee by day.

How we loved, and how we miss you,
None but God in heaven can see.

So we'll try and still our heartaches,
And do our best to smile,
For God will let us come to you,
After a little while.

His broken-hearted Wife and Children.

DAY OF WASTE IS ENDED

Every Sort of Refuse Now Being Made Use Of in Some Way in Britain.

How to avoid waste is to be one of the lessons of the economy campaign, and at the ministry of food plans are being elaborated. In one department the visitor may see samples of oils from fish-waste, potash from banana-stalks, fats from slaughter-house refuse, dried house swill for pig and poultry food, fish meal and grit for poultry from unsound fish, metals from old tins and scraps, and disinfectant powder from fine-dust.

A provincial mayor has collected a box of tinfoil saved from a year's buttonholes, to be converted into tin. Liverpool has plant for extracting poultry and pig foods, as well as fertilizers, from waste.

Sheffield and Nottingham specialize in getting iron out of unconsidered trifles, and Nottingham has also during the present year recovered 400 tons of manure from refuse.

Glasgow is systematically salvaging the by-products of waste. Other towns are introducing "digesters," the type of machine in which a dead horse can be tipped, with the result that fats and oils are secured, in addition to dried and prepared animal foods.

It is reckoned that the metals found in dustbins total one ton per 1,000 of the population per annum and that annually 250,000 tons of paper are wasted.

Nearly everything thrown into the dustbin has a commercial or chemical value. Not a scrap of metal should be cast aside, but all should be sold in ordinary trade channels or handed to any collecting organization which may be operating in a district.—London Tit-Bits.

EX-KING DOES USEFUL WORK

Manuel of Portugal Now Director of School for the Re-education of Maimed Soldiers.

Royalty has suffered much in the present war, even at the hands of its friends. When the interallied conference in the interest of permanently disabled soldiers was concluded in Paris, a party of delegates journeyed to England to inspect the great schools established there for the re-education of men maimed in battle. One of these schools in particular excited the visitors' admiration because of its marvelous equipment and seemingly perfect management. This was all the more remarkable because the director of the school was a very young man. So much impressed were the visitors that before leaving they waited upon the youthful director and fairly showered him with praise.

"It is both a great responsibility and a high honor to you, sir," said their spokesman, a distinguished French scientist, "to have been placed at your age at the head of so important a school."

"I agree with you, Doctor," but in times past I have had occasion to direct matters even more important than these," replied the young man, who was none other than the ex-King Manuel of Portugal.

Congress of Polish Technicians.

The Polish engineers and technicians now residing in Russia held a congress at Moscow recently, at which 255 persons were present. The program consisted of general discussions concerning the rehabilitation and development of industry in Poland after the war, also the organization of technical education. Special sections dealt with architecture, mechanics, chemistry, electricity, and economics.

It was decided to found a Polish association of engineers and technicians in Russia, with branches in the principal industrial centers, and also to undertake the publication of a bi-weekly sheet that should become the organ of the society. Among the resolutions adopted was one relating to the future economic development of Poland.

New Hotel for Lima, Peru.

The Congress of Peru by recent legislation has provided for an up to date hotel in Lima, to be constructed under the supervision of the national government of Peru and to cost not less than \$200,000 (\$73,000). The site set aside for the hotel is government property located in the heart of the city and is to be acquired by the company constructing the hotel.

The need of a modern hotel in Lima has been keenly felt by the travelers for some time, says Commerce Reports. During recent years the number of commercial travelers and tourists visiting the west coast of South America has more than doubled, and many of these have found it inconvenient or even impossible to remain longer than a few days in Lima because of the lack of adequate hotel accommodations.

A Good Day's Work.

"Besides stringing 53,892 beans yesterday (to get on the good side of the cook), I loaded 2,295 pounds of automobiles on to vans," writes a young soldier from Edmonton, who has only recently "got across." "Those were the exact figures for my share. Twenty of us were got together yesterday and started loading cases of automobiles onto trucks. Each case weighed 1,700 pounds, and we got 27 on altogether, which took nine hours of hard labor ('hard' is no name for it). The total weight loaded, you will see, was 45,900 pounds, which makes my share, as I said before, I tugged and hauled for all I was worth, and I haven't a sore muscle today, so you see I am in pretty good condition."

WINTER EGGS
Get your share of 50c and 60c winter eggs. Put your hens in vigorous, red-blooded good health. **Mir**

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC
In their mash or feed every meal, tone up their whole system, strengthen the egg organs, set them singing and laying naturally. There's not a bit of filler in Conkey's Poultry Tonic; nothing to force or overstimulate; just good medicine. We cheerfully guarantee every 1/2 pk. of Conkey's Poultry Tonic, in Pails \$1.49; Peckages, 50c and 60c.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY
This is the time for roup and colds. Conkey's Roup Remedy in drinking water will keep this deadly, contagious disease from the flock. Always have it ready. Conkey's Poultry Remedies and Tonics must satisfy you or your money back quick.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

PORK HIGHER - This week
22 to 23 Cents.
SHIP TO US.
J. F. WEANT & SON,
1004-06 Hillen St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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. Adam's of Wm. H. Fox, Harney, Stock, Implements, etc. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
31-2 o'clock. Samuel S. Crouse, agent for heirs of Ellen C. Crouse. Dwelling Property, on Balt. St., Taneytown. T. A. Martin, Auct.

FEBRUARY.
2-12 o'clock. William Kohn, 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 Shanabrook, at Piney Creek Sta. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
26-12 o'clock. Nathan Stultz, Bark Hill, near Union Bridge. 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.

MARCH.
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.

5-10 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.
6-10 o'clock. Samuel Harish, 3 mi. east Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.
8-11 o'clock. Mrs. Mark R. Snider, Harney & Emmitsburg. 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 Stonesifer, Troxell farm, near 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. Starnes, near Union Bridge. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
12-10 o'clock. Isaiah Harner & Son, near St. James Church. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock. John H. Coshun, near De-tour. 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 Hiltbrick, near Kump. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-10 o'clock. J. H. Yingling, 1 mi. south New Windsor. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.
15-11 o'clock. A. C. Devilliss, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-11 o'clock. Harry L. Baumgardner, near Emmitsburg. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
16-12 o'clock. William Witherow, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

16-12 o'clock. Joseph V. Wantz, near Mayberry. Stock, Implements and Household. Wm. Warner, Auct.
18-10 o'clock. Nelson Wantz, on Keyville road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-10 o'clock. George H. Winemiller, on Keytar 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.

20-10 o'clock. Wm. H. Marker, near Marker's Mill. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
20-John V. Eyler, 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.
23-11 o'clock. Joseph Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

24-10 o'clock. J. Calvin Dodder, 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 Buntington, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
29-12 o'clock. Mrs. Clara H. Rebert, 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.

YOUR PRINTING
Is
A Valuable Asset of Your Business
We Help Our Customers to Success With Presentable, Profitable
PUBLICITY

USE OF WOOL IN CLOTHES LIMITED

Four and One-Half Yards Fixed as the Maximum for a Single Costume.

SKIRTS NARROW AND SHORT

American Tailors and Manufacturers of Ready-to-Wear Clothes Will Co-Operate in Campaign of Conservation.

New York.—Patriotic action is demanded of women in clothes as well as in food. There was an important meeting in New York which consolidated the co-operation of the trade with the commercial economy board, which has its headquarters in Washington. The government knew that it



This suit protects from the cold and conserves wool. The short skirt, which is of beige-colored wool, extends to the bust and is met by a deep yoke and sleeves of chiffon. The velvet coat has collar and cuffs of peltry and huge pockets made from pieces that were left from the skirt.

was useless to appeal to women to save wool in the building of their clothes, under the present commercial circumstances of clothes selling. The great majority of women buy their clothes. They do not make them at home. They buy what they can get, and they do not know the amount of material contained in a garment.

Therefore, the government made its appeal for co-operation in the conservation of wool to those who make and design women's garments. At this meeting it was resolved and rules were formulated that no man or woman in America would use over 4½ yards of wool in any costume, and less, if possible.

The response to these rules was given not only by the dressmakers, but by the manufacturers, the mill people, the ready-to-wear department stores and private dressmakers. The decision was far-reaching. It is now up to the women of America to carry out for the government a continued process of conservation in wool. It will not be a hardship. One will not have to face the chasms of doubt and despair that opened up with the conservation of food. The government does not want a standardized uniform for women, such as hosts of unwise but well meaning women advisers have offered as a solution of the clothes question.

All that the women of the country are asked to do is not to make a gown that has over 4½ yards of wool in it, and it is the appeal of the government that a woman should refuse to buy from a tailor, and a retailer should refuse to buy from a manufacturer, garments that have been made in defiance of this urgent appeal.

Long Jackets to Go.

The American tailors and manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing will cut out the long jacket for women when it is made of wool, no matter how light the weave; they will eliminate fullness in the skirt and cut it as short as decency will permit. Three and a half yards of wool is a good average measurement for the majority of women, but the government will look kindly upon those retailers and dressmakers who must deal with large and stout customers, and even here it is believed that individuality of design and a plentiful use of other materials, rather than wool, will produce a gown of charm and satisfaction.

The slim silhouette will be accepted between Hudson Bay and Palm Beach and then crosswise. The woman who cries out against a narrow skirt either because of tradition or an artistic perception of what her figure needs, need

not sit in the corner and wait and gnash her teeth. All she has to do is to eliminate wool from her gown (suit) to combine the governmental measure of wool with another material.

Coming, as the reform does, at the hour when spring and summer fashions are being conceived, the necessity for being careful with worsted material brings less hardship than if the reform had been launched last July. It is true that the great mass of people who do not live in the South and Southwest buy a vast quantity of light-weight worsted clothes for February, March and April; but they are quite willing to have the worsted enlivened by chiffon, satin, silk or georgette crepe.

If the women of this country understand what is behind the new fashions, they will enter into the spirit of conservation with as much eagerness and zealous desire to do right as they have in the saving of meat, wheat, sugar and cereals.

As History Did It.

These men on the commercial economy board need have no fear of obstinacy or rebellion against their decree. The women of other days and other countries entered into the spirit of economy in clothes, with as much eagerness as they entered into the extravagance of apparel. The whole thing is in giving women an emotional idea which they are to work out to completion and success among themselves. Obedience does not appeal to them, but co-operation through persuasion sends them into a flame of endeavor.

It may be prophesied right here that there will be more novelty shown in clothes than there has been for several years or, possibly, ever before. It may not be shown by the women, but it will be expressed by the dressmakers.

One of the quick ways which has leaped into fashion for women to conserve wool for the army is the use of a short, slim separate skirt with a cutaway coat of velvet, heavily lined. Women who have such costumes declare that they will wear these skirts with corset blouses of soutache silk and satin in the spring, thereby saving cotton for the government.

Hats made of worsted have already been replaced by those of satin and velvet.

Entire coat suits made of worsted have narrow bias flounces mounted on a taffeta or satin foundation. The short jacket which goes with these skirts is so heavily trimmed with fur and has such a wide waistcoat of satin or matelasse that it can be considered a bit camouflage.

Much Peltry Used.

One of the very smart gowns made for a bridal trousseau, which used up less than 4½ yards of thin woolen material, had two bias flounces across a taffeta skirt with a deep hem of peltry, and a blouse of embroidered satin with wristlets of peltry, over which was a coat of the wool with wide Chinese sleeves—the only bit of extravagance—edged with peltry and lined with colored satin. There was a sailor collar of peltry and a Japanese bow of satin pulled through two loops in the back of the coat, to flare from the waistline.

There is another coat suit in which less than four yards of wool have been used. The skirt is narrow and slim and extends into a loose corset effect over the waist to the bust. Above that is a chiffon yoke with long sleeves in the same color. The cut-



Woolen suit that meets decree. The skirt has two flounces of wool laid on a silk lining which gets its depth by means of a hem of peltry. The short coat shows a waistcoat and sleeves of satin with a Japanese bow pulled oddly through buttonholes at the back, to flare out from the waist.

away top coat, which drops below the knees, is loosely hung from the shoulders and made of dull green velvet, with an immense cape collar of peltry held closely about the neck with a scarf of velvet. As a bit of trickery, to show that the coat and skirt are intended to go together, odd bits of the wool that were left from the cutting of the skirt have been stretched across the neckline of the jacket in the form of loose pockets. These are brilliantly lined and held in place with a fur button.

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

HIGH COLLAR BOON TO MANY

Readily Accepted by Woman With Neck So Long That It Makes Her Lack Style.

The girl or woman with the neck so long that it seems to separate her head from her body too much and makes her lack style and a smart ensemble can do no better than to thankfully turn to the new high-necked blouses, dresses and coats. There are plenty of new and fashionable models already worn by well-garbed women.

In a beige jersey dress there is a high-stock beige collar which encircles the neck and buttons in two straps one side of the collar in front. The blouse part of this dress is slashed out in a long, narrow U-shaped piece, showing the white lawn gumpie, to which is attached winged points that fall over the beige stock.

In an older woman's one-piece dress the dress top is cut to cross surplice without draping. Above the pointed neck opening shows a chemise of white pique with an attached standing collar at the sides and back. This collar folds over at the top about an inch. The skirt attached to the top falls in alternate box and side plaits. It is one of those new coat dresses, which have the half-loose easy fit of a long coat.

A dull leather belt pulls it in, not to define the waist, but as in a coat, at almost hip length. Such a coat is much more becoming to a matron, because of the easy way corsets are cut in these days to give comfort to the body.

USE OF CUFF PINS REVIVED

Well-Dressed Woman Takes Pains to Keep the Sleeves of Her Frocks Neat at the Wrists.

Now that long sleeves are in fashion the fastidiously dressed woman finds it necessary to take pains to keep the sleeves of her frocks neat at the wrists. In light frocks this shows the soft more quickly than any other part. With the coming fashion for separate cuffs of washable material, the problem really solves itself so far as dark frocks are concerned. With a wash frock, of course, the only thing to do is to consign the whole frock to the tub when the cuffs look soiled or matted up, unless they can be washed and pressed without disturbing the rest of the frock.

When separate cuffs are worn with a dark frock, pins to keep them in place are quite permissible. Sometimes cuffs are made with buttons that insure their neat appearance. But more often either pins or basting is depended on to keep them in place. All sorts of little pins at any price one wishes to pay are sold for cuffs. Small enameled pins in colors harmonizing with your frocks are always a good choice, and the various kinds of silver and gold pins are also always worth while. For such a purely useful purpose as keeping the cuffs neat the more elaborate jeweled pins are not especially suitable.

HATS FOR THE MATRON



The most difficult problem that faces the milliner is solved when she is able to produce hats that will suit her up-to-date patrons who have reached or passed middle age. Experience makes the matron the most exacting and discriminating of all those who demand much in the matter of becomingness in headwear, and specialists devote their time and talents to meeting this demand.

Two of the rich and brilliant hats with which middle age will face the coming winter are shown here. At the top a handsome tailored model presents the tall crown and graceful, carefully managed brim lines that characterize the season's styles. Below, a draped velvet turban provides a background for a feather wreath of wonderful coloring made of natural plumage.

Youthful Lines in Serges.

Simple and inexpensive serges, youthful in effect, have plaited tunics longer at front than at back and sides, also with straight belts, vest effect and revers over the shoulders.

NOT ALL NARROW

Skirts of Comfortable Width Seen Despite Season's Edict.

Women Learning to Express Individuality in Dress Instead of Blindly Following "The Style."

Women are learning more and more to express individuality in their dress and to select styles that are individually becoming rather than to seek and accept what is bulletined as "the style."

Early this season fashion announcements stated that skirts were to be longer and narrower.

This is true. Skirts that are longer and narrower than for several seasons are shown, and they have had the formal approval of fashion. But it also is true that very short skirts are worn, and that skirts of comfortable width are seen as often as are the tight, semihobble effects. All this means inspiration for style designers. If a uniform width or length is accept-



Skirt of Comfortable Width.

ed the designers have little encouragement to go ahead with new and different things, says the Washington Star.

The clever little afternoon frock here shown, which may be made of satin or velvet combined with either chiffon, georgette or net, corrects any belief that all skirts are to be extremely narrow. This has a comfortable width—two and a quarter to two and a half yards. The touch of fur gives a pretty finishing touch, and altogether it has an excellent model for dressy afternoon wear.

In this fabric combination an excellent suggestion for making over a last season dress is found.

EASY FOR HOME MILLINER

Wide Range in New Fashions Brings Joy to Heart of the Woman Who Makes Her Own Hats.

Even before the war inspired sensible economy in the matter of dress many women had acquired the habit of making their own hats, and the hat styles shown this winter should certainly inspire home talent, says a fashion authority.

Generous leeway in style rulings makes "becomingness" practically the one rule to be followed, and great individuality may thus be expressed in one's millinery without breaking one of Dame Fashion's rules.

A hat must be becoming and it must be comfortable. With these rules obeyed the home milliner may allow her fancy full sway.

All black hats are very good style because they really go well with anything; but colors are not at all taboo—in fact, quite the contrary. Few stiff-looking hats are shown, and this also is a point in favor of the home milliner.

VELOUR IN FASHION AGAIN

New Variety of This Fabric Said to Wear Better Than That Formerly Sold in America.

Paris has brought velour into fashion again. Americans like the soft fabric well enough when it behaves itself—that is, when it does not prove itself too impracticable. They are not keen, as a nation, on any fabric that does not show qualities of endurance. They do not go in for beauty alone.

They say that the new kind of velour wears well. If this rumor proves true, then the public will accept it as a substitute for serge and velvet for formal and informal usage.

The richest colors are obtainable in this cloth. In some cases it is employed as a substitute for peltry because of the nap and the way it clings softly to the foundation.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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.

12-28-5t

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION A LIVE ISSUE

It has been brought to the attention of the prohibition forces that a concerted effort is being made by the organized liquor forces to create sentiment against ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment at this time on the ground that it had not been submitted prior to the election of the Legislature. Certainly no member will be misled by this organized and well financed propaganda of the liquor bunch.

The Anti-Saloon League, through its publication, through the pulpit and the press of the state, did its best to make the issue plain. The Personal Liberty League, through its advertisements, showed that they understood the issue and made their fight accordingly.

The resolution for nationwide prohibition had passed the Senate before the Delegates and Senators were elected last fall, and it was in the House of Representatives at that time. There are but few people who claim to be posted upon this question who would, for a moment, say that there was doubt any time in the past six months about the submission of this question to the Legislatures of the states. As a great newspaper of the City of Baltimore has said, if this question is not settled at this Legislature it will be the question upon which the election of all legislatures will turn for the next seven years. This certainly is true unless 36 states ratify the resolution before that time.

We submit that, inasmuch as the Legislature knows this to be true, the responsibility for continuing this fight on the submission of the nation-wide prohibition amendment rests entirely with the Legislature and the one now in session can settle this question for all time to come in Maryland and we appeal to every friend of the cause to make this known to his Senator and members of the House of Delegates.

Published by authority of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland. (Advertisement).

Subscribe for the RECORD

Tongue of Fame

By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

After supper was over, young Gideon Sennett changed his rough clothing for a little better suit, then set to walk up the road towards the Alstetter homestead.

He had worked hard in the hayfield all day. His back ached, his arms were sore but this was Wednesday night. On the white wooden steps of the church a mile away, Flavilla Lingerel would wait for him. They could sit there quietly until he was rested.

Flavilla was there. He saw her from afar, her pink calico gown making a bright spot against the whiteness of the steps. It was just after sunset when he started, there were rosy clouds still in the west. Flavilla was not a pretty girl, but she had a smile that meant volumes. It was worth a very long walk to see.

These two devoted young people were shy and awkward in the expression of deep feeling between them. Their very loneliness while boy and girl at school had drawn them to each other. He was an orphan and her father had long since married a woman who resented her existence. Neither Gideon or Flavilla had any but a grudge life up to the time each was able to work. Then came days of toil with little to enliven them or breed aspiration.

Stranger things have happened than that both should be absurdly ambitious. In Gideon's family, two generations back, there had been a preacher. He was a devout man, well educated for his time, and not without power in oratory. His son, Gideon's father, had been not only stupid, but a ne'er-do-well. In his grandson, Gideon revived the devotion, the ambition, the gift of speech, the sturdy industry.

Flavilla wanted a home different from what her home had been. She dreamed of peaceful days, of thrifty management, of love, of being kind to those about her. She entered enthusiastically into Gideon's ideas, she stimulated him from his boyhood to daring dreams of success.

For seven years they worked, toiled, dreamed. Tonight, as they sat on the steps of the church where the grandfather had lifted up his voice, they seemed little nearer to the fulfillment of their hopes than before. Physically weary, Gideon's spirits wavered.

Flavilla was a year the older. That counts a great deal at 19 and 20. Besides, in her burned a more enthusiastic and steady fire.

"Don't see how it can be done this fall, Flavie. I've got the money for the college course, but how am I going to live?"

"I wouldn't take much to keep us."

"Us! O, Flavie!"

"You're never going without me, Gideon, I've got some money, you know."

"It might be. When hayin's over, I'll go up and see."

This is the reason why a meeting of the faculty of a certain college and theological seminary was interrupted one day by a stalwart country lad. He came asking impudently for entrance into college, with little money and no church influence to back him.

Then Gideon talked. The spirit of his grandfather seemed in him. He told of his dreams for years, his toil and Flavilla's interest and encouragement. How well he expressed himself at that time he never knew, but as the old president walked from Recitation Hall to the library afterwards with the professor of Greek, he said gently:

"It is a long time since I felt that a lad had such a clear call. I had been wondering if there was to be no more inspiration."

They promised Gideon shelter in a part of a house on the campus. He went back to Flavilla triumphant. Now was Gideon the very sword of the Lord.

In the quiet country neighborhood his return, the projected wedding, such projects for a lad of no property caused the wildest excitement. Flavilla, from scarce more than a drudge, at once became the most envied girl in the township. Her setting-out was discussed far and near. She had many presents from women who thought that by helping her, they gave directly to the Lord. Meetings were held to help her sew and it was from these grew that idea that afterwards caused such a sensation at the college.

The neighborhood religion had been for years a dead letter. The small country church with its pulpit reached by a winding stair, its benches black with age, had not been opened for many years. Now a sentiment grew to open it one Sunday during the summer and Gideon was asked to conduct a service by a committee of grave men.

"I am but entering college," he cried, this lad who had plowed from sunrise, "I know nothing yet of what I expect to learn. Men, it will be seven years before I am fit to teach the word of the Lord."

"The Lord will tell you what to say," said a very old man who remembered his grandfather, "and we have no other to speak to us, Gideon."

He promised to give them an answer on the morrow and went to see Flavilla. There was no happier woman than she those days. She was sitting at her sewing when Gideon came in, humming a quaint country ditty. He thought her a changed woman. Surely, she had never seemed so handsome in the olden days of toil and anxiety. He told her what the people asked. Its full meaning dawned upon her.

"You must do this thing, Gideon," she said, after a silence, "it will help both you and the people."

"But a sermon?"

Flavilla struggled with the thought. To her mind a sermon meant deep knowledge, research, feeling, conviction. Had not she talked these things over with Gideon since they were boy and girl together? The very fact of long, continued thought upon these subjects served well now.

"There will be nothing expected of you that you are not ready for," she told him after a time, "and since you cannot talk of great things, would it not be as well to speak of those at hand? Don't preach. You ain't fit. You're just a common man now. Talk man to man."

"And, Gideon, dear," she went on, "don't forget to talk a little to us women. We need lots of God. It's a God for every day we want."

He only said, after a silence, "Flavilla, I guess I'll go on home."

She understood him. They walked down to the gate together. There was a dark evergreen tree there and he kissed her solemnly.

"Flavilla, you must wear your bride dress. And sit all alone on the front bench."

He still had his misgivings as to the propriety of his proceeding. The next morning he wrote a misspelled letter to the college president asking him for advice. Sunday came and no reply had reached him.

The interest in the meeting was widespread. It was a Sunday in late August and the little church was filled, the overflow standing about the doors and windows. Flavilla had chosen some of her old school mates to practice hymns with her. Their musical knowledge was limited but it would help. They sat on the second bench in their clean summer array. On the first bench, alone, sat Flavilla. She wore the white dress she was to be married in, and a simple hat. When the house was full, Gideon walked in. He wore his new black suit, but looked like a true son of toil, a lad from the very midst of the people. Flavilla started a hymn, all sang who could, then Gideon read, not any too well, a portion of the Scriptures. Afterwards he stepped down from the pulpit and stood almost among them.

Gideon will never preach such a sermon again. He has gone from field and wood and pasture to more conventional paths. Never again will he walk between an actual living, human Christ and an actual, breathing community as on that day of his boyhood. He talked. God-life in common life in common ways, was made real. In the morning, at noon, in the tired hours of the evening, at toll, in dealing, in birth, life and death Christ-life was depicted. Then Gideon spoke a few sentences of his own future hopes and asked all to keep him in prayerful remembrance.

The silent and stolid people were more moved than they cared to show. Old men wrung his hand, women looked at him with misty eyes. Flavilla's tears ran down her cheeks as she bravely started the last hymn.

But, while the people reluctantly filed out, there strode into the church a man of presence, of speech. He put his arm about Gideon's shoulders, and looked at him with proud eyes.

"The Lord was with you," said the college president. The strange letter had brought him hither.

Gideon is now a great preacher. His own and Flavilla's dreams were nothing in comparison to the reality. They still tell at the college of his hard study, Flavilla's aid and comradeship and of the wagon load of provisions that came to them every few months from their old neighborhood. They still tell of Gideon's gift of speech, his honors, what a credit he is to the college. If you ask the secret of his mission, he looks at Flavilla and says,

"I try to tell of an every day God and as man to man."

War Strategy and Chess.

The affinity between strategy and chess, recognized by Napoleon, is not very surprising, notes the London Chronicle. The game seems to have crystallized out of some old—perhaps prehistoric—military system akin to that overthrown by Alexander at the Hydaspes. Of that battle Arrian has left us a most spirited picture, in which we can now recognize a singular touch of modernity—the long line of Indian elephants wading, tanklike, into the Macedonian Phalanx. Probably at its birth chess was a branch of military education rather than a form of amusement; and the various early changes in the game, of which we have record, were doubtless attempts to keep the instruction up to date and abreast with current alterations in armament and tactics.

U. S. Marines Dig Potatoes.

Consul John B. Terres, in a report from Port au Prince, Haiti, states that the cultivation of white potatoes was carried on extensively in the mountain regions of the island by members of the United States marine corps, and that it is probable they will be able to export the product of their labor to the United States. They have large tracts of land on which they raised all kinds of vegetables.—Commerce Reports.

CARE FOR SEPARATOR

Unclean Machines Necessarily Cause Financial Loss.

Cream From Polluted Device Has Poor Keeping Qualities and Soon Develops Decided "Off Flavor"—Rules to Follow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the care and use of the cream separator the necessity of thoroughly cleaning and scalding it every time it is used cannot be too greatly emphasized.

Cream from an unclean separator has very poor keeping qualities, soon develops a decided "off flavor" and becomes second grade. Cream of this kind brings financial loss to the purchaser whether he is selling on a quality basis or not. Poor cream makes poor butter and poor butter returns a low price to the producer, whether the creamery is co-operative or otherwise.

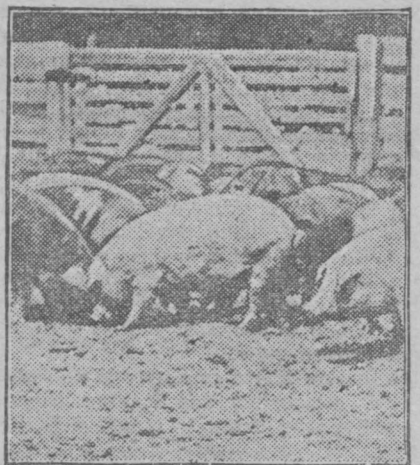
The financial loss caused by unclean separators is frequently not fully appreciated because it is indirect; it is, however, none the less real. Good business management of the dairy therefore demands that the following rules be observed in using a separator:

1. Put the separator in a bright dairy room that can be easily cleaned and that is always free from odors of all kinds.
2. Set the machine perfectly level and bolt it to a solid foundation, preferably concrete.
3. Oil thoroughly each time it is used.
4. Be sure that the parts are properly assembled, then start the machine gently slowly.
5. Maintain the proper speed and keep an even pressure on the handle at all times.
6. When separation is completed, flush the bowl with a quart of skim milk or warm water.
7. Having set the cream into cold water and disposed of the skim milk, take the bowl apart and rinse with lukewarm water.
8. Using hot water, washing powder, and brushes, scrub all parts that come into contact with the milk.
9. Rinse with hot water, then place in boiling water for a few minutes and hang up to dry.
10. Wipe frame of separator and clean the room.

PIG FEEDING IS PROFITABLE

Nebraska Station Finds Alfalfa Hay and Corn Best Feeds for Fattening—Don't Grind Corn.

Alfalfa hay and corn were the best feeds for fattening hogs for profit at the Nebraska station. Pigs fed on this



Fattening Hogs for Market.

ration did not gain as rapidly as those fed on tankage and corn, but made a better showing in cost of gains. Corn was valued at 70 cents a bushel, alfalfa at \$10 a ton and tankage at \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

The test showed that it does not pay to grind corn for pigs. Those fed on ground corn made the slowest and most expensive gains. Where ground corn and alfalfa hay were used the cost per 100 pounds gains was nearly \$2 per 100 pounds more than where dry shelled corn and alfalfa were fed.

MAKE BARNs MORE SANITARY

Formula Suggested for Whitewash to Be Applied Inside—Adds to Attractiveness.

An application of whitewash will make stables and farm buildings more sanitary and attractive. For inside application the following formula is suggested: Slake with boiling water a half-bushel of stone lime. Cover while slaking and strain. Add one peck of salt dissolved and three pounds of ground rice, boiled and thickened. To this add 50 quarts of water and allow to stand for three days. The mixture may then be applied with a brush.

CUTS COST OF MAINTENANCE

Breeding Animals in Good Thrifty Condition Insures Reasonable Level and Production.

A good thrifty condition in breeding animals keeps the cost of maintenance at a reasonable level and insures maximum production. Such condition may be had by judicious use of roughage and pastures. Clover or alfalfa hay, fall-sown rye or blue grass pasture that has not been grazed closely will cut the grain requirement of the brood sow in winter. Corn silage with cottonseed meal will maintain breeding cattle in winter.

SOME POTATO PARINGS

Good seed potatoes, free of blight and rot, are always worth saving for one's own future crop, or to supply others.

Feed the cull potatoes to the hogs. Cook the potatoes thoroughly and mix with cornmeal, shorts or bran. Skim milk is a good addition.

Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities of sales and raises the price received. Keep the culls on the farms and save the cost of hauling.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in the milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.—United States Department of Agriculture.

CROP TO PRECEDE ALFALFA

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Potatoes, Since Soil Is Usually Well Fertilized.

For sections where early potatoes succeed, the Ohio experiment station recommends this crop as one of the best to precede alfalfa, since the land is usually well fertilized and manured, and frequent cultivation kills nearly all weeds before alfalfa is seeded. The potatoes can be harvested for late July and early August alfalfa seedings, and a good seedbed can be prepared merely by disking and harrowing.

Field peas have also been found satisfactory when cut for hay as a preparatory crop for alfalfa. Such midsummer seedings of alfalfa have been found by the experiment station more satisfactory than spring seedings in oats or barley. Most alfalfa failures are attributed to competition with weeds and to nurse crops that provide excessive shade and leave too little moisture and plant food for the young alfalfa.

ATTENTION GIVEN TO TOOLS

But One Plow Out of Four Ever Wears Out, the Other Three Rust Out—How About Yours?

How about the farm tools you used this last season? Are they all in the shed protected from the weather? Have the polished parts been covered with grease so they won't rust? If not wouldn't this coming week be a good time to round them up and put them away? A neighbor told me Sunday that he used the same gang plow for 14 years, says a writer in an exchange. He had it in the shed when not in use. This kind of care relieves him from worrying about the high cost of steel tools for next year as none of his tools are rusting out. One plow out of four wears out—the other three rust out. Is yours the one?

EXPENSE OF TRACTOR WORK

Oil, Gas and Wages \$1.60 an Acre in Trial Conducted Recently at Iowa State College.

One acre of ground can be tractor plowed 6 inches deep on 2½ gallons of kerosene and one-eighth gallon of lubricating oil.

This was demonstrated in a two-day tractor plowing test conducted recently at Iowa State college by the agricultural engineering department. The complete results of the test represent probably the most comprehensive



Tractor in Operation.

sive data on tractor plowing operations that have been worked out by any college.

It took one hour and seventeen minutes to plow an acre. The length of furrows was 548 feet. Dead furrows were 300 feet apart. Because of the shortness of the field one-sixth of the time was spent in turning. A tractor pulling three 14-inch plows was used. The average rate of speed was 2.25 miles per hour; average draw bar pull 1,677 pounds; horsepower developed 10.06. It took 10 hours and 24 minutes to plow 8.14 acres. The field was level.

The total cost of plowing an acre is figured at \$1.60. This is figured on the basis of kerosene costing 10 cents a gallon, lubricating oil 32 cents a gallon; operator's time 50 cents an hour; interest, depreciation and repairs, 69.5 cents per acre.

INFORMAL DINNER GOWN



Given soft satins and filmy laces to work with what designer of woman's clothes can resist draperies and frills? Satin, when it falls in folds, plays with the light and reveals all the beauty of color, and lace has always some charming story to tell. The most is made of them both in the handsome dinner gown pictured here.

In the bodice very sheer black net is posed over white lace and bordered with narrow bands of black paillettes. Over this satin is wrapped about the figure in a drapery high as one side and terminating in long sash ends. These are knotted below the waistline and hang to the bottom of the skirt, weighted with a handsome ornament made of beads. The skirt is gathered at the waist and draped at the sides. It is shorter than the underpetticoat, which is finished with a frill of lace.

ARE YOU WEARING COLORS?

They Should Be Used as an Emblem, Not as a Dress Accessory, Declares Writer.

Every patriotic woman ought to wear the red, white and blue as a sign of her patriotism. But she ought to wear the flag as an emblem and a badge and not as a dress adjunct, declares a writer in the New York Sun.

Smartly dressed women everywhere have been among the first to adopt the custom of wearing a small gold enameled or ribbon flag on the coat lapel. Among women of official society in Washington there is hardly one woman who does not wear the tiny flag.

So highly do they regard the use of the colors, in fact, that among women who know what is correct, it is even customary to wear the tiny flag when in the deepest mourning. And in Washington one frequently sees a woman in her first widow's weeds wearing the small flag on the lapel of her coat.

The small enameled pins are perhaps the neatness of these badges. If the tiny silk flags are used instead they should not be pierced by the pin that holds them in place. A tiny bit of silk should be attached to the back end of the flag and this should be pierced with the pin.

The most popular badge of all is the tiny bow of red, white and blue ribbon, and as this is not the actual emblem there is no offense in tying it on or piercing it with a pin.

FLOWERS TAKE UP NO SPACE

Make Pleasing Addition to Dressing Table When Vases Are Attached to Posts of the Mirror.

A pretty little notion that can be very easily carried out is illustrated by the accompanying sketch. Flowers always make a very pleasing addition to the dressing table, but sometimes it is rather difficult to find space for the



Flowers for Dressing Table.

vases containing the flowers. Arranged in the way shown, however, they will occupy no space upon the table, and the vases cannot possibly be upset.

Almost any small vase of the nature shown in sketch A can be used for this purpose. Pieces of prettily colored ribbon should be tightly tied round the neck and again at the base of the vase, leaving loose ends upon one side. The ends can be securely tied in smart little bows round the post of the looking-glass. The vase can then be filled with water, and the flowers prettily arranged in it.



Bruises and Sprains

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. It quickly penetrates to the trouble and drives out the pain. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin nor clog the pores. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, stiff muscles, lame back, lumbago, sprains, and sprains, it gives quick relief. Generous sized bottles at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

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Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,

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

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
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WE Buy Dead Animals

Paying Highest Cash Prices for same.

Quick Auto Truck Service!

Phone Message for Dead Stock Calls paid by us.

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

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"Always on the Job"

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PRINTERS' INK

HAS been responsible for thousands of business successes throughout the country. Everybody in town may know you but they don't know what you have to sell.

Advertising Will Help You

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 4.—First Quarter, January 27, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 2:1-12—
Memory Verse, Mark 2:5—Golden
Text, Mark 2:10—Commentary Pre-
pared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson on the forgiveness of sins is found in Matt. 9 and Luke 5, as well as in Mark. The necessity of the forgiveness of our sins is seen in Christ's commission that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations; in Peter's exhortation at Pentecost that they should repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and in Paul's declaration at Antioch that through this Man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins, and by him all that believe are justified from all things (Luke 24:47; Acts 2:38; 13:38, 39). On the occasion of the incident of our lesson he was teaching in a house in Capernaum, and there were Pharisees and doctors of the law sitting by which were come out of every town of Galilee, and Judea, and Jerusalem: and the power of the Lord was present to heal them (Luke 5:17). The meeting was disturbed by men uncovering the roof to let down through it a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed, whom four of his friends had brought to Jesus, believing that he would heal him. When they could not reach Jesus with their sick friend because of the multitude about the house, their faith and perseverance took this method of accomplishing their object. The Pharisees and the doctors were probably disturbed by this unusual proceeding, but the Prince of Peace was surely calm as usual. He had been preaching the Word to all who could hear him, opening to them the Scriptures, as was his custom (Luke 24:27, 44), but now he turns to the sick man with the wonderful words, "Son, be of good cheer, thy sins be forgiven thee." He was brought that his body might be healed, and many are thinking more of that even now, than of the forgiveness of their sins, but the healing of the soul is the first and all-important thing. "Ye must be born again" is the essential word for even a Nicodemus, and the new birth includes the forgiveness of sins. When we as sinners plead guilty, and truly receive the Lord Jesus, putting all our trust in his great sacrifice of himself for our sins, believing that his own self bore our sins in his own body on the cross, wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, then we can rejoice that we have been made children of God, accepted in the Beloved, and in him have redemption, the forgiveness of our sins, with the assurance that they shall never be mentioned to us (Rom. 3:19, 24; Isa. 53:5-6; 1 Peter 2:24; John 1:12; 1 John 2:12; Eph. 1:6, 7; Isa. 43:25). It is written that Jesus saw their faith (vs. 5), which may have included the faith of the sick man, but we know from the story of the Roman centurion, the Syro-Phoenician woman and the Capernaum nobleman that our faith can bring blessing to others (Matt. 8:13; 15:28; John 4:50). Nothing seems to please our Lord like great faith, a simple childlike confidence in him, just taking him at his word and counting on him to do as he has said; and without faith it is impossible to please him (Heb. 11:6), yet how often he had to say to his disciples, "O ye of little faith" (Matt. 8:26; 6:30; 14:31; 16:8). The Scribes said truly when they said, "Who can forgive sins but God only?" (vs. 7). And if they had added: "This man must be God, they would have reasoned correctly, but seeing him only as a man they accused him of blasphemy. No mortal man can forgive sins, whether he be priest, or bishop, or archbishop, or pope, but the humblest believer is authorized to lead a sinner to Christ and show him in the Word the way of forgiveness, and the Spirit by his Word will give assurance of forgiveness to every true penitent.

Jesus perceives all our reasonings (vs. 8) and knows every thought of our hearts and by his Spirit and his Word will cast down all reasonings and bring all our thoughts into subjection to himself (Ezek. 11:5; Ps. 139:1-4; II Cor. 10:4, 5, margin).

Having given the man forgiveness of his sins, and health of soul, he also gave him health for his body, and went forth before them all carrying that which had carried him, and his four friends, as well as himself, must have been filled with joy. Such faith as theirs is never disappointed. The same great sacrifice of Christ, by which we obtain forgiveness of our sins, insures to us at the resurrection of the just a perfect body just like his glorified body (Phil. 3:20, 21; 1 John 3:1, 2). Between our salvation and that bright morning of his coming again he will see to it that these mortal bodies shall have all the health that will glorify him provided that we are fully yielded to him, a living sacrifice, ever only all for him, determined that he shall be magnified in these bodies whether by life or death (Rom. 12:1, 2; Phil. 1:20). Those who witnessed this miracle glorified God, saying, "We never saw it on this fashion" (vs. 12), or, "We have seen strange things to-day" (Luke 5:26). There are so many palsied or paralyzed people in all the churches, whose feet and hands, and tongues refuse to glorify God by word or deed.

— THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

— From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

Reaching Outward
January 20
Gal. 6:1-10

"Though you and I are very little beings, we must not rest satisfied until our influence is felt in the remotest corner of this ruined world." Thus spoke Samuel J. Mills, a young man who "made good."

The Scripture lesson bids us bear "one another's burdens," it warns us against getting "weary in well doing;" it directs us to "do good unto all men," and promises a harvest in due season to them that persevere and faint not. In brief, it encourages us to reach outward. But all of this is addressed to "ye which are spiritual" (v. 1). It is assumed that those who are directed to reach outward for the help of others, have already learned to reach upwards for the help which is of God.

"Lord strengthen me that while I stand
Firm on the Rock and strong in Thee,
I may stretch out a helping hand
To wrestlers with a troubled sea."

This is always God's order. Look at the tenth chapter of Hebrews, verses 22-24. Here in a threefold exhortation you will find this order clearly marked out. First, "Let us draw near." This is not an arbitrary command, but an inward necessity. Then let us hold fast. Following this and growing out of it—"Let us consider one another;" that is, let us reach outward to others. Until we have learned "to draw near," we have nothing worth while to give to others. We touch others for their good when we most touch God for our own good. The quality of an act usually determines its value.

The wounds I might have healed,
The human sorrow and smart,
And yet it was never in my soul
To play so ill a part.
But evil is wrought by want of thought

As well as want of heart.
Under the divine touch which comes from reaching upward, thoughtfulness and tenderness prevail in the work of reaching outward. "Ye shall be my witnesses," reaching out to the weak and giving them strength, reaching out to the perishing and rescuing them, reaching out to the poor and providing for them, and reaching out to the benighted in regions beyond and going to them with the gospel of life.

What outside work is our society doing and what work it might do, would be worthy of careful discussion at this meeting. Are we touching the life of the church and the life of the community, or have we only a name to live?

Everybody Cured.

"What became of Plubdub?"
"Oh, he quit. His business ran out years ago."
"What was his business?"
"He used to peddle a cure for bashfulness."

The Advantages.

"Smith told me he had just installed a dumb waiter in his house."
"That's a good idea. Now he can eat at table without having all his family affairs and quarrels repeated to the neighbors' servants."

Elegance.

"Are Mrs. Flimgilt's diamonds genuine?"
"I don't know anything about her diamonds," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I understand her family has genuine butter for breakfast every day."

The Remedy.

"I don't know what was the matter with Elsie last night. When I spoke to her her eyes dropped and her face fell."

"Then I should think what the girl needed was a pick-me-up."

Slightly.

"Had that musical play a mixed chorus?"
"I should say! Half of it didn't know what the other half was singing about."

WEED SEED VERY PROLIFIC

Given Crop Does Not Germinate First Season, But Distributes Germination Over Period.

"One year of seed, seven years of weeds." Weed seeds are produced in great abundance. A given crop of weed seed does not germinate the first season, but distributes its germination over a period of years.

Seeds deep in the soil do not germinate readily because of lack of oxygen, and those that do grow exhaust the stored food in the seed before reaching the surface. Seeds may lie buried in the soil for years without losing their power of germinating. Such seeds may germinate readily when brought to the surface.

How They Became Acquainted

By Katherine Howe

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

When Florence Long and Guy Holley were married there was a church wedding, bridesmaids, best man, ushers, a large reception, and all that goes with the celebration of such an event where the parents of the couple are in both cases well-to-do people, and the bride desires the display. Every one said it was "such a pretty wedding," and the bride looked "lovely." There certainly seemed to be not the slightest reason why young Mr. and Mrs. Holley should not live happily ever after. They came back from the wedding tour, established themselves in the eastern city where Holley carried on business as partner in a wholesale firm, and the groom's friends began to call at the pleasant apartment in well-meant efforts to make the bride feel at home in a strange city.

Perhaps a man does not always understand what it means to take a young girl away from her parents, family, friends and all the acquaintances of her home town, and transplant her to entirely new surroundings, where everything seems strange, and every face unfamiliar. Perhaps he does not understand that in such a case he has to be a large, patient, resourceful, tender soul in order to be, for a time at least, the sole amusement, interest and attraction of the stranger within his gates. In nine cases out of ten the man thoughtlessly neglects to consider big exactions on his side of the contract. It takes a woman with a very large nature, and something like a genius for loving to cope successfully with the situation if she has to supply the man's shortcomings in the contract.

Florence Holley was by no means the unusual woman. She had the ordinary superficial life of the young girl up to the age of twenty, whose time, after leaving school, is filled with the social functions incident to "coming out" in the society of the rich set. Many such girls develop into strong, fine characters, but it is not by filling their lives with a ceaseless round of social affairs and amusements. With



Sat Down and Wrote Him a Letter.

tender handling the precious metal would always remain in the rough. Gold is tried by fire.

Guy Holley, being the usual, well-meaning, unthinking youth of twenty-three, totally unaware of the exactions of his share in the contract, went on his way much as he had done before his marriage. His business interested him, and his old friends were in the same places, and gave him the same pleasant greetings. He was by no means neglectful of his wife, and spent all his spare time with her. But there was much time for her that must be filled in by others. Among these "others" was a friend of Guy's named George Preston. He was rather a dashing, romantic figure, a National Guardsman, and much given to heroics as to dying for one's country, and how he meant to soon go over to the allies, and fight for France. This was before the declaration of war by the United States, and Florence, being dazzled by his talk of glory, began to quote continually for her husband the unselfish, patriotic aims of Preston.

"I think it's splendid!" she exclaimed. "Now, that's my idea of a man."

"Evidently it isn't your idea of a man to attend to his business, and support his wife."

Florence paid no attention to the bitterness and sarcasm of his remark, but went on fanning the flame.

"George Preston has a wonderful mind. Some of the things he says fairly take you off your feet."

"Let him do a few things, and I'll have more faith in what he says," was Guy's incredulous answer.

"Oh, he'll do them all right," she said, enthusiastically.

"When my country wants me I'll go. But I haven't so far seen the need of rushing into Europe's quarrel," was the sullen response.

It was talks of this kind, which finally grew into heated disputes, together with the increasing unrest of the young wife, that finally brought about a break

in the marital relations of the young couple. They had been married not yet a year when Florence went back to the Western city ostensibly to visit her family, but with the distinct intention of never again returning to her husband. Holley tacitly agreed to this, feeling they had both made a mistake in the marriage venture, and believing a divorce to be the only solution of the problem.

Then came the ringing declaration of the president, and the call to arms of the United States. Holley was one of the first to respond to the call. He began to train for the aviation corps.

"How blessings brighten as they take their flight," is an old adage which Florence began to realize as the time went by. Quite unexpectedly to herself she found she was thinking many times a day about Guy, and even missing some of his thoughtful attentions. Then she began to see his name in the papers. He was proving himself a daring aviator. Mr. Amos Holley had presented his son, Guy, with a finely equipped airship which was to be given to the service of the government, and the young man was expected soon to sail for service in France.

Florence found she was watching every paper to see if he had arrived safely. A strange new sensation of thankfulness came when she heard he was in France. The next news was of a daring flight over the enemy's lines, and an honorable mention of his feat.

Then one day Florence sat down and wrote him a letter. In it she said: "I think I had to come away to find out myself. Looking back on much that I said and did I am compelled to see what an inexperienced, unthinking, very young person I was. I don't know why parents let girls marry who are about as unfitted for the business of being wives as they are to build a house or run the government. I believe I am beginning to learn that if you have none of that training beforehand you must study the rocks where you came to grief so to pilot your bark into smoother channels."

In closing the letter she asked him to write and tell her something of his life at the front. She received a reply full of interest to her. He told very modestly some of his adventures, and admitted that he might also have made some mistakes "in the business of being a husband." A regular correspondence followed. In one of his letters Holley said: "Almost this seems like a new acquaintance. Your letters reveal to me something in you I never knew was there. Perhaps you may some day find in me a man grown more worth while because of his wider, harder experience."

In answer Florence wrote she did not need to wait for "some day." She had found the finer, stronger man. The communications that came and went between them are now real love letters much more real than those of their callow youth, and both are hoping the war will not put asunder their lives which it has really brought together.

OWE WEALTH TO TRADE RAT

Rodent's Peculiarity Led to Discovery of Valuable Mine From Which He Had Carried Away Ore.

Miser the trade rat is also called pack rat, wood rat and bushy tailed rat. He is one of the smartest and by far the most interesting of all the rat family.

He is rather a fine-looking fellow. He is of large size, has big eyes, big ears, and in many parts of the country where he lives his tail is covered with long hair. It is because of this that he often is called the bushy-tailed rat.

This rat is a born collector and trader. Anything he can carry off is a prize. Very frequently he tries to make amends by replacing with something else the object carried away. For instance, he will empty a bag of seeds and fill it with pebbles or bits of sticks. He appears to be very fond of things that shine or are white, and will collect shells, bones, pebbles, bits of tin, buckles, pistol cartridges, spoons, forks and knives.

In the western part of the United States where gold and other ores are mined, a valuable gold mine was discovered through Miser's contribution to a miner, says a writer in the People's Home Journal. Miser made many visits to the prospector's cabin, taking scraps of food, and whatever he fancied. He brought back fragments of quartz, and when these were assayed they were found to be heavy with gold. Miser was tracked to his nest and near it was found the gold bearing vein from which the samples have been taken.

He is a most industrious fellow. In a single night he will carry away from a camp he may visit a large part of the food left unprotected, leaving in its place an equal quantity of seeds, stones, pine cones or other things which he can easily find. Altogether he is an amusing though often troublesome neighbor. His little junk shop is usually worth investigating.

Another Casualty.

During the operation of the Egyptian expeditionary force in Palestine a town to the south of Beersheba was captured and in it a splendid example of mosaic pavement was discovered.

A chaplain to the forces was placed in charge of the excavation of it, and in the course of the work some human bones were discovered. The padre was elated at the find and immediately wired to his G. H. Q., saying: "Have found bones of saint."

A little while after the reply came back: "Unable to trace Saint in casualty list. Obtain particulars of regimental number and regiment from his identity disk."—London Answers.

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 customary number of insertions. For 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.

We received our first "copy" for a March sale bill, on Thursday.

Mrs. John W. Myers is visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Miss Mary Harner, of Gettysburg, is a guest of Misses Vertie and Flora Shoemaker.

J. Carroll Koons, of Baltimore, and Clyde L. Hesson, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday with their parents, here.

The union prayer meeting idea, adopted here last week, seems to be pretty generally the rule, now, in other places.

Subscribe for the Record, and protect yourself against not knowing what is required of you in these times of war, and almost daily new measures.

Matt H. Galt, of Springfield, Mo., paid his sisters, Mrs. Stott and Miss Anna, a visit of several days, and left again on Monday, for home, by way of Washington.

Edward Classon, who has been in Baltimore, for some time, acting as a special patrolman, is reported to have made up his mind to stay in the city, permanently.

Corporal Luther R. Harner, of Camp Meade, Md., spent Saturday evening and Sunday at his home, Chas. E. Harner's, near Harney, and at John Harner's, near Emmitsburg.

"Gentle Spring" will be hailed with more than the usual amount of pleasure, in this year 1918. Isn't it soon time to plant cabbage and tomato seed?

Ice is said to have reached a thickness almost unheard of in this section. In Frederick county, ice is reported from 16 to 20 inches thick, but we have heard no nearby figures.

Messrs Geo. H. Birnie, R. S. McKinney, D. J. Hesson and Harry L. Baumgardner, attended a special meeting of the Masonic Past Master's Association, in Westminster, on Thursday night.

The water supply pipe at the Lutheran Church, is frozen up, which may prevent services from being held in the main auditorium, for the present, but they will be held in the Sunday School room.

Taneytown, just now, receives the Philadelphia papers, and the Baltimore Sun via York, at 9:20 A. M., while the Baltimore papers do not reach Westminster until 9:21—that is, when trains are on time.

A District Deputy from the U. S. Internal Revenue Office will be at the Savings Bank Taneytown, for three days February 1st, 2nd, and 4th, to explain to those locally interested the operation of the Income Tax law.

The name of Earl R. Fite, Taneytown, was published in the Westminster papers, last week, as being one of thirty "delinquents" who failed to return their questionnaires, and are advised to appear at the Court House, at once.

A few subscriptions are still coming in for membership in the Red Cross. The total number of additions for the district during the "drive" and since, is now 416, and the total membership is 629 minus 2 or 3 losses by death.

J. Frank Royer, of Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada, is here on a visit to his father, Uriah Royer. Mr. Royer is operating a large garage, selling Ford and Dodge cars, and also owns a big farm. He expects to remain until about March 1. He was here five or six years ago.

Last Friday night's weather was decidedly freaky. Early in the evening snow fell heavily, which developed into hail, and then sleet; rain then set in accompanied by wind equalling a storm, and to cap the climax there was a short but decided exhibition of thunder and lightning toward morning.

Owing to the uncertainty of getting printing of all kinds done, we urge upon all the necessity of placing orders a considerable time before needed. This especially applies to Spring Sale work. If printing offices must close on Mondays, for ten weeks, this will mean greatly less work done.

There are reports of potatoes both freezing, and rotting, in storage. This is almost criminal waste, in these times, if they are held with the hope of getting big prices. Perhaps they could not be shipped, if offered for sale. At any rate, no one should speculate on prices to the extent of letting food spoil.

Fire Company Appointments.

At the regular meeting of the Taneytown Fire Co., held on January 14, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1918:

President, Frank E. Crouse; Vice-President, Walter A. Bower; Secretary, Norman B. Hagan; Treasurer, James B. Galt; Foreman, Albertus G. Riffe.

The Executive Committee made the appointments, as follows:

First Assistant Foreman, Rev. Seth Russell Downie; Second Assistant Foreman, Dr. F. H. Seiss; Third Assistant Foreman, Robert S. McKinney; Plugmen, O. T. Shoemaker, U. H. Bowers, Joseph B. Elliot, Harry A. Allison; Nozzlemen, W. Rein Motter, Harry C. Brendle, Frank E. Crouse, Roy D. Phillips, Samuel C. Ott, Oscar D. Sell; Axemen, Bernard F. Morrison, Edward Adelsperger, William E. Burke, Curtis G. Bowers; Hose Directors, Milton A. Koons, Chas. O. Fuss, Charles Cashman, Lloyd S. Lambert; Reelmen, Joseph Fink, Bernie Babylon, George W. Shriner, Ralph E. Sell; Ladder-men, G. F. S. Gilds, Robert R. Shriner, Emanuel Harner, Peter Graham.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian. (Welcome.) Two o'clock service at Piney Creek with sermon concerning the "Heft" today.

Ten-thirty morning service in town preceded at nine-thirty by the Church School session—the Endeavor Society convening at six-thirty. The morning meditation will center around permanently putting "The State's Standard" in the Church's Cause.

Union Bridge, Lutheran Church.—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Worship, at 10:30 A. M. Evening, at 7:30. Sermon to the Masonic Lodge. Theme: "Unnamed Burden Bearers."

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service, at 10:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. At the morning service the Communion will be served to those who were not able to be present last Sunday. Sunday School, at 9:15 A. M.; C. E., at 6:30 P. M. Heidelberg Class Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Catechetical Class, at 2:15.

Keyville.—Service, at 2 P. M. United Brethren, Harney.—Bible School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M.

Taneytown.—Bible School, at 1:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 2:30 P. M. In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "Our Duty to the Masses." The evening topic will be "The Prospect of Godliness."

Transfers of Real Estate.

Sannie Cover et al. to William H. Smith, convey 68 square perches, for \$525.

Anna Sinnott, administratrix of Anna Rebecca Sinnott, conveys a lot of land, for \$2750.

Orlando Angelucci and wife to Edward F. Caylor and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$1000.

James Robertson and wife to D. Raymond Stuller and wife, convey 96 acres, for \$8000.

Jacob J. Weaver, Jr., to Charles A. Zile, convey 5 acres, for \$650.

Elias Ogg to Abram W. Zentz, convey 22 acres, for \$5500.

Margaret R. Shipley to Roy A. Shipley and wife, convey 3 roods for \$200.

Joseph T. Hunter and wife to Roy A. Shipley convey 57 square perches, for \$5344.

Conrad Blum et al. to J. Franklin Raver and wife, convey 21 acres, for \$1850.

Denton W. Wareime to Elizabeth M. Wareime, convey 6 acres, for \$1.

Martha Blocher and husband to Daniel P. Miller, convey 9 acres, for \$638.

Ivan L. Hoff, assignee of mortgage, to Edward L. Crawford and wife, convey 29 acres, for \$3220.

Edward L. Crawford and wife to Harvey T. Beard and wife convey 29 acres, for \$3000.

Sarah J. Cummings to Mrs. Myrtle L. Fringer, convey 1 acre, for \$500.

Leonard J. Elgen and wife to Pearl M. Barnes, convey 27 square perches, for \$100.

Ivan L. Hoff et al. to Edward S. Hann and wife, convey lot of land, for \$3500.

John E. Yingling and wife to C. Edward Bish, convey 132½ acres, for \$2700.

Joseph E. Hunter, trustee, to Henry F. Fowler and wife, convey 155 acres, for \$16,500.

Henry F. Fowler and wife to Lewis W. Shafer, convey land, for \$7402.50.

Frederick Brehm and wife to Chas. E. Brehm and wife, convey 78 acres, for \$7000.

Destroy Homes of Pests.

Clean up the cabbage patch! Don't raise a crop of insect pests on the stalks. That is what is likely to happen if stalks of cabbage or of cauliflower, collards, brussels sprouts, and such vegetables are left in the garden after they have fulfilled their food mission. Entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise that where such remnants of the garden can be promptly fed to hogs or cattle a double purpose will be served—insect pests will be kept down and a food provided for meat-making animals.

The plants just named are affected by the same class of insects with which there are several distinct kinds—cabbage worms, the cabbage looper, harlequin cabbage bug, cabbage aphids, and other plant lice and cutworms—any one of which, if it occurs in sufficient large numbers, is capable of destroying an entire crop. After the cabbage has been cut the stalks are likely to bear numerous shoots which harbor the insects in autumn and even during early winter. Cabbage heads which have not properly matured either because of insect ravages or for other reasons also may provide a place of refuge for bugs. All such crop remnants which cannot be used for feed, and weeds or other rubbish, should be destroyed now by burning.

If the gardener is familiar with the use of arsenicals some stalks may be left growing to serve as traps for insects, the specialists say. The pests which gather on such traps can be readily destroyed by dusting the plants with dry Paris green or arsenate of lead diluted with about 20 parts of finely sifted lime or road dust.

Think We Need Bamboo.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—Our little brown brothers in the tropics cannot understand how citizens of the United States get along without bamboo, according to United States Marines returning here from the Philippines.

The Filipinos use bamboo for everything. They build their shacks from this material exclusively, using stout poles for the supports, flattened-out bamboo for the sides and floors, and bind the whole together with tough bamboo fibre. It is also used for the construction of barrels to carry water, and green bamboo, hollowed-out, is used as a receptacle in which the natives cook rice. The friction caused by rubbing two sticks cut from this useful tree will start a fire in less than three minutes.

The U. S. Marines have convinced the Filipinos that America is a very wonderful place, but when told that we do not cultivate bamboo, the islanders are inclined to be a bit skeptical.

Still Another One.

My Tuesdays are meatless, My Wednesdays are wheatless, I'm getting more eatless each day. My home it is heatless, My bed it is sheetless— They were sent to the Y. M. C. A. Blind tigers are treatless, My coffee is sweetless, Each day I get poorer and wiser. My stockings are feetless, My trousers are seatless— Good Lord! how I hate the Kaiser! —Exchange

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician

Will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, two days only FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th and 26th, Saturday, until 4 P. M.

We prescribe GLASSES THAT FEEL RIGHT AND ARE RIGHT, for the very reason we give you the exact service you need, and at reasonable prices.

OUR BIG OPTICAL OFFER, FOR THIS TRIP ONLY.

A gold filled finger piece nose mounting, warranted for five years, guaranteed against any defects in material or workmanship, for



We can put your own lenses in this mounting. A painstaking optical examination of your eyes, free of charge; no drops used. Glasses One Dollar and up.

Taneytown Amazed By Sudden Action

The quick action of pure Lavoptik eye wash is startling. A school boy had eye strain so badly he could not read. A week's use of Lavoptik surprised his teacher so much she used it for her old mother. ONE WASH showed benefit. A small bottle is guaranteed to benefit EVERY CASE of weak, strained or inflamed eyes. The QUICK result is astonishing. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

Advertisement

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Taneytown Garage Company, that an election of seven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on January 22nd, 1918, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

D. J. HESSON, Sec.

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.

LIGHT DRESSED HOGS wanted; also 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. BRENDLE, 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

HOUSE FOR RENT in Keyville, by GEO. P. RITTER. 1-18-18

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, two days, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 25th and 26th—Saturday, until 4 p. m. Eyes examined free. Glasses properly fitted, \$1.00 and up.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Member of Taneytown Lodge No. 36 are earnestly requested to attend the meeting of Dec. 22nd. Business of importance to each individual member, and light refreshments.

FANCY PIGEONS for sale. 30c per pair and up. Good young breeders. Write—J. L. BOWERS, Taneytown, R. D. 3. 1-18-21

BROOM MAKING—I am ready now to make Brooms. Bring in your corn and give me a trial.—F. P. PALMER. 1-18-21

SPECIAL.—Don't forget the Columbia Stock Co., in Opera House, next week. Special music each evening by town Orchestra.

FOR SALE—Pair of Mules, 8 years old, by RUSSELL FEESER, near Taneytown.

BLACK MARE MULE, coming 2 years old, for sale by SCOTT M. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Very desirable Dwelling in Taneytown; practically new, all modern conveniences. Open to inspection by interested parties.—EDWARD CLASSON. 1-11-21

STORM INSURANCE.—As Fire Insurance rates have advanced, it will be wise for property owners to take advantage of the present low rates for Storm Insurance, as with the opening of Spring there will be a strong likelihood of considerably advanced Storm rates.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 1-18-21

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. 1-11-21

HOUSE AND LOT for sale or rent, in Stumptown. Apply to C. A. LAMBERT. 1-4-21

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. 1-4-21

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. 12-21-21

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. 11-3-21

ROOMS FOR RENT, this Fall if possible, by Miss CLARA WILHDE. 10-26-21

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. 1-11-21

PUBLIC SALE OF A TANEYTOWN DWELLING

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1918, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Taneytown, the Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St. This is a very desirable place for anyone wanting to go into business, or for a home.

This is a large Two-story Slate Roof Dwelling containing a Store Room and 8 other rooms. Water in kitchen and on back porch. A good Stable 2 Chicken Houses and Hog Pen. This property is in good condition, and can easily be made for two families. Possession will be given April 1st, 1918.

TERMS.—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from day of sale, all deferred payments to be fully secured to the satisfaction of the heirs, and bearing interest from day of sale. Or, all cash on day of sale, or such other terms as may be agreed upon by all parties.

SAMUEL S. CROUSE, Agent for Heirs of Ellen C. Crouse T. A. Martin, Auct. 1-18-21

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

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

of 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

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, 14 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 Owego wagon, 2-in. tread; 1 low down wagon, 2 spring wagons, buggy, runabout, bob sled, box sled, 16-hay ladders, buggy spread, single row corn planter, 2-horse Syracuse plow, 2-horse riding corn plow, 1-horse weeder, shovel plow, 15-tooth lever harrow, 60-tooth spike harrow, corn sheller, 5-ft. cut Adriance mower, good as new; hay rake, Buckeye grain drill, in good order; grain cradle, 2-log chains, ladder cut, for hay fork, rope and pulleys; circular saw and frame, rip 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. 40, 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.

HARNESS. 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.

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 SORELE 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 survey in good shape; 1 singlet, S. D. Mohr's make; good as new; 2 sets chimies, 1 range, etc., etc.

1-11-21 EMORY A. FOX.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping, will sell at public sale, on George St., Taneytown, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd., 1918 at 12 o'clock, the following property:

1 BUREAU, 1 WARDROBE,

5 stands, 2 bedsteads, 1 lounge, 1 bed spring, 1 mattress, 1 washstand, 1 buffet, 2 tables, one an extension table 8-ft; ½ doz. wood-bottom chairs, ½ doz. cane-seat chairs, cupboard, sink, 3 fruit cupboards, 3 kitchen chairs, 1 cane-seat rocker, 4 rockers, 4 clocks, 1 lamp, 70 yds carpet, lot of oilcloths, 2 stoves, 2-burner oil stove, 1 iron kettle, 5-gal of vinegar, 3 washtubs, 2 mirrors, a lot of queensware, consisting of wash bowls and pitchers, stone jars, empty fruit jars, knives and forks and spoons, 2 screen doors, window screens, picture frames, wood saw, and buck, shovel, rakes, hoes, 1 cart, meat saw and other articles.

TERMS.—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. All sums of \$5.00 and upward, a credit of 6 months will be given on note with interest.

WILLIAM KEHN, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Milton Ohler and Ellis Ohler, Clerks. 1-18-21

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. 1-11-21

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises at Otter Dale Schoolhouse, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th., 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

HOUSE AND LOT

a nice little home, containing about 14 Acres of Land, and a good 24-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., 1-4-21

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1918, at 1 o'clock my property on George