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THE CARROLL RECORD

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

*No. 31

SECRETARY BAKER REPLIES TO CRITICISM.

Makes a Strong Defense on the Part of the Administration.

Secretary of War Baker gave before the Senate Committee, on Tuesday, an extended defense of the administration in its war preparations, which is generally admitted to have been a masterly and enlightening effort, and revealed a lot of inside information not heretofore made public. While he did not explain away all of the blunders charged, and confessed to some faults and imperfections, his statements have had a good general effect, and will reassure the country that the administration has not "fallen down" as seriously as many have imagined.

He stated that America will have an army of a half-million men, well equipped, in France early this year, with a million more trained and ready to follow as soon as ships can be provided to carry them, and that the outlook for ships is improving.

While many things disclosed impressed, the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of 32 National Guard and National Army divisional camps are ready to go today at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

"For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country to some extent at least, that the War Department has fallen down."

"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

Never in the history of time, he declared, had an army of its size been raised, equipped, trained and prepared for battle as had that of the United States.

Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Major General Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that evolved the ordnance program and its fulfillment, submitting documents to prove that France and Great Britain were supplying artillery and machine guns for the first forces at their own urgent request in order that ships might be used for other purposes. In all that was done prior to the departure of the first troops, General Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached. Mr. Baker declared, and now, surrounded with a staff of trained regular officers who could be spared from the great task at home, Pershing is in France as the "eyes of the Army." Every step taken since has been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

The Philadelphia Ledger, commenting editorially on the address, says, in part:

"The most hopeful thing about it all is the Secretary's frank recognition that mistakes have been committed and his assurance that the same mistakes will not be made again. A mere defense of everything which has been done would have been alarming rather than encouraging. Now there is every reason to feel that criticism has not been in vain, that errors made known will be remedied, that the country is going into the war ready to do its share honorably and successfully. This alone justifies the critics, however much they may have overestimated their case."

No doubt there has been too much pessimism at Washington and elsewhere. It is good to have a little optimism for a change. But the lesson will not have been learned unless the full co-operation of the ablest men available is welcomed. There must be no more disregard of expert advice, such as has characterized the operations of the Shipping Board. The shortage of ships is plainly the most serious obstacle to the carrying out of the War Department's present plans. There must be no more divided counsels, either among ourselves or among our allies. The country has had a shock. It is recovering from it and finding it not quite so bad as it had feared. But a shock was needed. Secretary Baker is showing the first effects of it. The whole Administration should profit by his example. The war is to be won by energy, by the utilization of every resource, by confidence in the patriotism and the courage of the people."

Union Services at Silver Run.

Beginning Sunday, Feb. 3rd, the congregations of St. Mary's Lutheran and St. Mary's Reformed Churches at Silver Run will worship together, probably during February and March. On the above date the service will be held in the Lutheran Church and the next Sunday in the Reformed Church and thus alternating each week. The visiting Sunday School will have its regular sessions in the auditorium of the church in which the services are being held. The hours for services are as follows: Lutheran Church—S. S., 9:30; Worship, 10:30 A. M. Reformed Church: S. S., 1:30; Worship, 2:30 P. M. This arrangement is being adopted in order to conserve the fuel supplies of both congregations as far as possible.

Flour Sales Regulations.

An order signed by Edwin G. Baetzer, Federal Food Administrator for Maryland, has aroused a great deal of comment and uncertainty on the part of local dealers, as the substitutes mentioned are not at hand, and dealers are uncertain as to what to do under the circumstances. Apparently, flour is not to be sold to consumers unless they at the same time purchase an equal quantity of some substitute, and when this can not be had, what is to be the action of the dealer? The order reads:

"Beginning Monday morning, Jan. 28th, all retailers, millers or other dealers are forbidden to sell flour in towns or cities to individual consumers in quantities in excess of one-fourth barrel, in rural communities are forbidden to sell in quantities in excess of one-half barrel. Wheat flour can be sold to consumers only when the consumer also purchases an equal quantity by weight of other cereals, including Barley flour, buckwheat flour, corn flour, cornmeal, cornstarch, corn grits, feterita flour and meals, hominy, oatmeal, potato flour, rice, rice flour, rolled oats, soya bean flour, sweet potato flour. This notice supersedes all advertisements of flour sales and such sales will be conducted in accordance with the terms of this order."

Any attempt to realize an excess profit on flour by charging an extra profit on the other cereals sold with it will be treated as a violation of the order. Such cereals must be sold the same price as if sold separately.

Jobbers and wholesalers are not allowed to make sales of wheat flour to retailers unless the retailer purchases an equal weight of the above cereals.

State Packers Resolutions.

At the Annual Meeting of the Tri State Packers Association held in Philadelphia, Jan. 23rd and 24th, 1918, the following resolutions were passed, and in order that the widest publicity might be given to the matter so that the growers of canning crops in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey might understand the cordial spirit of co-operation in which the Canners wished to handle this matter with the growers, it was suggested that as a matter of public interest that the county papers throughout the section interested be requested to give these resolutions generous display in their issues.

Resolved, That in view of the extreme need of the production of the greatest amount of food possible in this country, not only for the Army and Navy and our people at home, but for the Allies as well, that we urge upon the Government, wherever possible, that those engaged in agricultural and food industries as well as the labor necessary thereto, be relieved from military service.

Resolved, That since the slogan of the day is "Food will win the War," and in order that the "Boys over there" and those dependent upon us here may be furnished with a plentiful supply of canned foods, we call upon the farmers of the Tri-States to co-operate with us by growing the greatest acreage possible of sugar corn, peas and tomatoes at prices which, while liberally rewarding the farmer and in keeping with present prices for other farm products, will yet patriotically help to decrease the high cost of living and lighten the already "heavy burden" for our people at home and our Allies abroad and in this patriotic effort both farmer and canner must co-operate with the utmost enthusiasm and mutual goodwill.

The Winter of 1899.

Nineteen years ago, this February, was the big drifting snow that tied up mails and trains for several days. The issue of The Record of Feb. 18, 1899, contains a column account of the week of snow and wind, and of temperatures ranging down as low as 20 degrees below zero. It said:

"Nobody ever experienced such a week of arctic weather in this section, and, it is safe to say, nobody wants another like it. After our sidewalks were cleared they resembled trenches, the snow being thrown higher than the hitching posts. * * * The total depth of snow is placed at from 24 to 27 inches, while drifts were anywhere from 4 to 12 feet deep. No mails arrived or departed on Monday or Tuesday. On Wednesday, R. D. Carrier Feeser managed to make a trip, bringing Monday papers and other mail, and on Thursday we had one passenger train north, with the Frederick end still blocked."

This was a much bigger snow and blockade than the present experience, but for length of cold and general severity it was not anything like the present winter.

The Fast Mail Restored.

The early mail on the W. M. R. R. was restored this Friday morning (Train No. 1) which also means the restoration of evening train (No. 4) to Baltimore. This will be good news to all, as it will mean the restoration of good mail connections, and the Baltimore daily papers for distribution to subscribers the same day of issue. The restoration also seems to indicate that railroad traffic in general is getting better, and that the soft coal situation, at least, is greatly improved.

The resolution for the ratification of the Prohibition amendment has been made a special order for Wednesday, February 6, at 12 o'clock. The test votes so far taken indicate that the resolution will be passed by both branches.

STRIKES AND RIOTS IN OPERATION IN GERMANY.

Claimed to be a Great Demonstration for Early Peace.

The war news, this week, has been encouraging. The Italian forces have made an attack, resulting in 2600 prisoners, 6 heavy guns and 100 machine guns captured.

A half-million persons are reported to be on a strike in Berlin, Germany, and demanding peace. The movement is said to be extending throughout the Empire.

Enormous damage by fire to mills, and stores of grain, in Austria, are reported, supposed to be due to revolutionary incendiaries.

Later reports are to the effect that the German strike is growing, and is backed by Socialist leaders. Big plants are affected in war industries, but the greatest significance of the movement is said to be one against the continuance of the war. The German government pretends not to be greatly concerned over the situation.

It is also said that the soldiers refuse to fire on the strikers, and thereby show their sympathy. It is claimed that throughout Germany 1,000,000 have quit work.

British newspaper correspondents in Holland are uncertain whether the strike movement is real or manufactured. One says that the government is behind it, in the hope that it will affect the Entente Allied countries and bring about peace, while another believes that the government desires to use the movement to break off the negotiations with Russia. The Swiss frontier has been closed, and it is expected there that the strike situation in Germany soon will reach a crisis.

The Bolshevik government in Russia issued a statement indicating that the new army which it has been reported raising is intended as a militia force "to support the coming social revolution in Europe."

Recruits for Shipbuilding.

The Department of Labor, on Monday, made public a campaign for recruiting 250,000 men for shipbuilding, to meet the present and future needs of the yards of the United States. The men will be enrolled as members of the United States public service reserve. The states are given their quotas according to population, the number for Maryland being 5250.

In connection with the announcement of the State quotas, John E. Denmore, director of the United States employment service of the Labor Department, of which the reserve is a division, said:

"At the outset of this campaign let it be thoroughly understood that after enrollment and registration in the public service reserve no man will be compelled to accept employment at shipbuilding. The whole movement is purely voluntary. Equally important is it every worker should understand that after enrollment he should stick to his present job until he is notified of a place in a yard for him. Employers of labor also must realize that the more men registered in the reserve the better they will be protected against sudden and wholesale losses of employees through the needs of the shipyards."

William E. Hall, national director of the public service reserve, emphasized that only those men who have experience in a trade used in shipbuilding will be asked to enroll. In general, he said, any man coming under the head of one of the following trades or his branches can be utilized for shipbuilding:

Asbestos worker, acetylene worker, blacksmith, boilermaker, chipper and caulker, coppermith, electrician, laborer, loftman, machinist, painter, plumber, ship carpenter, ship fitter, sheet metal worker and structural iron worker.

County Dairymen Meet.

The dairy meeting in Baltimore, last Friday, did not accomplish what the dairymen wanted, evidently, for the members of the Carroll County Milk Producers' Association turned out in force to the regular monthly meeting in Westminster, last Saturday. All seemed to feel that the State Food Administration was taking a stubborn and arbitrary stand in refusing to put the dairy business upon a cost plus a reasonable profit basis, the same as wheat growing, hog raising, munition making or any other necessary industry.

They seemed to feel that Mr. Baetzer misinterpreted Dr. Wood's report in contending that it was to establish the winter price. They say the report makes it clear in itself that its object was to show the cost of producing milk at the time, which would help to arrive at a proper price for the winter months. They admitted that Mr. Baetzer was probably right in saying that city salaries had not kept pace with the cost of living, and that consumers in Baltimore were paying nearly as much as the consumers of other cities, and they would have the search-light turned on the distribution of milk in Baltimore with the hopes of finding some method to economize there.

In view of this a resolution was passed heartily endorsing the appointment by the State Association of a committee to report on the advisability of establishing a city condenser. Arrangements were made to hold a rousing meeting at Sykesville, on February 2, and at Hampstead, in the near future.

Seed Corn Warning.

Warning by the United States department of agriculture is being sent to the farmers of a number of states for which a serious scarcity of seed corn for spring planting in 1918 has been noted. These states include, in whole or part, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Little corn of the 1916 crop is available and adapted seed can not be had from other sections. In this emergency the seed stocks committee of the United States department of agriculture urges farmers not to overlook any possible source of supply. It points out that on many farms in the states where seed corn is scarce, it is still possible to find some sound ears which should be saved for seed. In some cases, however, this sound corn is being fed because the owners do not realize its value nor the need for it. They have been accustomed to planting much better corn and have not stopped to consider that every bushel of seed corn they feed now would, if planted, produce a hundred or even two hundred bushels next year.

Under ordinary conditions, it pays to select seed corn in the field and cure it carefully, but seed not selected and cured is not available for much of the corn acreage to be planted next spring. It will be necessary, therefore, the specialists emphasize, to use the very best seed that is available. Past experience shows that it is better to plant seed of an adapted variety, even though it is poor in germination, than to plant much better seed of an unadapted variety. For this reason, the seed stocks committee urges farmers to pick over their corn and select the sound ears for possible use as seed. If more is saved than is needed, there will be a ready market for it next spring.

This emergency seed should be separated from the immature or moldy corn immediately to prevent further damage to its vitality. If it is not already dry it should be dried at once and kept at as uniform a temperature as possible. From 6 to 10 kernels from different parts of each ear should be taken and tested for germination. The ears which show all or nearly all dead kernels should be discarded. The remaining ears should then be shelled by hand and the grain from each ear carefully examined, discarding all kernels in which the germs appear to be dead. In this way, it should be possible for many farmers to get seed corn which will germinate from 50 to 80 per cent. This seed can then be planted thickly enough next spring to produce a stand.

Those who are not familiar with making single-ear germination tests of corn can get information on how to make the test from their county agent, or by sending to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 253.

Homes Not "Hoarders."

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Federal Food Administration corrected today a widespread erroneous impression which had gained headway that American households would be prosecuted for hoarding if they carried more than 30 days' supply of food in their pantries. It was stated at the Food Administration that the recent Hoover order against hoarding applied primarily to wholesale and retail grocers, and was not intended to apply to households, especially those families which put up enough jars of vegetables and fruits to carry them through the winter season during the canning campaign last summer and fall.

"The order against hoarding," it was stated at the Food Administration today, does not apply to the home or family canner. Of course, the Food Administration wants every household to can as much foodstuffs during the canning season as it is able to do. The order is not intended to discourage private canning, and it is not intended to operate against families who have put away large supplies of foodstuffs during the last canning season. It is readily understood that housewives during canning season put away more than 30 days' supply, and in cases where they do these supplies will not be disturbed.

"From the way the statement read it was possible that his impression could have been given it, but the wording was too rigid, and household canners can rest assured that they will not be disturbed when they put up more than 30 days' supply of canned foodstuffs."

Rev. W. A. Hartman Dead.

Rev. W. A. Hartman, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Middletown, Md., who had been ill for quite a while from heart trouble, died last Saturday, aged 49 years. He was born near Arendtsville, Pa., and had been in the ministry 12 years. His previous charges were at Ardmore, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburg, Pa. He had been at Middletown since 1914. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Many buildings are in danger of being crushed by the weight of snow on their roofs. All such buildings should have the snow shoveled off, if possible, or the roofs braced from the underside. When the snow goes, there will also be great danger from slides to spouting, grape arbors, and the like, and in towns, to pedestrians on side walks.

FOOD SHORTAGE WILL NOT CEASE WITH THE WAR.

More Farms and Idle Lands May be Called Into Use.

An interesting article in last Sunday's Baltimore Sun calls attention to the fact that in North Dakota alone are 112,000 acres designated as Government stock raising lands, and producing practically nothing, which, with other thousands of government land in other states, are likely to come into prominence at the close of the present war. And yet, unless there is a stronger trend toward farming than now exists, it is difficult to see how more land will help the situation, unless it be the incentive attaching to more personally owned and operated farms. The article is in part as follows:

The food problem is not going to end when the war does. Whatever magic may lie in the pen's last stroke to the agreements of peace, it will not be potent enough to abolish at once our meatless Tuesdays and our wheatless Wednesdays. This is doubtless contrary to a good deal of popular opinion on the matter, for apparently the land of the United States, as well as of other nations involved in war, will be the journey's end of many hundreds of thousands of soldiers returning from France. It happened in the Civil War, why not now?

Aside from the fact that we are 50 years older, with all that age means in social and industrial development, the chief answer to that question is that we are now dealing in the terms of a world war instead of a national Civil War. A world war implies a world-wide strain upon food resources. It implies as well a different action upon the minds of returning soldiers and their possible indisposition to return to agricultural pursuits.

Our own share in food saving, compared with the compulsory rationing of Europe, is now very slight. It is slight indeed, compared with what it will become as our own participation in the war increases and as the waning food supplies of our Allies draw more and more upon our own reserves. At present, we are succeeding fairly well—but for difficulties of transportation—in feeding some three hundred million people with a supply intended for something under two hundred and fifty million. But the progress of the war will make that problem more and more difficult.

Despite the yield of our backyard gardens, agriculture and stock raising will suffer when they must deliver an increasingly large proportion of their sons to the fighting lines. The end of the war, even if it is but a year distant, will find us eating much less comfortably than we are eating today. And food-saving will have become something more than an inconvenience.

If, with peace, we had only to consider the sudden and delightful extension of our own national menu, the difficulty would resolve itself briefly. But it is certain that paralleling our own impulse to the declaration of peace to return to normal rationing, the rest of the world will demand a similar release from privation. The result of this will be an enormous increase in the demand for food, with an equally enormous discrepancy in the ability of the world at large to supply it.

Any estimate of food resources after the war will be immensely complicated by two factors. One of these will be the special conditions which have been rapidly growing up about agriculture. Its tendency to assume the special characteristics of a profession, with definite training and its development under skilled direction. The other will be the changed attitude of those returning soldiers who went to battle from the farms and ranges. Contrasted with the new outlook upon life afforded by sojourn in a foreign land, even if it is in the trenches, the low wage drudgery of farm labor will supply little that is inviting. The extension of the habit of absentee landlordism, especially in the Middle West, again will offer little to entice back the farmer who lacks capital to the meagre reward of tenant farming. Coupled with all this will be the competition of industrial life for labor of varying degrees of skill.

The State Tax for 1918.

Governor Harrington has presented his budget to the legislature for the next two years, or until Sept. 30th, 1920. This is the system under the new law, and its operation will be closely watched, as it is expected to prove more satisfactory and businesslike. The appropriations suggested will come up for debate in due time.

The appropriations total \$11,730,252, and the estimated revenue is \$13,602,613. The tax rate will be about 36 cents, or the same as present rate. This rate will produce a great deal more revenue than formerly because of the considerable increase in the taxable basis, but the rate will likely have to be maintained because of the greatly increased demands for state funds.

Schools, for instance, will require about \$250,000 a year more, and allowances must be made for accrued interest on bonds, sinking fund, etc. It is also proposed to increase allowances to many state-aided institutions on account of increased expense accounts.

The Peach Buds Frozen.

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 26.—Peach growers of Washington county, who face the prospect of going through the coming season without a peach crop, by reason of the buds being frozen "in the wood," due to the unusual cold weather and ice conditions in the fruit belts, are planning to get some revenue from their orchards by planting navy, or soup, beans.

One peach grower expects to plant about 30 acres in beans, which, last season, proved a profitable crop. The heavy demands for beans by the armies during the coming season promises to be unprecedented, and high prices are expected. It is said beans do well on the poor soil, in which orchards are usually planted, and the stalks will stand a considerable degree of shade and still mature a fair crop of beans.

A number of orchardists have appealed to County Farm Agent Thos. L. Smith for seed. Procuring beans, for seed, it is said, will be one of the big problems. Agent Smith has advised those living near canneries to grow beans for canning purposes. He says a good profit can be made by the grower who sells green beans for canning. There is an increased demand by farmers for bulletins on raising and marketing of beans.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 26.—According to reports received from experts who have examined peach orchards in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and in all sections of the Cumberland Valley as far north as Franklin county, Pa., the zero weather has killed practically all peaches in orchards below 700 feet in altitude. The harder varieties on higher ground may produce a few peaches, but few, if any, live buds were found on lower ground. No statement was made as to the possible extent of damage to the apple trees in those localities.—Balt. Sun.

The Pay of Enlisted Men.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war, the pay of enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30: All privates, the Army entering grade.

Men receiving \$33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor non-commissioned officer capacity.

Men receiving \$36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving \$38: All sergeant grades in the line, which includes Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Cavalry; cooks, horseholders, band corporals, and musicians of the second class.

Men receiving \$44: Sergeants of the various corps of the Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving \$48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving \$51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster sergeants of the Quartermaster Corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the Engineers.

Men receiving \$56: Sergeants, first class, of the Medical Department.

Men receiving \$71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade, and engineers.

Men receiving \$81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the Quartermaster Corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade, and master hospital sergeants.

All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no Army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay \$15 per month to cover the expenses of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance, and subsistence are supplied them at Government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery, and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Frank A. Eckenrode and wife to Kinzey R. Taylor, convey 112 acres, for \$8000.

Henry T. Troxell and wife to Edward H. Rebert, convey 102 acres, for \$1500.

Clifford Condon to Ivan L. Hoff, conveys 6½ acres, for \$500.

Ivan L. Hoff and wife to Clifford Condon and wife, convey 6½ acres, for \$500.

William E. Read to Walter L. Taylor, conveys several tracts of land, for \$15,000.

Alice J. Groft and husband to Lotie B. Brown and husband convey 3615 square feet, for \$350.

Charles H. Brown and wife to Milton Little and wife, convey 3615 square feet, for \$725.

Joseph A. Brown and wife to Chas. H. Brown and wife, convey 4760 square feet, for \$725.

W. Frank Thomas et al, to Wm. Z. Lescallet, conveys 38 acres, for \$5.

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st., 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."

The fact that ought to be made perfectly clear to the public, is, whether the delay in producing ships, big guns, little guns, clothing and army equipment in general, is the fault of government departments, or of obstructive labor regulations. If the latter, then Congress should turn its attention toward the real trouble, without fear of political futures for individuals.

Wait a minute! Do you remember that little affair that you tried to put through, not so long ago, and how, much to your surprise, you raised a howl from some of the brethren? Well, the same thing would happen, only more so, if you had the job of getting ready for the war. How true it is, that "My ways are not your ways," all over the world. Be wise and charitable, and don't "spout" too much about how it ought to be done.

From the standpoint of common fairness, we doubt whether a very small state ordinarily has a just right to help force prohibition on a very large state; but, we have still greater doubts as to whether the liquor business is entitled to the exercise of "common fairness." It is unchristian to argue that forces mostly evil should be entitled to the same fair consideration as forces mostly good, and that is about what the sum and substance of argument for and against the Constitutional amendment amounts to.

Woman suffrage has always seemed to us a plan for greatly enlarging the voting population, without improving the intelligence of it. We can readily agree that many women would make intelligent exercise of the ballot—but all women is a very different proposition. Because men with little or no intelligence can vote, seems to us poor argument to give women of the same class the same right. While it may sound unkind, we doubt very much whether the average of intelligence in matters pertaining to politics is as high among all women as among all men.

"Burn More Wood."

It is regrettable that wood, on account of labor cost, is now an expensive fuel, and not wholly because of the labor cost, but because of the scarcity of labor and the scarcity of time to prepare the wood for burning. There is a vast amount of timber throughout the country that is worthless for any purpose other than fuel, yet farmers, even for their own use, do not find the time to utilize it.

Chopping down trees, and cutting the trunks and branches into lengths for the wood pile, is hard work, even when power saws are available for preparing the wood for stove use. And when hand-sawing and splitting must be used to convert cord-sticks into fuel, and the loading and hauling necessary to the complete operation, it is not difficult to understand why wood can not be made to conserve the coal supply, in these times of high-priced labor.

"Use more wood" is one of the easy to give advice that is going, but like so many others it is not given with full understanding. An easy and

cheap way to utilize wood, now standing plentifully throughout this country, must first be invented. There is no doubt of the abundance of the substitute, but to make it available is the big question. Certainly, all who can find the time to cut wood, in the slack seasons of the year, and have it ready for the next winter, should do so, as there is no telling how much worse the coal situation may be by another year.

Criticising the Administration.

There are two kinds of criticism—constructive and destructive—and necessarily the line between the two is often very indistinct. We may criticize to be helpful, or to embarrass; as a friend, or as an enemy. Constructive criticism is like adding new patents to a machine in order to increase its efficiency, while destructive criticism is like throwing some harmful object into a running machine in order to destroy it, or interfere with its efficiency.

Legislation, as well as the administration of public affairs, is undoubtedly affected by criticism. What we term "partisanship" finds its chief justification in compelling administrations to deal justly with public questions, or suffer the displeasure of public sentiment. It is the public debating and ventilating of issues that tends toward bringing about majority sentiment, and the wisest conclusions—the best results possible for the time being.

As public officials are public servants they can not, and ought not, be free from proper criticism. The thought that there is an official holiness attaching to our rulers that must not be violated, is repugnant to our form of government; for back of the official is the mere man, and back of this man are the people who temporarily made the man a ruler. In other words, the created ruler is never superior to his creator, in that he is immune from a proper criticism of his official acts, or policies.

There is, however, greater danger that the "freedom of speech" that we boast so much of, may be misused—mischievously, criminally, maliciously, misused. No man has a moral right to criticize, for purely destructive purposes, his rulers, or his government. Personal liberty is limited by the same ruler and principles that limit, or distinguish, right and wrong in any or all directions.

The difficulty in distinguishing, therefore, between the right and wrong sort of criticism, rests largely in our differing points of view—our differing, though perhaps equally honest, personal convictions. Men are often equally honest, in political or other matters, though holding diametrically opposite views; and, while it often appears unwise, and perhaps actually dangerous, to permit wide liberality of expression of views, the greater danger undoubtedly would rest in the suppression of the voice of the people, which can only be arrived at through individual expression.

Even in "war times," when it would be most unwise for an administration to uncover all of its plans, because of the information such a course would give the enemy, what we term "censorship" of the press, or of speech, should be enforced only with the wisest of discrimination. On the other hand, it is equally true that then indulgence in criticism should be equally wise and discriminating, and not used without great provocation, and the appearance of the greatest need.

Just now, the airing of the differences between the Wilson administration and its critics, is most unfortunate. Right here and now comes in a parade of honest differences of opinions, having to do with a critical test period, perhaps in the affairs of the world, and to attempt to differentiate these differences is not at all our purpose, and perhaps doing so intelligently by any authority is an impossible task, for the subject covers one entirely new to history, and one for which there are practically no proper precedents.

However, the situation is not at all unusual, even in these perilous times, for all of the countries, at war have had the same experience, perhaps to their advantage. In our own case, perhaps the greatest reason for justifying the criticism of the administration's acts, rests in the fact that it has apparently rather courted unlimited responsibility and power, and has not shown great desire for either Congressional, or wide spread popular or expert advice. At a time such as this, it seems to us that it would have been the part of the wisest statesmanship to have courted and secured the assistance of the best minds and special ability of the whole country, regardless of partisanship, and without much respect for any consideration other than to do our best with the greatest effectiveness and dispatch.

And this, is likely just what the administration claims to have done,

as well as what the critics say has not been done—and "when doctors disagree, who shall decide?" Our own humble opinion is that our government needs to go back a good ways, and change some of its past, as well as present, policies. Our governmental machinery needs overhauling, and several monkey-wrenches taken out of its internals.

Mr. Hoover, This Editorial is for You

The question asked of Mr. Hoover will be asked in various newspapers in American cities throughout the country.

Why are Americans advised to save food in their families, and public gamblers on race tracks allowed to waste the best hay and oats on race horses and gambling that produce thieves and blackguards?

Do you believe that it sets a good example to have a thousand race horses down in New Orleans eating twelve thousand quarts of the best oats every day, using twenty thousand pounds of hay, to say nothing of special cars for transportation, while economy is preached to women bringing up children, and mothers are told to give their children corn meal, that we may send wheat to Europe?

It may be that Mr. Hoover has not the power to forbid the waste of food in maintaining the nation's gambling institutions.

But he has the power to say something.

Many women have been ruined by the race tracks, many children have been made poor by gambling fathers, much crime originates at the race track.

Is it the intention of the Government, of Mr. Hoover's food administration, to permit the waste of grain and hay in order that certain very prosperous gentlemen may not be deprived of their little gambling pleasures?

Those in charge of railroads ask the people to be patient, when they can't find room to travel, ask merchants to forgive the fact that they can't get goods delivered.

Will those in charge of railroads continue providing special padded cars and special facilities for rapid transportation of race horses and gambling thieves from one city in this country to another?

Now that Mr. McAdoo controls, we believe the business of special cars for race horses will end.

We point out to Mr. Hoover and to others that it is extremely unwise, when you are trying for results, to give to the body of the people, good cause for dissatisfaction.

When you permit good food to be wasted on gambling institutions, trains of cars to be wasted carrying the implements of gambling, and at the same time preach economy to mothers and business men, you are giving good cause for dissatisfaction, a dangerous and foolish thing to do.

When will Mr. Hoover find time to tell us what he thinks about wasting at race tracks every day food enough for ten thousand children.—Washington Times.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation, they will do you good.

The Bolshevik Revealed.

No other phase of the Great War is being watched today with such consuming interest and anxiety as the situation in Russia. The men at the head of Russian affairs have been called traitors, weaklings, tools of German influence—and then they suddenly rise and refuse to submit to German terms against which they seemed powerless to protest! What are we to make of a people like these? How are we to judge them, or predict from one day to the next what action they will take? This is the great puzzle at present, a puzzle which every American interested in public affairs cudgels his brain to solve. The vituperation of much of our press utterance cannot help to solve it.

But a man clear sighted, disinterested, sympathetic, and above all with real knowledge, clears the mystery for us in the article, "What is a Bolshevik?" in Hearst's Magazine for February; that man is Charles Edward Russell, member of the special commission sent by the United States to Russia. "To the end of time," he writes, "mankind will probably have reason to lament that in the year 1917 the American did not understand the Russian and the Russian did not understand the American"; yet "if it be at all worth while to try to know a people upon whom the fate of the world probably depends, it is certainly worth while to try to get his right number?"

Mr. Russell, from his intimate knowledge of the Bolsheviks as they actually exist, disabuses our minds of the idea that they are simply specimens of the genus yellow dog. He makes us see much that is heroic and

gentle, and even sublime in them, along with the elements of fanaticism and inability to face realities which have bewildered the world. His masterly analysis reveals the bundle of contradictions which make up the Russian character, and which only the Germans, among foreign nations, have taken the pains to understand. In other words, he does a distinct service to American publicity by giving a just appraisal to a situation which we have been tempted to content ourselves with calling chaos.

As a war document, Mr. Russell's article is sure to be given distinct prominence. Mr. Russell also gives a detailed account of the attempts made to wreck the train of the commission and the manner in which the Russian peasants met the danger; he disentangles for us the tangle of the Russian National Council; and he proves the interesting fact that Kerenski was not and never could be dictator to the Russian people. Hearst's Magazine is to be congratulated on securing an essay of such intense interest and enduring value. "Probably we Americans can understand the Russian better than anyone else can understand him, and we ought to do it. He is the worth-while man of the coming generations."

About Constipation.

Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.

—Advertisement—

Salaries of Teachers.

The Committee of the Maryland State Teachers' Association on Increased Salaries for Teachers, has made the following report, which will be of pretty general interest:

1. Your Committee has secured exact information concerning the present salary schedule of all Maryland teachers. The resulting tabulations have enabled it to define with care, the program which should be undertaken. The State Department of Education is co-operating in this work.

2. On Saturday, Dec. 22, Governor Harrington gave a hearing in Annapolis, on the School Budget for 1919 and 1920, which was largely attended by representative citizens, school officers, and teachers from all parts of the State. At this hearing your Committee urged also the necessity of creating an emergency fund of \$420,000 to be made available on or before June 1, 1918, for salary increases to teachers in service.

3. The Estimate of the State Department of Education includes an increase of \$250,000 a year, for each of the next two years for salary purposes. This will be presented to the General Assembly for approval, and support for its passage must be secured. This amount, with the increased revenues in the counties, will warrant the following changes in the minimum salary law. Bills have been prepared as follows:

(a) To fix the minimum salaries of elementary teachers:—
Teachers holding 3rd grade certificate, to start at \$400, and conditional increases up to \$475, after eight years' service.

Teachers holding 2nd grade certificate, to start at \$450, and conditional increases up to \$525, after eight years' service.

Teachers holding 1st grade certificate, to start at \$500, and conditional increases up to \$600, after eight years' service.

(b) To fix the minimum salaries of secondary teachers:—
To start at \$600, and conditional increases up to \$800.

(c) To provide for the first time a salary schedule for colored teachers, the minimum being, \$40.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00 per month, according to grade of certificate.

4. As to the present emergency, Governor Harrington realizes that under the laws it is impossible for the counties, the city, and the state, alike, to make any changes in the amounts of money available for increased pay to our teachers. It has been ascertained that the sum of \$210,000 appropriated for this purpose for the year 1918, by the state, and matched dollar for dollar by the counties and city, respectively, will accomplish the following:

(a) A bonus of \$100 to all teachers employed nine months or longer, who are receiving \$700, or less.

(b) A bonus of an amount to all teachers receiving over \$700 and less than \$800, necessary to equal \$800.

(c) A bonus of \$50 to all teachers employed in schools of seven months, but less than nine months.

By the passage of an enabling act for which a bill is being prepared, the proper authorities of the counties and of the city, will be legally permitted to borrow funds with which to match the state appropriation for this purpose, this sum to be immediately available and distributed to the teachers on or before June 1, 1918.

Trained teachers are leaving the schools to take up more lucrative positions. Every county and the city are suffering this loss. In some counties this loss is over 60 per cent.

The median salary of white elementary teachers and principals in the counties is \$437.70 a year. 13.3 per cent are receiving \$300 or less a year; 53.3 per cent are receiving \$450 or less a year; 66.3 per cent (counties) and 11.6 per cent (city) less than \$500; 89 per cent (counties) and 26.4 per cent (city) less than \$600.

Colored teachers in the counties are receiving less salary than they received 25 years ago.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
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	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

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, Westminister, 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.

SILAGE IS GOOD WINTER ROUGHAGE

Particularly Valuable During Season When Animals Are Idle.

MOLDY SILAGE IS DANGEROUS

Feed for Horses and Mules Should Be Made From Thoroughly Mature Corn—Frozen Silage Also Should Be Avoided.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Good silage properly fed is a splendid feed for horses, particularly during winter when the horses are idle. Silage for horses and mules should be made from thoroughly mature corn, properly stored so that it will not mold. In many cases horses have been killed by eating moldy silage, and the careless person who fed it at once blamed the silage itself, rather than his own carelessness and the mold which really was the cause of the trouble. Horses are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of molds, and under certain conditions certain molds grow on silage which are deadly poisons to both horses and mules. Molds must have air to grow and therefore silage which is packed airtight and fed out rapidly will not become moldy. If the feeder watches the silage carefully as the weather warms up he can soon detect the presence of mold. When mold appears, feeding to horses or mules should stop immediately.

Danger of Colic.

It is also unsafe to feed horses frozen silage on account of the danger of colic. This is practically impossible to avoid in very cold weather, especially in solid-wall silos. By taking the day's feed from the unfrozen center of the silo and chopping away the frozen silage from the edges and piling the frozen pieces in the center the mass will usually thaw out in time for the next feed.

The value of silage for horses' is greatest as a means to carry them through the winter season cheaply or to supplement pasture during drought. As the danger of mold is greater in summer than in winter, silage should not be fed to horses in that season unless a large number of animals are getting it, and the daily consumption is so large as to preclude the formation of mold on the surface. To cheapen the ration of brood mares in winter no feed has more value than good corn silage. If the grain goes into the silo with the stover no additional grain is needed for brood mares, hay being the only supplementary feed necessary. If there is little grain on the corn the silage should be supplemented with one pound of old-process linseed-oil meal or cottonseed meal daily per 1,000 pounds live weight, sprinkled over the silage.

Starting on Silage.

Horses to be wintered on a silage and hay ration should be started on about five pounds of silage daily per 1,000 pounds live weight, the grain and hay ration being gradually decreased as the silage is increased until the ration is 20 pounds silage and 10 pounds of hay daily per 1,000 pounds live weight. It will require about a month to reach the full feed of silage, but the period may be decreased somewhat, depending on the judgment and skill of the feeder.

Mares fed in this manner will be in splendid condition for foaling, and, so far as the writer's experience goes, the foals will be fully as vigorous, with just as much size and bone, as if the mares were fed the conventional grain and hay ration.

Work horses when idle can be wintered satisfactorily in this manner, but much silage is not recommended for horses at heavy work for the same reason that a driving horse cannot do his best while on watery grass pasture.

SHARP GRIT OF IMPORTANCE

Necessary for Proper Digestion of Fowls' Food—Place in Box Handy of Access.

Fowls cannot digest their food well unless they have clean, sharp grit and it is usually best to keep a box of the regular commercial grit, sold by poultry supply dealers, in each pen of the hen house during cold weather when the hens cannot get outside and search for pieces of coarse gravel, etc.

SEPARATE HOUSE FOR GEES

Farmer Should Be Careful to See That Floor Is Dry and Well-Bedded With Straw.

Be sure that the shed for the geese (which should be separate from the poultry house, duck house and turkey shed) has a dry, well-bedded floor, for geese will not do well unless they have a dry resting place.

HIGH PRICES TEMPT FARMER

Not Only Induced Many to Sell Pigs at Light Weight, but Breeding Animals Marketed.

The extremely high prices of grain feeds and market hogs have not only induced farmers to market their pigs at light weights, but have tempted many of them to cash in on a large number of their breeding animals.

PROTECTION FOR HOGS

To protect your hogs from tuberculosis and to make sure that your feed will be turned into meat instead of fertilizer:

1. See that all milk, especially all skim milk from the creamery, is pasteurized or cooked before it is fed to the hogs.

2. Keep your hogs from following dairy cattle, unless the cattle are tuberculin tested. Keep them out of the cow lots and barns, and keep dairy drainage out of hog lots. Hogs can follow steers without much danger.

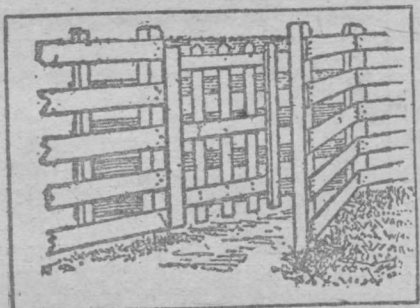
3. Give your healthy hogs a chance to keep healthy. Give them clean, well-drained lots and plenty of fresh air, sunlight and clean water. Shelter them in well-lighted and ventilated, sanitary hog houses. Keep the houses clean and use plenty of whitewash and disinfectants.

If there was tuberculosis in your swine last year, it is safest to get rid of that herd, especially the breeding animals, and raise clean hogs from fresh stock.—United States Department of Agriculture.

HANDY GATE FOR STOCK FARM

Convenient Passageway Provided Where There Is Much Travel Between Lots or Pens.

Here is a gate that will not let the stock out even if it is forgotten and left unfastened. In fact, it cannot be latched, at least it need not be, as stock cannot pass through it. It is a gate for people only and not for live stock, as the wisest "gate opener"



Handy Farm Gate.

among the stock cannot get through it. An extra panel of fence is necessary for it. The small gate is hinged. It is a handy gate to have where there must be a good deal of passing back and forth through lots or pens, or where children are likely to leave the gate unfastened in passing. It is always open to people and always shut to stock.

COMMENTS WORK OF FARMER

Secretary Houston Pleads for Greater Efforts to Produce Needs of Our Allies.

With record crops grown this year, the nation's farm and live stock production must be stimulated to a still higher efficiency during the coming 12 months if domestic demands and the needs of the allies are to be adequately met, Secretary Houston says in his annual report to congress.

"That the farmers of the nation have generously responded to the appeals for increased production, and that much has already been done to insure a large supply of foods and feedstuffs," says the report, "justifies no let-down in their activities or in those of all agricultural agencies. On the contrary, even greater efforts must be put forth in the coming months."

POTATO SILAGE BEING TRIED

First Reports of Experiments Made by Agricultural Department Are Not Pleasing.

The United States department of agriculture has been experimenting with potato silage. First reports indicate that such silage will not be very practical. Of course only the small, unmarketable potatoes are used, but they must be ground and mixed with a special lactic acid culture, which brings about the proper fermentation. Potato silage made in this way seems to be good feed for either hogs or cattle.

MAKE SUCCESS WITH LAMBS

Animals Must Be of Good Form, Uniform in Size and Rightly Bred for Making Profit.

To feed well with profit, lambs must be of good form, uniform size, rightly bred, not too fat when bought, worked onto full feed very gradually and clipped and sold at just the right time. Each of these things requires a little expert knowledge and this can only be gained by experience or very close observation.

ORDER HATCHING EGGS EARLY

Intending Purchaser Must Decide at Once What He Wants—Big Demand Is Predicted.

Baby chick hatcheries are looking forward to a big demand, some of them are going to experience difficulty in getting all the hatching eggs they want, and it behooves the intending purchaser to decide now what he will need and get his order in early for spring deliveries.

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.

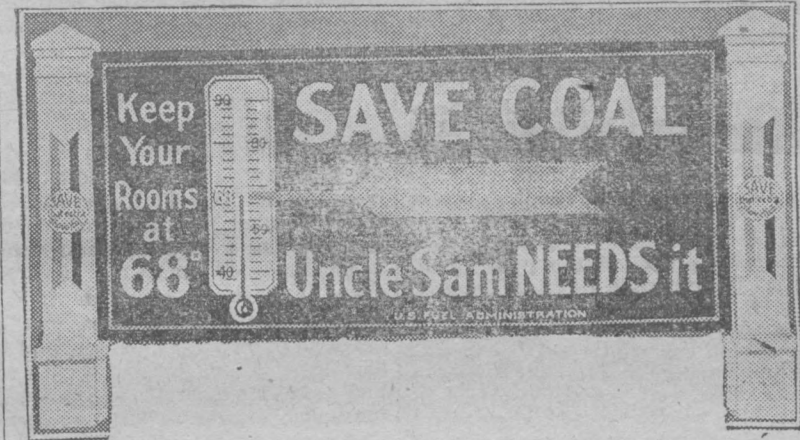
J. THOS. ANDERS,

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UNCLE SAM'S FIRST FUEL CONSERVATION SIGN



ENJOY THEIR WALRUS FEAST

Eskimos Have Solid Repast When One of These Big Creatures Has Been Taken.

Among the Smith Sound tribe of northernmost Greenland the favorite diet is walrus meat, says Fitzhugh Green in Popular Mechanics Magazine. When one of these animals has been harpooned and, after a struggle, sometimes lasting many hours, is finally dispatched, his 2,000-pound carcass is towed to the ice edge and hauled out for butchery.

Shoulders, flippers, and sections of the trunk are buried under a pile of stones to guard against the depredations of thieving foxes. Entrails are raked out and fed to the famished wolves which form North Greenland dog teams.

Follows then the feast. For entree a segment of the outer flipper has been saved, a little stringy as a rule, but of a peculiar rancid flavor exceedingly tasty to the native palate.

The creature's stomach may contain several gallons of clams. One rip of a knife and the yellow lumpy broth foams out over the snow to the immense delight of the hunters. Instantly all turn to and swallow great mushy handfuls of the repulsive, half-digested mess.

By this time the pot is on and some thick lumps of meat and fat from near the backbone are boiling with fragrant (to the Eskimo) odors. Much meat has already been devoured raw by those too hungry to wait.

Men are almost full. Sleeping skins are spread. Tales begin in sleepy, droning tones. "Brother, a bit of mummuk-to-snaq" (the most delicious part) one suggests. At which a young man rises and goes out. Presently he returns with the huge tusked head. Dangling from it is a foot or so of thick, white windpipe. This is cut into short lengths, apportioned out, and eaten with the greatest gusto.

PLENTY OF STORAGE PLACES

Woman Who Has Made Home Into a Veritable "House of a Thousand Closets."

One little woman living not far from New York, says Harriet Sisson Gillespie in The Mother's Magazine, has been able by the expenditure of a moderate sum of money to transform an imprac-

tible cessless dwelling into one in which housekeeping is not only a pleasure, but where the problem of storing away clothing has been satisfactorily solved.

Among her friends it is known as "the house of a thousand closets," which is nearly if not literally true.

Every little cubby hole below the shingles has been utilized for closet space. There are banks of closets on both the second and attic floors, to say nothing of a cedar closet with sun and air and electric light, for the reception of the owner's choicest possessions. Some of the closets are cedar lined, others sheathed with matched boards of North Carolina pine, well shallocked to keep out the moths and frequently sprayed with a liquid in which oil of cedar plays a part.

A printed list of every article contained in the drawers and cupboards is tacked in plain sight in order that the frantic search for inanimate things that seem suddenly to have taken wings and flown away, may be entirely obviated.

People of Different Parts of the Earth Are Shown to Have Decidedly Different Tastes.

Strange foods, such as potato flour, artificial protein cakes, green bone-dust preparations, tabloid soups, pudding powders and other unusual things, have come into use during the war and their adoption serves to remind us that much good food material is neglected in ordinary use. Only a few people eat snails; most of us would starve amidst plenty of locusts; and the thought of snakes as food would give those who call themselves civilized the shudders. But unusual food, once become familiar, is often relished. Colonel Roosevelt got the best work from his men on his African expedition by promising them raw steaks from slaughtered hippopotamuses. Captain Bartlett, who carried Stefansson to the arctic water, found raw polar bear flesh more appetizing than anything he had eaten at home.

Frenchmen eat snails and dog steaks cost there more than mutton. Some arctic tribes prefer to have their fish decomposed before eating them, and even then perhaps they smell no worse than Limburger or Brie cheese. South Americans eat lizards and mares' milk is a favorite Russian beverage. Truly, "there is no accounting for tastes."—New York Sun.

TRENCH WARFARE DEMANDS BURLAP

To Save Burlap, Fertilizers and Other Commodities Must Be Shipped in Large-Sized Bags.

Jute for burlap comes from India—that is it used to. Just now this all important fiber either stays in India, or on its way to our shores gets no further than the European battlefront. Because of the resulting shortage fertilizers have to be shipped in large bags, ten to the ton, instead of 12, 16, and even 20 to the ton, as was formerly the common practice. To men unaccustomed to handling these heavier packages this means inconvenience and even actual hardship.

Using the larger bags economizes burlap—in fact saves 15 million yards for more urgent needs. What farmer would not be glad to share this inconvenience if he but realized that one of the big reasons for the burlap shortage is that our soldier boys are



using it in the trenches? Every soldier on going to the firing line takes with him one or more burlap bags. During the day, as the embankments are worn down by continuous shell fire, these bags are filled with earth or sand and then at nightfall are thrown up to repair the parapet. Here it is not a question of convenience—it is a question of necessity. The boys in the trenches must have first call on the burlap supplies.

The larger bags even have certain advantages. When emptied they may be used to carry crops from the field to the bin or crib; a 200-pound bag holds two bushels of potatoes. Very few men ever carry two sacks of potatoes in a single trip, even though each sack contains but one bushel. On the other hand most men can easily carry two bushels when they are in the same bag, and hence do this part of their work more rapidly. So it happens that the large bag becomes a very real labor saver, and this at a time when all farmers must cut corners to make most productive a labor supply all too short.

There are other advantages for the larger bag. It is much more useful as wrapping material than are the smaller sizes. It can be cut up for packing purposes, and used in other ways. Once a farmer becomes accustomed to this size he never returns to the smaller sizes. Whole states in the south have for years used nothing but the 200-pound size.

REDUCING SOFT CORN LOSSES.

The 1917 corn crop is very poor in quality. Much of it is soft, so soft that it fails to keep in storage. A recent crop report from the United States Department of Agriculture indicates an average condition of 75.2 for the 1917 corn crop over against an 84 per cent average for the last ten years; this valuing mature corn at 100.

Early frosts and cold, late growing seasons are responsible for much of the soft corn loss in the corn belt. We cannot control the weather but by proper cultural methods, we can hasten maturity of the corn by from one to two weeks, thus ripening the crop before the arrival of disastrous frosts. Cutting short the growing season of the crop seven to fourteen days will in the majority of cases, make nine ears out of ten marketable instead of two ears out of three as during the past season.

Proper Varieties Essential.

One great cause for the large amount of soft corn produced is the planting of varieties which are not adapted to climatic conditions under which they are grown. In our fervor for bigger crops, we have often gone South for large yielding varieties which require longer growing seasons than prevail in most sections of the corn belt. Most of these varieties are large-eared and weigh heavily because they contain a larger percentage of moisture than our northern grown varieties, and thus mislead the farmer but not the grain dealer, for much of the grading is done on a basis of moisture content.

Balanced Plantfood Insures Crops.

Perhaps the biggest reason for the large amount of soft corn produced in 1917 and in other years, is the lack of sufficient available plantfood in the soil to give the crop a quick start to enable it to take advantage of every growing day and to properly fill the ears and hasten maturity. All other conditions being equal, the use of sufficient amounts of a well-balanced, available plantfood will shorten the growing season of a corn crop from ten to fourteen days. This ten to fourteen days often means a difference between a crop of marketable ears and a crop which is hardly worth harvesting.

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body



healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.76 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.28; November and December, \$16.08; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,900, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed. Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the English man buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 15 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

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 not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Valentine entertained the following, on last Thursday: Mr. Emanuel Wolf, of Harrisburg, Mrs. Frances Null, Mrs. John Waybright and children.

The sale by Mrs. Wm. H. Fox, on last Saturday, brought quite a crowd of people to our town, and everything brought a good price.

Jessie Leatherman spent Wednesday in Westminster.

Mrs. Clarence Legore is spending some time at Howard Legore's, near Walnut Grove.

Luther Harner, of Camp Meade, spent last Saturday eve and Sunday with his wife and parents.

Miss Elizabeth Elliot, of Atlantic City, spent from Saturday until Monday as the guest of Dr. Elliot and family.

Mrs. Vivian Wolf, of Harrisburg, who had been here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Frances Null, returned home, on Saturday.

Herman Snider, who had been housed up with inflammatory rheumatism, is very much improved at this writing.

DETOUR.

Mrs. F. J. Shorb spent a few days this week with relatives, in Baltimore.

Mrs. E. L. Warner and Miss Mary R. Weybright attended the Red Cross meeting at Westminster, on Wednesday.

Marlin Six visited Ross Adams and wife, at Middletown, on Tuesday. Detour was well represented at the Dairymen's Association, in Baltimore, on Friday.

E. D. Diller, S. R. Weybright and J. P. Weybright attended the Farmers' Institute in Westminster, on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. C. Miller, Miss Helen Miller, P. D. Koons, Sr., and wife, and Miss Alice Valentine spent Friday, in Westminster.

LINWOOD.

Mrs. Katie Saylor and son, of Westminster, spent the week-end with her brother, John Baker.

A pound surprise party was given at the home of John S. Messler, on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Elsie Baumgardner, our public school teacher. Miss Helia Bradenburg is visiting friends, in Hagerstown.

Mrs. Eliza Englar, of Huntingdon, Pa., is spending some time with her son, Herbert Englar, at the old homestead.

Harry Smith (colored) buried one of his twins on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Charley Miller is on the sick list. Mrs. Ernest Senseney spent the week-end in Baltimore.

Eld. John Heckman, of Illinois; Eld. Charles Bonack, of Washington, and wife, of New Windsor; Mrs. Willis Zumburn, Miss Lee Rinehart, of McKinsty; C. H. Englar, of Baltimore, and Englar Gilbert, of Hagerstown, were recent visitors at Linwood Shade.

UNION BRIDGE.

The cement plant resumed operations on Thursday.

Miss Elsie Kelly suffered a severe sprain as a result of falling on the ice.

Rural mail carriers have had great difficulty in covering their routes on account of the drifts.

Chicken thieves have been active lately. A load of shot awaits them one of these nights.

The second term of the school year opens next week. Give your child a chance.

There are wheatless days and meatless days, O for the snowless days.

Mr. Long, operator at the W. M. station, has been transferred.

After all the fuss, the "cisejam" proved to be a fowl thing.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Haines has recovered from her illness.

Trimming the trees on the campus will add very much to the beauty of that part of town.

It was good news when we heard that the fast mail would be restored next Monday.

UNIONTOWN.

Jacob Price and wife have gone to Taneytown, for their winter visit, to their daughter, Mrs. Judson Hill and husband Mrs. Mary Stoner, of Clear Ridge, is visiting her grand-daughter, Mrs. Edw. Hooker, at Arlington.

Saturday evening, a large sled load of young folks of B. R. College, were very graciously entertained by Elder W. P. Englar and family.

On Monday, the remains of Mrs. Savilla Rout, of Copperville, were buried in the Lutheran cemetery, after services by her pastor, Rev. Paul D. Yoder, at Baust church.

On Tuesday, the body of E. O. Garner, of Taneytown, was interred in the Hill cemetery; services at the home, by Rev. F. N. Parson.

During the absence of Rev. W. E. Saltzger, in Pennsylvania, over Sunday, Elder W. P. Englar preached in the Lutheran Church in the morning.

William Eckers rode has purchased the Daniel Dietl home farm from Mrs. Howard Brumbaugh, of Orange City. N. J. Mr. Eckers rode has spent the greater part of his life on the farm and is well acquainted with the value of it.

Miss Loretta Weaver was not able to teach part of the week on account of the effects of a severe cold. A number are complaining of throat trouble.

Lester Perry, of Union Bridge, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. John Heck and family.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

The examinations for the first semester are over and the students have enrolled for the second semester. Quite a number of the students took advantage of the short vacation between semesters to visit their homes, but they have now returned and are ready to finish out their year's work with hard study.

Bible Institute will begin Sunday morning, Feb. 3rd, and continue for a week. All are cordially invited. We expect to have some very capable speakers, and I am sure the lectures will be very interesting.

A lecture will be given Friday afternoon, at 3:30, in the College Chapel, by Miss Straut, a returned missionary, who speaks under the auspices of the Parent Teachers' Association.

Blue Ridge College will compete with the University of Maryland, in a game of basketball ball, Friday evening, Feb. 1st.

Endowment campaign is growing nicely, we have almost reached the \$50,000 mark.

Miss Naomi Holsapple, a Domestic Science Teacher, in Philadelphia, spent the week-end at her home on College Hill.

EMMITSBURG.

On Wednesday morning, a very quiet wedding took place in St. Joseph's Catholic church, the contracting parties being Mr. Frank Koons, of Littlestown, and Miss Gertrude Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lawrence. The bride was gown in a tailored suit of dark blue, with hat and gloves to match. Rev. J. O. Hayden, officiated. Their attendants were, her brother-in-law, Mr. James McGreery, and sister, Miss Sarah Lawrence.

On account of the heavy snow, our trains were blocked for two days; no mail or traffic in that direction.

Mrs. Frank Felix is critically ill at her home on Frederick street.

Rev. L. B. Hensley is visiting at the home of Mrs. Hensley's mother, Beverly, W. Va.

DIED.

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

MR. ELIAS OLIVER GARNER.

Mr. Elias Oliver Garner died at his home on Fairview Ave., Taneytown, last Friday afternoon, Jan. 25th, in his 77th year. He had been in failing health for the past year, and for several months it was known that his life was drawing rapidly to an end.

Mr. Garner was one of the best known men in Carroll and adjoining counties among the farming fraternity.

During the administration of Gov. Lowndes he was appointed overseer-farmer at the Maryland Agricultural College Experiment Station, and so valuable were his services that he was retained by the succeeding administration, and served in all about eight years at this institution.

On account of his intelligent interest in modern methods in agriculture, he came into close personal acquaintance and relations with the officials and professors of the College and Station, and it was largely due to this connection and to his initiative and energy, that Taneytown district became the centre of agricultural meetings, that the Taneytown Grange was formed, and ultimately the establishment of the Grangers' Fair as an annual event. In fact, his activity in these directions gave agriculture a greatly needed stimulus that has been widely felt ever since.

For a number of years he wrote lengthy articles from the Experiment Station for the Record—mostly on fertilization, balanced rations and crop rotation—that were widely read and were the forerunners of much later publicity along the same lines.

Mr. Garner was an intimate friend and associate of the late Congressman Goulden, and the two were for many years at the very forefront of Grange and other matters, not only in this county but elsewhere. He was a man of wide experience, a close student of events, a fine conversationalist, and a good citizen in every way.

He leaves the following children: Mrs. J. E. Lambert, Nashville, N. C.; Mrs. D. J. Hesson, Mrs. Paul Edwards, Miss Olive, John A., Percy and Roy B. Garner, all of Taneytown. He also leaves one brother, Prof. John E. Garner, of Harrisburg, and one sister, Mrs. Samuel Galt, of Copperville. His wife died several years ago.

Funeral services were held at the home, on Tuesday morning, conducted by Rev. T. N. Parson, of the Church of God, Uniontown, and by Revs. L. B. Hafer and Seth Russell Downie, of Taneytown. Interment was in the Church of God cemetery, at Uniontown.

IN MEMORY OF

Edward Reaver, who departed this life, February 4, 1917.

One sad year with all its changes, Since death made us part; But dear husband all the changes, Cannot take you from my heart.

Home is sad, Oh, God, how dreary, Lonesome, lonesome every spot, Listening for his voice still weary, Weary, for I hear it not.

How soon the dearest friend may hide From ones that loved him at his side; How soon the sweetest thoughts we planned Abate at will of God's command.

Gone in the best of his days, Blighted in manhood's bloom; Gone from the hearts that loved him To sleep in the silent tomb.

But again I hope to meet you, When the day of life is fled; When in heaven with joy to greet you, Where no farewell tears are shed.

By his wife, ANNIE C. REAVER.

CARD OF THANKS.

The children of the late Elias O. Garner desire to extend their most sincere thanks to neighbors and friends for kindness shown during the illness and after the death of their beloved father, as well as to the ministers and members of the choir who participated in the funeral service.

CARD OF THANKS.

James P. Rout and family wish to express their sincere thanks to all the friends, who so kindly offered their services, and who in various ways assisted us during the illness of our mother, and especially at the funeral at our home.

— THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From — The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

Winning Others to Christ February 3 John 1:35-46

Let the word "winning" be emphasized. It implies purpose, patience, process, perseverance, power. The Scripture Lesson gives an outline of this. "Again the next day after," John said, "Behold the Lamb of God." Had he not said this before? Yes, and to the same men. But the words are so significant and so full of saving power that they will bear repeating.

Testimony is the starting point in winning others. We are not bound to bring the world to Christ, but we are bound to bring Christ to the world. The testimony of life and word is imperative. "Ye shall be witnesses unto me."

Some will hear. The two disciples heard and as a result they followed Jesus. The work of faith had begun. To develop and perfect that faith was the work of the Master. He saw them following and encouraged them with a question, "Whom seek ye?" or, "What can I do for you?" and they said, "Where dwellest thou?" They wanted a personal interview with Him. This was granted in the kindly words, "Come and see." What transpired during that interview we may not know. But the results are evident, for the very next day one of the two gives expression to the joy and satisfaction of his heart in the words, "We have found the Messiah."

There was a note of conviction and assurance in those words sufficient to overcome all doubts and fears in the heart of the hearer. This is seen in the words, immediately following, "He brought him to Jesus."

Here then are steps in the process—Hearing (1. 37), Following (v. 38), Abiding (v. 39), Witnessing (v. 40, 41), Winning (v. 42).

Underscore in your Bible the opening words of verse 42, "And he brought him to Jesus." In other words, Andrew won his brother. In the steps recorded from verses 36 to 42 note that the essentials to winning are all present, such as purpose, patience and perseverance and power. The heart of the matter is here, "We have found—the Christ." "Come and see."

Christ is the Promised One—Prophet, Priest and King. As Prophet, He represents God to us; as Priest, He represents us to God on the basis of sacrifice—the sacrifice of Himself; as King He possesses our souls in peace and power. To find Him in this three-fold capacity is to be satisfied. And the issue of that is a hearty invitation to others to "Come and see."

When You Have a Cold.

It is when you have a severe cold that you appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Frank Crocker, Pana, Ill., writes, "Our five-year old son Paul caught a severe cold last winter that settled on his lungs and he had terrible coughing spells. We were greatly worried about him as the medicine we gave him did not help him in the least. A neighbor spoke so highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that I got a bottle of it. The first dose benefited him so much that I continued giving it to him until he was cured."

Mr. Bryan at Annapolis.

William Jennings Bryan, who took the stump in favor of Prohibition during the last few years, on Tuesday afternoon swayed a large audience of Maryland lawmakers, residents of Annapolis and other people of the State when he delivered an address in the hall of the House of Delegates at the State House in advocacy of the Federal Prohibition amendment, soon to be disposed of, as well as other "dry" legislation that may make its appearance at the present session of the General Assembly.

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington presided at the meeting, but did not make any remarks. He introduced Mr. Bryan with brief formality. Mr. Bryan began by saying that the occasion was all the more important when the Governor of the State presided over the meeting. Mr. Bryan said that the weight of his speech would fall upon a discussion of the recent address made to the people by Mr. William L. Marbury, one of the leading lawyers of Baltimore city, who raised certain constitutional objections to prohibition, all of which he refuted at great length, particularly as regards the point that such an issue should be subject to a referendum of the people. He pointed out that at the present time there are not enough States holding their legislative sessions to bring the referendum into play on an issue that is of paramount importance. Mr. Bryan spoke of his own experience eight years ago when the liquor interests attempted a scheme of throttling in his home State of Nebraska, and which was responsible for him taking the stand against the traffic ever since. Following his address, Mr. Bryan was warmly greeted by many of those in the audience.

A Hint to the Aged.

If people past sixty years of age could be persuaded to go to bed as soon as they take cold and remain in bed for one or two days, they would recover much more quickly, especially if they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There would also be less danger of the cold being followed by any of the more serious diseases.

Up in New York a veritable human dynamo, sixty years young, is evolving for America finer races of peas and beans than the world has ever known, says the World's Work. Future generations will come to know C. N. Keeley as the man who took the string out of the string bean. All his life he has worked over beans. Almost thirty years ago he evolved the first bush beans that were really fit to be eaten—stringless, green podded. Since then almost a score of new varieties have been evolved by him, some green, some yellow, some flat, some round, some early, some late, but all without strings.

NO HARM IN SPRING FEVER

Is Rather to Be Cultivated Than Combated With Tonics, Declares Medical Writers.

"Spring fever"—a true spring fever—is something to be cultivated, according to the New York Medical Journal. It is not to be combated with laxatives or tonics. The feeling of lassitude and lack of tone is expected annually about this time of year, consequently it comes.

We unconsciously choose this season as an excuse for giving way to "an indolence which is always seeking to turn us out to play. This pleasure desire withdrawn from the task, that abundant flow of interest which rightfully knows neither times nor seasons, and which truly exercises the body away from fatigue and malaise. The law of conservation of energy, however, teaches us that withdrawn energy is only at work somewhere else."

It is, in the medical writer's opinion, man's immemorial and somewhat magical feeling of identification with the world of nature that brings out at this season a "renewed impulse of self-expression, and for exercise of creative power." The restraints and conventions of a complex civilization, however, make us repress and inhibit these impulses. Hence the unrest.

But if we would cultivate the "spring fever" by pitching energetically into creative work it may be made to supplant all periods of default of energy, and we may have spring with us always and under all circumstances.

HAS BATTLE FLAG OF CORTAZ

Mexican Living in San Antonio, Tex., Owns Pennant Carried by Conqueror 400 Years Ago.

The battle flag carried by Herman Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, when he vanquished the Aztecs, overthrew the dynasty of the Montezumas and entered triumphantly into Tenochtitlan, now the City of Mexico, 400 years ago, thus planting European civilization on the Western Continent, is now in San Antonio, says the San Antonio Light.

The pennant, one of the most remarkable works of art extant and a historical relic that has no counterpart in the world, is owned by Senor Ernesto Fernandez y Arteaga, 520 West Euclid street, former Mexican minister to Honduras during the Madero regime. It has been in his family nearly a century, and its history is well authenticated, not only by private documents, but also by free mention in the archives of the Mexican nation.

All Over an Umbrella.

An elderly old gentleman kicked up an awful fuss at the Vanderbilt hotel cotroom in New York recently. He had presented his check for his coat and hat, had went away and returned, demanding his umbrella. The boy asked him for a check and he explained that he had presented the check in order to get his coat and hat. The boy told him to look over the rack and see if his umbrella was there, and inasmuch as the elderly gentleman was nearsighted, he found it necessary to take all of the 26 umbrellas, one at a time, over to the window. He recognized none of them. The boy, exceedingly patient, told the excited searcher that little remained to be done. There being no check, and the man finding it impossible to identify his property, the hat boy was quite right. There was a pause, after which the elderly man slammed his hat down on his head, drew over a chair and, announcing that he would sit there until his umbrella was found, sat down violently. It happened that his umbrella had been hanging from the inside of his right overcoat armhole during the discussion. When he sat down the ferule of the umbrella hit the floor, the handle hit the complainant's chin and his hat bounded quite out of the room. He followed it.

New Peas and Beans.

Up in New York a veritable human dynamo, sixty years young, is evolving for America finer races of peas and beans than the world has ever known, says the World's Work. Future generations will come to know C. N. Keeley as the man who took the string out of the string bean. All his life he has worked over beans. Almost thirty years ago he evolved the first bush beans that were really fit to be eaten—stringless, green podded. Since then almost a score of new varieties have been evolved by him, some green, some yellow, some flat, some round, some early, some late, but all without strings.

Pavements From Straw.

A pavement that is claimed to be resilient, dustless, sanitary, waterproof and not liable to become slippery, is made from fibrous materials in the process patented by J. E. Clark of Toronto. Substances like straw, corn stalks, sugar cane and wood chips—not including woodpulp or sawdust—are boiled with water, pressed between rollers to remove the excess of water and then immersed in asphalt, bitumen or other binding material, heated from 20 degrees to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Removed from this bath by suitable mechanical means, the product is compressed and allowed to harden in the sun.

Proof of the Fact.

"I can prove to the satisfaction of the court that my client in stealing the watch of the complainant was actuated by the most laudable motive of economy."

"What was that, sir?"

"He merely wanted to gain time."

SALYX A Medicated Stock Salt,

The American farmer loses more stock from worms than from any other cause. Too often to appreciate or recognize the necessity of anticipating disease instead of depending upon curing it when it comes. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

SALYX DESTROYS WORMS.

It is also a blood purifier and a tonic. Composed mostly of salt, it contains just enough medicine, pure drugs and chemicals, to eliminate all worms and parasites while building up the system and supplying the necessary salt required. We made an early purchase of Salyx and can furnish our present supply at the old prices.

25 Pound Package, \$1.00.

Buy it Now.

Conkey's Laying Tonic REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. Beef Scraps Taneytown, Md. Hensels

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

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THE McCALL CO., 236-250 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real & Personal Property

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Jeremiah Baublitz, and an order of the Orphans' Court dated January 22nd, 1918, the undersigned Executor, will sell the following real estate and personal property, of which the said Testator died, seized and possessed, at the late residence of said Testator, near the public county road leading from Uniontown to Middleburg, adjoining the farms of Mrs. Mollie Catzendafner, Ezra McGee and Theodore Baublitz, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, noon. The real estate consists of

FARM OF TWENTY-THREE ACRES, three roads and twenty-five perches of land, more or less, improved by a good log and weather-boarded two-story house, containing six rooms, with

an excellent spring of water by the door, and other improvements, consisting of barn, spring house, wash house, hog house, wagon shed and hen house. The land is all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Two orchards on the place, one old and the other a young one, just coming into bearing. The fences are all in good condition. The usual crops raised are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, etc.

This is an excellent opportunity for anyone desiring to do so, to acquire possession of a small home. The purchaser will have possession of the property at the time of the sale, upon complying with the terms of sale, subject of course, to the execution of the sale by the Orphans' Court.

THE TERMS OF SALE OF Real Estate, as prescribed by the Orphans' Court are: One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court; and one-third in six months and the remaining one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, said payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned Executor. Purchaser to be at the expense of conveying.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

At the same time and place, the said undersigned Executor will sell the personal property of the said Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased Testator, consisting of beds and bedding, carpets, rugs, chairs, cherry table, other tables, stoves, dishes, and other household furnishings, 4-gal. peach butter, nuts and nuts, iron kettle, sausage stuffer and grinder, potatoes, hawrow, plows, mowers, wagons and buggy, the grain drill, two horses, one black mare, about 12 years of age, one black mare, about 4 years old, two heifers, one heifer 2 years old, to be fresh about the Spring and one heifer about 10 weeks old, 5 shoats, several sets of harness, saddle, seed in sacks, cradle, mowing scythe, seed corn about 20 bushels in crib, lot of tools, hay, straw, fodder, 39 chickens, lot of lumber and posts, etc.

This sale is made to settle, and everything offered is money raised too numerous to mention, will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE OF Personal Property: Cash for all sums under \$5.00, and a credit for six months will be given on all sums over \$5.00, to be secured by notes, with approval of the Executor.

JACOB J. BANKARD, Executor, Charles O. Clemson, Attorney, J. N. O. Smith, Auct., Walter Selby and Samuel Wilson, Clerks, 1-25-41

Both Phones Opposite R. R. S. D. MEHRING, Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

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

DR. FAHRNEY, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

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

6-29-17

JOHN R. HARE

Clock and Watch Specialist.

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND

8-24-17

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WILLIAM H. FOX,

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

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

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

1-4-18

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

EZRA D. STULLER,

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

Given under our hands this 4th day of January

WAISTCOAT OF FUR

This Is One of the Successful Novelties of the Season.

Can Be Worn With Most Severely Plain Tailored Suit and Is Both Attractive and Comfortable.

The cozy little fur waistcoat is one of this season's successful novelties. Waistcoats of this kind are being made of all sorts of different furs, astrakhan, musquash, squirrel, beaver and dyed rabbit. Such waistcoats can be worn with the most severely plain tailored suit and they not only look attractive, but they are so warm that the coat can be thrown open in the manner now considered so supremely "correct."

The winter suit which is shown in the sketch was created by Worth. It is simplicity itself, but so beautifully cut and so admirably well chosen, so far as materials are concerned, that it might be worn on the most elaborate and ceremonious occasion. The material of both coat and skirt was current-red duvetyn and the trimming was musquash in a dark brown shade, writes Idalia de Villiers, a Paris correspondent.

Worth is making many winter suits of this order and he is using quantities of soft duvetyn and corded gaberdine. I noted many different shades of rich red in his showrooms, but the bright current shade seems a special favorite. This red has a touch of purple in it and it is particularly attractive in diagonal serge, duvetyn and gaberdine.

Worth is not making any walking skirts shorter than "ankle length," and nearly all his new model skirts are plain and fitted at the waist. Large slip-pockets are introduced at the sides and the skirts fall in perfectly straight lines from waist to hem without giving any idea of the ugly "hobble" outline. Please take special note of the large turn-over collar shown in this sketch.

This style of collar appears on all the new winter coats made at the



Waistcoat of Fur.

best houses and they are exceedingly cozy and warm. Chez Worth and also chez Paquin and Doucet I heard that a great deal of silk is to be used this winter and coming spring to spare the woolen materials as much as possible. I have seen effective tailored suits made of dark blue and black broadcloth, which had panels of faille and whole bodices of the same silk.

CORDUROY USED AS LINING

Ribbed Velvet Gives Substance to Coats Whose Outer Fabric Is of Light Weight Material.

Among the new ideas for the coming season are long coats and wraps lined with corduroy instead of the usual satin brocade or fur.

The lining of ribbed velvet will give substance to coats whose outer fabric is of light weight material. The interior color may be of white, putty or any of the pastel colors, according to that of the coat material.

It is yet to be seen just how the new idea will take. Two or three seasons ago a prominent French couturiere advanced the lining of linen for the jackets of silk. The sheer novelty of the thing attracted attention, but beyond that the vogue was not advanced. It is thought that something of the same sort may happen to the transposition for corduroy from the fabric of outer composition to that of the lining.

DRIVING RIVETS SLOW WORK

Not Only That, but Enormous Number of Them Are Needed in a Steel Ship.

The largest single item in the labor of fabricating a steel ship is in the riveting of her hull; therefore the driving of rivets is taken as a standard of size and of progress by most of the shipbuilders. To build a 10,000 ton ship a week means the driving of about 650,000 rivets in that time. The Union shipyards of San Francisco, as at present equipped and freed from labor troubles, can drive about 300,000 rivets, although in a record week it drove 411,000 rivets; the four next largest yards in America—at Fore River, Mass., at Newport News, Va., at Camden, and at Philadelphia upon the Delaware—can drive 200,000 to 275,000 rivets a week each. A half dozen smaller steel shipyards will drive from 50,000 to 150,000 each seven days.

Riveting, despite all the inventions devised to speed it up, remains hand work and slow work. A riveting gang consists of two men and two boys—the riveter, his "holder-on," the passer boy and the heater boy. The gang drives from 300 to 375 rivets in the course of a ten-hour day and is tired at the end of it. But when you know that it takes four men all of a working day to drive an average of a little less than 350 rivets, you can begin to see the full size of the labor problem of driving at least 650,000 rivets a week necessary to turn out a 10,000-ton ship at the end of that length of time. In other words, you need 1,200 men for the riveting gangs alone.

Look at the matter from another angle, writes Edward Hungerford in Harper's. Ten ships a week—the tremendous program for 1918 to which we stand committed—means 6,500,000 rivets a week. And the rivet capacity of our five greatest yards—with a total working force of 50,000 men at the end of 1917—was but 1,350,000 rivets a week. And riveting represents only about 20 per cent in the construction of a ship.

RAISE MISCHIEF WITH WIRES

Remarkable Effect of Aurora Borealis on the Telegraph Wires of the Country.

When the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," pay us a visit there is trouble on all the telegraph and telephone lines. The reason for this seems to be that the aurora borealis, which is really an unusual electric emanation from the sun, sets up abnormal earth currents. The strength of these currents has been measured many times and found to have a potential varying between 425 volts positive and 225 volts negative and a resistance of about 2,000 ohms.

Donald McNicol, assistant electrical engineer of the Postal Telegraph company, who has given much study to this subject, made an official report in 1892, quoted in the Electrical Experimenter, in which he described the effects of earth currents on the ten Atlantic cables then in existence. Most affected was that from Brest to Miquelon Island, and the disturbances were greater at the western than at the eastern end, so that often St. Pierre could send messages to Brest but could not receive any.

Long cables were more affected than short ones, southerly ones more than northerly ones, and the abnormal currents seemed to travel mostly from east to west. Sometimes the earth currents are so strong that they injure the condensers. But they are most erratic in their nature and behavior.

The First Romanoff.

Romanoff is the name of the Russian Imperial dynasty regnant in the male line from 1613 to 1730, and thenceforward in the female line. Constant intermarriages with German princely houses, however, have made the Romanoff strain of today more German than Russian. Nay; the oldest ancestor of the house of Romanoff, Andrew Kobyla, is said to have come to Moscow from Prussia (1341). The name Romanoff was given to the family by the boyar Roman Yurievitch, the fifth of direct descent from Andrew, who succeeded in getting a female member of his family on the throne of the czars by marrying his daughter to Ivan the Terrible. In February, 1613, Mikhail Feodorovich Romanoff, a boy of seventeen, was proclaimed czar, grand duke and autocrat of all the Russians in the Red square of Moscow. With this accession to the throne of the famous, or rather infamous, dynasty began a 304 years' rule that—let us hope—has ended forever with the forced abdication of Czar Nicholas, in March, 1917.

Fool Growing Plants.

Scientists have found the way to make the sun shine, as it were, upon agriculture. They charge the soil with electricity and the crops, fooled into believing that the sun is shining, commence to grow at a rapid pace. There is no deception about the results of this experiment, which are hailed as an achievement of vast importance in these days of war when the production and conservation of food are so tremendously vital.

In experiments that have been conducted under the auspices of the English government young strawberry plants are said to have increased in yield by 80 per cent, and even old plants are reported to have given 30 per cent more fruit. Potatoes can easily be persuaded, scientists claim, into the belief that a charge of electricity is genuine sunshine, as a result of which they forthwith grow prodigiously.

WHY YOU SHOULD SAVE

Government Figures Show That Only Nine Persons in 100 Have More Than \$5,000 When They Die.

For the young man who thinks it a manly thing to spend money freely and who sneers at the thrifty person as "stingy" and "mean," here are a few facts that he may digest with profit, observes a writer in the Kansas City Star.

Sixty-five of every 100 persons dying in this country have absolutely no estate; they die penniless. Of the remaining 34 persons, 25 never accumulate more than \$1,500 in their lifetime and die with less than that. Only nine persons in 100 have more than \$5,000 when they die.

Only two per cent of the whole population may be classed as "well-to-do." The other 98 per cent of the people of this country have only their wages from day to day, or are dependent upon relatives or upon charity. Of every hundred persons who reach the age of sixty-five no fewer than 97 are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or charity for food, clothing or shelter.

These figures are not mere estimates. They are taken from the government census statistics and are arranged and given out by the president of the American Society of Thrift, a society organized by some representative business men who see a real danger to our nation in the American tendency to wastefulness.

It will be seen from these figures that thrift is a virtue that needs to be taught to young people. The boy who squanders his youth in riotous living, expecting chance or luck to bring him a fortune later in life, should scan these figures and learn that he has just nine chances in 100 to ever accumulate \$5,000 or more, and if he is to be one of the fortunate ones he must begin early to save.

RIVER FLOODS AFFECT OCEAN

Destruction of Sea Fish Shows Disasters of This Kind Not Always Confined to Land.

The disasters from river floods are not always confined to the land, but may extend to the coastal waters of the ocean.

In a late address of the Royal Society of New South Wales, Charles Hedley recalled two instances—in 1866 and 1891—of the sudden destruction of a large part of the mollusks of Port Jackson, as an effect of the temporary lessening of the salinity of the water. Mussels, oysters, limpets and periwinkles were destroyed, half of the fauna being killed in some places, but such animals as fishes and crabs were able to escape into deep water. The stretch along shore became unbearable. Streaks and patches of blood-red discolored the waters of the harbor and it was concluded that the freshening of these waters permitted the rapid development of enormous swarms of a microscopic red Glendinium, which suffocated the bivalves by clogging their gills. Their decay spread the destruction.

Certain Japanese reefs are known by fishermen to become sometimes mysteriously "burnt," animals and plants disappearing, and this is attributed to fresh water from heavy river floods, in which marine algae die, carrying death to associated organisms.

Population and Production.

Between the thirteenth parallel of north latitude, which runs through New Orleans, North Africa, northern India and southern China, and the thirtieth parallel of south latitude, which cuts through southern Brazil, the southern tip of Africa, and the southern part of Australia, is half the land area of the world outside the polar regions, and one-half the world's population. Yet the commerce of this great tropical belt, with half the land area and half the world population, is but one-sixth that of the international commerce of the world, and it has but one-seventh of the world's railways. Despite the fact that the temperate zones are anxiously calling for its products of food and manufacturing material.

Enough to Make Him Fight.

Tommy's parents were from the "ould sod," and his father was in the habit of calling him names of which the lad did not approve. Not long ago Tommy returned from school with his clothes very much torn, his face battle-scarred but with a victorious look in his blue Irish eyes.

"An' it's fightin' again ye have bin," his mother said. "Do yez mind what I told yez the last time?"

"An' I guess ye'd fight, too, if ye'd bin called the dirty name I was," replied Tommy.

"An' what moight that have bin?" "Willie called me a son of ould Erin," Mrs. Nettie Harris, Route 7, Parsons, Kan.

One Requirement Fulfilled.

Joey Brown, being an orphan, resided with one of his grandmothers. For a grandmother she was a very nagging old lady, so Joey thought. Her hobby was cleanliness, and she was always lecturing Joey about cleaning his teeth before he went to bed. Not long ago she visited his other grandmother who, unfortunately, was afflicted with another kind of mania. As Joey was going to bed she said: "Joey, have you read your Bible tonight?"

"No, ma'am," replied Joey. Then he added exultantly: "But I have cleaned my teeth."

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.

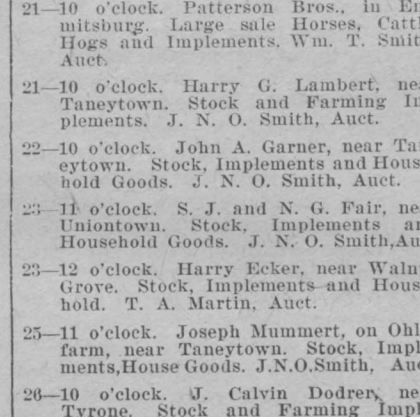
FEBRUARY

- 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.
- 16-12 o'clock. Jacob J. Bankard, Exec. Jere Baubitz, on Uniontown and Midleburg road. Real Estate and Personal Property. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-2 o'clock. Edward Classon, York St., Taneytown. Lot and Dwelling House. See ad. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 16-1 o'clock. sharp. Mrs. Isamiah Hawk, Adm., on Middle St., Taneytown. Personal property. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 23-12 o'clock. Clayton Shanabrook, at Piney Creek road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 25-10 o'clock. W. R. Warren, near St. James' church. Stock, Implements and Household. 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 Tyne, 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.
- 28-1 o'clock. E. D. Hess, near Hoffman Orphanage, Pa. Live Stock and Implements. Luther Spangler, 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.
- 6-11 o'clock. Harry Clute, 2 mi. n. w. of Harney. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 6-10 o'clock. Samuel Harnish, 3 mi. east Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.
- 8-11 o'clock. Mrs. Mark R. Snider, Hesson Farm. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 8-12 o'clock. Grant Baker, on Parrish farm, near McKinstry. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-11 o'clock. Tolbert Shorb, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-10 o'clock. Harry Stonifer, Troxell farm, nr Four Points. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 11-12 o'clock. Oliver Hesson, near Piney Creek Station. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 12-10 o'clock. Theodore N. Starnier, near Union Bridge. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 12-10 o'clock. Isalah Harner & Son, near St. James' Church. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 12-10 o'clock. John H. Coshun, near Delestown. Stock and Farming Implements. E. L. Stiffely, Auct.
- 13-10 o'clock. William G. Fair, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-11 o'clock. George Hiltelbrick, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, 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 Keyman road. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 19-11 o'clock. Mrs. Mark R. Snider, on Emmitsburg road, 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.
- 20-10 o'clock. John V. Byler, near St. James' church, on Rohrbaugh farm. Stock and Implements. John Collins, Auct.
- 20-10 o'clock. W. H. Dinterman, 2 1/2 mi. north Detroit, near Six's bridge. Cattle, Horses and Household Goods.
- 21-10 o'clock. Patterson Bros., in Emmitsburg. Large sale Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, 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.
- 23-12 o'clock. Harry Ecker, near Walnut Grove. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.
- 25-11 o'clock. Joseph Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 26-10 o'clock. J. Calvin Doderer, near Tyrone. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 27-12 o'clock. Chas. H. Maus, 2 mi west Silver Run. Live Stock. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 28-12 o'clock. James Buffington, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 29-12 o'clock. Mrs. Clara H. Robert, George St., Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 30-12 o'clock. Eli M. Dutreer, near Midleburg. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

APPROPRIATE.



Special Writer—I have an article on the kind of milk the farmers give the summer boarders.

Editor—Oh! condense it.

Intellectual Desperation. How often we investigate Until at last we sadly vow, Our grammar can't be kept in straight; There ain't no answer, anyhow!

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 upon the estate of HEZEKIAH HAWK, 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 22nd day of August, 1918, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1918.

ISAMIAH HAWK, Administrator.

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

McCLEERY'S WEDDING GIFTS — IN — SILVER AND CUT GLASS.

MILITARY WRIST WATCHES Different Grades and Makes.

ALL WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING GUARANTEED.

McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE, 48 NORTH MARKET STREET, Phone 705 Frederick, Md. P. O. Box 7

Save Your Eyes!

You are risking your most valuable possession when you use Eye Glasses that are not correct and cause worry and dissatisfaction. Eye strain is invariably due to either lack of Glasses, or lack of proper Glasses. We take every precaution and assure you absolutely correct Glasses.

We Make Complete Glasses as low as \$2.00.

Glasses that are Suited to Your Personality as well as Your Eyes.

You are mistaken if you believe you can choose Eye Glasses like a pair of shoes.

Nearly all eyes have irregular focus, requiring special examination, and Glasses ground according to prescription.

All Eye Glass Repair Work at Short Notice

FREDERICK OPTICAL PARLORS, 319 North Market St. FREDERICK, MD.

Pay us a Visit—We Will Please You—and Guarantee all our Work.

SOME REALLY NEED THEM.

On Johnny's first day of school he was given a registration slip, on which mother was to write his birth record. The following day he came tardy and without the registration slip. His teacher said:

"Johnny, you must bring an excuse for being tardy, and don't forget the slip about when you were born."

All out of breath, next day, Johnny rushed in, holding out a note from mother.

"Teacher," he gasped, "I brought the one about being tardy, but I forgot my excuse for being born."

Lonely Eminence. "Did you ever try to uplift the drama?" "Yes," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I uplifted the drama to my entire satisfaction. But the public was so well satisfied with my attainments that people didn't feel it necessary to come around and supervise my demonstrations."

APPROPRIATE.



Special Writer—I have an article on the kind of milk the farmers give the summer boarders.

Editor—Oh! condense it.

Intellectual Desperation. How often we investigate Until at last we sadly vow, Our grammar can't be kept in straight; There ain't no answer, anyhow!

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Slightly Used Pianos!

\$ 98	Brown-Simpson	\$98
19	Chickering	19
198	Whitman	198
69	Heinicamp	69
349	Werner-Player	349
85	Knabe	85
249	Lehr	249
59	Newman Bros.	59
398	Werner Plaer	398
49	Stieff	49
239	Radle	239

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$5.00 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of Musical Instruments in exchange.

Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We save you money.

Let Us Send One to Your Home on FREE TRIAL. Write or phone Phone 455-R

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, FREDERICK, MD. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES The Big Music House—Three Stores in Frederick. Write for FREE copy of our "Old Grey Mare" Song Book—Its Free.

If you have not bought your Suit or Overcoat do not delay.

We have some splendid values to offer at money saving prices.

Special prices on 100 fine Boy's Knee Pants Suits.

Reduction on Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR'S,

Carroll County's Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Yes, We Do Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory

"Group 31"

By Josephine Eleanor Anderson

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Group 31 was apportioned to me as my special charge, and I saw the other man in the office regard me as if I possessed a new sense of importance. Interest, pity—I knew not which—as I was handed an envelope containing detailed instructions.

You must know that the juncture had arrived in the affairs of the government when excise, smuggling, counterfeiting ever were relegated to the rear for the time being. Treason seemed to snap in the air at every turn; the public never knew of the tons of seditious literature suppressed and destroyed, of the marked men warned to get out, who got out, of the hidden armaments and explosives traced down, and of what secret work was really doing to undermine the home integrity of the loyal ones.

I had joined the secret service because abruptly the whim, prejudice or perversity of Anson McLeigh had thrown me squarely upon my own resources. Briefly, I had fallen in love with Edna Warren, "only a stenographer." Uncle Anson referred to the fact just once. "Drop the girl, or me." "I shall marry Miss Warren some day," I told him firmly. As firmly he ordered me never to darken his doorway again.

I fancy Uncle Anson did not miss me much. The great foundry plant he owned had been turned to an immense profit in making munitions, and he was a hide-bound money-grubber. It was new business to me, and at the start the pay was that of a novice. As, however, I was graduated into more important work than running down mail complaints, I became interested in my task. For over a month I had been attending secret meetings of certain clubs where it was suspected the sympathies of the crowd were with enemies to the country.

Two shops had mysteriously gone up in flames, some barges blown up and three large steel plants. There seemed to be some system to these doings of the vandals. It was decided that some twenty different "groups" in as many locations should be placed under strict surveillance. I knew something about Group 31. Their leader was a man named Brosni. He had been an expert blast furnace worker and was not a citizen, and for over a year had spent most of his time in saloons frequented by a low-down foreign element. Opening my instructions, I found a number and knew that there was some record of him I was to consult at the identification bureau.

An odd character had charge of that department, an old man named Durke. He was absorbed in his work from morning until night, and was famed as one of the best-posted men in his line. As I gave him my instruction number, his hand moved as if mechanically in the direction of one box among the thousands in a cabinet covering one whole side of the room. He drew out a picture and handed it to me. On its back was written in ink the criminal record of the man—burglary, arson, manslaughter.

"When you call Brosni," observed old Durke, "if you call him, see to it that I have a chance to interview him." "They say red-hot pincers cannot influence him to speak one incriminating word," I said.

"I'll make him speak. Once," and a retrospective look came into Durke's eyes. "I was a traveling mountebank, you wise fellows would call it. Not so. I made a specialty of hypnotism when public exhibitions of such were new. Very well, then. Of all subjects I hired, the one most impressive was this Brosni. If it comes to what he might tell, land him here, will you?"

"Yes, if I can ever find enough against him to warrant an arrest," I agreed. "So far he has been the slickest of the crowd."

I made up for a typical representation of the down-and-out man, and ate free lunch in the saloons which Brosni and his cohorts favored as meeting places. Trailing him to his possible den of refuge, I was completely baffled. Brosni made turns and windings and false leads that threw me completely off the trail; but the fourth night I landed him, and the next afternoon I prepared to find out why he had chosen a top room in an old, half-occupied factory building as his place of shelter.

I had managed to find a hiding place under a dark stairway covert and planted myself there. At one end of a side corridor was a sink. Brosni came out to get some water in a tin pail. As he was out of view for the space of half a minute I glided to the half-open door of his room. The one I entered was where he ate and slept. Beyond it, guarded by a heavy steel door, just now ajar, was a small den of a place, with no ventilation except a small 12 by 12 window from which the sash was missing. There was some soft coal, a hatchet and some kindling-wood in a corner.

The room partook of the construction of a vault, in a measure. I believed that upon his person or secreted in his den this man had documents, plans, some evidence that would in-

criminate him and his fellow plotters, and be of value and assistance to the government. I dodged behind a curtain that screened a cot where Brosni evidently slept. From there I watched him.

Brosni did some puzzling and interesting things. He picked from a table a tiny bow made of thin whalebone and strung with a strand of fine wire. I saw him put himself in range of the little window. He lifted out its sash. About fifteen feet across a narrow court was a high warehouse. One of the windows on the top floor was open for ventilation. Beyond it some bales showed. Abruptly the truth flashed upon my mind. The building opposite, I recalled distinctly, was a storage house for government hospital supplies.

Brosni fitted a headless piece of metal to the bow. He aimed it across the court. It went through the open sash. It was only a test. He picked up another arrow. This one had a great mass of black sulphur attached to the head. I saw the scheme in process. The second arrow, striking the bales, would ignite, and millions of dollars' worth of government stores would be destroyed.

"Drop it!" I ordered, but the arrow had left the bow. However, my interference had disturbed the delivery. The inflammable arrowhead struck the window sill, spluttered and fell to the court below. There was a struggle. It was well that Brosni was smaller than I. He made a desperate resistance, discerned that I would finally overpower him in the melee, kicked shut the iron door, seized the key, threw it out through the window, and, as I bound him hand and foot, viewed me savagely, but with a sort of specious triumph.

I saw then I would find it absolutely impossible to get out of that room unaided, for the iron door was set solid and he counted on my being unable to escape until some of his expected confreres arrived. That might be at any moment. In going about the room I discovered a written sheet holding four addresses. They were the warehouse next door and three plants making munitions. These were evidently doomed structures. I saw the importance of getting this information and my man to headquarters speedily.

Finally an idea of calling aid struck me. Just outside the little window was a giant electric feed cable. I reached out with the keen-edged hatchet and gave it a mighty cut. It spluttered, shocked me but half parted. Within fifteen minutes, as I calculated, a repair crew located the break. One of them was suspended from the roof.

"Call the police. Reach this room at once," I ordered.

"Did you cut that cable?" demanded the repairer.

"Yes."

"Pretty risky business, fooling with the public service," he growled.

"Worse for you, if you don't act as I tell you for the government service."

In an hour my prisoner was at headquarters. He never spoke or winced until confronted by Durke.

"Well, Brosni, shall we try some of the old hypnotic stuff?" queried Durke.

The man paled. He was a desperate man, but true blue to his group. I noticed him fumble in his coat and then quickly pass his hand across his mouth. The incident had no significance to me at the time, but we soon knew that to evade giving away his secrets he had taken an instantaneously fatal dose of poison.

"All ready?" spoke Durke, making a pass at Brosni, and then paused. "He's beat us!"

He had. The man sat facing us with staring eyes was stone dead, the engulfing shadow of a defiant smile on his face.

One of the four places to be blown up was my uncle's munition plant. We arrested the others in time to prevent the plot. My uncle learned of my share in the case, and there was a reconciliation.

Edna, my fiancée, became my wife, and the restored indulgence of my uncle enabled us to begin married life with both income and a home of our own.

Making Tapestry Brussels.

Tapestry Brussels carpet is a poor imitation of the real Brussels. Many colors are used in it. The design is made first on squared paper, the scheme of color in each pick of the pattern is studied out, and the succession of it sent to the printer. The skeins of yarn to be used for the loops on the surface of the carpet are wound on a large cylinder, attached to which are troughs of color which come in contact automatically with the yarn and print it according to the succession of colors indicated in the design. The skeins are taken from the cylinder, showing crosswise streaks of varied color, and are carried to the steam chest to have the dye set. When the carpet is woven, the pattern is complete, but has a less distinct outline than the real Brussels.

Discouraging Appreciation.

The mayor of the town had been asked to assist in the annual entertainment given to the inmates of the parish workhouse. He consented with great complaisance, and went made up as Mephisto. For a time his antics and pranks were the delight of the company. A scrap of conversation he chanced to hear, however, put a damper on his enjoyment. "Ain't he enjoyin' of himself?" remarked one old man to another. "Wut a treat it is for the likes of he! But why can't they let all the loonies out on a night like this?" "Well," replied the other, "mebbe they ain't all so harmless as this'n!"—Yorkshire Post.

SATIN AND VELVET

Rich Materials Plentiful Despite Threatened Shortage.

Only Thing That Seems to Be Scarce in Paris, Says Correspondent, Is Really Hard Wearing Cloth.

We are threatened with a deficiency of dress material for the coming year, but in the meantime the shops are well supplied with everything but really hard-wearing cloth, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Times. All such things as satins, silks and velvets are to be seen in abundance with many variations on one theme.

Perhaps the most popular material is stamped velvet of various kinds, for coats, evening cloaks, trimming instead of fur, and even for dresses, waistcoats and hats. Satin still is the most popular material for afternoon dresses; it is generally black. Often, now, a bold embroidery design in ivory wool or silk trims a satin tunic and gives it a lighter note and a richer touch. Indeed, embroidery of all kinds promises to come back into fashion. That those who are employed to work on it might do more useful work is an argument that dressmakers do not see; dressmaking in France, they maintain, must be allowed to flourish, not as a luxury, but as a national industry.

Boots are less high in the leg than they were and not many are made altogether of leather. The cloth-topped boot is the one most worn, and the all-velvet shoe is worn again at home, and the very high heel is more often seen at home than in the streets, where it is unbecoming and dangerous. The national boot, wherever it has been found, is said to be satisfactory. Millinery is becoming. Black satin hats with no trimming are worn with neat velvet. Brown panne hats and gray panne or satin are good. The small toque grows in favor; the high, heavy crown is dying out. The big picture hat is still in fashion, but, as a rule, a smaller hat is more practical as well as more attractive.

Everyone uses a small bag, in silk or beads or stamped velvet, with mount of tortoise shell or silver, or else a bag of shiny leather on a short strap. This last is more of a purse than a bag and it can be slipped into the small muff or carried in the hand. The long bag which hangs on the arm is pretty, but not practical.

NEAT FEATHER FANCY.



Very neat is the arrangement of this feather fancy on the smart pressed beaver hat, all in black. It is the finishing touch for a tailored costume.

SYSTEM IN WATERING PLANTS

System of Continuous Moistening Found to Be Better Than Drenching of Soil at Stated Intervals.

Plants should not be watered at any old time and in any old way. They may thrive in spite of your method of watering them, but why not care for your plants in the most approved way?

Lucien Daniel, a French botanist, has discovered that young hothouse plants and slips of vegetables, as well as flowers, thrive far better by a system of continuous watering than by drenching the soil at stated periods.

The new method depends upon the law of capillary attractions. Near each plant is placed a jar containing water, into which is dipped one end of a strip of linen or cotton, whose other end lies near the plant. With this uninterrupted supply of water, drop by drop, the plants thrive, greatly outdistancing other plants, which were submitted to an intermittent drenching.

Knitting Skirts Displace Bags.

Knitting skirts are robbing the ubiquitous knitting bags of some of their favor, for with a knitting skirt no one need have need of the bag. These skirts are simple, shirred skirts with large pockets on the hips, quite ample enough to carry yarn, knitting needles and the numerous other accessories that usually go in the knitting bag. The broad crush girdle that fastens at one side relieves the skirt of all possible severity.

Felt and Straw Combination.

Designers have found felt such a happy combination with straw that this season finds it used in many interesting ways. Felt faces, straws of the Wen Chow variety, and even hatters' plush is used for this purpose. Hatters' plush and for that matter beaver cloth and nap beaver are used for facings and for draped crowns on some of the smart hats evolved so far.

MAKING MORE CLOSET ROOM

Piano Box, Camouflaged to Make It Appear to Be an Ornamental Screen, Solves Difficulty.

In a house where closet and storage space were unsatisfactory, these arrangements helped:

A second rod was placed across the closet about three inches from the ceiling. On this were hung the less frequently worn garments and a pole with a hook on the end was used to reach them.

In the top of another closet a pulley was set and a large trunk was thereby hoisted out of the way.

Two corners of a large, closetless room were fitted with shelves with curtains in front and rods for coat hangers beneath. These differed from the ordinary makeshift closet in being



Piano Box Closet.

only 5½ feet from the floor, and of such size that the large bureau and chiffonier, placed diagonally across the corners, hid them entirely from view, and yet permitted free access to them.

In another room a piano box, set on its side in the corner, became a closet, the front being converted into a door, the whole covered in panel effect with conventionally decorated burlap. With strips of molding to separate panels and knobs screwed into the top, it looked to casual observers merely like an ornamental screen. This idea could also be used for a broom and bucket closet on a back porch or outside the back door.

HOW TO MAKE HAIRPIN LACE

Simple Directions Given for Work Which May Be Used in the Place of Hemstitching.

Try making the new hairpin lace and using it in place of hemstitching. Make a loop with thread or crochet cotton in middle of hairpin. Place crochet needle on under side of hairpin, and turn hairpin. Catch thread with crochet hook and draw through loop. With crochet needle in loop in middle of thread of hairpin catch loop around the hairpin. You will then have two loops of thread on crochet needle, then catch thread with needle and pull it through the two. You will have the one loop in middle of hairpin to start again.

If you wish to make a centerpiece of leaves, try this stitch. First work an ordinary stitch from side to side, following the outline on the leaf. A cat stitch is a series of stitches taken from side to side between two lines. After the leaf is filled with cat stitches, take a new thread, and starting up the top of the leaf take two tight buttonhole stitches where the threads cross, then carry the thread across to the next crossed stitches on opposite side and again take two buttonhole stitches. Work back and forth in this way until the leaf is filled. Cover the marked line of the leaf with Kensington outline and it is complete.

NOVEL NOTIONS

Jewelry in all the bright new shades is made of sealing wax into beads and into any shape of article. It is also made over beads, into beads, hatpins, brooches, earrings and other articles. Barbic and Oriental colored beads are fashioned into necklaces and earrings.

Scarfs made of a brocaded metal silk are lined with white and trimmed with fur. Also capes made of velvet and trimmed in the same way with fur or marabout are lined with white or dark colored silk, with large figures in it.

Muffs made of velvet and fur, or silk and fur, are seen. The medium sized muff is proper for this season.

Velvet gowns and suits are combined with white satin.

The sleeveless sweater, hand knitted, is used for the home lounging blouse at this season. They are made of all wool, silk or fiber.

Bustles are in the new gowns and separate skirts. Or the bustle skirt gives the same effect.

White satin collars are soutached in black.

Beaded tassels for the ends of the sashes are liked.

Fluted Swiss in Neckwear.

Fluted Swiss is used frequently in the new neckwear. Many of the colored collars, in violet, green, blue, yellow and gray, are edged with a narrow fluted ruffle, and the cuffs that go with them are similarly finished. These colored Swiss collars are worn with dark cloth frocks.

THE TEMPERING OF BRONZE

Knowledge of How to Do It Perished With Hiram Abif, Man of Tyre, According to Tradition.

When King Solomon had reached a certain stage in the building of the temple of Jerusalem he wanted the help of metal workers, for his people knew little of that art. Therefore he sent to his neighbor, Hiram, king of Tyre, traditional descendant of Tubal Cain, the pioneer of workers in brass and iron. Brass in those days was not brass, as it is understood now, but properly bronze, observes the New York Sun. So King Hiram sent his master of craft, Hiram Abif.

The Bible relates that "he was a widow's son of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a man of Tyre, a worker in brass, and he was filled with wisdom and understanding and cunning to work all works in brass."

Masonry holds Hiram Abif as its founder and Masonic tradition has it that this master metal worker was murdered by jealous artisans in Solomon's service.

It seems that Solomon wanted Hiram Abif to teach one of his men how to fashion and to mix that wonderful bronze so that he, too, should have a master of the craft in his own kingdom. News of this came to the ears of a lesser artisan, who also had aspirations. Therefore when the temple was finished and the night before the man of Tyre was to return to his native city he was waylaid and murdered after refusing to divulge the secret of his cunning.

From that day on, the tradition is, no more of that wonderful material was made, but existing bronze implements were melted up and worked over from time to time that weapons might be fashioned for the fighting men.

SLOW WITHOUT ADVERTISING

Merchant May Eventually Establish Reputation Among Small Circle, but It Takes Years and Years.

Without advertising, a merchant can eventually build a reputation for his store among those who chance to come into it, and among their friends, so that they will have confidence in him and in his clerks or salespeople, so that they will buy goods more readily, having greater confidence. But that takes years and years.

Through advertising, salespeople sell more goods in a given number of hours because, through advertising, the merchant has made the public know that it is safe to buy from him, and the salespeople do not have to argue the merits of the goods. All wool is all wool and fast colors are fast.

The simple result is that each salesperson sells more goods in a given number of hours and his or her salary is distributed over a greater number of sales, so that the cost of selling the goods is actually reduced.—Exchange.

Couldn't Blame Him.

There is a Cleveland park boy who has been trying to get a good mark in geography, inasmuch as the teacher at the John Eaton school has been giving him only "fair" in that particular branch of his scholastic work. So the lad has been going over and over the book, learning the lessons by heart. In this particular text book the author seems to have had the word "accessible" on the brain, for in every lesson something is found to be accessible. Either the farms or the rivers or the bays or the mines seem to be accessible to something or other. In the latest lesson the "forests are accessible."

The boy's father, also going over the lessons, asked his son if he knew what it meant to say that forests were accessible, and the boy didn't waver an instant. He came back strong:

"Why, certainly. Anything that can be easily cut by axes is accessible."—Washington Star.

Shuddering.

Shuddering is done by clenching the jaw's and running a quiver down the spine. It is important to be able to shudder well at a time when there is so much news of a shuddering nature. A few moments spent each day in the simpler exercises of shuddering will soon make you proficient. Compose your features and sit quietly for a while. Then think of something horrible. You may not be able to shudder at first, but in time you will find you can shudder at any length on slight provocation. It is always embarrassing to be unable to shudder well when you are giving a sympathetic ear to a friend's account of his operation.—Detroit Journal.

The Son's Opinion.

The late Mr. Henniker Heaton's use of questions in the house of commons did not commend itself to all his family. One of his sons, a small midshipman, did not fail to express his views on the matter. One day, when the latter was home on leave, his father said to him:

"I am always very glad to get your letters, but I notice you never tell me anything of interest about the navy."

"No, thank you," replied the small midshipman; "too many of our fellows have had their careers simply ruined by their fathers asking questions in parliament!"

Expert Knowledge.

He—Do you know which is the most efficient arm of the service?

She—Of course, I do. It's the one they put the stripes on.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 6.—First Quarter, February 10, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 3:7-9.—Memory Verse, Matt. 16:24.—Golden Text, Mark 3:14.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

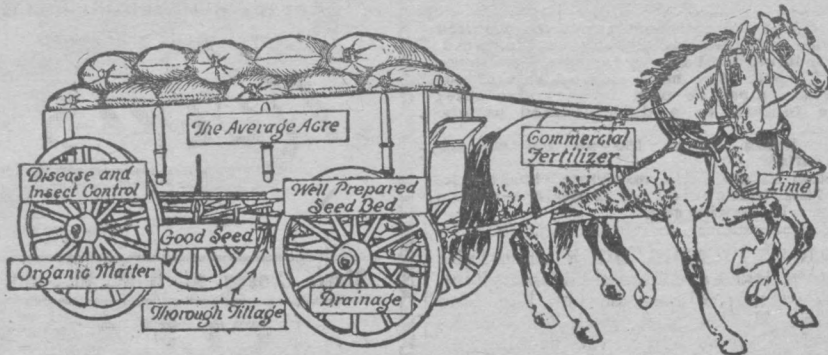
Because of the multitudes who followed Christ pressing upon him for healing, he withdrew himself, with his disciples to the sea and asked for a boat that he might separate a little from the crowd who thronged him. Later he went out into a mountain to pray and continued all night in prayer to God. His words often come to mind as we go with him from day to day and meditate upon his words and works, "The living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father" (John 6:57). Although on earth in the midst of such adverse circumstances, his heart was in heaven. He lived there more than on earth, and spoke of himself as "The Son of Man who is in Heaven" (John 3:13). When we learn in some measure his secret we will be overcomers as never before. As those who are risen with Christ, whose life is hid with Christ in God, it is our privilege to set our affections on things above, and see things from his point of view.

After his night of communion with his Father, he called unto him whom he would, and they came to him (v. 13). We must always think of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit as being of one mind and working together in perfect accord, as when they said, "Let us make man in our image;" "Let us go down;" "Who will go for us?" (Gen. 1:26; 11:7; Isa. 6:8.) If we are willing to be wholly for God, wholeheartedly his, the blessed Trinity will live in us and work out their purpose through us (John 14:17, 23; Phil. 2:13).

He called these men to him that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth (v. 14). He reminded them, on the last night that he was with them he was crucified, that he had chosen them and ordained them that they should bear abiding fruit, and to that end ask of the Father in his name, on his business, whatever they desired. But he warned them that they would be hated and even killed for his sake (John 15:18, 20, 21; 16:2-4). He also said that of the twelve whom he had chosen one was a devil (John 6:70, 71), and the full why and wherefore of this we may not perhaps understand at present, but we must rest assured that "As for God his way is perfect" (Ps. 18:30). We saw in a previous lesson that to be a true disciple we must first be redeemed, now the Lord Jesus knew that Judas Iscariot was not redeemed, and never in any way pointed him out until that last night that he was such a bad man. So we must wait for further light upon this perplexity. Some of the others were a perplexing problem also for, he said on that last night to one of them, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known me Philip?" None of them seemed to understand him, and not one of them believed that he would die and rise again though he repeatedly told them he would (John 14:9; 20:9; Matt. 16:9, 11). Yet he sent them forth to preach, and gave them power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out demons (vs. 14-15). When he sent the seventy he gave them similar power and authority, and they returned rejoicing in all that he had done through them, and that even demons were subject to them through his name. He told them that it was a greater cause of rejoicing to know that their names were written in heaven (Luke 10:17-20). Compare Matt. 4:3, and see Rev. 20:15. Though there may be now, probably are, among those who profess to be his, many who are not his at all, let each one for himself and herself make sure of really receiving Christ, and then, whatever may be the cost or the sacrifice, determine to be ever, only, all for him, counting nothing worth while but to know him better, and live to make him known to others.

Thus we will surely be counted beside ourselves, as he was, or be accused of being in league with the devil (vs. 21, 22), but if so it should be to us a great cause of rejoicing (Luke 8:22, 23; Matt. 5:11, 12). His remark in verse 27 points us onward to the time when he himself shall bind the strong one, the devil, and make all the kingdoms of this world his own, and fill the earth with his glory, for up to the present time, and for how much longer no one can tell, the whole world hath in the wicked one, who is the prince and god of this world (Rev. 20:1-3; 11:15; I John 5:19; John 12:31; 14:30; 2 Cor. 4:4). Let us be aware of him, resist him, listen to none of his lies, nor to any teacher who would turn us away from him who is the Truth, truly God and truly man, not merely divine but really and truly God who was manifest in the flesh, and having died for our sins is now at the right hand of God for us; he is in heaven for us, on earth for him. If the honor bestowed upon his disciples of being to him as his brother, and sister, and mother, does not awaken in us an intense desire to walk worthy of such a relationship it must be because we do not believe it. What shall we say to his assurance that he loved us as the Father loves him (John 15:9), or to that seemingly greater one in John 17:23?

A VALUABLE TEAM



Fertilizers, like a strong, vigorous, well-bred team of horses, are most profitable to the farmer when conditions are nearest perfect for their work; when they are suited to their task, and when they are properly handled.

Study the picture closely. Is the importance of organic matter, proper tillage, sufficient drainage, the use of lime, the proper handling of the seed, or the control of disease and insect pests exaggerated? The stronger the running gear, the bigger the load of wheat the wagon will carry.

The better attention paid to the preparation of the soil, the handling of the seed, and the control of diseases, the bigger the yield of two-dollar-a-bushel wheat commercial fertilizers will produce, if they are applied in sufficient quantity and are of suitable analysis.

When you take up the lines the next time and drive what you consider the best team of horses in your county, remember that you keep that team because it is profitable. Remember, also, that it would not be profitable if it got beyond your control. Still further, remember the fact that the larger amount of work you can get the team to do, the more profitable it is to you. At the same time, think of the close analogy that fertilizers for your wheat crop, corn, potatoes and other crops bear to your team of horses. The better you feed the crops, the larger the yield. Recall, furthermore, the fact that your good team could not do its valuable work if any of the important parts of the wagon were broken. Fertilizers, in the same way, will attain their highest results and be most profitable when you have done everything within your power to make conditions most perfect for crop production.

High priced crops are worth help. Make conditions best for the fertilizer "team" and it will return largest profits to you this year. Top-dress your winter wheat with fertilizer.

MAKING MANURE MORE VALUABLE

Manure Re-enforced With Fertilizer Gives Largest Yields.

With the prospect of a decided shortage of plant food supplies, stable manure takes on increased importance in crop production. It has not yet reached the point where it is worth from \$9 to \$10 per ton, as some would have us believe, but it is certainly worth enough to justify better care and attention than it has been getting.

So much has been written about the saving of manure, but so much yet remains to be done by the farmer that we are led to believe the recommendations have been too complicated to follow, or else that the gain has not been worth the price. There are, however, three things which may easily be done by any farmer, to increase the crop producing value of stable manure on his farm from 50 to 100 per cent, and these without any material increase either in labor or capital.

The Canadian field reports find a ton of fresh manure a little more valuable than a ton of rotted manure (made from two tons of fresh manure). Therefore, we get twice as much value from manure when we haul it direct to the field, instead of throwing it into a barnyard to rot.

The Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station found that manure spread at the rate of six tons per acre returns \$3.29 per ton in crop increase, while when spread at the rate of ten tons per acre it returns only \$2.29 per ton.

Re-Enforce With Fertilizer.

Manure is weak in the element phosphorus, and benefits immensely from the addition of phosphoric acid. By adding about one-half a sack of acid phosphate to each ton of manure, the Ohio experiment station increased the crop producing value of a ton of manure at least 50 per cent.

The plant food in ordinary manure is only about three-fifths as effective as the plant food of commercial fertilizer. For this reason manure should always be supplemented with available fertilizer so that crops may be given a quick start in the early spring.

By handling manure as it should be handled—supplementing with available fertilizer and re-enforcing it with acid phosphate—we will be able to make our present supply of fertilizer and manure more effective in the production of food crops.

ASSIST GOVERNMENT BY ORDERING ALL YOUR FARM SUPPLIES NOW.

The great need of the railroads just now is cars, and more cars—that it may care for normal traffic and assure the extra burden of troop and munition movements. But it cannot get more cars over night, or tomorrow, or the next day. Thus it must try to make its cars carry more—make one car do the work which two cars did before the war. This is where you can help.

When a dealer gets an order for farm supplies, machinery, feed or coal, he holds it until he gets more to go with it—if he has time. If you get your orders in early this year, you will make the dealer happy, facilitate transportation, aid the government, and help yourself by insuring delivery before the time when goods are needed.

IMPROVING THE 1918 WHEAT CROP

Top Dress With Manure and Fertilizer and Increase the Yield.

The bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture reports an increase of four per cent in the acreage of fall-sown wheat, as compared with that sown in the fall of 1916. This would be highly encouraging, were it not for the fact that much of this is in poor condition, is in fact ten per cent under the average condition of the last ten years. Unless the coming spring is remarkably favorable for the development of winter wheat, the 1918 crop will be even smaller than that of 1917.

We have but one more chance for increasing our 1918 bread-grain crop, and this is by top-dressing either with fertilizer or with manure. In the latter case the work may be done at once, the manure being spread thinly and evenly, preferably with the manure spreader. Manure so used protects the wheat from winter injury, and at the same time stimulates growth in the cold weather of early spring. Every day gained at this season is just so much crop insurance.

When fertilizer is used it must be applied just as growth starts in the early spring. It is then that available plant food is most needed, and when it is most efficient in causing the plant to "tiller out" and increase the number of seed-bearing stems. Fertilizer used at this time may change crop failure to crop success, and is certain to give results when the wheat was sown late, or when it was sown with an insufficient supply of plant food.

FOOD PRODUCTION ENDANGERED BY FREIGHT EMBARGOES.

During the last weeks of December, 1917, absolute embargoes were placed on rail shipments of phosphate rock from Florida. This fact was widely reported in the daily press, yet few people realized its true significance. If the embargo continues it will force the closing of many fertilizer factories all over the United States, and will render impossible maximum production of food crops so badly needed in these times of war. An embargo of this kind, necessary though it be, vitally affects the mainstay of our national welfare.

The first big effect of such an embargo is to cause the closing of all departments of many fertilizer plants. However, the big effect of this embargo on rock phosphate movement is on the farm itself, where fertilizer is needed for the work of food production. Labor is short, greater production can only be secured through higher acre yields produced by using what labor we have on land so fertilized as to make it productive. In this light, then, a continued embargo on rock phosphate, however necessary it may be from the transportation viewpoint, is a great national calamity. It affects both our agricultural production and the ability of our country to win the war speedily and certainly.

What can you do to help? Many things!

Order spring supplies now—fertilizers and farm machinery; feeds and seeds; lime, and other needed materials.

Unload as soon as the car arrives, taking from the car whenever possible.

Do your part now, and trust that the other man will also do his. This is the spirit of true co-operation, and is the only solution of difficulties caused by freight congestion.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those of the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they displace public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

NO ARRESTS AFTER SUNDOWN

This Custom Gave One Native Merchant in India Chance to Baffle His Creditors.

It is the law throughout India that no native may be arrested after sundown, one object of the regulation being to prevent what is known as dacoity, which is a form of brigandage generally practiced by night. Just before I came away, says a writer in the Buffalo Express, a local native merchant took advantage of the law in a fashion which caused considerable amusement which its victim, however, found difficulty in sharing.

These native merchants do things in a big way and think nothing of dropping in casually and placing orders for goods to the tune of \$50,000, but in some cases, footing the bill, when it is presented, is another matter. The merchant in question, who had contracted quite a sizable debt, proved so reluctant about settling that eventually the disgusted creditors swore out a warrant for his arrest.

As soon as the debtor heard, however, that a warrant was out he felled the intention to arrest him by the simple expedient of staying at home all day until after sundown. And then, by way of rubbing it in on his creditors, he had a carriage and pair brought round and spent the rest of the evening in driving back and forth in front of the house of the baffled and enraged creditor. It was impossible to break into his place and arrest him, because the law does not permit such a course to be followed in the case of debt. And all through the day the creditor, if he cared to look out of his upper windows, could see his annoying debtor sitting calmly in his garden smoking his pipe and beguiling himself in other exasperating fashions. He could, as a matter of fact, have paid at any time, for he was one of the richest men in the neighborhood, but he just obstinately wouldn't, nor did he until some weeks afterward, when he wanted to make a journey and had to start by day. Then he sent his agent around with the money, and thus closed the incident.

A loose feather stitch for sewing tucks into dresses for growing girls is much better than either hand embroidery or machine stitching. It wears well, takes but a short time and does not show the marks of the stitches when removed.

Don't pin patterns if you are in a hurry; you are sure to pin crookedly. Use weights of books, heavy desk articles or small bags filled with sand for the purpose. They hold as well as pins and are a much simpler proposition.

MANY NEGLECT THEIR EYES

May Be Conscious of Strain but Go Right on Doing Things That Make It Worse.

"A great many men who are well enough informed on other topics do not know the first principles of how to conserve their eyesight," Dr. Eugene L. Fisk is quoted in World's Work. "They may be conscious of eye strain and yet unconsciously go right on doing many things to increase that strain. Things such as these—reading a newspaper on the jiggly street car, working with a light directly behind them or directly in their faces, reading or working in too bright a glare or in a dim or flickering illumination. They do not realize that they might well limit their allowance of moving pictures. They do not know the harm in too brilliant a desk light. They buy worthless patent nostrums for the eye and have a positive dread about adopting glasses. The price they pay for all this often is extremely dear. It ranges from constant physical discomfort to loss of sight."

Drank With Care. A gentleman happened to go into a seaside hotel to dine the other night. The hotel was rather full, so he was given a vacant place at a table already occupied. It did not take him long to become acquainted, and he chatted away merrily, in spite of the fact that he only drank water.

Seated opposite to him was an old gentleman whose face betokened him to be a heavy whisky drinker. He appeared to be particularly struck with the "water drinker," and when opportunity occurred he whispered across the table.

"You know, my doctor says water is an excellent thing, and I should drink a lot of it."

"Then do you?" asked the other.

"Oh, yes," said the old 'un. Then, nervously looking around, he added: "In the night! In the night!"—San Francisco News-Letter.

A Vacation.

An evangelist said in a temperance address in Boston:

"The booze even gets into men's vacations and tangles them up."

"A Manayunk took the steamer for Boston with his wife. But the minute he got aboard he disappeared in the black, ill-smelling hole they called the bar."

"His wife, some hours later, hurried down to the bar and said to him:

"Oh, George, come on up and see the scenery. The hills and woods are just beautiful."

"Ah, what do I care about your hills and woods. Do you think I'm going to lose my vacation over hills and woods?"

Curiosity.

Some persons in high places were touched, once upon a time, with curiosity.

"It would be fun to see what sort of a living the world can make with one hand tied behind its back!" they remarked and so saying started the debate involving half the nations.

But their curiosity wasn't satisfied. "Let's see if the world can make any sort of a living with both hands tied behind its back!" they proposed, and drew the rest of the nations into the debate.

Hostilities were prolonged during a number of years, but in consideration of what they settled in the event they were well worth while.—Exchange.

SHORT CUTS IN NEEDLEWORK

Suggestions That Will Save a Few Minutes' Time Are Most Welcome in These Busy Days.

Time is way above par nowadays. Everybody is busy. No one has time to devote to fine stitches if big stitches will do. Hence any suggestion which will save a few minutes by the clock are welcome. What about these?

If you need a casing for the top of a camisole or nightgown or kiddle's frock in a hurry, try making a wide cat-stitch on the outside of the garment with a heavy silk or mercerized cotton. You can run a ribbon or tape through this and make it decorative, as well as useful, in a much shorter time than stitching on the usual bias facing. There is another way, too, of crocheting a row of open filet mesh and sewing it on. This takes a little longer but wears well for wash clothes.

White-bone knitting needles slip through the wool much quicker if they are first filed on a plain kitchen file, as you would a lead pencil, into a long smooth point.

In hemming towels or table linen don't stop to make knots. They are unsightly, anyway. Just run the stitches for the first half-inch very small with a back stitch or two, and do the same at the end of a thread. With the new thread begin over the last few stitches in the same way and you will never need a knot.

A loose feather stitch for sewing tucks into dresses for growing girls is much better than either hand embroidery or machine stitching. It wears well, takes but a short time and does not show the marks of the stitches when removed.

Don't pin patterns if you are in a hurry; you are sure to pin crookedly. Use weights of books, heavy desk articles or small bags filled with sand for the purpose. They hold as well as pins and are a much simpler proposition.

IMPART AIR OF SPRINGTIME

Silk Floss Flowers on the Side of Narrow Collar of Girls' Suits Look Like Fresh Nosesays.

Two advance models for misses have a novel embroidered touch which lends them a distinct springtime atmosphere. Silk floss flowers in natural coloring embellish the right side of youthful narrow shawl collars, looking as though fresh nosesays had been tucked in, says Women's Wear.

A small pink carnation with foliage is very chic on an Eton suit of navy tricot, which may also be worn as a dress. Black satin folds are used to define the tailored shapeliness of collar and cuffs whose curves match, as well as a horizontal barlike panel which offsets the double-breasted closing. Two flying panels, one piece above shoulder blades, give an unusual back to this Eton, for the ends of each are finished with cord fringe.

There is a one-sided tunic on the narrow skirt which completes this model. The other, a nobly suit of navy Poiret twill, has a bluet embroidered on it, tracings of silver thread simply marking the shadows cast by the blending shades of floss.

Oblong inset panels on the narrow belt and others of larger dimensions arranged halfway between skirt section and bodice at center back and one at either side front on the skirt section itself to serve as pockets, are other features that are "different."

The New Bedtime Bow. Decorative headresses for night wear are reported from London as having taken the place of boudoir caps. They are known as bedtime bows.

SIMPLE, YET ELABORATE.



Though its lines are simple as simple can be, this distinctive afternoon gown of blue silk is charmingly elaborate. The reason is found in the rich embroidery with which the gown is trimmed. The embroidery is done in gay, though harmonizing, tones of blue, green, yellow and red silk. It outlines the deep armholes and appears again on the cuffs, besides being used for a large irregular patch on each side panel. A bead fringe in matching colors falls from the front at the waistline.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Levi D. Frock and daughter, Isabelle, spent a few days this week, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Laura Lentz, sister of William G. Fair, is ill with paralysis at a hospital in Oklahoma.

M. Bassett Shoemaker and wife gave a supper, last Sunday evening, to Carroll Shoemaker and bride.

Jeremiah D. Overholtzer and Richard S. Hill have been drawn as jurors for the February term of Court.

Verl E. C. Snyder was home, over Sunday, from Camp Meade. The boys there are expecting an early trip to France.

Have you asked your groceryman to supply you with feterita, barley, soya bean, sweet potato, or rice flour? If he does not have these flours he is not up-to-date.

The Fire Company will meet on Monday night, February 3, instead of Wednesday night, which will save fuel for one night. Firemen, please take notice.

An advertisement of The Reindollar Co., in this issue, refers to the present drastic rule with reference to the sale of flour, noted on first page. Apparently, there must be a change in the ruling, or the sale of flour will be tied-up.

Look out for snow slides, while walking on the sidewalks; also, for horses that are likely to scare, due to slides. Flooded cellars are also among the disagreeable future possibilities, making the early opening of drains desirable.

The Littlestown flouring mill, in which some of our town people are interested financially, was reported to be on fire, on Monday morning. The fire was confined to the coal bin and the loss was slight; no damage being done to the mill itself.

Miss Elizabeth R. Elliot visited her brother, Dr. Frank T. in Harney, and relatives in Taneytown, this week. She will take a special course in anaesthetics at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and afterwards engage in special hospital, or nurse work.

An experience that is new to this town, is the freezing up of rain spouts on the roofs of dwellings, causing the melting snow to force itself upward through the roof, and run down on the inside walls. Considerable damage of this kind may be looked for.

Another of our many snows this winter, fell on Sunday night, accompanied with considerable wind that drifted shut the roads. On Monday, travel both by rail and on the roads was almost at a stand-still, the trains running many hours late. The country roads were not fully opened until Wednesday.

Ice should be stored, this winter, by all who can possibly do so, as it is said there will be a shortage of ammonia for the manufacture of ice, this coming summer. The government is urging the use of old buildings for the storage of the heavy ice now so plentiful on streams, and that all ice-houses be filled.

The banns of matrimony were published for the first time, last Sunday, in St. Mary's Catholic Church, McSherrystown, Pa., between Raymond Groff, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Groff, and Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Buffington, of Hotel Columbus, McSherrystown, formerly of this place.

On account of doubt about the fuel supply, an order was issued early this week closing the Firemen's Building for Red Cross work and library purposes for next Saturday. Since this action was taken a supply of fuel has been received and the order has been rescinded. The Red Cross workers will meet at the building as usual.

Our bus service to Westminster has been of great value, especially during this trying cold winter, and Mr. Sell deserves a great deal of credit for making trips in all sorts of weather, with but few breaks in the regularity of the service. Many persons, with less energy, would have found excuses for failing to run during the cold and snowy days.

Friday night, Feb. 15, "The Hearons Sisters Concert Co." will appear as the fourth event of our Lyceum Course. This Company was here several years ago, and was regarded one of the best we ever had. They come again with new music and a generally new program, with several of their old popular numbers. Remember the date.

Miss Lillie M. Sherman visited Mrs. Sarah E. Arthur and other relatives, in York, on Monday.

Mrs. John W. Eckard and her sister, Mrs. Chambers, each have a sprained ankle, due to falling on the back porch of their home.

(For the Record.)
The following pupils of Clear View School deserve great credit for perfect attendance during the month of January: Gaylord Keefer, Edward Stonesifer, David Stonesifer, Ethel Shorb, Earl Frock, Laura Stonesifer, John Harman, Ellen Wagner. The following missed only one day: Edward Clingan, George Hahn, Walter Clingan, Norman Harman, Tolbert Stonesifer, Agatha Crabbs, Grace Hahn.

Attention, Red Cross Workers.

In her talk, on Saturday afternoon, Miss Heaven in her message from Red Cross Headquarters, impressed upon us the great need for Surgical Dressings, also laying great stress on the necessity of surgical cleanliness as to the making.

In order to assure this, the hands must be very thoroughly washed, and the worker must wear a long sleeved apron entirely covering the dress; the hair must be thoroughly covered and the room in which the dressings are made must be one not used for household purposes.

The regular apron for Red Cross workers is white muslin, and the veil white India linen, or nuns-veiling, 27 inches square, a two inch hem in front and one inch hem at back. Apron pattern is Butterick No. 9389, may be borrowed from Miss Amelia Annan. Those who have not already made cover-all aprons, will of course want to make the regulation kind, but if you do not want to do so, and have an apron which entirely covers your clothing, do not let lack of uniformity prevent your doing "your bit." The work is most necessary.

ANNA GALT,
Vice Chm. Taneytown Branch.

CHURCH NOTICES.

U. B. Church.—Harney: Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M.
Town—Sunday School at 1:30 P. M.; preaching at 2:30 P. M. Theme: "Completeness in Christ." Everybody welcome.

Morning service (10:30 in the Presbyterian Church; afternoon service (2) at Piney Creek. Come and welcome. Sermon subjects: "C. E.—The Church Eager." (A. M.) "What We All Want to See." (P. M.)
Dr. McKinney and Mr. Hess are treasurers of the soldiers and sailors fund, as already announced. See them—and so "back up" your National Presbyterian Service Commission.
Special C. E. program observing C. E. Day; be on hand—6:30. (As always—the Bible School at 9:30 (town)

Union Bridge, Lutheran Church.—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; preaching, 10:30 A. M. Evening, 7:30, preaching, theme, "What Saves?"

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday morning, the communion will be administered for the large number who were kept away last Sunday. Before the communion the pastor will preach a brief sermon on "Revivals in the Church." An opportunity will be given to contribute to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund. Thousands are starving to death. Will you play the part of the good Samaritan, or that of the priest and the Levite. At the evening service, the sermon topic will be "Debtors All."

Reformed Church.—Service at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 9:15; C. E. at 6:30 P. M.; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30; Catechetical Class at 2:15; Willing Workers, Friday evening, Feb. 1, at the home of Mrs. Harry Brendle; Aid Society, Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at the home of Mrs. Ed. Burke.
Keysville.—Service at 2 P. M.

Stop Eating Soldiers!

If every Cosmopolitan family does its bit, the million households in which this magazine is read can alone save wheat enough to nourish a million fighting men.

The need for food conservation is not "fool conservation." Two sorts of submarines threaten the allies—the U-boat isn't a white more effective than the slacker garbage-pail.

If each of you takes care of the little wastes in your home, the big war will soon take care of itself. Women of the United States are the final arbiters of this appalling conflict.

As they write their market-lists, they determine the fate of the state and its foes. Cook the Kaiser's goose on your own stoves.

Victory over there is being weighed upon grocers' scales here. The flag out front signifies nothing unless it's also hanging in the ice-box. Whoever pampers special tastes hampers the army—dines upon the very Stars and Stripes.

We have challenged the dreadest military force in all annals, and we shall fail ignominiously and be marred eternally if our appetites aren't patriots. Stand in the bread-lines of defense—serve ornate and lavish meals now and you serve the enemy.

Every time you pass the plate for a second helping, Berlin thanks you. Democracy is equally menaced by gluttony and Germany. Don't crucify Civilization on a cross of knives and forks.

God help a people that stints the field-kitchen to stuff the home larder. It's a shoddy and pinchbeck loyalty that sends sons to the battle-front and won't spare a crust to comrades in arms.

France, England, and Italy can provide as many troops as we'll provision. Extravagant Americans are holding whole regiments from the trenches. Stop eating soldiers!—From February Cosmopolitan.

German Aliens to Register.

Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1918.
The Carroll Record.

By direction of the Attorney General of the United States you are requested to publish in each issue of your paper, from this date till the date of registration, and without charge, the following notice:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States, and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies at the Post Office from which they receive mail, between the dates of February 4th and 9th, 1918, both dates inclusive, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. This registration at Post Offices applies to nonurban districts only and does not apply to Baltimore City, Annapolis, Cambridge, Cumberland, Frederick, Frostburg, Hagerstown, and Salisbury, where other places of registration are named by the respective Chief Registrars for those cities.

"Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

"Each registrant is required to furnish four mounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

"Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer (the local Postmaster) and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the said registration officer.

"The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card.

"An alien enemy required to register who shall, after the date fixed for the issuance to him of a registration card, be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person, is liable to all the penalties prescribed by law."

"All German alien enemies who are required to register will be assisted and advised, in every proper way, in filling out their registration affidavits.

"No fee will be charged nor gratuities accepted from registrants by registration officers for administering oaths or for any other reason."

Respectfully,
SHERLOCK SWANN,

Postmaster
Chief Registrar for Nonurban Areas of Maryland.

Marriage Licenses.

Silas B. Shipley and Florence B. Zentgraf, both of Westminster.

George L. Bowers and Marian B. Warthen, both of Glyndon.

George A. Shafer and Miriam H. Sheets, both of Westminster.

Charles R. William, Hampstead, and Mary R. Houck, Westminster.

Paul E. Fowler and Hilda G. Arnold, both of Westminster.

Ellis R. Harrison, Woodbine, and Lillie M. Norwood, Hood's Mill.

Horses Wanted!



Aged 5 to 10 years, weight 950 to 1400 lbs. See me at once.
H. W. PARR,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Women's Case Startles Taneytown

A business man's wife could not read or sew without sharp pain in her eyes. For years her eyes were red and weak. Finally she tried pure Lavoptik eye wash. The result of ONE application astonished her. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to benefit EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. ONE WASH will startle with its quick results. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

Advertisement

Our Hobby

Is Good Printing

Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding cards, and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation.

Get our figures on that printing you have been thinking of
New Type, Latest Style Faces

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. Shoots, Hides and Furs of all kinds. Poultry wanted; Guinea, 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 every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50¢ for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—GEO. W. MOTTER.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Apply to C. E. GARBER, Keymar, Md. 2-1-4t

FARM FOR RENT, consisting of 150 acres of tillable land, convenient to school and church. Located at Four Points, Frederick Co. Apply to THOS. W. TROXELL, Gaithersburg, Md. 2-1-4t

FOR ALL KINDS of power Washing Machines, small Gasoline Engines, hand Washers, Belting, Corn Shellers, Wheelbarrows, etc. Write or phone L. K. BIRLEY, Middleburg, Md. 2-1-2t

FOR SALE.—2 Sows, weight about 400 lbs., each; will farrow in March.—E. D. DILLER, Detour. 2-1-4t

LADIES.—Do you know you can have your Counterpanes Laundered at the Star Laundry for 10c. Investigate. Laundry collected and delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed.—KENNETH B. KOUTZ, Agent.

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from February 11 to 16, for the practice of his profession. 1-25-3t

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

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

TENANT HOUSE for Farm Hand.—WM. E. ECKENRODE, Uniontown, Md. 1-25-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, at Piney Creek Station, along the road leading from Taneytown to Littlestown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1918,

at 12 o'clock, the following personal property:

THREE HEAD OF HORSES.
1 black mare, coming 7 years old, good driver and work anywhere hitched; 1 bay horse, 14 yrs old, good driver and off-side worker; 1 gray mare, 19 years old, good driver and work anywhere hitched; 4 head of cattle, 3 fine young milk cows, 1 head of service; 9 head of hogs, one brood sow, will farrow last of April; 8 shoats, will weigh from 70 to 90 lb.

WAGON AND IMPLEMENTS

2-ton good Western wagon, 3-in tread, with bed; 15½ ft hay rake, Syracuse furrow plow, No. 501; 2-bush land roller, good as new; 15-tooth lever harrow, 60-tooth peg harrow. Buckeye double sulky plow, Pennsylvania low-down grain drill, single corn worker, corn coverer, shovels, plow, dung boards, 2 dung sleds, good cutting box, corn sheller, 2 buggies, square-back sleigh, good as new; single and double trees, log and breast chains, 2-horse stretcher, 3 sets of front gears, bridles, halters, collars, pair of good chock lines, set of buggy harness, chickens, 3 geese, 1 turkey hen.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Sharpley Cream Separator, No. 2; churn, milk can, milk bucket, small ten-plate stove and pipe, carpet, mattress, window blinds, etc.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

CLAYTON SHANABROOK,
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-1-3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF A

Valuable Town Property!

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, York St., Taneytown, on

Thursday, February 14th, 1918,

at 2 o'clock, his very desirable property, consisting of a lot 33x363-ft. fronting on York St., improved by a

FINE DWELLING HOUSE,

of 8 rooms and bath, 3 clothes cupboards, all very well finished and conveniently arranged; built only a few years. Also hen house, wood shed and a fine lot of fruit trees. Anyone desiring a fine home would do well to inspect this property before buying else where.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

EDWARD J. CLASSON,
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-1-2t

SHIPS! SHIPS!

Our government must have ships that our fighting forces in France and those of our Allies be supplied with food and other necessities. We must have SHIPS to transport our troops. Mer, without ships, cannot win the war.

Today the call is for men who will volunteer for shipyard work. The number needed is 250,000. Maryland's quota is 5250. Carroll County's quota is 125.

Apply for particulars to—

CHAS. O. CLEMONS, Atty. Westminster, Md.
Chairman of County Committee, or WALTER A. BOWER, Taneytown, Md.

Main Office for Maryland, 26 and 28 Commerce St., Baltimore.

JOHN K. SHAW,
Chairman in charge of Labor and Employment Bureau. By order of

FRANCIS E. WATERS,
Chairman of Executive Committee of Md. Council of Defense.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

CLEAN-UP SALE

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

TO OUR TRADE.

Owing to the numerous rules and regulations relating to the Sale of Flour, we will, for the present, exchange flour for wheat to the amount of half a barrel, to our regular trade.

Yours Very Truly,

THE REINDOLLAR CO.

Operators Wanted!

Learners Operate Power Sewing Machines

I have experienced operators, who are earning \$1.40 to \$1.50 in eight-hour day. Those, who on account of home work, can arrange for part of day's work. Owing to war orders closing on Monday, we will run two hours more each day. Schedule: 8 a. m. to 12; 1 to 5; 6 to 8 p. m.

My factory affords steady work with congenial surroundings for every person who wants work, all or part of the time. Call and consult me about work

BONUS.

The manufacturer I have my contract with, has placed an extra bonus for 1918 to all operators who work for me steady throughout the year. This applies to those who work part of the time steadily, or work at home. One-fourth cent on small operations, one-half cent on all large operations, per dozen, will be paid to each operator over their regular cash pay every two weeks. This bonus will accumulate until the end of the year.

LOCAL WORK.

We also make shirts for our home people, who furnish the material.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER.

1-25-4t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, as Administratrix of Hezekiah Hawk, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated on Middle St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1918,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

ONE BROWN MARE,

17 years old, work anywhere hitched, safe for women to drive, and a good leader. Two sets of buggy harness, one nearly new; 1 falling-top buggy; set of front gears, housing, collar, bridle, set of double lines, lot of carpenter tools, brace and bits, hand saw, wood saw, mail augers, chisels, monkey wrenches, iron saw, past digger, mattock, pick, wheelbarrow, bone cutter, lot of fishing tackle, halibut, lot of single trees, 2 man hammers, about 75 bundles of corn fodder, vinegar and barrel, lot of lumber, brooder, chicken coops, garden tools, 35 chickens, 18 of them pullets, the rest one year old.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

1 bed and spring, 5-piece parlor suit, nearly new; stand, about 31 yds of rag carpet, lot of matting, parlor stand, couch, mirror, cook stove, oil cloth, 6-ft extension table, 6 cane-seat chairs, 2 double cupboards, meat bench, lot of axe handles, iron kettle, sausage grinder and stuffer, 50 lb of ear corn, more or less; lot of piping, wash machine, 1 gal ice cream freezer, nearly new; large water cooler, one doz 2-gal jars, two 6-gal stone jars, five 1-2 and 3-gal jars, sinter kraut by the gallon, lot of old iron, and many other articles.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, on note with approved security bearing interest.

ISAMIAH HAWK,
Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Also, at the same time and place, 1 dressing bureau, bed and spring, mattress, nearly new; large gilt-frame beveled mirror 50x27 in; new falling-top buggy.

ISAMIAH HAWK,
2-1-3t

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, 1 doz. cane-seat chairs, cupboard, sink,

3 fruit cupboards, 3 kitchen chairs, 1 cane-seat rocker, 4 rockers, 4 clocks,

2 lamps, 70 yds carpet, lot of oilcloth, 1 No. 7 Othello range, 2 bedroom

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