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# THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 34

## ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CARROLL COUNTY.

A State-Wide Movement that will be of Great Interest.

A complete economic survey of the county, which will include the amount of hired help available and in sight, the amount of seed for sale on farms and that which will be needed for Spring planting, the amount of live stock on farms, the acreage in pastures and crops, the yields and prospects for crops of last year and the coming year, and a complete status of the fruit and orchard industry, will be made March 1st and 2nd.

The survey is being made at the request of the Federal Government by the Public School authorities, in cooperation with the Maryland State College. It is planned to have a similar survey made in all counties of the State on these dates.

Blanks for the survey will be furnished by the Government and distributed to the teachers for the children, through the offices of the County Superintendent and County Agent.

The survey is desired by the State and Federal Government, in order to ascertain definite information for the purpose of aiding farmers where possible in speeding up production. It is desired to ascertain the amount of labor now employed and desired for 1918, as contrasted with the amount employed last year. Also to ascertain the seed supply in the State. By this means, farmers can be advised of seed supplies near at hand. The Government will also learn the demands for any particular seed.

The live stock survey will include what stock is now on farms as compared with last year and the demands and supplies of different sections.

The crop survey will cover the number of acres planted, the kinds grown and the yields, as well as the plans of cropping systems to be followed during the coming year.

The most efficient and economical means of gathering the information sought, has been found through the channel of the public school. Aside from the opportunity for rendering a valuable public service, this work will place within the grasp of the pupils, a knowledge of land values, of crops and crop production, of the value of farm implements, and of many matters of importance affecting the community and its welfare.

It is believed every school boy and girl will enter into the work with interest, and likewise teachers and school authorities, in that school efficiency will be increased and a real service rendered toward aiding the successful prosecution of the war.

A survey of this kind has been made in nearly all the States. Its value to all concerned is easily seen. Superintendent Unger has pledged his hearty co-operation, and the County Commissioners have given their attention and endorsement.

The information gained will, so far as it affects individuals, be strictly confidential and no one need hesitate or be backward about giving it. Farmers can help wonderfully to make the census complete and accurate by seeing that a blank is filled out for every farm in their neighborhood.

GROVER KINZY, County Agent.

Saturday Night's Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond Pierce are coming! O! what a night 'twill be for all lovers of things splendid, solid and staying! Unless lapse of time brings loss of "punch"—the Pierces should prove, by and large, the best attraction this season has offered Taneytown theatre-goers hereabouts.

Mrs. Zulette Spencer Pierce certainly must be remembered by some of our patrons, not because of any remarkable voice or even "acting," but for her sweet and perfectly unaffected manners, her grace and the stage nowadays. Even the cocksure, self-constituted critic won't be able to "frame up" a shred of co-called opinion on her score—if the Mrs. Pierce of yesterday greets the Saturday night audience.

As to her partner, well, Mr. Pierce, when last heard, was a host in himself. Said the philosopher: "Ye can't please everybody, but if ye try enough different ways, you're pretty sure to hit most of 'em." That's the method Mr. Pierce tried on us on a former occasion, much to our unalloyed delight, and there's reason to suppose he'll use the same plan Feb. 23.

The only safe guess is to go to hear him yourself and trust him to "deliver the goods" in his own resourceful manner for your enjoyment. Round up your friends—and rally for the Taneytown Branch of the Red Cross Society. You couldn't do anything better if you tried ever so hard the rest of these wintry days.

The United States is in serious need of telescopes, spy glasses and opera glasses for the use of its Naval officers. The demand for these instruments is such that the manufacturers of lenses are not able to keep abreast of orders. The camera demands alone absorb most of the factory output. The opera glasses, telescopes, etc., now in possession of the people can be used successfully and immediately, and it is most important that we all recognize a patriotic duty, and lend whatever we have to the Government in order to fill this imperative need. For details consult the Woman's Council of Defense. Telephone 7-3 Westminster.

## Taneytown Knights of Pythias Celebrate.

The 54th Anniversary of the founding of the Order was celebrated by the Taneytown Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., on Tuesday evening of this week. After the regular session of the Lodge an open meeting was held, to which a few non-members had been invited.

One of the items of the program was the dedication of an "Honor Roll," which was given a conspicuous place on the wall. On the roll is inscribed the name of Walter Basil Crapster, the only member of the Lodge now in the service of the nation. Other names will be added as members are called into service. The opening parts of the program and the dedication were participated in by Charles G. Boyd, C. C., J. Lester Haugh, V. C., Bradford O. Sionaker, K. of R. & S., and F. E. Crouse, Prelate. Following the dedication there was an address on "Pythianism and Fraternity," by Rev. G. P. Brady; an address on "The Insurance Feature of Pythianism," by H. B. Miller; and an address on "Our Country," by Rev. Seth Russell Downie. Rev. L. B. Hafer spoke briefly on "A New Spirit of Fraternity," and read an appeal for the war relief fund of the Order. The whole meeting was counted one of unusual interest.

After the program, the members and friends gathered around the table, where sandwiches, coffee and cigars were the order of the day.

## Advertising Aids Farmer.

Few farmers have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by advertising. From the very nature of their business, advertising is probably not so important as it is to merchants or other business men. However, under certain circumstances advertising is just as profitable to farmers as to merchants. Of course, it would not be profitable to advertise corn, hay, wheat and various other products of that nature immediately after harvest or when other farmers had vast supplies on hand. But it would pay to advertise seed corn, seed wheat, purebred live stock, garden crops and various other farm products in which a farmer might care to specialize.

An instance where advertising would have saved money was brought out during a farmers' meeting conducted by the University of Missouri college of agriculture recently. It was learned that one farmer had been hauling corn 20 miles to market and that another farmer three or four miles away had been buying corn at the same market and hauling it home. In this case an advertisement by either one of the farmers would have saved both of them the expense of a 40-mile trip with each load of corn. In another instance a farmer who had calves to pasture spent four days in riding over his county hunting for pasture. At the end of his search he found pasture on the farm of one of his near neighbors. In this case an advertisement would have saved considerable time for him.

## Lutherans to Raise War Fund.

All Lutheran bodies in this country have entered upon a campaign to raise \$750,000 as a special war emergency fund for the purpose of paying for the equipments of chaplains, the salaries of camp pastors, numerous buildings and other expenses incidental to the care for the wounded.

A careful canvass of the cantonments and camps has revealed the fact that somewhat more than 200,000 Lutheran boys have either volunteered or been drafted into the service of the country and their spiritual welfare is the first consideration in asking the congregations for the contribution of so large a sum. Individual congregations are looking out for physical comforts of the soldiers and sailors, but all churches have joined together in adequately supplying their spiritual needs.

The method employed in the conduct of the campaign and the obtaining of the necessary money is to allow each congregation the greatest possible scope in arranging matters in the way most practicable and promising in its estimation of reaching all possible contributions. Some congregations have sent out a circular letter to every communicant member, acquainting him with the object of the campaign and soliciting his liberal support. In other congregations the family-to-family system of seeking contributions has been introduced, every family in the congregation being visited. Again, some congregations have instituted team captains, who divide the parochy into districts and canvass it until every member has been interviewed.

## Big Camp at Gettysburg Again.

All doubt about the camp being reopened at Gettysburg this year has been swept away by the receipt of a letter by Captain Moore, in command of the Quartermaster's detachment, stating that he shall go ahead with preparations as the equipment there will again be used. He is instructed to arrange for the purchase of the necessary wood, and the other details will come in due time. It is rumored 30,000 troops will be quartered at the battlefield this summer.

More encouraging reports are coming from the mountain peach section, as to the outlook for this year's crop. The higher orchards are reported to have a large percentage of live buds, as well as some of the sheltered lower orchards. There are many orchards, however, in which hardly a live bud remains.

## THE PRICE OF WHEAT AGITATING CONGRESS.

Eighty-five percent of Population Affected by Increase.

The Philadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent has the following to say with reference to the fixing, by Congress, of the price of the coming wheat crop:

"Administration leaders in Congress are to fight the proposals for a guarantee of \$3 wheat to the farmers this year, because they believe there is no necessity for the imposition of a tax of \$600,000,000 on 85 per cent of the American people for the benefit of the remainder.

It is pointed out by leaders at the Capitol that \$3 wheat would mean just such a tax. It would result in an increase of not less than two cents a pound loaf on bread. The wheat situation does not warrant such an additional burden, it is contended.

The movement for a fixed guarantee of \$3 wheat already has gained some volume at the Capitol, and resolutions have been offered by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, proposing a guaranteed minimum of \$2.50 in all local markets, and Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, advocating a \$2.75 minimum. Both of these resolutions authorize the President to increase these prices whenever in his judgment it may be necessary to do so.

A \$3 minimum is being urged very strongly by that group of grain growers which protested against the \$2.20 price fixed last summer by the President's price-fixing committee, headed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, now the fuel administrator.

At the time the Garfield committee was considering the 1917 price representatives of the grain growers were in Washington demanding \$3 for No. 1 northern at Chicago, on the ground that such a figure was necessary to guarantee them adequate return, as the bulk of their wheat did not grade No. 1. That they really expected such a price was doubted, and their representatives on the price-fixing committee asked for \$2.50 at the outset.

The price for the 1918 crop was fixed at \$2 for No. 1 northern by Congress in the food-control act, and the movement now on foot presupposed, among other things, that farmers will not plant wheat this year on such a guarantee—that they will grow corn, rye and barley. The present market price of corn is held by experts to be an entirely fictitious one, due to transportation conditions which have resulted in the moving of only about 40 per cent of the corn crop to date. Director General McAdoo has made every effort to get cars to the grain centers of the Middle West, but the movement has not been in anything like the number necessary.

Congress generally is very responsive to the demands of the American farmer, and the President and other Administration leaders have called for the greatest possible crops this year in order to meet the deficiencies in the world food supply. It is held, however, that demands for a price of \$2.75 or \$3 for wheat this year are excessive, and that the American people should not be asked to bear such an additional burden when the grain growers can obtain a sufficient return under the price fixed by Congress.

The full influence of the administration will be used, if necessary, to prevent enactment of bills pending in Congress to increase the price of wheat. This became known on Wednesday from an authoritative source. Opposition to the measures, another of which was introduced by Representative Helvering, of Kansas, is based on the ground that their passage would upset the entire wheat and bread program of the Food Administration, worked out in great detail, and that President Wilson already has full authority to readjust the price if it is found advisable.

Wheat is selling now on a basis of \$2.20 a bushel and the price is maintained by heavy government purchases for the Army and Navy and for the Allies. The Food Administration has worked out a scale of profits for millers and distributors of flour on this basis, and bread is selling at a fixed price.

## Pigs Caused the War.

Pigs—just plain, ordinary pigs without blue ribbons—were largely responsible for the bitter feeling between Serbia and Austria that, directly or indirectly, occasioned the great European cataclysm, said Chas. Woods, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and an authority on Balkan and Near Eastern questions, in an address at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, last week.

Austria, he said, placed an embargo on Serbian pigs, asserting they were full of cholera. The Serbians, however, regarded this action as a political move and protested vigorously. When cattle were also excluded from Austria on the ground that they had anthrax, the anger of the Serbians knew no bounds. Finally came the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his consort and the whole of Europe was soon engaged in battle. "Now, the irony in this whole business," said the Balkan traveler, "is that hundreds of Austrians rioted some time ago because the Government wouldn't give them Serbian pork and beef. Cholera or no cholera, the Austrians would be glad to have those Serbian pigs now."

## Thinks Farmers Equal To Task.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Prediction that the country's farmers will overcome this year, as they did last, the difficulties in respect to labor and otherwise was made today by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, but he stated that there should be no let-up this year in efforts to better the record of last year and to conserve food.

"It is clear that it will be economically wise and advantageous for the farmers of the nation to put forth their best efforts during the coming season to equal and, if possible, to exceed their record of last year," said the Secretary in a statement. "In spite of the large production in many directions during 1917, the situation is not satisfactory. The supply of wheat in this nation and the world is inadequate. Whether the war continues or not, the demand in this country, because of the increasing population and of the needs of Europe, will be great. They will continue to be great for a considerable period, even after peace returns. There will be an especially strong demand made on this country for meats and live stock.

"In some respects the farm-labor situation may not be quite so difficult as last year, although it will continue to be especially acute in certain sections. The cantonments have been built and there will not be renewal of urgent demands in many sections for labor for such work. The draft regulations provide for the deferred classification of skilled farm labor. The population of the country has increased somewhat within the past year. The Secretary of War has asked Congress for power to furlough soldiers of the National Army for agricultural service if necessary.

"Bearing these matters in mind, it seems highly likely that the farmers, by exercising their talent for co-operation and organization, with such assistance as can be furnished by governmental and other agencies, again will be able to overcome the difficulties. The Departments of Agriculture and Labor are continuing to develop their organizations to assist farmers in securing the labor needed in their operations. They are especially planning to assist in the transfer of labor from community to community and from state to state.

"Specific suggestions are now under consideration for the spring campaign and will be made public in the near future."

## Must Wait on Shipbuilding.

The National Council of Defense in a lengthy article for the press, emphasizes the necessity for all efforts to be directed toward shipbuilding, pointing out that unless ships are built rapidly, there will be overproduction of many manufacturers, and a congestion of supplies at our ports, including grain and foodstuffs, which would be disastrous to our business activities and compel "shut downs" in many directions.

On the shipbuilders, therefore, depends the employment of millions of men and women in other lines; and shows, also, how this one branch of labor may, by striking, selfishly injure many other branches, and threaten the very life of organized labor itself.

The time is evidently rapidly approaching when there will be a partial paralysis of business, due to waiting on ships, and how far-reaching in effect this may be, is one of the unanswered problems of the year before us.

We also have an article on the same subject, from Attorney Chas. O. Clemson, urging the enrollment of men from Carroll county in the shipbuilding industry, as one of the most important present duties, and as a means of contributing all he can towards his country's urgent necessities.

## War Prices.

Senator LaFollette was talking about war prices.

"Like begets like," he said. "One war price creates another. That is why all prices without exception must be kept down."

"A farmer the other day took a plowshare to the blacksmith's to be sharpened, and while the blacksmith worked the farmer chuckled and bragged about the sale of hogs he had just made.

"Them hogs were only 8 months old," he said, "and none too fat, nuther; but I seen that the buyer was at his wits' end, and by skillful juggling I boosted up the price on him just 300 per cent. Yes, by gum, I got three times more for them hogs than I used to get before the war."

"The plowshare being done, the farmer handed the smith 50 cents.

"Hold on," said the smith, "I charge \$1.50 for that job now."

"You scandalous rascal!" yelled the farmer. "What do you mean by treblin' your prices on me? What have you done it for?"

"I've done it," said the blacksmith, "so's I'll be able to eat some of that there high-priced pork of yours this winter."

Through the vigilance of a county member of the new Home Defense police, a Syrian preacher, or a foreigner who claimed to be such, was ordered out of the county as an impostor. From records in his possession, the police believe that he has collected more than \$3,000 in various parts of the country for the alleged benefit of Armenian Christians. The Syrian was working in Hanover early part of the week.—Hanover Record.

## THE POULTRY ORDER MEETS WITH PROTESTS.

Hens and Pullets Not to be Sold to Dealers Before May 1.

Beginning last week, an order by the Food Administration becomes effective prohibiting wholesale dealers from dealing in hens. The order will last until May 1.

The purpose of this move is to save the hens in order that as mothers they may lay eggs and hatch chicks for future food consumption. The order was absolutely necessary because of the wholesale slaughter of hens. High prices were too alluring to be resisted by poultrymen and farmers. The order applies to the whole country and was as follows:

"The United States Food Administration issues the following rule governing dealers in poultry and eggs:

"The licensee shall not between February 11, 1918, and April 30, 1918, purchase, ship, or sell, or negotiate the sale of any live or freshly killed hens or pullets; provided, however, that this shall not prevent the purchase, shipment, or sale between February 11 and February 23 of hens or pullets which were either killed or shipped prior to February 11, 1918, to markets for sale as food and provided, further, that nothing in this rule shall prevent the purchase, shipment or sale of live hens or pullets for egg production purposes."

From the above, it would appear that there is no prohibition of sale intended, except to dealers for market, and that fowls may be disposed of between individual owners. "Roosters" do not seem to be included in the order, and there is some doubt whether "hens and pullets" also includes guineas and turkeys.

The killing of hens for home consumption is not specifically forbidden by the order, but its intent likely is that no laying hens shall be killed by anybody.

Letters of protest from farmers throughout the state are being received daily by Food Administrator Baetjer, condemning the action of the Food Administration in forbidding the killing and shipping of poultry until April 30. That the decree of the Food Administration at this time of the year is utterly worthless and that it means a tremendous loss to them, as they must feed the hens for that period and derive no benefit whatsoever, is the general opinion of the farmers in the state.

Mr. Baetjer, when questioned regarding the complaints, said the measure had brought a storm of protests, but that it was up to him to carry out the orders of the Food Administration. "The Washington authorities gave the matter serious consideration before adopting it," said Mr. Baetjer, "and there is no doubt in my mind that the order will have its good effects."

Poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say this order will add 150,000,000 eggs to our food supply this year without reducing our supply of chicken meat. Investigators have found that because poultry brings 2 cents a pound more in winter than in late spring, many farmers in the South have been throwing away valuable egg profits just to get 8 cents more per hen. They believe that if farmers will keep their laying hens and sell their eggs and then market the birds in the late spring, they will not only add to the food supply, but actually increase their profits 50 cents per hen.

## Wheat Sunk by Submarines.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The loss of 35,000 tons of wheat through sinkings by German submarines during the four days, February 8, 9, 10 and 11, was revealed to the House Committee on Agriculture in executive session last week by Food Administrator Herbert Hoover as indicating the recent increase in submarine activity. Records of Mr. Hoover's testimony became available today for the first time.

Mr. Hoover, discussing the world situation with the committee, was asked for an estimate of the amount of foodstuffs destroyed by enemy submarines.

He replied that an accurate estimate was not available for the entire year 1917, but said that the loss for April was about 12 per cent of the total amount of food shipped.

This rate of loss was subsequently decreased, he said to 1 or 2 per cent in October and November and it was held at "a fairly low percentage until the last four or five days. We have lost 35,000 tons of wheat since last Friday."

Later Mr. Hoover ventured the opinion that at least 7 per cent of the entire shipments from this country was lost in sinkings by submarines.

## A Remarkable Case.

The guests at the boarding table, says the St. Louis Star, were discussing diets.

"I lived on eggs and milk for two months," remarked one lady, "and I actually gained 10 pounds."

"And," said a gentleman, "I lived for more than a year on nothing but milk, and gained in weight every day."

"Mercy!" came the chorus. "How did you manage to do it?"

The gentleman smiled. "I cannot say that I remember," he replied, "but I presume my method was similar to that of other babies."

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

Sentiment in the Legislature is apparently in favor of abandoning any proposition for a separate "dry" bill for the whole state, and the probability is that the measure will not be pushed. It is said that no such bill could possibly get through the Senate, and that members of both branches from Baltimore would vote against it.

Reduction of membership of the Orphans' Court from three to one is proposed in a constitutional amendment introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kaufman, of Frederick. The bill proposes a vote of the people of the state on the proposed amendment, next November. The bill was drawn by the State Law Department at the request of several Senators and apparently has large support from an economy standpoint.

A bill was introduced in the House, on Tuesday, by Mr. Benson, providing for soldiers voting while in service. The bill requires an amendment to the Constitution, to be ratified by a referendum vote.

A bill was presented providing for a state-wide hunting and fishing license, to cost \$10.00.

The Governor handed in the following appointments, on Wednesday: Former Senator William Curran succeeds Dr. George Heller as a Democratic member of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners.

Election Supervisor Edmund C. Wachter succeeds Edward Duffy as minority member of the Board of Police Examiners.

Frank Smith succeeds Mr. Wachter as minority member of the Board of Election Supervisors.

C. T. Gould is appointed Republican member of the Board of Motion Picture Censors to succeed the late William F. Stone.

Dr. J. Ross Coppage succeeds Col. Joseph Wickes on Board of Police Examiners.

To be commissioner of motor vehicles for a term of two years from the first Monday in May, 1918—E. Austin Baughman (reappointed) of Frederick county.

Other minor appointments were also made, some of which do not require confirmation by the Senate.

A bill backed by the anti-suffragists, proposing that the whole woman suffrage question be submitted to the voters of the State, was introduced by Senator Norris.

Either through the already introduced Phoebeus bill, after it has been so amended as to meet the League's approval, or by two other entirely new measures, the Anti-saloon League is determined to force the fight to dry up the whole of Maryland. This is the statement made by George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-saloon League, and Senator Bennett, of Wisconsin, leading spokesman on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Phoebeus, Republican of Somerset county, has prepared a bill to repeal the "Jim-crow" car bill, which was enacted in 1902.

Mr. Haughey's bill to remove all state aid from all non-state owned schools, is being vigorously opposed by such institutions. A strained effort has been made to make it appear that the bill is aimed against Catholic schools, simply because more Catholic than Protestant schools are aided. Western Maryland College, of course, is opposing the bill.

## Second Draft Looked For May 1st.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary of War Baker has on his desk a memorandum from the General Staff of the army recommending that the second increment of the National Army be called under the draft on or about May 1, and, while the Secretary has not given his official O. K. to this program, there is little doubt that he will do so within the next two or three days.

According to the plan now proposed by the General Staff, 10,000 men will be drafted at a time, all of them to be recruited from Class 1, created under the questionnaire system of classifying the men of military age. Instructions have been prepared for dispatch to the local exemption boards about April 15, apportioning the number of men each will be called upon to produce. The exact number which will be called for has not been determined, but the general impression at the War Department today was that only 500,000 would be needed in the immediate future. If this is true, the apportionment will be made upon that basis.

It is the purpose of the War Department to call the men to the colors in bodies of 10,000 each per week at the beginning of the draft, but if the transport service increases to the point where more than that number can be moved to Europe each seven days, the men will be called more rapidly.

There are approximately 1,500,000 men in Class 1. This is the class made up of young men found to be most available, for military service. It includes those without dependent families, without occupations in vital industries and without any of the disqualifications named in the law, except such physical disqualifications as may develop upon examination. It is calculated by Provost Marshall Crowder that the entire 500,000 can be obtained without exhausting Class 1.

The fuel administration at Washington has asked for a statement from all coal dealers in Maryland, of all coal, both anthracite and bituminous, sold from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, and from the latter date to the present date, the object being to have the information on file for future use.



## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd., 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."

Monday closing demonstrated, at least, that this country is responsive to orders—even to orders that most people consider ill-advised—and are ready, if not just willing, to accept personal loss in order to play the game according to rules.

In handing out rules, this government should not balk on treating union labor as though it was part of the common citizenry of this country, fully subject to governmental restraint and to owe its full allegiance to constituted authority, rather than to the authority of labor councils and bosses.

Just think of this! The Navy Department has issued an item to the press, stating that the use of tobacco by the troops saves 25 to 30 percent in food! If this is a fact, why would it not apply to civilians as well? And why should not women learn to chew and smoke, as a food conservation help?

A supply of wood, for next winter, for those in a position to get it, will be one of the things worth attending to in ample time, this year. In fact, there is no reason why the harvesting and sale of cordwood may not be made one of the paying industries of a good many farms, where there is timber not good for anything but fuel.

As business becomes more a problem, and what we most desire more important, it will be wise policy to make advertising help the situation—and it will, if given a fair trial. It is a mistake to think that advertising is only for merchants—it is a means of stating the needs of everybody, and is easily open to all uses. Even the farmer, who thinks he does not need it, needs it most just now.

The election of a new Congress, this year, will attract the attention of big politicians, this Summer; and the Fall campaign will be one of considerable bearing on the Presidential election two years later, as it will be taken as a barometer of public sentiment, which has been very much mixed for some years, during which time both old parties have lost their bearings to a considerable extent.

It is said that the war has greatly increased Bible reading, and that especially the prophetic chapters are being widely discussed as showing the near approach of the "second coming" of Christ. It is a desirable outcome of the war that Bible study should be increased, but it is not desirable that readers should become so much concerned over interpreting "signs," to the point of letting such thoughts interfere with daily duties and responsibilities, for no one shall know the day and hour of the Lord's coming, even approximately.

### Our Policy Restated.

After nearly twenty-five years experience in trying to run a local weekly, it seems hardly necessary to say that it has always been our object to state exact facts, and to publish nothing that would purposely give offense, or do injury to anybody. We have also always tried to impress on those who send us "items" for publication, to be fair and impartial, and to avoid the presentation of matters not strictly legitimate, and in-

nocent of intent to do harm, or create wrong impressions.

We realize the responsibility in such matters, even of a country weekly with a limited circulation and influence. We also fully realize the difficulty in holding and expressing opinions that will always exactly fit the opinions of others, and how impossible it is to go down into the subcellar of every question discussed, to then weigh them out with the correctness of a skilled chemist. Even should one try to run a newspaper without advancing opinions in the original, there is still the chance of "clipping" the kind with a "wire edge" on them for somebody; so, what shall the country editor (or any other kind) do, if he would avoid occasional trouble?

After all, none of us can escape the danger of accidents, no matter on which side of the street we may walk, nor how careful we may be of the company we keep. Lincoln expressed a great thought when he said "With charity toward all, and malice toward none"—greater than most of us realize—and we forget that this splendid thought has a double application—in this particular instance, to the reader as well as to the writer.

No, we have no recent special "grouch;" no fresh in mind sore that somebody has revealed to us; no special exception that has been taken to anything appearing in The Record. We simply want to reaffirm, again, the policy of The Record to be a clean, helpful, going-forward, newspaper, and to emphasize our desire that all articles, of whatever character, that may appear in it, may be free from all libelous taints, and all unkind criticism, and we should like all who have anything to do with making The Record, to keep this policy in mind.

We are therefore always glad to have called to our attention any misstatement of fact that appears in The Record. We are also always open to the publication of opinions differing from ours, when said opinions are for the purpose of giving fuller light on any topic of general importance, or to help direct public sentiment in healthy channels, but we do not care for articles of a purely controversial character.

### Citizens' Meetings.

In looking over our own news items, and our exchanges, of last week, we noted a number of citizens' meetings, called for various purposes, but all relating to the public welfare. This is a good old idea that has unfortunately been left die out, to a large extent, and we wonder why? for nothing has ever been invented as an equally satisfactory, or superior, substitute.

It is true, we have a great many fraternities and societies of different sorts, that work along certain special lines, and furnish a certain amount of social intercourse and exchange of views; but, the "town meeting" has no counterpart in any of these, and public local matters are largely left to take care of themselves, as best they may, which means practically not at all.

No town could have a better organization than a bi-weekly, or monthly, public conference, having in view public local advancement—possibly of schools, roads, public utilities, or of other matters which need local advancement. Somehow, each country community has settled down into a condition of do-nothingness that is not good for it because it denotes, largely, lack of active, united public spirit.

We note that Silver Run is publicly discussing school and road questions; Sykesville the school question, and Taneytown the question of a state road through the town, and in a less public way the question of electric light. These are all very proper and right things to get after, and to get, if possible, and the very best way to do so, is to hold these get-together meetings.

### Is Our Own Democracy Safe and Perfect?

We are laying a great deal of stress, these days, on "world-wide Democracy;" that we are fighting for a Democracy that will make the world safe to live in, and in numerous ways we are idealizing the word "Democracy" as though it represented the very pinnacle of governmental righteousness and relief from autocracy, and that, once attained, all peoples will be happy and well governed.

And yet, in this country of ours, held to be the purest Democracy in the world, we have continuous political strife, commercial and industrial conflicts, and, as some think, almost a break-down in the workings of governmental machinery, now that it is put to a severe test, without counting the fact that we are in a world war without reference to a popular expression of sentiment, commonly known as direct Democracy.

Even all of this does not necessarily prove the weakness, or unde-

sirability, of a Democratic plan of government; but it does mean that even the purest of Democracies can go wrong, and that the word alone, and that which it stands for, are not in themselves guarantees of popular happiness and safety—of peace, and unadulterated National fraternalism.

Something more is needed, and it is individual intelligence directed by individual vigilance and honest effort. The rule of the people—or majority sentiment, publicly and individually expressed—needs constant guidance and repression by the few wise heads. Just now, our governmental functions have largely been delegated to one man—the President—who in turn has appointed subordinates with arbitrary authority, so that we are working largely under undemocratic rules, if the truth be told.

So, when it comes to quick action, we largely drop our boasted rule of the people as being too slow, and cumbersome, and in doing so, show up the main weakness of the very thing we are apparently striving for in order to make the world a safe place for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that we have declared to be our greatest mainstay and superiority among the Nations of earth.

And it may be that this great test that is upon us will show us, among other things, that we need to be constantly on guard, and jealous of our rights and privileges, that we may not develop among ourselves disobedience to the very highest principles that we have long boasted of. Just now, evidences are not lacking that a few are "holding up" the great majority of our people—our very government—and it is up to us, right now, to see and know whether we have the courage of our convictions.

If our government is really at the mercy of secret combined forces, that can at will stop our plans in the most critical emergencies, a remedy must be found and applied to prevent such situations, or we can hardly go to the extent of fighting to guarantee to Emperor-ruled countries the same defective machinery. We need to prove the perfection of our own Democracy, and its safety. Will we do it?

### How Are We Helping?

The feeling is almost strangely unanimous against the war. That is, the earnest hope is widespread, even in the most out of the way corner of our country, that the war may soon end. There are of course, many very good reasons for this, with many, and yet the same sentiment exists even among those who do not have any direct personal interest.

The horror of the war has taken hold of our people. How, then, must the feeling be among the people in the countries in which the war actually exists as a devastating, horrible actuality? We do well to long for peace, but we will do very much better to let our sympathy take some practical form; for wishing to end the war, alone, will not end it. We ought to find some way in which we can help end it.

We are suffering some inconveniences, it is true, but that is war necessity, and not personal help. Some are helping, through their sons; some through buying bonds; some through Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work and subscriptions; but, the large number, perhaps, expend very little toward the war other than the hope that it may soon end, except in so far as most people, in one way or another do without some things they would normally have.

We do not like to think that there are many who are willing to make all they can out of the situation, as a financial opportunity, and do absolutely nothing toward ending the war, or helping our government. We fear there are many more of such than would look well in print to tabulate. At any rate, it will be well for all of us to take stock of ourselves, and hereafter see whether we are not able to do much more than bewail the continuance of the awful strife.

### If Food Will Win the War—

If it be true, as pointed out by President Schurman, of Cornell University, in a poignant speech at Ithaca, this week, that "food will win the war," what is being done to encourage the production of food? Conservation of that which we have is plainly not enough. And if price-fixing has discouraged the farmers of the country, if it has denied to the producers of foodstuffs the incentive to intensive effort, then there is only too good foundation for the reiterated warnings of a coming food famine.

Doctor Schurman adds the weight of his knowledge and authority to the predictions which have come from many and varied sources that unless radical means shall be taken to alter the conditions that are now operating to restrict instead of stimulate production the danger of starvation for ourselves and our allies abroad will become a certainty next year. Un-

doubtedly Mr. Hoover is quite as well aware of the peril as are those who are engaged in the patriotic duty of arousing the country to the danger which menaces it; but hitherto his efforts have been confined, apparently, to the conservation of the existing supplies. With what success he has done this we have had testimony from a distinguished authority in England within the last few days. But it is high time the Government looked ahead and adopted measures to avert the peril.

No one has a right to question the patriotism of the farmers of America, but they have a just complaint against the steps that have thus far been taken to prevent profiteering in food. It is all very well to insure cheap food for the people, but any artificial interference with the laws of supply and demand that withholds from one great class of workers the opportunity to participate in the benefits of wartime prices while it leaves all the rest without restrictions is bound to defeat itself. In the case of the products of the farm, Doctor Schurman contends with justice that price-fixing has restricted instead of increased production, a result that has had its parallel in the case of coal with respect to the transportation facilities of the union.

The warning and the appeal with respect to the future food situation are increasing in volume and insistence and should be heeded by the President and the Congress. The president of Cornell puts the issue succinctly when he asks:

"Does the Government want to stimulate agricultural production? Then strike the shackles off the farmer and leave him as free as other producers. \* \* \* Food will win the war. Give the farmers a chance to win it."

In this appeal Doctor Schurman only echoes and re-enforces the warnings that have come from many sources within the last few weeks. Let the Government heed them before it shall be too late.—Phila. Ledger.

### Muskrat Farming Pays.

If the supply of muskrat fur is to be maintained when many of the swamp and marsh lands now occupied by the animals are reclaimed for agricultural purposes, "muskrat farming" will have to become more general. This is brought out by biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent Farmers' Bulletin, "The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer."

For the present, however, a sufficient number of muskrats to meet demands for their fur are trapped from marshes and swamps that are, for the most part, unprotected, millions of skins being taken each year. So long as the natural breeding places remain undisturbed and reasonable closed seasons are maintained, the biologists say, there is little likelihood of the numbers of the animals being depleted. This is because these animals multiply much more rapidly than most other fur bearers. With adequate protection in the breeding season and with the present habitat available, from ten to twelve million pelts can be taken in North America annually without depletion of the supply. The muskrat is found throughout a wide area in North America, the habitat extending from the northern limit of trees to near the Mexican border.

The practicability of muskrat farming already has been demonstrated. The animals are easily kept, become very tame, and breed well in narrow quarters. Under present economic conditions, however, keeping muskrats on preserves is more practicable than keeping them in restricted quarters. The former plan is in remunerative operation in the Chesapeake Bay region. In Dorchester county, Md., marsh land formerly considered almost useless, and now used as muskrat preserves, is worth more, measured by actual income, than cultivated lands in the same vicinity. The owner of one 1,300-acre tract of marsh took in two seasons—1909 and 1910—more than 12,000 pelts which sold for more than \$9,000.

The biologists point out that the maintaining of muskrat preserves should be an attractive business where conditions are favorable. The animals require no feeding, since the plant life of ponds and marshes furnishes abundance of food. It may even be possible to "plant" the industry in sections from which muskrats are now absent. As trapping is done in winter, it is pointed out, the business of muskrat farming is especially adapted to farmers and farmers' boys.—Agricultural Report.

### 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.

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## 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	733,824.24
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

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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.

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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.

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## 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.

Our Linwood, Union Bridge and New Windsor letters were "miscarried" in the mails, last week, having been mailed in ample time to reach us, and we have made formal complaint to the P. O. Dept.—Ed. Record.

### UNION BRIDGE.

E. L. Newcomer has moved his family to town. They occupy the house next to the campus. We welcome them to our midst.

Silas Senseney has been housed in for several days, on account of a severe cold.

Chas. Morningstar and family, of Hagerstown, visited his mother, over Sunday.

Robert Fuss met with a serious accident, at the shops, on Monday. He fractured several ribs.

Charles Bohn, son of E. L. Bohn, of Johnsville, was kicked by a horse, on Monday, and seriously injured. He was hurried to a Baltimore hospital, where an operation was performed.

John Albaugh expects to move to Johnsville, shortly. We have heard no complaints because the weather conditions have moderated so much.

Our town would have a much larger population, if there were enough houses to accommodate them.

A "Town Boosters' Club" would be a fine thing here. Don't knock. Look pleasant. We have good stores and financial institutions; an up-to-date school; a big plant; modern conveniences; a cultured people. Let the world know it. When the time comes, we can also talk annexation.

Class 8 entertained Classes 7 and 9 in a "Valentine" party, at the school house. All were delighted.

### MIDDLEBURG.

John Fisher, of Camp Meade, spent Saturday night at home.

Mrs. Ella Coleman and daughter, Lizzie, spent a few days with Mrs. Harvey Harry, at Union Bridge.

Ruth Myers has gone to Baltimore, with her sister, Mrs. Joe Fisher.

Emory McKinney has returned to his home, after a few days' visit in Baltimore.

Elizabeth McKinney has secured a position in Westminster.

Mrs. Lester Mickey, of Ohio, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe McKinney.

Mrs. Viola Eyerle spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Virgie Humbert returned home from a visit to Mrs. Frank Angel, at Walkersville.

Miriam Humbert, of Tyrone, is visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. Annie Humbert.

Chas. Bowman, Jr., wife and daughter, are at home for a short while. Charles is very much indisposed with tonsillitis. He is a fireman on the P. R. R.

Miss Jennie Harbaugh and Mrs. Frank Harbaugh spent Saturday and Sunday at Arlington.

Mrs. Fannie Dukehart spent a few days with Mrs. Irvin Mackley, at Thurmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Littlefield and daughter, Thelma, returned home from Baltimore, on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. H. G. Mathias has been very much indisposed with the grippe, this week.

Wilfred Crouse, of Rockville, spent Saturday here, with his wife.

Wilfred Crouse, son of Wilson L. Crouse, of near Middleburg, and Miss Carrie Bowman, youngest daughter of Chas. C. H. Bowman, of Middleburg, were married on Saturday, Feb. 9th, in Westminster. The groom is employed in a flouring mill in Rockville.

### UNIONTOWN.

Rev. R. K. Lewis will preach a sermon to the P. O. S. of A. next Sunday, at the M. P. church, at 7:30 P. M.

Miss Pearl Garrily, of Manchester, took charge of the school, on Monday, vacated by H. B. Fogle, at this place.

The infant child of Charles and Emma Crumbacker was buried on Tuesday, in the Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. Creecy, of the U. S. Navy, and his wife, are guests of H. B. Fogle. Miss Garrity is having her home in the same family.

George Crumbacker, of Waynesboro, is visiting at Charles Crumbacker's. Miss Bertha Shriver, who has been making her home in Westminster, was taken to the University hospital, last Friday evening, and operated on immediately for appendicitis, and the last account of her condition has been reported favorable.

The farm of the late Jeremiah Baublitz was sold at public sale, last Saturday, to Theodore Fowble, of Union Bridge, for \$1250.

Melvin W. Routson came home from Annapolis, last Saturday, suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and has been confined to bed since. His wife, who had been sick, but was better, suffered a relapse, and she, too, had to take her bed.

Others who have been on the sick list are improving.

### 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.

### NEW MIDWAY.

Bruce Butt, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday with his parents, Milton Butt and wife.

Miss Ruth Dutrow spent Sunday with Milton Dutrow and family.

R. L. Beall has been very sick with the grippe.

Preparations are being made for the Easter service to be held by the union Sunday school.

Many of the men of this locality are waiting to be called in the next draft.

Harvey Hawk has been very sick. Miss Virgie Dutrow visited John Albaugh and wife, the past week.

Clarence Albaugh and family, of Frederick, visited Andrew Albaugh and wife, on Sunday.

Miss Rhea Smith is now spending some time in New Windsor, visiting her mother and friends.

### DETOUR.

Maj. Ursula Diller and wife visited Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller, several days, this week. Maj. Diller, Dr. Diller's eldest son, is on his way from Camp Gordon to Hoboken, and then to France, where he is to take six weeks' training in the Quarter-master corps.

Mrs. Mary A. Weybright is on the sick list.

Caleb Wolfe and several children, who have had pneumonia, are improving very nicely.

Most of the "heads of houses" here spent one day in Westminster, during this week, attending to their tax papers.

Little Miss Madge Cover visited Misses Louise Warren and Winifred Koons, one day last week.

Lots of ice went down the creek during the week, but quite a heavy gorge is still above us. It did no serious damage.

Mrs. John Brewer spent Tuesday in Union Bridge.

### HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Morelock, of Detroit, Mich., spent the past week at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Morelock, of near here.

Mrs. Henry Null is on a visit to her daughters, Mrs. Menchey and Miss Fannie Null, in Baltimore.

Jonas F. Royer, of Canada, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Martin, of Taneytown, spent last Monday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hesson.

Jesse Leatherman is visiting friends and relatives at Middletown. Preaching in St. Paul's church, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Stockslager.

### EMMITSBURG.

Mrs. Francis Felix died at her home, on Frederick street, Saturday evening, after several months' illness, having suffered from a stroke of paralysis. Before her marriage she was Miss Catharine Peddicord. She is survived by her husband, four sons and two daughters—Mrs. Du Bour, of New York, and Bertha, at home.

Her funeral took place Wednesday morning from St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Miss Julia Zeck is rapidly recovering from a slight stroke, she suffered from about two weeks ago.

### MARRIED.

#### GROFT-BUFFINGTON

At a nuptial mass on the morning of Feb. 12, 1918, in McSherrystown, Pa., Catholic church, Mr. Raymond P. Groft and Miss Mary A. Buffington were united in marriage. The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Buffington, formerly of Taneytown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. Augustus Reudter, and the attendants were Miss Clara Bowersox, of Taneytown, and Mr. Paul J. Groft, of McSherrystown. Mr. and Mrs. Groft will reside in York, on their return from a wedding trip to New York.

#### MARTIN-LONG.

At the parsonage of the Church of God, Frederick, Md., on Feb. 19th, 1918, Rev. Jos. H. Martin and Mrs. Emma Long, both of York, Pa., were united in marriage, by Rev. L. F. Murray.

#### GALT-JONES.

On Wednesday night, Feb. 20th, at the Presbyterian Manse, Mr. George W. Galt and Miss Eudora A. Jones, both of Taneytown, were united in marriage by Rev. Seth Russell Downing. Mr. and Mrs. Galt have many friends who wish them long life, and an abundance of happiness. They will continue to reside in Taneytown.

### DIED.

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

#### MR. THEODORE J. MYERS.

Mr. Theodore J. Myers died at his home, near Pleasant Valley, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, of heart trouble, aged about 58 years. Mr. Myers was a photographer, a member of Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., and was well known in the community.

He leaves a widow and the following children: Charles Myers and Mrs. Ada Appleby, of Baltimore, and Clarence, of near Westminster; also two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Lemmon and Mrs. Uriah Bixler. Funeral services will be held at his home, on Saturday, at about noon, and interment will take place in Meadow Branch cemetery, near Westminster.

#### 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.

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming will offer at public sale, on his premises, along the Littlestown road, north of Taneytown, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, 1918, at 11 o'clock, the following described property:

**THREE HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES.**  
1 bay horse, coming 13 years old, good off-side worker and driver, fearless of all road objects; 1 pair dark bay mules, coming 14 years old, both good leaders, and work anywhere hitched.

**EIGHT HEAD OF CATTLE.**  
consisting of 5 milch cows, 3 of which are Jerseys, one fresh last of May, other two are Fall cows; 2 Durham cows, fresh in Fall; 1 heifer, coming fresh soon; 2 stock bulls, one a Holstein and other a red Durham.

**35 HEAD OF HOGS.**  
consisting of 2 brood sows, one will have pigs by day of sale, and the other one to 140 lbs each; all the rest are shoats;

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
1 good home-made 4-horse wagon, one 2-horse wagon and bed, 1 good Milwaukee mower, 5-ft cut; 1 Deering horse rake, nearly new; 1 walking Brown corn plow, nearly new; 1 Albright riding corn plow, 1 double single-row keystone corn planter, 1 double and 1 single shovel plow, hand corn fork and 1 corn cover, one 3-horse McSherry grain drill, 3-horse Wiard plow, 3-horse Roland chain plow, one 17-tooth lever harrow, and one 18-tooth wooden frame harrow, 1 pin harrow, 1 good 3-block roller, 1 good winnowing mill, 1 pair hay carriage, 12 ft long, in good order; 1 good survey and pole, coal sheller, in good order, spring wagon, set of double harness, 2 sets of good breechbands, 4 sets of front gears, 3 bridles, 1 lead rein, 1 good pair of check lines, two 4-horse lines, 4-horse double tree, two 3-horse double trees, a lot of single trees, one 2-horse spreader and cow chains; 2 pairs of butt traces, 3 iron jockey sticks, 1 grindstone, 1 mowing scythe, 1 Plymouth Rock and Buff Leghorn Pullets, 2 incubators, one a Buckeye, capacity 300-egg, the other 200-egg.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**  
consisting of 2 stoves, one Wehrle model steel range, No. 22, in good condition; one Climax cook stove, No. 8, in good condition; 1 single row keystone corn planter, good churn and butter tub, 2 good wooden wash tubs, a lot of carpet and matting, 1 good second-hand Palace Organ, a lot of apple butter by the gallon, 1 barrel of apples, 1 barrel of vinegar, and many other articles not mentioned.

**TERMS.**—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 12 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

**GEORGE HILTEBRICK.**  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-22-3t

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming will offer at public sale, on the road between Uniontown and the State Road, 1/2 mile north of Uniontown, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 15th, 1918, at 11 o'clock, the following described property:

**SIX HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS.**  
1 light bay, 10 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs; 1 bay mare, 6 years old, in foal, weighs about 1100 lbs; 1 black mare, 5 years old; all these are good leaders and will work anywhere hitched; 1 bay mare, 6 years old, will work anywhere except in lead, good worker and driver for anyone; 1 black colt, 10 months old; 1 bay colt, 3 years old.

**10 HEAD OF CATTLE.**  
6 and 8 years, two fresh by day of sale and the rest between sale and fall; 4 heifers, one 9 months old, 1 Durham bull, 1 year old.

**17 HEAD OF HOGS.**  
1 sow will have pigs by day of sale, and two in May; 4 fat hogs, 7 shoats, 2 boars, big enough for service.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
4-Horse Weber wagon, 3-in tread; 1 Champion wagon, 3-in tread 2 wagon beds, McCormick binder, 7-ft cut; Johnson mow, 4 1/2-ft cut, good as new; Superior grain drill, Black Hawk chow-corn planter, Perry harrow, 20-tooth; smoothing harrow, 70-tooth; 1-horse hay rake, log chain, Huber feed cutter, 11-in, and drag; good winnowing mill, 2 sets hay carriages, 20 and 12 ft long; Brown double walking corn plow, set double boards, 2 single corn drags, 1 Brown double riding corn shovel plow, corn cover, lot of single and double trees, 3-horse triple tree, just new; 4 jockey sticks, 2 sets 2-horse harness, log and chain, 3-horse harness, heavy spreader and single trees, light spreader and single trees, bob sled, dung sled, Syracuse 3-horse plow, Oliver chiller 3-horse plow, United 4 1/2 H.P. gasoline engine, New Holland chopping mill, 2 fang-toothed hogs, buggy spread, set double harness, 4 sets buggy harness, sleigh, 4 leather and 4 ticking collars, 7 wagon bridles, 4 sets breechbands, 4 sets front gears, 6 bridles, 4-inch Gandy belt, 40 ft long; hay fork and 100 ft rope, block and tackle, will raise about 1500 lbs, blacksmith fan, good as new; 2 cross-cut saws, grain cradle, dung and pitch forks, 20 good grain sacks, 4 good milk coolers, 10-gal churn, and some Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not mentioned.

**TERMS.**—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

**A. C. DEVILBISS.**  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-22-3t  
Stewart Brandenburg and Jesse P. Garner, Clerks.

### 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 steadily 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.**

Has Your Subscription Expired?  
Come in and renew it next time you are in town  
Subscribe for the RECORD

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to reduce stock, will sell at public sale, on the S. D. Hiltbrich farm, in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., near Pine Creek Station, on the road leading from Littlestown-Taneytown road to Bethel Church, on

MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property:

**FIVE HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES.**  
1 pair of mules, 13 and 16 years old, work anywhere hitched, both excellent leaders; 1 pair of roan horses, 6 and 8 years old, work anywhere hitched; 1 bay mare, 16 years old, good driver and off-side worker.

**14 HEAD OF CATTLE.**  
consisting of 7 milch cows, 1 will be fresh in March, carrying her 3rd calf; 2 will be fresh in April, 1 carrying her 2nd calf and the other carrying her 4th calf; 1 will be fresh in August; 2 will be fresh in September, one carrying her 2nd calf and the other carrying her 3rd calf; 1 will be fresh in October, carrying 3rd calf; 5 heifers, 1 will be fresh in March, and 1 will be fresh in May; 1 yearling and two are 9 months old; 2 bulls, one large and one small.

**TWENTY-SEVEN HEAD OF HOGS.**  
consisting of 3 brood sows, will farrow February 15th; 6 young sows, 3 will farrow in April and 3 in May; 2 boars, 1 large and 1 small; the balance are shoats, weighing from 50 to 90 pounds.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
consisting of 3 wagons, 2 of which are 4-in tread and 4-ton capacity; Keys hay rake, 12-ft long, holds 85 bu of corn; 1 hay carriage, 20-ft long; 1 Hench & Dromgold sulking plow, in good condition; one Syracuse furrow plow No. 501, in good condition; one 17-tooth lever harrow, 3-horse even, triple, double and single trees and jockey sticks. HARNESS—consisting of 4 sets of front gears, 1 pair check lines, 1 lead rein, bridles, collars, halters and hitching posts.

**TERMS.**—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 8 months will be given, with purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale; notes payable at Littlestown National Bank. A discount of 3 percent will be given for cash. All purchasers must settle with the clerk on day of sale, and no goods to be removed until settled for.

**OLIVER C. HESSON.**  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-22-3t  
H. J. Motter, Clerk.

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming will offer at public sale, on his farm, on the Taneytown and Harney road, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1918, at 10 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

**SIX HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES.**  
1 mare, 6 years old, heavy with foal; 1 bay horse, 8 years old, a fine driver; 2 mares, 12 years old; 2 black mules, 6 and 7 years old, one a fine leader, the other an off-side worker. All of the above are leaders but one, and will work wherever hitched.

**28 HEAD OF CATTLE, HOLSTEIN AND DURHAM.**  
10 of which are milch cows and will be fresh by day of sale, all Holstein and Durham, and fine stock. 6 Thoroughbred Registered Heifers, some of them fresh; 12 Holstein and Durham stock bulls, big enough for service, 7 of which are Holstein and 5 entitled to registry, and the rest are Durham. These are all fine first-class stock, personally selected in New York, and worthy of the attention of all who want really fine bred animals.

**50 HEAD OF HOGS.**  
2 are brood sows and the rest are shoats, ranging from 40 to 80 lbs.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
one 7-ft cut Deering Binder, Osborne Mower, Osborne hay rake, 10 ft; Buckeye Grain Drill, 3-horse, only two seasons; steel land roller, 3 Wagons—3 3/4x4 Champion Wagon and bed, one 3-in tread and the other a 2-in tread; 2 pair hay carriages, 20-ft long; two 3-horse plows, and one 2-horse plow; 2 spring-tooth harrows, 17 and 25-tooth; 1 roller and harrow combined, 1 smoothing harrow, 1 New York check-row corn planter, 1 Hench & Dromgold corn worker, two Reed double corn workers, one double walking corn worker, 1 day folder, 2 single corn workers, 1 single corn cover, power corn sheller, Tornado fodder cutter, cutting box, 1 hay fork and pulleys, and 130 feet of rope, Empire Cream Separator.

**HARNESS.**  
5 Sets front gears, 2 sets breechbands, 1 set single harness, 1 set double harness, collars and bridles, wagon saddle, pair check lines, lot of struts, double and single trees, jockey sticks, chains of all kinds, buggy pole, etc.

**70 BARRELS OF CORN,**  
and a large number of articles not mentioned. Also, some tools.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
**TERMS.**—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 8 months will be given, on approved note with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

**WILLIAM G. FAIR.**  
Martin D. and Norman Hess, Clerks. 2-22-3t  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming will sell at public sale, on the Union Bridge farm, situated along the Emmitsburg and Keyville road, near what was formerly Maxell's Mill, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1918, at 11 A. M., the following personal property:

**FOUR HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES.**  
consisting of one pair of mules, work anywhere hitched; 1 sorrel horse, 12 yrs old, work anywhere; 1 sorrel mare, 14 yrs old, with foal by a Jack.

**NINETEEN HEAD OF CATTLE.**  
consisting of 6 milch cows, some of which will be fresh by day of sale, in the summer, 7 bulls, large enough for set, 6 heifers; 4 sows, will farrow in April and May.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
one 4-horse Columbia wagon, capacity 5-ton, good as new, in tread; the wagon bed holds 12 bbls; one 3-ton tub-baker wagon, 3-in tread, good as new; one 2-horse wagon, in good order, one McCormick binder, 8-ft cut, in good running order; one 2 and 3-horse Hoosier grain drill, good as new; 1 Osborne hay rake, 12 ft long; 2 sets of hay carriages, 18-ft long, in good order; 1 old corn sled, 12 ft long; 1 double walking corn plow, 2 corn drags, 2 Syracuse plows, No. 97; 2 Syracuse harrows, one 25-tooth, the other 17-tooth 1 weeder, 1 steel land roller, 1 single row corn planter, in good order; 1 carriage, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 extra spool of corn planter chain, 2 sets of breechbands, 2 housings, 3 sets of front gears, 3 collars, 3 bridles, 1 lead rein, 5 flynets; the above gears are good, heavy, used only 2 years; log chain, half-bush, two 3-horse double trees, two 2-horse double trees, single trees, jockey sticks, middle rings, 1 Butterfly cream separator, and other articles too numerous to list. No 4 1/2 H.P. Reel butter worker, 1 set to mention.

**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, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

**HARRY R. STONESIFER.**  
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 2-22-3t  
Annan Horner and John S. Zacharias, Clerks.

# HERE!

## Write Your Own "Money-Back" Guarantee

On the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made. Self-feeding, self-regulating, everlasting. Broods 100 to 1000 chicks at a guaranteed cost of less than 6 cents a day. Used by over 10,000 big and little breeders. The

# STANDARD COLONY BROODER

PATENTED

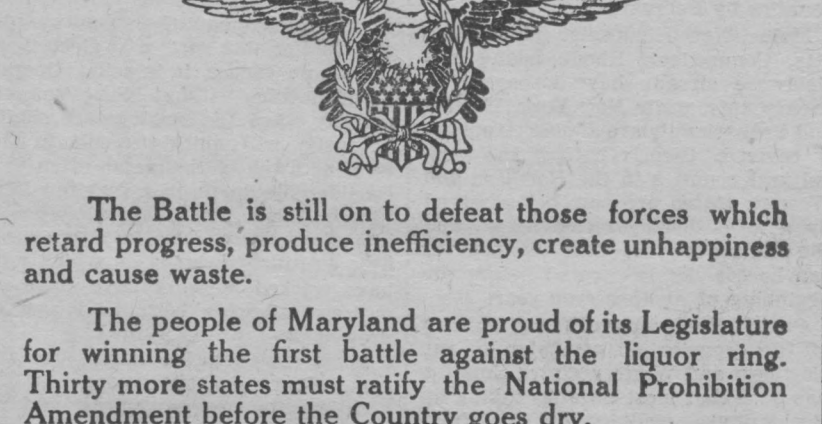
Will do anything any other brooder will do regardless of price, and do it better. You know what a good brooder ought to be and do, just put that on paper and we will sign it and give you the brooder on thirty days' trial. If it doesn't come up to every claim we make, you get your money back without argument.

**SPECIFICATIONS**  
Solid cast iron stove.  
22-inch galvanized hovers.  
Two double-die thermostats, tandem hitched.  
Rocker furnace grates, self-cleaning and anti-clog.  
Gas proof—fire proof—fool proof.  
Guaranteed to burn more than 24 hours in any temperature in one coaling.

**BUCKEYE INCUBATOR**  
For Sale  
**REINDOLLAR BROS & CO**



## VICTORY BUT HALF WON



The Battle is still on to defeat those forces which retard progress, produce inefficiency, create unhappiness and cause waste.

The people of Maryland are proud of its Legislature for winning the first battle against the liquor ring. Thirty more states must ratify the National Prohibition Amendment before the Country goes dry.

Why should Maryland wait two, four or six years before given her release against whiskey and its evil associates?

To save our grain, conserve our coal and protect our soldier boys, Maryland should immediately pass the State Wide Prohibition Bill.

This will give every liquor dealer—at least—one year—plenty of time—to get out of the business without a loss.

Labor is scarce—the farmers know it. The employees of the brewers will have no trouble locating new, and in most cases, better jobs.

### FOR AMERICA

The second battle against the whiskey crowd must be won.

Every reader of this paper can help in the fight by writing his representative in the General Assembly of Maryland at Annapolis to vote for and use his influence to pass the State Wide Prohibition Bill.

## WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TODAY

Advertisement

### RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, February Term, 1918.  
Estate of Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased.  
On application, it is ordered, this 19th day of February, 1918, that the sale of Real Estate of Jeremiah Baublitz, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Jacob J. Bankard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of March, 25th day of March, next; provided, a copy of this order be next reported for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 3rd day of March, 18th day of March, next.  
The report states the amount of sale to be \$1280.00.

**SOLOMON MYERS**  
**TITOMAS J. HAINES**  
**MOSES J. M. TROXELL,** Judges.  
True Copy:—  
Test—WILLIAM ARTHUR, 2-22-4t  
Register of Wills for Carroll Co.

### 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, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Run-down Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach Trouble, Tuberculosis, Consultation Free.

**GRANT BAKER.**  
**J. VERNON BARNES.**  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-22-3t  
Rev. J. H. Gonso and Samuel Wilson, Clerks 2-22-3t







## Spug for a Day

By James Osborn

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Clarice Wardham and Nancy Smith had gone through high school together and their friendship was of the sort that could not be altered, even when Nancy went to business school and later took a stenographer's position in a business office, and Clarice, through her father's acquired fortune, became one of the most sought after young women in what chose to be called, and was called Society, with a capital S. Clarice did not give Nancy her old dresses, nor did she try to persuade her to attend the parties she gave, to which only folk with very much more money to spend than Nancy had were invited. When she asked Nancy to her house it was either to enjoy her alone or with a few of the old friends with whom Nancy could be most at her ease. Thus Nancy was never made conscious of the fact that fortune had dealt less kindly with her than it had with Clarice, if indeed it really had.

When Clarice first met Robert Harrow and somehow unwittingly charmed and then captivated that inveterate man of business, she did not tell him that Nancy Smith, his private secretary, was one of her best friends. It was not in the least because she was ashamed of her association, but because she liked the idea of having a means of seeing Mr. Harrow from another angle than that of society and country club activities without his knowing it. Clarice, truth to say, was drawn to Harrow almost as soon as he was to her, for there was something about this rather rough strange mixture of a man that charmed women quite as much as if he had been most courteous and courtly. Sometimes he seemed the broadest of men in his large grasp of events that Clarice discussed with him, and sometimes the narrowest in his point of view, that seemed to see only his own business interests. Sometimes he seemed the most generous and unselfish, and then the least generous and most selfish. Drawn though Clarice was to this much discussed and almost eccentric young man, she planned to surrender, if she surrendered at all, with deliberation. She had planned not to lose a single trick in the love game she was about to play with this man, who had become accustomed to having things generally his own way in the other games of life.

It has been said that a man's stenographer has an opportunity to know him even better than his own wife, for she sees him more hours of the day usually, and can study him without personal prejudice of any sort. Nancy Smith surely knew Robert Harrow better than he knew himself, and it was perhaps not strange that she suspected he was in love before he was willing to admit that fact to himself, much less to Clarice. She had heard from Clarice of the friendship that had sprung up between her and Mr. Harrow, and with infinite care sounded her regarding him and so found out how the ground lay.

Once Clarice, with an attempt at seeming casual, asked Nancy what sort of a husband she thought Mr. Harrow would make.

"I could be his stenographer all my life and enjoy it," explained Nancy, "but I could never endure him as a husband. But with a girl like you, it would be different. You would collapse after a day in his office; but with all the little feminine witcheries to fall back on you, or a girl like you, I should say, might find him a perfect husband."

"One thing Mr. Harrow's wife would have to remember, though," added Nancy, "and that is that she should never once let him take her for granted. It would be like taming a lion—once the beast knows his power, the tamer is lost. Some women are cut out for just that sort of thing, you know, and never in a lifetime let their husbands know what meek, tame hearts they have."

Nancy and Clarice thus discussed Mr. Harrow over the chocolate cups one day at luncheon, late in December, when Clarice had gone downtown for Christmas shopping.

That afternoon Harrow gave the switchboard operator gruff orders to the effect that he was "too busy to be disturbed," and then sat at his desk, with no one but Nancy sharing his solitude, looking blankly into space for a full hour, his head bent and his arms akimbo. He started to his feet when he roused himself and paced the floor impatiently.

"Take this," he threw at Nancy. "Memo for the cashier's office—'Owing to war conditions and necessity to curtail every possible expense, we shall give no gold pieces at Christmas.'"

Nancy took the words down in dots, curves and dashes, and recalled as she did so that in the firm of which Harrow was president "war conditions" had meant 25 per cent greater profit than usual.

"Take this," he threw out again. "It is for my housekeeper, Mrs. Hawkins. Owing to war conditions, I have found it inadvisable to dispense with any additional money in the wages to the servants this year." And when you

have done that write a personal letter to my sister, and another to my cousin—the one with six children—and explain to them that as an act of patriotism we ought to refrain from gift-giving this year. It's just an exchange of a lot of junk," he went on, more to himself than to Nancy, "between a lot of people that don't care two straws for each other. Then write a letter to the matron of the orphan home—the one my mother used to be so much interested in. I've previously ordered a doll or a book for each child. Tell them that I feel that would be a needless extravagance. If they are absolutely without necessities let them notify me, and I'll send them a check. But now is no time to waste money on mere toys. Let the youngsters make dolls out of sticks and things. They will enjoy them just as much."

Nancy wrote these and a dozen or so similar letters that Mr. Harrow dictated, and gave no inkling of her own attitude toward the contents of the letters. That night, when Harrow had left rather earlier than usual, the letters were still on Nancy's desk, and when she left, a little later, the letters were lying in a mail basket where it might seem that they had been forgotten, but where, as a matter of fact, there was no danger of their being mailed. Nancy hurried from the office to the nearest public telephone booth, called up Clarice and told her she wanted to see her at once and would board the next car toward her house. She hurried to Clarice's room and talked with her for a short ten minutes, and then hurried home, leaving Clarice ample time for a more than ordinarily elaborate toilet that night.

When Mr. Harrow arrived at the Wardham house an hour later, for dinner and a quiet little evening with Clarice afterward, Clarice was in her most bewitching mood and Harrow had nothing of the gruffness that had characterized his manner at the office during the afternoon.

He had come with the half conviction that that night he would definitely ask Clarice to marry him and demand from her a definite answer. But when he fell under the charm of her coquetry, for Clarice was irresistible that night, he was full determined, and he was impatient of the many courses of dinner and the moments that had to be spent with Clarice's family before they could gracefully find a sequestered spot alone.

When they were seated in the music room—Clarice had made an excuse of wishing to show him some new records—he asked her point blank and without wasting time in preliminaries whether she would marry him.

Clarice looked perplexed. "I'm afraid we ought not to think of it," she said; "at least, while the war lasts. It would mean to give each other a great deal of love, and, owing to war conditions, we ought not to give all that, do you think so?"

Mr. Harrow for the first time that evening recalled his afternoon at the office, and the man that had dictated the letters seemed now like a repulsive shadow of his true self. Clarice explained her friendship for Nancy Smith and Nancy's hurried call that afternoon.

"Don't think the less of Nancy for it," begged Clarice. "I asked her to let me know just what sort of man you are, and wouldn't let her tell you that she knew me. It is all my fault."

"If she realized how small I was in writing those letters why didn't she tell me?" demanded Harrow. "Why did she post them?"

"She didn't post them," said Clarice. "They are locked in your office."

It was a thoroughly contrite, humbled sort of man that knelt before Clarice's chair. "If I'll promise to give twice as much this Christmas, and promise never to be a spug again, will you promise to marry me?" he begged. And of course Clarice said "yes."

### Birth of the Elephant.

First use of the elephant as a symbol of the Republican party was in 1874, when Thomas Nast, the first of the celebrated political cartoonists of America, made the "ponderous pachyderm" the G. O. P. emblem. Nast was born in Bavaria September 27, 1940, and came to America at the age of six. In the early sixties he went to Italy and was with Garibaldi as an artist for British and American newspapers. As political cartoonist for a popular weekly, he achieved an international reputation, and his cartoons were said to have been largely responsible for the downfall of the Tweed ring in New York. In 1874 Nast drew a cartoon representing an elephant labeled "Republican Party," about to fall into a chasm. Nast also depicted the democratic party as a fox, but later the donkey was substituted by the cartoonist of opposite political faith, and this has been the democratic emblem ever since. Nast died in Ecuador in 1902.

### New Telephone Device.

Of the many devices which have from time to time been introduced for improving the telephone or for permitting the user the free use of his hands, one of the latest, says the Scientific American, appears to be in every way ideal. It consists of a sound chamber over which can be placed the usual telephone receiver, and a bifurcated tube ending in ear pieces. So in use the telephone receiver is removed from the hook and placed on the sound chamber, while the ear pieces are placed in the ears; and the user, talking in the normal tone, can carry on a conversation with a party at the other end of the telephone line without holding the receiver or stand. Furthermore, by splitting the sound and distributing it to the two ears, all extraneous noises are shut out and the conversation becomes much clearer.

## TALKS TO ACTRESS IN BATH

Interviewer for Chicago Newspaper Has His Own Troubles With Clara Kimball Young.

"I can't hear you," complained Clara Kimball Young.

"Turn off the water, then," cried the interviewer.

"The tub's only half full," said Clara. "I can't take a bath in a tub half full. You'll have to speak louder."

"The interview," said the interviewer, "will be ruined, what with the door closed and the water running."

"I'll—I'll—" exclaimed Clara. "I'll—" "Turn off the water," suggested the reporter, protesting perhaps too much.

"There, now I can hear you." "Fine," said the interviewer.

"Ouch, it's hot," cried Clara. There was a slight splash.

"I'll have to turn on the cold water. Will you wait a minute?"

"Certainly," agreed the interviewer. "Oo," said Clara. There was another slight and delicate splash.

There was a pause.

"Oh, dear me, dear me," suddenly came from within. "I left my soap in my grip. I always use my own soap. Dear me, it's in my grip."

"I'll leave the room," said the interviewer. The interviewer left the room. The interviewer, after counting 50 very slowly, returned to the room.

"O!!!!" "Pardon!!!" "Heavens!!!" "I thought—" Bang went the door.

There was a gentle though nervous pause.

"Now we can proceed," said Clara. "I'm sorry about the soap."

"Not at all," said the interviewer. "Perfectly all right. My fault, you know. I counted 50. I should have counted 100. But I hate arithmetic."

"Do you like vampire roles, Mrs. Young?"

"Oh, so, so. I like most all kinds of acting. It's perfectly disgraceful, really, isn't it, being interviewed in one's bath?"

"I should have counted 100," said the interviewer, contritely.

"Well, anyway, I'm glad you didn't merely count 10. That would have been dreadful. Now if you'll go out and count 200 I'll see you and have a real talk."

"I'll count 300 and walk around the corridor on my hands twice," said the interviewer. But he didn't. He went away.—Chicago News.

### Some Use in Sawdust.

The deadly wood alcohol is about as useful an agent as any that results from the distillation process. Manufacturers of films, of shellac and of celluloid require large quantities. Compounds used in medicine and surgery even have it in their make-up. There is an anesthetic made from it, and it is of consequence in formaldehyde manufacture, the uses for which are of wide scope.

The huge annual loss from grass smuts, estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, is readily controlled by soaking the seed in this material. Grain alcohol is not produced in this manner, but as it is used in large quantities in munition plants it may as well be mentioned here, especially as the sawdust piles of the mills when spruce and pine are sawn ought to be supplying a good deal of this that is at present derived from molasses.

The unnecessary use of anything sweet for such a purpose goes against the grain of a people who are denying themselves sugar. One ton of sawdust is capable of yielding from 20 to 25 gallons of wood alcohol.

### Why Person Freezes to Death.

During the deep sleep which follows extreme fatigue the sensitiveness of the nervous system is greatly reduced, and it becomes unable to perceive the lowness of temperature. The unconsciousness of sleep gradually passes into the unconsciousness of collapse. According to the popular belief such a man dies "frozen to death," but as a matter of fact he was killed long before his temperature fell to zero.

What really killed him was the reduction of the activity of his tissue, which always follows the loss of nervous control. As a result there was less and less chemical change accompanied by the production of heat, and at an internal temperature of about 68 degrees life ceased.

That is why, as experience has often shown, the weary traveler who gives way to the imperative desire to sleep on the line of march is doomed to death when he has no adequate protection from extreme cold.

But She Blamed Him Just the Same. Mr. Smith—I see that Mrs. McQue has just passed without speaking. I thought you were great friends.

Mr. Brown—No, we are not on the best of terms just now.

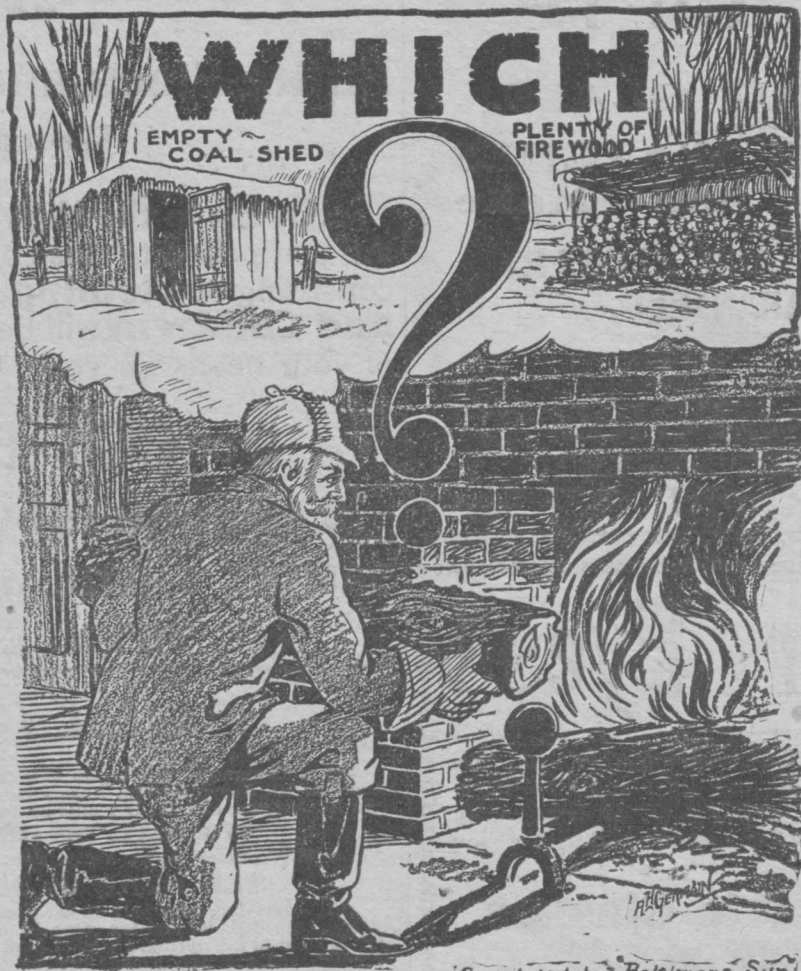
Smith—How's that?

Brown—Well, you see, it's like this. You remember the fire that took place at their house about a fortnight ago. Well, I ran for a long plank to put it up at the window, so that she might slide down before the fire brigade arrived. But how was I to know there was a nail in it?

### Industry Booms in China.

The use of motorcars in Hongkong is comparatively limited, but at present there is what might be classed as a motorcar boom in the colony. The government is planning a comprehensive system of road building and improvement, and, in fact, already has started actual work on roads that will extend the use of the motorcar. The wealthier Chinese have taken to motor-ing enthusiastically.

## Fire Wood to Help Out the Coal Shortage



Contributed by Baltimore Sun

The State Fuel Administration makes the announcement that the present coal shortage in all probability will continue through next winter. There simply isn't enough coal to go around, so some must go without.

Naturally those who have wood supplies near at hand, and can use wood, will be expected to provide themselves with wood fuel, thereby saving coal that they ordinarily would use, in order to supply the maximum to our industries and to the people of the cities who cannot use wood.

There are today many families living in wooded sections, often having wood going to waste on the farm, who are using coal as the more convenient fuel for heating. This might be safely continued in normal times, but we are at war. We are actually suffering a coal shortage. How long this will last is uncertain—next winter threatens to be even more serious unless a substitute for coal in large quantities is provided. There has been a tremendous expansion of industries, necessary to the prosecution of the war, and these must be supplied with coal. In Baltimore and in some of the larger towns of the State there are many thousands of families which cannot use wood, because it cannot be had. Distance from wood supplies imposing difficulties in transportation and distribution makes it prohibitive. On the other hand, there are large numbers of people living in the small, town and suburban communities who are sufficiently near woodlands to use wood without serious hardship. If these people together with the farmers having their own woodlots, many of whom burn coal, would stop buying coal and burn wood, the saving would be great enough to supply the present shortage. This means some hardships to the small towns, but not to the extent of those suffered by people in cities today who can get neither coal nor wood.

The appeal comes with particular force to the owners of woodland, whether in woodlots or timber tracts. There is presented at once a duty and an opportunity. A service can be

rendered to the country at large and the community in particular by cutting all of the wood needed for individual use and an additional amount for those who have no woodland of their own, but who will be dependent upon wood for fuel.

Every cord of wood that is cut and used in place of coal means the saving of one-half of one ton of coal. A rare opportunity is presented to the woodland owner in that he may not only cut wood from his woodlands and sell it at a good profit, but the cutting if wisely done, will be a real improvement to his property. To realize the greatest benefit, the owner should limit the cutting to undesirable or "weed" trees and save such as have a present or prospective timber value.

In determining how much wood will be required to take the place of coal, it can be said that two pounds of well seasoned wood is equivalent to one pound of coal. A cord of seasoned hickory, weighing a little over 4,000 pounds is equivalent in fuel value to a ton of coal. A cord of oak is nearly as good; while it takes two cords of chestnut wood to equal a ton of coal. Pine wood is between the two extremes, one cord being equal to about two-thirds of a ton of coal.

It takes wood several months to properly season, and now is the time to cut it before farm work is pressing.

Some immediate relief for towns and suburban sections can be furnished by cutting and delivering at once dead wood, such as blight-killed wood without serious hardship. If these people together with the farmers having their own woodlots, many of whom burn coal, would stop buying coal and burn wood, the saving would be great enough to supply the present shortage. This means some hardships to the small towns, but not to the extent of those suffered by people in cities today who can get neither coal nor wood.

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## TO WRITE ON MOVING TRAIN

Railroad Conductor, Who Knows the Trick of It, Holds Elbow Firmly Against His Side.

Writing legibly on a fast moving train is difficult to a person unaccustomed to it. The railroad conductor knows the trick of it and manages to get along quite satisfactorily. He prefers to write in a standing position and holds his right elbow firmly against his side. The reason for this is that in a sitting posture there is too much lateral movement in the trunk of the body, while in a standing position this is more easily controlled.

When the arm swings freely, as in ordinary writing, several joints of the body are affected in the process, each of which is capable of its own motion. Holding the elbow against one's ribs "breaks" these motion tendencies, except that of the wrist, which movement is necessary in writing, and thus the pencil or pen is more easily controlled.

### Blindness No Bar to Marriage.

The statistics as to age at which sight is lost bring out some interesting facts concerning the extent to which marriage takes place among the blind. The majority of those who have not married before they lost their sight continue single for the remainder of their lives. But the fact that the percentage single is higher among the females who lost their sight before the age of twenty than it is among the males indicates that blindness is less of a bar to marriage in the case of males than of females, since, all other things being equal, the percentage should have been somewhat lower for females by reason of the fact that women ordinarily marry earlier than men. The figures show, however, that while marriage is much less frequent among the blind than among those who can see, it is by no means rare; of the males who had lost their sight between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, for example, about one-third, and of the females, about one-fifth, had married since they became blind.

### Russia and the United States.

The old autocratic government of Russia was always particularly friendly to the United States. During the Revolutionary war Russia offered to mediate for peace and her offer was accepted by the United States but declined by Great Britain. Russia was one of the first governments to recognize the independence of the United States and continued to show her good will by making treaties of amity and commerce with the United States. Several of our early presidents in their messages referred to "the continued friendship of Russia." In 1823, Russia proposed a friendly adjustment through diplomatic channels of the boundary line between American and Russian possessions in the Northwest and President Monroe authorized the United States minister to Russia to attend to the matter. In doing so he said: "The government of the United States has been desirous by this friendly proceeding to manifest the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of Russia and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with that government."

### Japanese Steel Production.

Through recent investigations by the mining bureau, says Commerce Reports, it is learned that the total producing capacity of Japanese steel-mills was 888,000 tons, in round figures, last August, according to the Japan Advertiser. During the first half of the past year 289,000 tons of various shapes were produced in this country, exclusive of the colonies. Of this amount 200,000 tons were produced by the government steel works. The Japan Steel Tube Co. turned out 22,000 tons; the Japan Steel Works, 14,000 tons; the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., 12,000 tons; and the Kamaishi Steel Works, 10,000 tons.

The Advertiser quotes officials as saying that at the end of the past year the products of those mills reached 570,000 tons net. Compared with the preceding year this is an increase of 50 per cent. If this rate of increase is maintained, 1915 will see a further increase at least to 850,000 tons net.

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Prompt, careful and efficient attention given to every detail

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 9.—First Quarter, March 3, 1918.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 4:35-41; 5:15-20—Memory Verse, Mark 5:19—Golden Text, Ps. 126:3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The incident of the storm stilled and the healing of the demoniac are found also in Matthew and Luke, and in the same connection. Their taking Christ even as he was, and his falling asleep in the storm, may imply that he was weary in his body, and possibly in mind also. His labors would give him a weary body, and the unbelief and hatred all about him would tend to give him a weary mind. One of the accusations of the prophet against Israel was, "Ye have wearied the Lord with your words." (Mal. 2:17; see also John 4:6.) When he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden" (Matt. 11:28) he knew what it meant to have such an experience, for "He was in all points tempted like as we are" and is touched with a feeling of our infirmities (Heb. 4:15). Sometimes the stormy wind is his own, as when he divided the sea by a strong east wind, and sent a great wind to arrest Jonah (Ex. 14:21; Jonah 1:4); and it is written "He commanded and raised the stormy wind" (Ps. 107:25). Sometimes the strong wind is from the devil, as when he caused the death of Job's children by a strong wind (Job 1:19). But he can make the wrath of men or demons to praise him and cause even a stormy wind to fulfill his word (Ps. 148:8). In Rev. 7:1, see the angels controlling the winds. It seems to me that this great storm of wind of our lesson (v. 37) must have been from the devil because the Lord rebuked it (v. 39), and he would not rebuke his own wind. Now I would not give the devil too much credit on the line of knowing things beforehand, nor would I make light of his knowledge, but there is a possibility that he knew that if the Lord Jesus crossed over to Gadara he might lose that fine piece of his work in the form of that demon-possessed man whom no chains could bind, and so fierce that no one could pass by that way. In Matt. 8:28, it is recorded that there were two of them. If he had that knowledge we can understand why he sent the storm to sink if possible the boat with the Lord and his disciples. In some respects the devil is an awful fool, and certainly does not know the power of God, and in these days (1917-1918) when the nations are raging, and the people imagining vain things as never before, the Lord has them in derision, and will yet set his king upon his holy hill of Zion (Ps. 2:1-6). Even if the Lord had allowed the devil to destroy that boat, he could easily have walked ashore on the water and enabled his disciples to do the same. I like to watch him sleeping so calmly in the midst of that great storm, and there is no storm in which we may not be calm if we have faith in him. (Ps. 27:1-3.) We are too often like the disciples, and afraid that some real evil will befall us, and he often has occasion to say to us, "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?" "Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" (v. 40 and Luke 24:38.) How grand to see him quietly awake from sleep and arise and say to wind and sea, "Peace, be still!" and then to see the great storm give place to a great calm (vs. 37, 39). As he slept he was truly human, as he stilled the storm he was truly God; so he was and ever is both God and man; and there never can be in our lives or circumstances a storm however great that he cannot with a word, change to a great calm, for he always was, and ever is, the one who maketh the storm a calm (Ps. 107:29). We may still hear him say, "My peace I give unto you," and we can let the peace of God rule in our hearts (John 14:27; Col. 3:15). He alone can still the present strife of nations, and speak peace to them all, and it shall yet be seen that he is the one promised to David to sit on his throne, and of whom David said, "Is this the manner of man, O Lord God?" (2 Sam. 7:19; compare lesson verse 41).

Does it not seem as if some of the nations were as demon-possessed today as this man, or these men, of Gadara? But our Lord Jesus has the same power as ever, and at the appointed time "Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence" (Ps. 50:3-6). After Israel shall have seen him coming in his glory and shall have received him according to Isa. 25:1; and have come to her right mind, then shall nations run to her because the Lord God, the holy one of Israel shall have glorified her (Isa. 55:5; compare Mark 5:7). According to Matt. 8:29, the demons said, "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?" for they seemed to know that torment awaits them in due time (Rev. 20:10). This same Jesus is daily delivering those whom Satan has bound with chains of sin, and there is no case too hard for him; and he is saying to all who have such afflicted ones, "Bring them to me," "Have faith and doubt not." The property of the Gadarenes had been touched, and they had sought Jesus to depart from them (5:17); and it is so still when the gospel conflicts with business; and we are moving on to the time when the devil will control all buying and selling. (Rev. 13:16, 17).

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

The Power of the Cross in Asia  
February 24  
Psalm 96:1-13

Frederick Bankhardt, of China, tells of a desire to open up a certain village for Christian work, and relates this experience:  
"I sent a local preacher there, and the people wanted to know what he came for. 'I came,' he told them, 'to preach the Jesus doctrine' (that is what the gospel story is called). They told him to leave the place at once. He refused to go, so they threatened to kill him. He said, 'All right, you may kill me, but alive I will not leave this place.' When they saw what courage the man manifested they decided to give him a trial. In the meantime many prayers were ascending to the Father in heaven for this village. A few months passed and many began to come to listen to the gospel story. What have we there today? There is now a growing church with 21 full members and 270 probationers! It is wonderful how the Lord heard our prayers, and is touching the hearts of men and women there. We also have a good day school for boys and one for girls, and hope soon to begin building a church if we can get funds. The few members we have have promised to pay at least \$500 toward a church building, and I believe will do even better than that. Was it not worth while trying to get into this place for Christ?"

### WHERE TO LOOK FOR WIF

Seek Her in Butcher's Shop, Says This Writer, and Mark Just How She Buys.

A good housewife will look at least two square meals ahead of her nose. The modern system of marketing during the high cost regime is such a fine art that a youth contemplating matrimony should hie to the market-place for selecting a bride. My boy, Zim, advises in *Cartoon Magazine*, when you see a maiden pinching, smelling, and prying a soup bone, you may rely on her sense of economy, for she is looking forward not less than two meals. The soup bone, when cooked, is merely food in the rough or primitive state. Its choicest by-product are realized after bouillon stage. Thereafter comes goulash, the croquettes and the luscious hash. By all means avoid the girl who orders choice cuts of porterhouse or English mutton chops. She will not make a good helpmate. But the girl who selects the chuck or neck pieces or the tail end of a ham bone, and renders them into dainty, palatable dishes is the one you want. So take my advice and seek the market place when you feel that you have had your fill of bachelor loneliness and wish a taste of wedlock. Follow such a girl around until you are perfectly satisfied, then nail her.

### Way to Success.

Power is the goal of every worthy ambition and only weakness comes from imitation or dependence on others, says a writer in *Success*. Power is self-developed, self-generated. We cannot increase the strength of our muscles by sitting in a gymnasium and letting another exercise for us.

Nothing else so destroys the power to stand alone as the habit of leaning upon others. If you lean you never will be strong or original. Stand alone or bury your ambition to be somebody in the world.

The man who tries to give his children a start in the world so that they will not have so hard a time as he had is unknowingly bringing disaster upon them. What he calls giving them a start probably will give them a setback in the world. Young people need all the motive power they can get. They are naturally leaners, imitators, copiers, and it is easy for them to develop into echoes or imitations. They will not walk alone while you furnish crutches; they will lean upon you just as long as you will let them.

One of the greatest delusions that a human being could ever have is that he is permanently benefited by continued assistance from others.

### Miners Live Long.

It is an extraordinary fact that even when deaths from accident are included, the rate of mortality among miners of Great Britain is materially lower than that among any other big class of labor, except agriculturists, and appreciably lower than the average rate of mortality among males. This fact was discovered by Doctor Tatham, while acting as superintendent of statistics in the office of the registrar general. Doctor Tatham points out that while the risk of fatal accidents among the coal miners is much greater than among other males generally, their risk of death by disease is much lower, being 16.6 per cent less than all occupied males, and 23.2 per cent less than that of all males. While coal miners appear to suffer more than the average mortality from bronchitis, they show marked immunity from consumption, their mortality from that disease being less than half the average. From diseases of the nervous system their mortality is 18 per cent lower; heart disease, 10 per cent lower, and from disease of the liver, 10 per cent lower than among all males.

## WHY

### The Bicycle Is Coming Back Into Its Own

THE bicycle, through the agency of war, is silently coming back into its own, and as a result the fighting fronts of the great armies, relieved of their networks of trenches and the terrifying artillery and rifle fire, might well be the countryside in any nation, with cyclists, a little hurried of motion possibly, going in every direction. In fact, one might well imagine himself in a rural community 25 years ago, when everyone not a cripple, or, worse still, unpossessed of a wheel, trundled madly about the country every hour to be snatched from his work.

The "bike" had a distinct part in the advance of troops, and this was particularly so during the early days of the war, when the fighting was carried on over wider stretches of the country, and when the great armies were alternately advancing and retreating, too busy with the objectives in hand to stop and "dig in."

The English troops, in particular, have taken advantage of the possibilities of the bicycle for use in scouting and messenger duty. The British have gone so far in some cases as to convert some of the regiments of yeomanry into cyclist formations.

With the British, cyclists technically are regarded as army troops, but used as specialist corps, like the Royal Engineers and other army troops establishments, but signs are not wanting that, with their great increase in numbers and with the new conditions of modern warfare, the cyclists will in future take their place as a definite arm rather than as specialists.

The military cyclists played a great part in the early days of this struggle. In their advance through France and Belgium the German armies depended largely upon their advance guards of cyclist companies of Jaegers, supported by mobile mechanical transport columns, armored machine-gun cars, and re-enforced when necessary by swift concentrations of infantry in motor omnibuses.

The old tradition of the cavalry screen and the patrols of mounted lancers were swept aside by the more progressive "mechanical cavalry," as the cyclists have been called. All roads and villages were reconnoitered and seized by cyclist units, only the inclosed country in between the road parallels being covered by the slower cavalry.

### HOTELS GOOD CUSTOMERS

How Big Hostels Get Their Supplies of Eggs.

A method of selling—which, more than any other, perhaps, is the dream of the producer—is the trade with hotels, sanatoriums, and the like. Accordingly we made a visit to one of the largest and most exclusive hotels in New York city, says a writer in *Farm and Fireside*. We were conducted through the kitchens of this hotel, where evidence of management efficiency was plain everywhere. The steward later talked with us about their methods of purchasing eggs and poultry.

Both white and brown eggs are used by these high-class hotels. But for every use where the shell is exposed when the egg is placed on the table—as when boiled—the white-shelled eggs are used. For cooking and baking the brown-shelled eggs are used. About 600 dozen eggs a day are required by the hotel we visited, one-fourth of these being white. From 95 to 98 per cent of all eggs used are purchased from the producers, to whom two to five cents is paid above the highest market price quoted for nearby henry whites or browns. The remaining 2 to 5 per cent are emergency orders, and are purchased from jobbers in the city or from retailers. The hotels are steady customers, keeping the same shippers for many years.

### How Aye-Aye's Life Depends on Fingers.

What a cat is to a mouse, the aye-aye of Madagascar is to a worm. This strange tropical creature, which is a mammal, has paws that are shaped much like a human hand, but especially adapted for providing the aye-aye with means of securing its livelihood.

The aye-aye is a worm-catcher, for which purpose the middle finger of each of its hands is an extremely attenuated member which can be inserted into a worm-hole and the surprised occupant thereof extracted and devoured.

Naturalists regard the aye-aye as one of the most curious creatures known to science. Its very life depends upon its two long middle fingers, the crippling of which would cause the aye-aye quickly to starve to death.

Why There Is a Coin Shortage. Shortage of small coins, complained of by banks, may be due partly to the practice of saving buffalo nickels and the new dimes, bankers believe.

Many persons have formed the habit of putting away the buffalo coins or the new ten-cent pieces for the well established theory that the saver can accumulate considerable sums in this way and yet do it so gradually that "he never misses it."

Bankers said the penny famine probably was due to recently instilled thrift among children. Pennies given them by parents, coins that formerly went back into circulation as quickly as little feet could flutter to the corner candy store, now find their way into the toy bank.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### TIGER AND RHINOCEROS.

"I'm the wildest animal in the world," said the tiger. "For years people have said: 'The tiger is the most dangerous of animals. You can't trust a tiger. They're all wild, wild, wild!'"

And at the third cry of "wild" the tiger roared for all he was worth. "Ah, you're not altogether correct," said a strange voice, and from a little distance off the rhinoceros was talking.

"Why not?" roared the tiger. "Because you're not the only fish in the sea," said the rhinoceros.

"Have you gone mad, utterly and completely mad?" asked the tiger. "I'm not a fish, I never was a fish, and I never will be a fish. I wouldn't live in the water when I can live in the forests. I wouldn't be so foolish and watery-eyed and slippery. Ah, no, I wouldn't be anything but a tiger, a wild and wonderful animal with great piercing eyes and a deep roar and beautiful skin."

"And too," the tiger continued, "I don't see why you talk about the sea."

"I'm not interested in the ocean. I don't care to go in it. I wouldn't be the only fish in the sea for anything. Of course I'm not the only fish in the sea, but why do you say it as if it were something quite sad?"

"It's a great joke," said the rhinoceros laughing, which made his face look a little more ugly than usual.

"What's a great joke?" growled the tiger.

"I didn't mean that you wanted to be a fish or that you were a fish, or that you could be a fish."

"Then why did you talk about fishes?" asked the tiger. "They don't interest me."

"Because," said the rhinoceros, "there is an expression or saying that runs like this—'You're not the only fish in the sea.'"

"The saying runs!" exclaimed the tiger. "How can an expression or a saying run? How can it, forsooth? Yes, how can it? We can run, but words can't."

"You are so particular," said the rhinoceros. "I suppose for you I should have said that the saying went like this, shouldn't it?"

"Yes," agreed the tiger.

"Well," continued the rhinoceros, "it means that folks and animals shouldn't become conceited. They shouldn't think they were the only creatures anywhere—if they happened to be fishes they shouldn't think they were the only ones in the sea—if tigers, the only ones in the forests, if people, the only ones in the world."

"And so, I don't like it when you brag and boast and call yourself the wildest and most dangerous of animals."

"And what objection have you to my boasting?" asked the tiger.

"Because I'm almost as treacherous and dangerous myself. I have heard of some of my relations who became quite gentle and friendly, but all the same we're pretty famous for being wild and dangerous."

"Yes, I've heard many a person say, 'the two wildest, most treacherous of animals are the rhinoceros and the tiger.'"

"Well, I congratulate you, then," said the tiger, "if you can come into my wild class."

"You should say," the rhinoceros answered, "that it's a compliment for you to be in my class."

And from the top of the rhinoceros' cage in the zoo came the sound of chirping, chirping.

"Who are you?" asked the rhinoceros.

"I'm Mr. Chipping Sparrow. I've come to tell you two creatures that you shouldn't boast about being wild and cruel—it's so foolish. Try to be happy and cheerful and sing and chirp for it's the springtime—the beautiful springtime."

But as the bird flew off again, for he didn't care to be near such wild animals, Mr. Rhinoceros said:

"What a queer little creature that bird was to talk of singing and chirping."

"Ah," said the tiger, "poor little thing. He doesn't know the joy of being wild." But the little bird was happy, for he got so much more fun out of life from singing than if he roared and growled.



"It's a Great Joke," Said the Rhinoceros.

Two boys at the movies saw a tragic picture play, and one of them was overcome. He took out his handkerchief and wept and sobbed.

"Why, Bill, you're blubbering!" said the other boy.

"Well," sobbed Bill, "I like to see a person show a little feeling!"

"Feelin'!" said the first boy. "Feelin' is all right, but ye don't need to wash your face in it!"

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### WAYS OF KEEPING YOUTHFUL

Man Who Is Determined Not to Grow Old Really Has Only to "Make an Effort."

I see it in my changing hair, I see it in my growing hair. My growing thirst for early news. It is a fact, I am growing old.

And so growing old is just a case of finding what one's looking for, observes the *Minneapolis Journal*. A man decides that the time has come for him to be old, and so instead of bracing up, ignoring the symptoms and finding some other explanation for the change in the color of his hair, he neglects his dress, walks with a stoop, uses a cane, stops taking exercise, eats too much, indulges in reminiscences, retires from business, and in general acquires the foolish habit of growing old.

He should remember that it is possible to keep a youthful spirit, an active mind, an interest in current events and a purpose to serve his fellows, and that he who does these things will always be young.

The fact that women generally decline to contract the old-age habit and that some men have also resisted the temptation to fall into it would seem to indicate that if those who do yield to it would only take the advice of Dombey to his wife, and "make an effort," they would learn how foolish and how unnecessary it is to grow old.

Henry Clay's Diplomacy.

The following is an instance of Henry Clay's readiness in getting out of a difficult situation. On one occasion a vote he had given in congress offended one of his constituents who would never again support him for congress.

Meeting this constituent on the court green Mr. Clay said to him: "I am sorry you will not again support me for congress because of a vote I gave on a certain measure. When your rifle misses fire do you throw it away?" "No," replied the constituent. "I do not throw it away."

"What do you do with it?" asked Mr. Clay. "I pick my flint and try it again," replied the constituent. "Well," said Mr. Clay, "are you going to throw me away because I have missed fire once? Won't you let me pick my flint and try again? Won't you treat me as you do your rifle when it misses fire?"

This ready reply satisfied the constituent and completely won him over, and he was ever after one of Clay's most faithful supporters in his candidacy for congress.

Man Has Copied Nature's Work.

Marble, in nature, owes its crystalline structure to volcanic heat. But ingenious man uses heat to counterfeited the volcanic rocks. By such means, with suitable materials, he makes bricks and crockery, which are artificial stones. The processes employed in the manufacture of chinaware are merely workshop imitations of those used in the laboratory of nature.

Volcanic rock—granite, trap or what not—is the very symbol of imperishability; but the artificial stones (such as brick and chinaware) produced by the fusion of particles under the action of heat are among the most enduring of known substances.

### CULTURE HERE BEFORE 1492

Did America's Pre-Columbian Civilization Come From Egypt? Is Now Question.

Prof. Elliot Smith developed in an extraordinarily interesting manner the thesis that the pre-Columbian civilizations of America—or at least many important features in those civilizations—were not truly aboriginal, but came in a cultural wave from Asia across the Pacific ocean, the original starting point of the most remarkable characteristic being Egypt.

Professor Smith believes, says *Science Progress*, that the extremely peculiar culture of Egypt was spread eastward by mariners, mainly Phoenicians, for several centuries after B. C. 800. To quote the author's own words, he thinks that "the essential elements of the ancient civilizations of India (the pre-Aryan civilizations), further India, the Malay archipelago, Oceania and America were brought in succession to each of these places by mariners, whose oriental migrations began as trading intercourse between the eastern Mediterranean and India some time after 800 B. C., and that the highly complex and artificial culture which they spread abroad was derived largely from Egypt (not earlier than the twenty-first dynasty), but also included many important accretions from other sources, and that after traversing Asia and Oceania and becoming modified on the way, the stream finally 'continued for many centuries to play upon the Pacific littoral of America, where it was responsible for planting the germs of the remarkable pre-Columbian civilization.'"

ALL HAVE THEIR UNDER-DOGS

Good Reasons Why People's Sympathies Are With the Fellow Who Is Temporarily Down.

Our sympathies naturally travel the line of likes—that is, the things we feel in ourselves, we feel in others. We applaud the under-dog, because we so often have been the under-dog. We like to lift the other fellow up when he is down, because we also have been down. Sympathy starts at home—or else it isn't sympathy.

Your periodic moods of failure and disappointment are your under-dogs.

So, instead of walking past these under-dogs of yours and casting no sympathy their way, pause to give them your heart and your hope, and soon the picture and fact will be your over-dogs—your victories and your genuine achievements.

No under-dogs can possibly appeal in importance to the under-dogs of your daily experience.

Perhaps you will applaud alone the under-dogs of your personal glooms and shadows, but what of it? As Lowell says: "Dally, with souls that cringe and plot, we sinners climb and know it not." What difference, what odds, so long as over your "manhood bend the skies?"

Courageously cheer the under-dogs of your experiences and stay proudly by them until their fight becomes a factor of your kingship.—George Matthew Adams, in *Good Housekeeping*.



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Lloyd Ridinger, of Manheim, Pa., spent a few days here, this week.

Mrs. Clyde L. Humer and daughter, Viola, spent several days, this week, in York.

B. Walter Crapster, one of our Camp Meade boys, spent Sunday here, on a visit.

Mrs. M. A. Koons spent Tuesday in Baltimore, with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant, who is ill.

John T. Koonz, who spent a portion of the winter in Philadelphia, is again a resident of Taneytown.

Miss Lillie M. Sherman and Mrs. Edgar Lawyer visited relatives and friends in York and Hanover, on Thursday.

Merle S. Baumgardner is out again, after being housed up two weeks on account of injury to his back by a fall on the ice.

The ice on Monocacy is reported to have reached a thickness of about two feet, which accounts for the slowness of its breaking up.

It is current report that Charles Hockensmith, of near town, has purchased the Classon property, on York St., at private terms.

Paul Fair, who has been operating a barber shop, in Baltimore, for some time, is home on the sick list, and expects to remain until he is better.

The good news with reference to more light, is, that two tons of carbide have been shipped for Taneytown, and will arrive—when it gets here.

J. Sentman Sheets, of Hanover, Pa., was a visitor in town, over Sunday. There is a rumor that Mr. and Mrs. Sheets may again become citizens of this place.

It seems to us that it would be very wise to open up and test the water plugs, at once, as the freeze-up period is past for this winter, and there should be no doubt of the open condition of the plugs, if needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fringer and family had sale of their personal effects, on Wednesday, and left the same evening for Shelby, Ohio, where a brother of Mrs. Fringer lives. A large crowd attended the sale.

Our Union Bridge correspondent intimates "annexation" for that place, "when the time comes." The same situation is confronting Taneytown, and will soon be a question for adjustment, as our growth is now largely outside of the present limits.

There will be a sale, this Friday, Feb. 22, from 3:00 until 10 P. M., at the public school building, of home-made candy, cake and ice cream, parcel post boxes and lemonade, the proceeds to be devoted to the school library and magazine fund. The patronage of the public is invited.

Residents along Pipe Creek had various experiences with the water and ice, on Wednesday morning, when there was a pretty general break-up and movement of heavy ice. Lowlands were badly flooded at numerous places, and at Crouse's Mill the ice jam assumed dangerous proportions, but fortunately did no damage aside from flooding. The ice was about two feet thick, and was piled up, layer upon layer.

At a well attended public meeting, held on Monday night, to discuss the proposition of trying to have the state road extended through town, instructions were given to Attorney E. O. Weant to investigate the question further, and report back to the town authorities. It was the sentiment that this is not a good time to place any heavy financial burden for a new street, on either the town, or on the property owners fronting on the streets proposed to be improved.

We again call attention to the coming attraction, "The Pierces," who will be here this Saturday night, as the fourth number of our Lyceum Course. The Opera House will be well lighted, notwithstanding the absence of gas. Come and enjoy this program.

### The Whistle!

On the cold, icy dawn of the winter,  
As I dream a sweet dream of my home,  
What calls me from sleep—  
From my cot with a leap,  
Whether snow, rain or shine,  
The Whistle!

After drill, when my muscles are tired,  
And I feel thought my heart's in a whirl,  
What calls me to dinner—  
As I ponder and guess  
If the dinner today  
Will be corned beef or hay,  
The Whistle!

In the blackness of midnight a fire  
Spreads its glare against the low-hanging clouds,  
What calls me from rest—  
Out of doors though undressed  
To spend half the night,  
As the fire we fight,  
The Whistle!

When the army I leave in the future,  
After Kaiser Bill has bitten the dust,  
'Twill all come to my mind  
As I look back behind  
When the postman comes 'round  
With that old martial sound—  
Of The Whistle!

### 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."

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian—A warm welcome. Piney Creek: 10:30 A. M. worship, subject suggested—"An Education." Town—9:30 A. M., Bible School; 6:30 P. M., Christian Endeavor; 7:30 P. M., worship, sermon subject, "The Making of Man."

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Preaching at Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:30, theme, "Faith on the Earth." Important business to be transacted. Every member is urged to be present. Preaching at Baust, 2 P. M. Every member urged to be present.

Reformed Church:—Taneytown, Service at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:15. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Catechetical Class at 2:15.

U. B. Church.—Taneytown: Bible School at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10 A. M.; preaching and evangelistic services, at 7:30 P. M. Harney: Bible School at 1:30 P. M.; preaching at 2:30 P. M.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Keysville, 10 A. M., preaching. Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M., preaching. The offering will be for our regular benevolence.

Union Bridge Reformed Charge.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., divine worship. Foreign Mission Day. St. Paul's, Ladiesburg, 2 P. M., divine worship. Chapel, Frizellburg, 7:30 P. M., evening worship.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the service will be in the interest of foreign missions. The Sunday School will have a part in the service, but will not occupy all the time, as is usually the case. Instead of a sermon, the pastor will give a brief address on "Our Missions." At the evening service, the topic will be "The Golden Rule." The union prayer meeting will be held in this church next Wednesday evening. The topic will be "The Second Coming of Christ."

## Results Will Startle Taneytown

People report quick results from pure Lavoptik eye wash. A girl with weak, strained eyes was helped by ONE application. Her mother could not sew or read because of eye pains. In one week her trouble was gone. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to help EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. ONE WASH startles with its quick results. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

**S. L. FISHER,**  
Optometrist and Optician  
will be at Banker's Hotel, Taneytown,  
TWO DAYS ONLY  
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,  
February 27th and 28th.

You cannot choose Eye Glasses like a pair of shoes. Nearly all eyes require a special examination, and glasses ground accordingly. We examine your eyes free. No drops used. Good Reading Glasses as low as



## NOTICE TO CORPORATION TAX-PAYERS!

Do you know you haven't paid your taxes yet? Some of you owe for several years. Please pay up on or before the 10th of March, as we want to close up our books.

**BURGESS S. MILLER,**  
Collector.

## Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will have a Carload of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, Monday, March 4th. Call to see them.

**H. W. PARR,**  
Hanover, Pa.

## To the Farmers of this County.

Last year we advised you to plant White Corn. We are in the market every day now to buy it and White Corn is bringing over nine dollars a barrel which is about a dollar a barrel more than yellow.

Write or telephone our office at Baltimore if you have any to sell.

"We also buy Yellow Corn."  
**S. F. EVANS, Manager,**  
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

WANTED to Rent House in Taneytown. Apply at RECORD OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—One good Jennylind, Milk Wagon, Spring Wagon and Buggy. —ROY F. SMITH, Taneytown.

WILL PAY 80c pair for White Mice; 18 to 20c a pound paid for Rabbits. —H. C. BRENDLE, Taneytown, Md. Phone 3-J.

NOTICE.—Will be at the old stand open for business, March 1st. —HALBERT POOLE, Taneytown.

I'M NOW BOOKING orders for Acme Farm Wagons. Let us have yours. All Wagons sold for the lowest possible dollar. —D. W. GARNER, Agt., Taneytown, Md.

NURSE.—Anyone wishing a good nurse should write, or call on—Mrs. LOVIE RIDINGER, Harney, Md.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Apply to C. E. GARNER, Keymar, Md.

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.

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

## 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 Shoats, Hides and Furs of all kinds. Poultry wanted; Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50¢ for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. —Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50¢ for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning. —Geo. W. MOTTET.

FOR SALE — Bay Horse, 8 years old, good driver and off-side worker. ELLIS OHLER, Taneytown. Phone 45-11

WANTED — Good homes for two girls 7 and 10 years of age, at once. Apply to Mrs. EDGAR LAWYER, Taneytown.

MAXWELL AUTOMOBILE in good running order, will sell at a bargain price HARRY YINGLING, Bark Hill.

4 YEAR OLD MARE, well broke, for sale by CLARENCE KOONTZ, near Kump.

GOOD EATS on a Bargain Sale, Saturday, in Canned Goods, Candy, Cakes and Pretzels, all fresh. —L. M. SHERMAN.

S. L. FISHER Optometrist and Optician, will be at Banker's Hotel, Taneytown, two days, Wednesday and Thursday, February 27th and 28th. Your eyes examined free. No drops used. Glasses properly fitted. Prices reasonable. —One Dollar up.

CUSTOM HATCHING. — I pleased my many customers last year. I can do the same by new customers. Owing to the fact that some of my customers were not careful enough last year in selecting their eggs for hatching, and that oil and the over-hauling of the incubators cost more each year, I must make a charge of 3¢ per egg. Also all kinds of Fancy Pigeons for sale. Write J. L. BOWERS, Taneytown, Md. Route 3.

ATTENTION is called to the Public Sale of the Real Estate and Personal Property of the late E. O. GARNER, on Saturday March 9. (See ad.) A very desirable Taneytown home will again be on the market, as well as a lot of excellent furniture.

THAT STORM POLICY that you have been putting off getting, can still be had at too small a cost for you to run your own risk any longer. Let me give you the cost for 3 years. —P. B. ENGLAR, Agt.

GIVE ME A CALL on Saturday. Will have lots of Bargains. —L. M. SHERMAN.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Banker's Hotel, Taneytown, from March 11 to 16, for the practice of his profession.

HOUSE AND LOT for sale or rent, 2 miles west of Taneytown, by Mrs. W. M. H. CREBS.

WHEN YOU MOVE TO TOWN, this Spring, or go to Housekeeping, you will want Fire Insurance. Let me fit you out with a New York HOME Policy. —P. B. ENGLAR, Agt.

LADIES WHITE 98c Under Skirts on sale Saturday for 49c. Come look them over. —L. M. SHERMAN.

STRAY DOG — Rat Terrier with four white legs. Owner paying for the ad can receive same. —MAMLOE BROWN.

BE PATRIOTIC. — When you receive our statement please pay promptly. 60 days credit is all we can allow you, or anybody. We need the money. —REINDOLLAR BROS & Co.

BARGAINS in Hosiery for Men, Women and Children. —L. M. SHERMAN.

CREDIT ANNOUNCEMENT: — War conditions compel us to limit all credit to 60 days. All bills must be paid within that time to escape collection by law. We can only agree to any credit on that basis. —REINDOLLAR BROS & Co.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH SHOP for rent, cheap to a good mechanic. —Mrs. Wm. Fox, Harney, Md.

FOR SALE, cheap. My Home in New Windsor, consisting of an extra large Lot, with Dwelling containing all the modern improvements; all necessary outbuildings, and a fine garden. —Dr. J. EDGAR MYERS, New Windsor.

THE PIERCES.—Taneytown Opera House, Saturday, February 23rd., at 8 p. m. The Pierces, Dramatic Artists—present a pleasing, purposeful program. Singing, whistling, acting—the kind that's worth going to hear and see. Help the Red Cross! Every seat at the 'Pierces' counts. On sale at McKinney's.

FARM HAND WANTED at good wages.—Apply to CARROLL RECORD OFFICE

FOR SALE.—One good 1-horse Wagon —L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

# Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

## Spring and Summer Clothing FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Made-to-Measure Service of the highest efficiency, quick, prompt and reliable, and in every sense of the word

### Dependable and Satisfying

We received this week, New Patterns of

## Dress Gingham, Percal, Men's Shirting.

OUR FLOORCOVERING DEPARTMENT has several pieces of

## Linoleum, Carpet, and Matting

at prices much less than same goods will cost this Spring.

## 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.

## SALE Big Clearance Sale AT HAINES' BARGAIN STORE MAYBERRY, MD.

Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 19, ending Saturday, March 2: Saturday, Feb. 23 will be Coffee Sale Day—1 lb, 29c, or 2 lbs for 30c.

A lot of Large-sized Men's Arctics, from \$1.00 up.

Boys' and Women's Felt Boots, from 25¢ to \$1.50.

A few Odd-sizes in Shoes, at 75c.

A Big Line of Men's Work Shoes, at Bargain Prices.

Boys' and Men's Gum Boots, from \$2.00 up.

Boys' and Men's Cord Pants, from \$1.15 up.

Boys' and Men's Work Shirts, from 35¢ up.

A lot of Boys', Girls', Women's and Men's Sweaters, at a reduced price.

A lot of Boys' Caps, at 23c.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Dress Goods, Muslins and Shirting, at a low figure.

Lamps, Dishes, Baskets, Wash Boilers, Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, and a lot of Alarm Clocks, Dish Pans and Aluminum Ware, all at reduced prices.

A few pieces of Congoleum left.

A lot of Ribbons, all widths and colors, cheap.

Three Boxes of Jockey Stock Food, 25c.

A lot of Horse Collars and Horse Blankets, at reduced prices.

Lima Beans, 30c a qt, during this sale.

Do not fail to attend this sale, as money saved is money made.

## GUY W. HAINES, MAYBERRY, MD.

## FARM FOR SALE Special Bargain to Quick Buyer

A Valuable Modern Improved Farm of about 57 Acres, located one mile South of Uniontown, near road leading to New Windsor. Possession April 1st, 1918.

**S. J. & N. G. FAIR.**



## STATE ROAD Sale & Exchange Stable

Driving and Draft Horses always on hand. Every Horse sold must be as represented. 2 Miles West of Taneytown. Phone 38-21.

**SCOTT M. SMITH. LEROY A. SMITH.**

## Election of Directors.

An election will be held by the Stockholders at the office of The Birnie Trust Co., in Taneytown, Md., on Monday, March 11th, next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for The Birnie Trust Co.

**GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.**

**Baltimore Markets**  
Corrected Weekly

Wheat.....	2.00@2.24
Corn.....	1.60@1.75
Oats.....	1.00@1.02
Rye.....	1.70@1.80
Hay, Timothy.....	30.00@31.00
Hay, Mixed.....	28.50@30.00
Hay, Clover.....	28.00@30.00
Potatoes per 100 lbs.....	2.50@2.75

## Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Corn.....	1.60@1.60
Rye.....	1.80@1.80
Oats.....	60@60
Timothy Hay.....	21.00@21.00
Mixed Hay.....	16.00@18.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	14.00@14.00

# PATRIOTIC WEEK . . . Play Columbia Records

## All the Big War Hits on the Columbia Grafonola---

### In the Home: in the Y. M. C. A.; in the Knights of Columbus. Hear Them!

If you have not received a list of the March Records, send us your name, for our mailing list.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS, all prices, in stock. Let us send one to your home, on trial.

# J. E. & W. H. NACE, Hanover, Pa.