

THE CARROLL RECORD
(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 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."

Out in Missouri, farmers are figuring on how much they are losing on cattle, because, on account of the government fixing a price on wheat, other grain has gone up. In order to do this, it is necessary to assume that cattle prices would be the same as now, even had corn kept down to half present price. It seems to us the increased price of "other grain" must not be lost sight of as a benefit to farmers, and if they don't get it one way they must in another. At any rate, those who have to buy meat don't find its present cost profitable to them.

At last, the newspaper has had recognition given it, as a "necessary." This decision was made in the case of a Syracuse, N. Y., newspaper man, and he was placed in Class 3 L "as a necessary associate or assistant in a necessary industrial enterprise," which must be taken to mean an industry necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The decision comes only from a District Draft Board, but it is likely one that would be sustained, especially considering the vast amount of work the press is doing, free of charge, to back up the war game.

The "Funny Picture" Waste.

The government would perform a real conservation service if it would prohibit newspapers from publishing the strings of so-called "funny pictures" that now encumber the pages of big newspapers, not only wasting good paper and ink and burdening the mails, but in many instances creating unhealthy and exaggerated impressions on the minds, especially of the young.

The legitimate demand for humor in pictures has long ago been grossly exceeded. In their efforts to continue to tickle the surfeited fancy of those who appear to enjoy such artistic (?) productions, artists have indulged in all sorts of license, often vulgar and usually distorting. A truth, illustrated, may have its justification in showing the ridiculous, but pictures containing no truth in reality, and serving no decent purpose, are never justifiable.

The probability is that many newspapers using these features would welcome their banishment. As long as they are used by some, business managership is likely to conclude that they must be used in order to meet competition and custom, even though they be regarded as an evil, and an unnecessary expense. In this, as in many other things, "One fool often makes many," until the "fool" business becomes a sort of matter of course indulgence.

The average Sunday newspaper, which has enough to do to justify itself as a necessity and not a violation of the second Commandment, is the chief offender in the picture business; and in passing it is apropos to suggest that a pretty general censorship of Sunday newspaper features, which call for inflated editions carrying padding of the most non-essential sort, would represent governmental conservation of a genuinely practical and defensible character, and at the same time make such issues more respectable and justifiable.

In looking about for unnecessary and purely valueless wastage, which

causes scarcity of any valuable product and at the same time adds to its cost, we commend this field to governmental experts. It should particularly appeal to the postal authorities, who are urgently claiming that newspapers are carried in the mails at a loss; hence, any reduction in this bulk, which will not defeat any good and proper public demand, should be entered into with little or no hesitation.

Perishable Crop Prices.

The argument that the placing of high prices on perishable crops is apt to cause overproduction, and to so glut the market that such products—as in the case of tomatoes—can not be handled by the packers and saved for consumption, is one based on good sound sense. Labor in the canneries, as well as supply of tin cans, must be taken into consideration in any big price fixing rule. Making big prices, simply for the producer, is entirely a one-sided proposition.

What happened with respect to the big potato crop of last year, is the more likely to happen with such items as corn, peas, tomatoes and fruits, as they do not have the storage qualities of potatoes. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of potatoes froze and rotted during the winter, simply because they were hoarded for big prices, doing nobody any good, but causing the public to pay abnormal prices when there was no scarcity.

The farmer who must plant the perishable crops is unquestionably taking a big chance, and it is perhaps true that in order to equalize things he ought to have big prices for his crops; but, he must realize that it is not the fault of the country at large that he happens to be engaged in this particular line, and if it does not pay to grow, tomatoes, for instance, there is no law compelling him to do so.

We are rather of the opinion that the government ought to require the marketing of perishable crops, in their proper season, and hold growers responsible in case they hold them and let them be lost, as food, while thousands of people are going hungry for want of the rotting products at a fair price.

"Hooverizing" the Camps.

At last, we are beginning to hear a little about "Hooverizing" the military training camps. Perhaps a good many of the reports current about lavish use of food in the camps, have been overdrawn, and perhaps in order to popularize soldiering the boys have been rather liberally fed; but, even these points should not overshadow the need for economy within the government activities, when those who support the government are so strongly pressed to deny themselves food, and to use substitutes.

It is not only the matter of cost that ought to be considered, but the example set by military discipline itself, if the non-combatant public is to feel encouraged to economize, and support the necessities of the war. The very worst thing that can attend the war, is well established reports of extravagance, for the time is coming when the needed billions will not be so easily found, especially should the war continue several years yet.

It is reassuring, therefore, to note that at least in some of the camps, the order appears to have been issued that all food supplies must be conserved. It would also be a very proper accompanying order, if the waste of pay of soldiers, in gambling, and other harmful ways, could be prevented by the exercise of strict discipline in and surrounding the camps, for reports such as these have a tremendously bad effect on the liberality of the ones "back home," who are inclined to idealize army conditions in consideration of the vast sums they are spending for uplift work.

Governmental saving, even in the face of tremendous war expenses, is not conspicuous in the proceedings of Congress, if the layman is competent to judge by reading the Congressional Record. Every effort to cut down the list of officials, and appropriations for what appears to be doubtful service, is met with a pleading protest, and the tendency is to add to, rather than reduce, expenditures. The fact appears to be that everybody is taking it for granted that these are the times for big expenditures, and the cutting down process meets with little consideration. "Hooverizing" in Congress, would be as desirable as in the camps.

The Money Question.

There is no use in trying to make as many millions as John D. Rockefeller—he has too much start.

Another thing worth remembering, is, that many once very much millioned men are dead now, and have no use for money.

It is a safe guess, that if either of them could be resurrected, he would be willing to try life again with a capital of \$5000.00.

Coming down to lesser figures, just think of the many "rich men" you

have known, who have gone out—just like poor folks.

And lots of these men, had, as their chief recommendation, close-fisted, money getting, during their lifetime, and are not now remembered for much else.

What is the value of a record like that, anyway? What real good to the world at large, is such a life?

Why does anybody want a big stack of money, anyway—simply to pile it up, then leave it—perhaps to be squandered? How about yours?

Just now, lots of people are apparently trying to be Rockefeller, and it isn't going to pay them—the same old natural law applying to human life, still operates.

Getting enough money to be on "Easy Street," is well enough. Money had always better be saved than wasted; but, it never pays to save too much.

The chances are, the average person will be a better person, and do more good in the world—more nearly justify his being born—by spending more money, in proper channels, than he does spend.

The idea that a man should leave a big fortune to his children, is all wrong, when in order to do so he must turn a deaf ear to all charities and good movements.

Really, it is just as likely—or more so—to be a sin not to spend, as to spend, money.

Being rated as a "good financier" is often a doubtful tribute. We know some such people who have but few real friends in this country.

Don't you think it may be well to "open up" a bit? Precedents for the wisdom of money-egg hatching are pretty rare, if memory and history are to be taken as authority.

No, you are not likely to be an exception. You are just a plain, ordinary man animal, like all the rest since Adam.

So, when the next call comes to you for a few dollars with which to bring needed help, to "feed sheep," or cause relief from suffering, just "shell out" a few dollars, for they are really of no use to you.

Who Will Run in 1920?

Unquestionably Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is the leading possibility for the Democratic nomination for President in 1920. He is a man of courage and political sagacity. However one may disagree with his economic theories, the leaders of both parties recognize in him a formidable factor in the Presidential race of 1920. He was not a candidate in 1916 and the discussion of his prospects now comes with a freshness that stimulates interest.

In the same manner and for the same reason, the discussion that centres about the possibility of the Republican party nominating Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, as the Republican candidate for President, creates equal interest. He is rated as a Republican, although the fact that he has spent a great deal of his time abroad as a mining engineer might operate against him. He has never taken an active part in politics and his Food Administration has been free from any political considerations.

On the Democratic side the potential candidates in the order in which they are being discussed are as follows: William G. McAdoo, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Governor Cox, of Ohio; Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, Secretary of War; Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker of the House; Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, member of the United States Senate, and the perennial candidate, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

On the Republican side the potential candidates, in the order in which they are being discussed, should be listed as follows: Charles E. Hughes, Theodore Roosevelt; Governor Lowden, of Illinois; Governor Edge, of New Jersey; Herbert C. Hoover, of California; Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, just elected for a third term; Hiram Johnson, of California; Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Against the record of President Wilson in keeping the country out of war during the first term, Charles E. Hughes made an excellent race for President in 1916. He lost by a narrow margin, so narrow that any one of three states could have changed the result.

Moreover, the record of Mr. Hughes since his defeat has demonstrated his patriotism and unselfishness. He has given up most of his time to the Exemption Board, of which he is chairman.

If the war continues it is not inconceivable that the Democratic party will demand that President Wilson stand for a third term. Much will depend next time, as in other years, upon the order in which the convention is held. If the Republicans should meet first and nominate Roosevelt, the Democrats might take the position that the third-term issue thus was removed, and proceed to nomi-

nate Wilson. If the choice is left to the President he will refuse to consider a third campaign.

Speaker Clark, some time in 1915 remarked that Wilson would be the only candidate in 1916. His position was that if Mr. Wilson's record was not such as to insure his renomination no other candidate would want the nomination. There were no candidates against President Wilson in 1916. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Clark were not candidates. With perfect propriety any or all of them may be candidates in 1920.—Leslie's Magazine.

For a Bad Cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.

The Fertilizer Situation.

The fact that fertilizers cost more than they did four years ago is well known to every farmer. The price of nitrogen in combination, generally quoted as its equivalent in ammonia, and of phosphoric acid, have more than doubled, while that of potash is from six to ten times the old price, the latter being practically prohibitive for ordinary crops. Burlap for bags comes from India and costs five times as much as formerly, due to the high cost of ocean freight and to the fact that bags are used by the million to hold sand for fortifications on the battle fields. New burlap bags now cost about 35 cents each, and farmers can save materially on the fertilizer bill by having old bags refilled when condition will permit.

Manufacturers buy their ingredients by the actual analysis, generally as so much "per unit," which means the price of each per cent on the ton basis. As one per cent of a ton is 20 pounds, the price per unit is the price of 20 pounds, and the price per pound is readily obtained, if desired, by dividing the price per unit by 20.

Every purchaser of fertilizer should familiarize himself with this method of estimating values of fertilizers so as to readily transpose the guaranteed analysis to approximate value in dollars and cents. The wholesale price of a "unit" of ammonia in animal tankage is about \$7.00. At this rate a 10 per cent tankage costs \$70.00 per ton. Fish scrap is practically out of the market for fertilizer, as the small amount of it to be had is now used in animal feed. Slaughter house tankage and blood are also largely used as feed. Ammonia from gas works and coke works is extensively used as an ingredient of explosives. Nitrate of soda from South America is the most important material for the manufacture of explosives. In spite of this, however, nitrate is still the cheapest source of nitrogen for commercial fertilizer, especially at the present Government price of about \$76 per ton. As it contains the equivalent of 18 per cent of ammonia, the price per unit of ammonia is about \$4.25, as against \$7.00 in tankage, fish, etc. As a rule it should be applied separately as a top dressing.

The usual ammoniated fertilizer containing less than 2 per cent of ammonia is made from "base" of "base goods." "Base" is made by dissolving a mixture of hair, feathers, leather trimmings, fur trimmings or similar animal waste with ground phosphate rock with sulfuric acid. It varies somewhat in composition, but, as a rule, does not contain over 2 per cent of ammonia and 12 per cent of available phosphoric acid and is used as the "base" ingredient of mixed fertilizer, but high-grade fertilizers, as used for truck, etc., cannot be made from it.

In the great majority of cases the fertilizer needed most is phosphoric acid, and, as a rule, this should be purchased in the form of the 16 per cent acid phosphate, certainly never of lower grade than the 14 per cent. The latter was formerly the standard but now it is generally made from the 16 per cent by adding a filler. There is absolutely no excuse for an acid phosphate with less than 14 per cent available phosphoric acid, as all such are made by a liberal use of filler and should be prohibited by law.

Farmers should make arrangements with their local bankers for credit, rather than with the fertilizer dealer, and buy fertilizer for cash, thus getting better prices. Arrangements should be made to get them in car load lots. If one farmer does not use a car load, several can arrange to get their fertilizer at the same time. It should also be ordered long in advance of actual needs on account of shortage of cars and uncertainty of prompt delivery.

H. B. McDONNELL.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.

—Advertisement—

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EQUIP YOU WITH YOUR GOING-TO-HOUSEKEEPING FURNISHINGS

- Rugs, large and small.
- Window Blinds.
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See our new line of Gingham, Madras, Pongees and Percales, suitable for Waists and Shirts.

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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	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —
A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.

Resources Over \$900,000.00.

Your Opportunity to Buy A Monument

For this month, I am offering as comprehensive a Stock of Monuments, Headstones and Markers, as has ever been shown at my Store, and at the same prices which have prevailed.

Later in the season the price of Monuments will be much higher than today. Therefore, I have no hesitation in urging upon you the advisability of buying your Monument for Memorial Day, now.

250 MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SELECT FROM. WORK DELIVERED ANYWHERE BY AUTO TRUCK.

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



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

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

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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. B. 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.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. F. N. Parson and family entertained his father, and brother, Rev. Charles Parson, of Altoona, for a few days, the past week. Mrs. Anne Eckard and Mrs. Luther Kemp are on the sick list. Mrs. Annie Wright, of Washington, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Jacob Bankert and family, last week. Miss Florence Selby, of New York, visited her parents, Geo. Selby and wife, last week. Mr. Selby is able to be out. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, of Baltimore, were guests of their sister, Mrs. Theo. Eckard, for a time. Cleveland Garver has a position at Aberdeen, working for Uncle Sam. Miss Lou Hawn visited her niece, Mrs. Herbert Stuller and husband, during last week. Mrs. John Koontz, of near Fairview, died last Saturday, after a long illness. She is survived by her husband, four sons, her father, Samuel Gilbert, two brothers and one sister. Her funeral was held at Baust church, on Tuesday, services by Rev. Yoder. The funeral of Mrs. Ella, wife of Harry Mitten, of New Windsor, was held at the Bethel, on Wednesday noon. A large gathering of relatives and friends were present. The pastor, Rev. Parson, had charge of the service; burial on the hill. Mrs. Ann Eckard, widow of the late Thomas Eckard, died this Friday morning, in her 83rd year. She leaves one son, living in Baltimore, and one daughter, Miss Laura B., at home. Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in the Lutheran church.

UNION BRIDGE.

Moving seems to be at its height, just now. The minds of many are relieved and other questions are now in order. The boiler has arrived and is installed. Measles—liberty, not German—is the fashionable malady at this writing. Charles Reed and family have moved to town. The Sunday schools are practicing for the Easter services. Charles Fowble is on the sick list, this week. James Seabrook has moved to the Rinehart farm. A petition has been sent to the Highway Commission for a new road to connect with the State highway leading to Westminster. Faith and works will build it. And the last of the corn teams is not yet in sight.

DETOUR.

A few of Charles Harner's friends gave him a birthday surprise party, on Wednesday evening. After a few hours of fun, the folks were invited to the dining room, where the twenty-five candles of the birthday cake were lighted. Everyone enjoyed the evening. Wm. Otto has removed to Keymar; Mrs. Ella Coleman has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Otto. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warren and daughter, Hannah, spent several days last week in Wyncboro, on account of the death of Mrs. Warren's father, Jacob Eigenbrode. Mrs. F. J. Shorb spent a few days, this week, with her sister, Mrs. Luther Kemp, at Uniontown, who is very ill. Miss Mary Weybright is on the sick list. Mrs. James Warren and granddaughter, spent Sunday at Maurice Wilhide's. Mrs. A. C. Miller spent Monday in Baltimore.

MIDDLEBURG.

Fred Littlefield, who has been confined to his bed with grip, is now convalescing. Mrs. John Rentzel returned to her home on Tuesday, from Frederick City hospital, and is doing well. Measles, chicken pox and moving has been the order of the week. Roy Johnston moved into one of Mrs. Walden's houses; John Six to the house vacated by Johnston; Thomas Lescalleet to the house vacated by Six; S. White Plank to W. W. Walden's house, and Mrs. Ella Coleman to Detour. On Saturday, Mrs. Chas. Bowman, Sr., Mrs. Wilfred Crouse and Mrs. Harry Shank visited Chas. Bowman, Sr., at the Frederick City hospital, where he is taking an X-ray treatment. John Bowman also visited his father, on Sunday. Mrs. Fannie Dukehart is spending some time with her brother, James Seabrook, near Union Bridge. W. L. Crouse has purchased the Carrollton Mills. His son, Wilfred, will take charge of the mill. Miss Bessie Harbaugh spent a few days with Mrs. E. O. Cash, at Westminster. Miss Carrie Harbaugh spent Saturday in Westminster.

TRY THIS FOR SORE STOMACH.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.

Advertisement

NEW WINDSOR.

Marker Frounfelter made a business trip to Wabash, Ind., this week. Miss Flora Myers, of Westminster, visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Frounfelter, this week. John Hann and wife, of Hagerstown, Md., visited at Mrs. H's parents', J. Wesley Haines and wife, this week.

Mrs. Earl Lantz and two children visited her parents, near Unionville, on Tuesday. Paul Buckley and family spent Sunday last with Hoffman Fuss and wife, at Westminster.

Charles Bousack and wife attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Dutrow, on Wednesday, at Westminster.

Mrs. Ella Mitten, wife of Harry Mitten, died at her home, on Monday morning last, of pneumonia, aged 38 years. Besides her husband, she leaves an adopted son, 5 years of age. Funeral from her home, on Wednesday morning; interment at Uniontown.

Mrs. John, wife of Prof. John, who is in one of the Baltimore hospitals, for an operation, is reported much better, after suffering a severe attack of enteric pneumonia.

Miss Jennie Galt, of Taneytown, and Private Albert Galt, of Camp Meade, were guests of J. R. Galt and wife, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Rev. Parrish left on Monday evening, for Atlanta, Ga., where he will engage in Y. M. C. A. work. John Baker and wife spent Tuesday at Frederick.

Miss Marie Baile presented the Presbyterian Church with a service flag, at morning service, on Sunday last, with 3 stars, for Lucas Lambert, in France; Albert Galt, at Camp Meade; and John Cornell, at Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. Hull and daughter moved into the Winfield Drach property, which she recently bought, on Thursday. Arthur Lambert and family moved to Mrs. Maggie Geiger's property, near town, on Wednesday.

Miss Edna Wilson is suffering from a severe cold and was not able to teach on Thursday.

EMMITSBURG.

George C. Frailey died at Frederick City Hospital, on Friday, March 15. He was connected with the Frailey Bros Foundry. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence. He is survived by two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Frailey and Mrs. Fannie Eyster, and two brothers, E. T. and Oscar Frailey. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Pritchett, of the Methodist church, assisted by Revs. L. B. Hensley, of the Presbyterian, and E. L. Higbee, of the Reformed church. Interment in Mt. View cemetery.

Mrs. C. Combs, wife of Sergeant C. Combs, of Newport News, Va., is visiting her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Frailey, Benjamin Topper and Francis X. Elder, of this place, have been transferred from Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., to France.

W. Clu Shuff and Luther Kugler, of Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., spent Sunday with their parents.

NEW MIDWAY.

Those who spent Sunday with Mrs. John Renner were: James Renner, wife, and son, Melvin; Wilbur Miller and wife, Misses Lula Renner and Belya Colliflower.

Corporals Cameron Butt and Bruce Butt, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday with their parents, Milton Butt and wife.

Mrs. Overholzer, who had been critically ill for some time, is now somewhat improved. Miss Ruth Dutrow, of Keymar, spent Sunday with her parents, Milton Dutrow and wife.

Much progress is being made for the Easter services in the Union Sunday School. No date has as yet been stated. Mrs. James Graham spent Wednesday in Frederick, on business.

FORGOT WHAT HE NEEDED.

From the Republican, Mt. Gilead, Ohio: The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to his office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: "Now I know!" "What is it you are looking for," we inquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores, that they post their clerks, and never let them substitute. Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers.

Advertisement

Same Old Way. "When I first knew that millionaire, he was a boy watering cows and horses on a farm." "Does the same thing now, except he is watering stock in Wall street." No Use. Grouch—I suppose the government will be taking measures next to make the hens lay more eggs." Grin—No; the hens would be firmly set against it.

A Misanthrope.

"Do you take children in this apartment house?" "No," replied the glum janitor; "and if I had my way, they'd stick to the rule and not take 'em after they was grown up."

Limits.

Arthur—Does your mother object to kissing?" Toss—Now, just because I allow you to kiss me you needn't think you can kiss the whole family.

Advertisement

MARRIED

EYLER—STAMBAUGH. Samuel T. Eyer and Miss Mary E. Stambaugh, of Detour, were married on March 16th., at the Lutheran parsonage, Union Bridge, by Rev. W. O. Ibach.

DIED.

MRS. MARIETTA CLAY TRAYER. Mrs. Trayer died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Rose Christ Griest, at Atlantic City, after a long illness, on Saturday, March 16th., aged 82 years, 8 months. Her remains were brought to Uniontown on Tuesday, and after funeral services in the Bethel, by Rev. Parson, were interred in the hill cemetery, by the side of a son. The deceased was a member of the Society of Friends, and had lived for a number of years in Uniontown.

MRS. ANNA MAY DODRER. Mrs. Anna May Dodrer died on Sunday, March 17, at the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, aged 41 years, 2 days. She is survived by her husband, Murray Dodrer, and four children: Charles, Glenn, Ida and Kathryn, all at home; also by her aged mother, Catharine Bousack, one brother, Charles D. Bousack, one half-sister, Mrs. Geo. Hull, of New Windsor, two half-brothers, John Royer, of Union Bridge, and David Royer, of California. Her funeral was held on Wednesday morning at Meadow Branch, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Elders J. Walter Thomas and Ezra C. Brown officiated; interment in cemetery adjoining.

MR. EZRA SHOEMAKER. Mr. Ezra Shoemaker died at his home, in Littlestown, on Monday, after an illness of several days from pneumonia. He was aged about 76 years. He was formerly engaged in farming, but moved to Littlestown after retiring from that occupation. He leaves his second wife and two sons, John and Harry, both of Littlestown. He also leaves two brothers and a sister: Edward Shoemaker, of near Harney; Oliver T. Shoemaker, of New Windsor, and Mrs. Annie Sauble, of New Freedom, Pa.

Dash or —. General Inn Hamilton, who has a pretty talent for writing, complains that his descriptive messages from the front were sadly garbled by unlettered censors. Which reminds us of the story how some writer protesting the historic charge that, "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said it was really an erroneous rewriting by some luncheon of: "Our army advanced with great dash."—Boston Transcript.

Barges to Foil U-Boats. If actual trials prove the scheme to be practicable, it is understood that in order to check the depredations of the enemy's U-boats, immense oceangoing barges towed by powerful armed tugs, may be used instead of steamships for transporting freight through the submarine zone. Long, low-sitting, inclosed craft of steel construction will be tested. Crews being unnecessary, the barges are to be decked a few inches above the water line so that from a distance they will be practically invisible to a periscope. As is perhaps generally known, a tub, because of its small size and comparatively shallow draft, offers a torpedo a poor target. In a gun duel, should a U-boat risk a fight, the tug would have nearly an even break with the enemy.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

War as a Beautifier. A doctor told me the other day that the war is doing one good thing at least in teaching the nations how much better off they are with less food than they used to eat. He meant that they were more healthy, but there is another side to it. Much of the adipose tissue which has caused us middle-aged women to look older than we want to is the result of overeating. Eat what you need, exercise all you can, keep your mind awake and keep young.—Mother's Magazine.

Poor Kind of Joke. A woman of uncertain age required the services of a page boy and inserted in the local paper an advertisement headed: "Youth wanted." One of her friends, with little humor and less taste, sent her a bottle of a celebrated wrinkle remover, a pot of fairy bloom, a set of false teeth and a flaxen wig!

Steel Glasses for Soldiers. Steel spectacles are the latest addition to the equipment of the Netherlands army for modern warfare. The commander in chief has ordered that they shall be supplied to all the machine-gun sections of both infantry, hussars and fortress artillery, as a protection against splinters of projectiles flying chips of stone, and the like. Stocks of the glasses will be kept in readiness to serve out to infantry in case of war.

Women's Case Startles Taneytown

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

Advertisement

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 13.—First Quarter, March 31, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Phil. 2:1-11—A Quarterly Review—Golden Text, Phil. 2:5—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Lesson I.—John prepares the way for Jesus, Mark 1:1-11. Golden Text, John 1:29, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world!" The good news concerning Jesus Christ the Son of God who loves us and washes us from our sins in his own blood, who loved me and gave himself for me, (Mark 1:1; Rev. 1:5; Gal. 2:20) is the only good news worth while.

Lesson II.—Jesus begins his work, Mark 1:12-20. Golden Text, "Repent ye, and believe the gospel." (Mark 1:15). The thirty years at Nazareth must be included in the commendation of Mk. 1:11, as truly as Mk. 9:7 covers all his public ministry. If we are fully yielded he will work in us all things well pleasing in his sight (Heb. 13:20,21).

Lesson III.—Jesus at work, Mark 1:21-34. Golden Text, John 9:4, "We must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day." The teachings and healings of this lesson were samples of his daily life during all his public ministry, as it is written in Acts 10:38, "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power; who went about doing good, and healing all who were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." See also Matt. 4:23.

Lesson IV.—Jesus forgiving sin, Mark 2:1-12. Golden Text, Mark 2:10, "The son of man hath authority on earth to forgive sins." Therefore he is truly God for the scribes were right when they said, "Who can forgive sins but God only?" (vs.7). It is written in Acts 10:43, "To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name, whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins." See Isa. 1:18; 43:25; Luke 24:46, 47; Acts 13:38, 39.

Lesson V.—Jesus Lord of the Sabbath, Mark 2:23 to 3:5. Golden Text, Mark 2:28, "The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath." The great deceiver and liar has led men to believe that we must in some way by good deeds win the favor of God, hence all man's efforts to be religious. The truth of God is that he loves the world, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, that no sacrifice or Sabbath-keeping can avail till we are forgiven.

Lesson VI.—Jesus chooses the twelve, Mark 3:7-9. Golden Text, Mark 3:14, "He appointed twelve, that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach." The next verse says that they were to heal sickness and cast out demons, for preaching without some manifestation of the power of God may be only vain talk.

Lesson VII.—Jesus teaching by parables, Mark 4:1-20. Golden Text, Gal. 3:7, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." When they would not receive him, nor his kingdom, then he began to speak in parables, and thus to declare how things would be during this age of his rejection. Our great work is to be his messengers with his message, sowing the seed of his word, with the assurance that it will always accomplish his pleasure.

Lesson VIII.—The mystery of the kingdom, Mark 4:21-34. Golden Text, Isa. 11:9, "The earth shall be full of the kingdom of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." The parables of this lesson, and more fully the seven parables of Matt. 13, give no encouragement to the thought that we are here to win the world to Christ, which cannot be done in this age. Yet Num. 14:21; Isa. 11:9 and Heb. 2:14, shall be truly and literally fulfilled in the next age through Israel.

Lesson IX.—Jesus bringing peace, Mark 4:35 to 5:20. Golden Text, Ps. 126:3, "Jehovah hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad." Stilling the storm and healing the demouiac show his power over the devil and his works, and when he shall come in his glory he will bind the devil in the pit for a thousand years, and he, the Son of David, will be King of Israel, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, one King over all the earth.

Lesson X.—Jesus restoring life and health, Mark 5:21-43. Golden Text, Matt. 8:17, "Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases." When the kingdom shall have fully come there shall be on this earth no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain (Rev. 21:4).

Lesson XI.—Jesus sending forth the twelve, Mark 6:1-13. Golden Text, Matt. 10:8, "Freely ye receive, freely give." Whether it was the twelve or the seventy, he sent them forth in his name, clothed with his power, to tell the good news of the kingdom, and to heal all manner of sickness, and even to raise the dead, but he warned them that they would be hated, and persecuted, and perhaps killed for his sake.

Lesson XII.—Jesus ministering to the multitude, Mark 6:32-56. Golden Text, Matt. 20:28, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." He wants his redeemed on earth to let him live his life in us, and use us to make him known to others.

Advertisement



FIRE may damage or destroy your house; therefore you insure against the chance. But destruction of property by fire is an unusual occurrence, and some people think they can get along without a fire insurance policy.

The B. P. S. insurance policy is one that no house-owner can do without. Exposure to weather conditions will damage and destroy the best lumber ever put into a building if the lumber is not protected by paint.

Unlike a fire insurance policy, your Paint policy can be paid at your discretion, and the temptation is to put off the payment as long as possible.

Be sure you do not delay too long. If the lumber in your house once starts to decay even the Best Paint Sold will not save it. "Look into it" at once and if you are not sure—PAINT NOW.

Do the best for yourself and the community by putting a B. P. S. Insurance policy on the outside of your house.

BEST PAINT SOLD for all purposes by
REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

AND THEN THEY UNDERSTOOD OIL WELL IN ENGLISH TOWN?

Mention of Popular "Movie" Hero Enlightened Children as to Meaning of Word "Famous."

Class 1, second grade, was reading. Tom came across the word "famous," which had to be sounded out. By the blank expressions on the children's faces the teacher knew that they had no conception of the meaning of the word. She explained its meaning in language so simple that the seven-year-olds might comprehend. Then to illustrate, she asked, "Have any of you ever heard of Madam Schumann-Heink?"

One little boy of German parents said: "I have, she sings." Then the teacher inquired: "Have you heard of Fritz Kreisler?" Silence followed. Then one little black-eyed girl volunteered: "People on the stage are famous."

"Yes, sometimes," the teacher assented. "You no doubt have heard of Sarah Bernhardt." Not a light of recognition in a single eye appeared at the mention of the "Divine Sarah." Suddenly Tom's face beamed and he madly waved his hand in his instructor's face as he explained: "Oh, I know who is most famous of all—Doug Fairbanks!"

If Mr. Fairbanks could have stepped into that room at that moment! Such frantic ejaculations of joy as emitted from the mouths of those youngsters! Such is the glory of being famous!—Indianapolis News.

The Spirit of '17. The boy had taken from his pocket a pair of big, dark-blue, home-knitted mittens; on the palms was sewed red woolen to re-enforce them. He carefully drew them on, folding his hands, thumbs up, on his luncheon-box, edged to the front of his chair, and sat edging with eyes fixed on the far-away places of his dream. He was going over it all again; there was no haste, no excitement, no foolish sentiment, but sure determination and the courage of youth suddenly turned to manhood; with a little start he came back to the present, and, rising said: "I guess I'd better be going. You said I could get a train in about half an hour?"

"Before you go, will you tell me, my boy, why you chose the infantry?" "Well, when you read of anything real hard that has to be done you will notice that it is always the infantry that does it. They have to be strong, young fellows they can depend on for the real hard things. So I chose the infantry, sir."

There was a silence, which he broke with the quiet words, "I think I'll be going. Good-by, sir."—Mary Herrick Smith, in Atlantic.

President's Scotch Forebears. When people meet these days the subject of war invariably crops up, and when one or more Scotsmen are in the party, the men from the land of the heather cannily swerve the subject to President Wilson and throw their chests out as they attribute all of his best qualities to his Scotch ancestry.

They assert that the president is related to several prominent Scotch families, being descended from Rev. Robert Woodrow, the well-known historian of the Church of Scotland, whose name he bears. Another of the president's ancestors was Robert Williamson, a prominent Glasgow citizen, through whom he is distantly related to the archbishop of York.

Safety Zone. "It used to be the custom to send Russian political offenders to Siberia." "Yes. Being sent to Siberia used to be considered a punishment. Now it is considered lucky."

Not the Only One. My rich relations seem to be Not up to par. For none of them has handed me A cast-off car. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

These Coatless Days. Patience—Is your friend who got married happy? Patrice—Oh, no. "Why, she married money, didn't she?" "Oh, yes, but she's dissatisfied." "Good gracious! Why?" "Oh, she wishes she'd married a coal man."

McCLEERY'S WEDDING GIFTS
— IN —
SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
Different Grades and Makes.
ALL WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING GUARANTEED.
McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE,
48 NORTH MARKET STREET,
Phone 705 Frederick, Md. P. O. Box 7

Shirt Factory Facts

Facts for the community to know about the Shirt Factory, as it is the only industry in Taneytown employing women the year around. In November 1916 when I took charge of the factory, there were 11 operators and the production was 25 dozen finished shirts per week.
February 25, 1918, 23 operators, production 150 dozen finished shirts per week.

What Operators Earn.

The average learner makes about 40c a day when starting, a few figures from the pay roll of operators, who have worked steadily, tell the story: Operator No. 1, earnings for two weeks, Dec. 2, 1916, \$3.82; Feb. 25, 1918, \$17.44. Operator No. 2, Feb. 26, 1917, \$5.39; Feb. 25, 1918, \$16.70. These figures are results of the average for the first two weeks, and what has been accomplished in one year by the same operator.

Moral Support Needed.

To obtain greater results, I ask the moral support of the community, especially the business people who are the direct beneficiaries, next to the operators. Every two weeks the pay roll is distributed through the town for groceries, bread, clothing, coal, etc. The factory is on a paying basis and don't ask for any financial help, but you can help to "boost" if you wish to build up the town and your business.

I have the work, and will install more machinery as regular operators are secured. Work and pay the year around.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER.

1-25-18

JOHN R. HARE
Clock and Watch Specialist.
NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-17

For Growing Shoats,

Hogs, Brood Sows

USE OUR

Pure Protein Hog Tankage

(Guaranteed over 40 Percent Protein)

and watch your Hogs gain steady weight, day by day.

One of the Government Experiment Stations says: "One pound of this Tankage does the work of five pounds of corn." Pennsylvania State College considers it "one of the most valuable feeds for swine, especially when used as a source of protein."

Ask for feeding directions.

A. F. REIS,
The Sanitary Reduction Works,
3-15-3t Hanover, Pa.



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.

LOST OR STOLEN

Certificate No. 10,940 dated Apr. 10, 1917, deposited by Harvey F. and Ethel Erb, amount \$200., in Taneytown Savings Bank. Application for a duplicate will be made.
3-14-18

Subscribe for the RECORD

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 40c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions

MARCH

- 23-12 o'clock. Harry Ecker, near Walnut Grove. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.
- 23-11 o'clock. S. N. & N. G. Fair, 1 mile south of Uniontown. Stock, Implements, and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 25-11 o'clock. Joseph Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 26-Mrs. David Foreman, in Union Bridge. Household Goods. Geo. H. Eyer, Auct.
- 26-10 o'clock. J. Calvin Dodr, near Tyrone. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 26-12 o'clock. Louis Reifensider, 1/2 mile west of the Keymar pike, on back farm. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 27-12 o'clock. Chas. H. Maus, 2 mi west Silver Run. Live Stock. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 28-12 o'clock. James Burlington, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 28-10 o'clock. John M. Humbert, near Arter's mill. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. Warner, Auct.
- 29-10 o'clock. Chas. E. H. Shriner & Son, Taneytown. New Buggies, Farm Machinery, Repairs, etc. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 29-12 o'clock. Mrs. Clara H. Rebert, George St., Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 29-12 o'clock. Eli M. Dutterer, near Middleburg. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 30-1 o'clock. Clarence Eckard, 2 mi north of Taneytown. Horse, Cow, Vehicles, Household Goods. W. T. Smith, Auct.

APRIL

- 2-12 o'clock. John E. Burlington, Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 4-12 o'clock. Mrs. Chas. W. Angel, near Sell's Mill. Personal Property, Household Goods, etc. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 6-12 o'clock. Franklin Bowersox, Taneytown. Big Annual Sale of Buggies, Implements, Harness, etc.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having settled in the Orphans' Court, an account of the personal estate of

SAMUEL WEANT,

late of Carroll County, Md., deceased, and ascertained the balance in his hands for distribution, according to law, among the creditors of said deceased, hereby give notice to said creditors to file their claims against said deceased, legally authenticated with the Register of Wills for Carroll County, on or before the 8th day of April 1918, preparatory to a distribution of the assets of said personal estate, to be made amongst said creditors under the direction of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., on the 15th day of April, 1918. After the final ratification of said distribution by the Orphans' Court aforesaid, the undersigned will be prepared to pay to each of said creditors their respective dividends according to said distribution.

J. FRANK WEANT, Administrator.

Always at Your Service for Printing Needs!

- Is there something you need in the following list?
- Birth Announcements
 - Wedding Stationery
 - Envelope Inclosures
 - Sole Bills
 - Head Lists
 - Admission Tickets
 - Business Cards
 - Window Cards
 - Time Cards
 - Letter Heads
 - Note Heads
 - Bill Heads
 - Calling Cards
 - Statements
 - Milk Tickets
 - Meal Tickets
 - Shipping Tags
 - Announcements
 - Briefs
 - Notes
 - Coupons
 - Pamphlets
 - Catalogues
 - Circulars
 - Posters
 - Blotters
 - Invitations
 - Folders
 - Checks
 - Blanks
 - Notices
 - Labels
 - Legal Blanks
 - Menu Cards
 - Placards
 - Badges
 - Post Cards
 - Programs
 - Receipts
- Prompt, careful and efficient attention given to every detail

Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

THE RULING PASSION.

"I am sorry, Rollo," said the young woman, gently, "but I fear that you must not hope. I am fond of you, but we can never marry. You see—"

"Yes, I see!" he interrupted, bitterly. "You cannot marry me because I weigh 200 pounds. Nobody loves a fat man!"

And with this quotation he strode forth into the night.

But there is always a Chapter II. Three weeks later our hero again stood in the presence of our heroine.

"I have come back to renew my suit," he said.

"But, Rollo, did I not tell you that it was hopeless?"

"Wait! Do not spurn me till you know all. I have been taking a gymnasium course. Today I am a bargain. I am reduced from 200 to 198!"

Unable to withstand the great slump in values, she fell into his arms.

Knew What She Meant.

Gladys—Reggie, dear, there is something of the old-time lovelight in your eyes tonight—something about you that reminds me of those sweet days of long ago. I hope you have—

Reggie—Yes, I have a little left. How much do you want this time?—Stray Stories.

Putting Him Right.

"I hear your daughter is taking singing lessons," said Mrs. Plebe. "Why, the very idea!" replied Mrs. Hiram Toae, indignantly. "Who told you such a thing? She is taking voice culture."—Pittsburgh Post.

SIGN OF PROGRESS.



"Do you think people are really making any progress? That we actually gain in knowledge and worthiness?" "Certainly. Why, hardly any woman bleaches her hair now."

Sweetness Long Drawn Out.

We're told the movie Kiss is sweet That flickers through About ten feet.

No Recreation There.

"What be you fishin' fer, mister?" "Oh, only for recreation." "Well, you won't catch any there; there be only minnows and eels in that pond."

She Knew.

Hub—During the time it took you to select that hat I went out and made \$100.

Wife—I'm so glad, dear. You'll need it.—New Haven Register.

Its Classification.

"I wonder what a voice from the tombs is like?" "I suppose it is something like a skeleton's articulation."

Read This, Wives!

"Does your husband come to the church sociable?" "My husband isn't sociable anywhere."

AN OPINION.



Playwright—Starr's manager has promised to give a presentation of that comedy of mine, but I don't know when it's to come off.

Critic—Probably the night after it's put on.

New Activity.

In Europe 'mongst families old, Prone to laughing and quaffing and chaffing, The custom arises, we're told, Of a very promiscuous straffing.

Loud Praise.

"He was loud in his praises of you." "That so?" "Yes, he couldn't have said more if you were dead."

These Later Days.

"Mamma, what does it mean when you're wined and dined?" "That's an obsolete term, Harold. Now you are only grapejuiced and cornbreaded."—Life.

Have You Thought About YOUR SPRING COAT?

YOU certainly will want to know exactly where to get what you have in mind—what you want and know will please and look well on you.

For this reason we suggest you visit our display rooms, where you will find all that is good—all that is the best and finest in Spring garments.

It will simplify matters very much for you and make your shopping easier when we tell you that in our line of "Sunshine" garments we have the season's most advanced and most attractive models—and not at extravagant prices.



Style 5705

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Among the Materials we can offer you are:

Silvertone
Poplin
Serge
Tweed

Gabardine
Poiret Twill
Duvet de Laine
Cover

Velour
Delhi
Burella

The shades in these materials are likewise attractive and pleasing; you will find among them the following:

Clay
Sammy
Peacock
Buftan

Olivage
Quaker
Poilu
Cantaloupe

Infantry
Rouave
Sand
Mist

Combine these—in many combinations—various late styles—together with expert, serviceable workmanship, and the courteous attention from experienced sales-people, in comfortable display rooms—and you have the ideal place to make your selection of a Spring Coat—or Suit.

N. B. CARVER & SONS, HANOVER, PA.

FORTUNE WAS WITH AVIATOR

Otherwise His First Attempt to "Loop the Loop" in Air Would Have Been His Last.

It took many days of nerving myself up to the point and many steep dives before I decided to "flip her over," Phillip Dwight Rader writes in Sunset.

The sun was high above me and I had attained an altitude of about 5,000 feet when I felt I was ready to take the plunge. To this day I am grateful to the maker of the machine because he constructed it so good and strong. In the manner in which I took that first loop would have landed me in the cemetery.

When the impulse came over me, I felt around to see if my belt was secure. It was. Bracing myself for the ordeal, I gave her full power and shoved her nose straight down. Straight for the earth I went, the combined force of gravitation and of the wide engine giving the plane a fearful speed, the struts shrieking in the wind and the control columns vibrating in my hand with the enormous pressure.

Steadily, firmly, I pulled the controls back. As if by magic the earth vanished from sight and my feet pointed toward the sun. It lasted only for a moment. While my ears were still deafened by the rush of blood to the head, the earth hove into sight again at a queer angle and my head seemed to be pushed back between my shoulders. In another second the earth resumed its accustomed position. I had looped the loop!

But oh! what a loop! Later experience taught me to throttle a little on the dive and to dive much less, or with just enough speed to put the plane on its back and then let it fall out of the loop. In that first loop of mine I must have had a speed of 150 miles an hour and how the plane struck together with that terrific pressure has always been a mystery to me!

AWARDED MEDAL OF MERIT

Philadelphian Honored for Invention of Best-Known Device for Counting Blood Corpuscles.

The Franklin Institute has recently awarded its Edward Longstreth medal of merit to Mr. Max Levy of Philadelphia, Pa., for his new form of haemocytometer. The purpose of this device is to provide an improvement in chambers for counting blood corpuscles. The specific improvement is in forming the

entire chamber, with the exception of the cover glass, from a single plate of glass.

Cross lines, one-twentieth of a millimeter apart, are ruled upon the glass base, thus dividing the surface into squares one-four hundredth of a square millimeter in area. The surface upon which these rulings are made is one-tenth of a millimeter below the under surface of the cover glass through which the blood corpuscles are counted with the aid of a microscope. The channels in this haemocytometer run across the slide, making it much easier to clean than the disk form. A modification has the rulings made on a separate plate, cemented into a transverse groove cut in the base plate, into which it is accurately fitted. The instrument is a decided improvement over those heretofore obtained from Germany.—Scientific American.

Lively Wedding Festivities.

Wedding festivities were turned to rioting in Natal, the other day. The daughter of a native chief had been married to another chief, Sabindi. After the wedding a dance took place about a hundred yards from the kraal. Sabindi having made his speech of thanks, he inquired as to the appearance of an "army" under the bridegroom, which had not been present at the ceremony. The party began to move off, and some threw stones at the spectators. A melee ensued, some of the spectators taking refuge in the kraal. Up to this time no assegaiss had been noticed. However, Nganyana, one of Majuzi's men, was stabbed with an assegaiss behind the right shoulder, and killed. Other casualties were stabs and injuries to the head and sustained by seven natives, all serious, but none fatal up to the present. As a result of the affray about 400 natives will probably be charged.

Potatoes for Ducks.

Ducks, as well as humans, must eat substitutes.

Small potatoes, too small, in fact, for the farmer to have paid any attention to ordinarily, are said to have solved the problem when mixed with carrots and other materials, minus wheat.

"No wheat is to be used for duck feeding," said W. B. Ayer, Oregon food administrator. "Substitutes must be found, and I am told that patriotic owners of duck lakes have discovered a remedy and have applied it. They are paying high prices for small potatoes, which in former days would not have been dug at all. These they are mixing with other materials and the ducks are thriving on them."

Peanut Bread a Success.

A baking company in Gainesville, Fla., working in co-operation with B. F. Williamson, a chemist of that city, has put peanut bread upon the market and is securing wide distribution for it in that locality. The peanut flour used is made from peanut cake left after oil extraction. It contains a satisfactory percentage of fat and is said to have almost twice the nitrogenous food value of dried beef—44 per cent for peanut flour, against 25 per cent for dried beef.

One-fifth peanut flour to four-fifths wheat flour produces a balanced ration, supplying necessary ingredients furnished by bread and meat in human diet. Peanut flour is said to be readily digestible, wholesome and palatable, and the Florida concern believes it will be able to market it at a price below that of wheat flour, pound for pound.

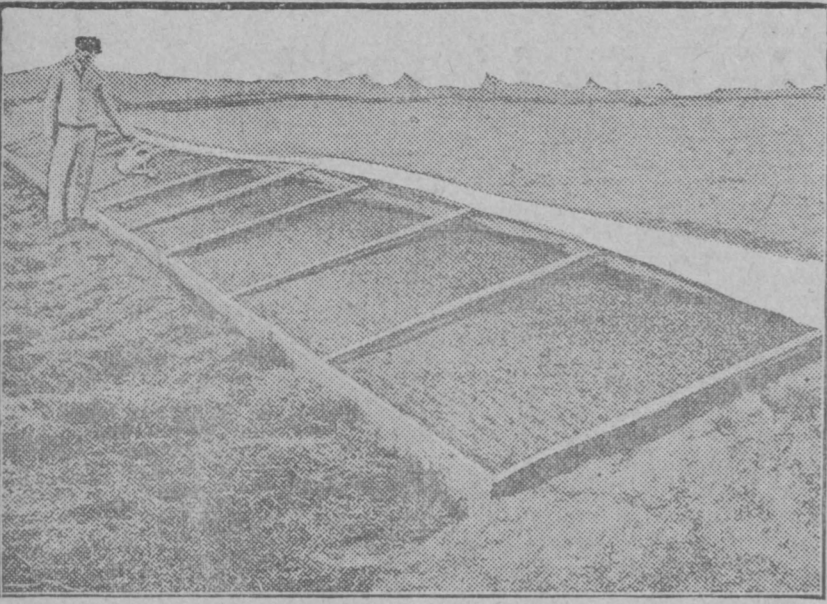
A Thing of Beauty.

The plume of the ostrich is like nothing else in nature. The nearest resemblance is to be found in an ephemeral thing—the foam of a breaking wave. It must be unthinkable ages since the wings of this bird subserved any use but that of beauty; their function in the matter of covering the eggs during incubation is quite secondary and could easily be dispensed with. The perfectly even barbs are soft as gossamer and, contrary to the rule among birds that fly, quite disconnected and independent one of the other. The quills, from their point of emergence from the socket, become increasingly flexible and lithe. The plumes convey suggestions of luxurious ductility, of effortless grace, of sumptuousness, and above all, of purity.—William C. Scully, in Atlantic.

Lamb Steaks Recommended.

One item of waste in the meat trade of this country has been in the slaughter of lightweight lambs for fancy consuming demand, and the Butchers' Advocate calls attention to the fact that heavy lambs are the staple in England and Canada, and that butchers there make a practice of reducing hind quarters for leg of lamb to the size desired by the average family, cutting off lamb steaks for separate sale. If retail butchers in this country would handle heavy lambs in that way, building up trade for lamb steaks, which are considered fine meat, says the Butchers' Advocate, it would be possible to raise market lambs to greater weights, increase the meat supply, and probably bring better profits to the grower.

STARTING PLANTS OF CERTAIN CROPS BEFORE DANGER OF FROST HAS PASSED



Cold Frame With Cloth Cover, Suitable for Growing Plants Not Requiring Warmth of a Hotbed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In most sections of the South it is desirable to start plants of certain crops before the danger of frost has passed. The simplest method of starting a limited number of plants is by means of a shallow box in a south window of the dwelling. After the plants appear, the box should be turned each day, to prevent the plants drawing toward the light. A more satisfactory method of starting plants is by means of hotbeds or cold frames. A hotbed 6 feet by 6 feet will be large enough for the average-sized garden and can be constructed rather cheaply. In the colder regions of the South some form of heat should be supplied. Fresh manure from the horse stable will be found satisfactory for this purpose. Turn the manure two or three times before placing it in the bed, in order to make it uniform in composition and mechanical condition. Make the excavation for the bed about 18 inches deep and put in 15 to 18 inches of fresh manure, packing it well by trampling. Arrange a frame over the manure, so the slope will be to the south. Place 4 or 5 inches of good garden loam over the manure and cover the frame with a hotbed sash or heavy canvas, preferably the former. The manure will heat quite rapidly for the first few days. During that time ventilate the bed frequently, to allow the gases to escape and to lower the temperature. The seeds should not be planted until the temperature goes down to 80 degrees or 85 degrees F. After the seeds have been planted, close attention should be given to the watering and ventilation of the bed. The soil should never be allowed to dry out, but it should not be kept water-soaked. Moisture is necessary for the germination of the seed and for the growth of the plants, but an excess of moisture should be avoided, as it stimulates the development of diseases, especially damping-off. Water should be applied early enough in the day to allow the plants to dry before night. Ventilate the beds during the heated portion of the day, but cover them in time to insure their warming up enough to prevent chilling the plants during the night. In the lower South, cold frames may be used instead of hotbeds, and canvas or cotton cloth covers instead of glass. The illustration shows a type of frame commonly used in the warmer section of the South for starting plants.

Transplanting.

For the best results, plants started in boxes, hotbeds, or cold frames should be transplanted when they reach a height of 1 to 2 inches. Transplanting tends to produce uniform, stocky plants with a well-developed root system. The seedlings may be transplanted to boxes or to the hotbed or cold frame, to stand about 2 inches apart each way. Some growers transplant twice before setting in the open ground. Fig. 5 shows two celery plants from the same seedling. The one at the left was transplanted, while that at the right was allowed to remain in the seedbed until time for planting in the garden.

Hardening Off.

Plants growing in a house, hotbed, or cold frame should be hardened off before they are transplanted to the garden. This can be accomplished by ventilation and exposure to outdoor conditions during the day in good weather. If the plants are in a hotbed or cold frame, the covers may be removed during the day when the weather is good and replaced toward nightfall. After danger of frosts is past the covers may be left off at night. By the time the plants are large enough to be transplanted to the garden they should be thoroughly accustomed to outdoor conditions. Such plants usually withstand the transfer to the garden with little check and few losses.

Setting Plants in the Open Ground.

Before taking the plants from the bed it should be thoroughly watered and the water allowed to soak into the ground. This will insure a portion of the soil adhering to the roots and will prevent serious wilting or the checking of growth. Take up the plants with a trowel or spade and pack them in boxes or baskets in which to carry them to the field.

The land should be in good condition and everything should be ready for quick operation when planting time arrives. Mark off the rows or dig the holes for the plants just before planting to prevent the drying of the soil. If possible, set the plants on a cloudy day or just before nightfall. When

the soil is very dry it is advisable to use a little water in the hole. The water should be applied when the hole is partially filled with soil, and the moist earth should then be covered with dry soil to prevent baking. Plants should be set a trifle deeper in the garden than they were in the plant bed. Pack the soil thoroughly around the plants, so as to avoid air spaces.

DRAINAGE FOR SWAMP LANDS

Large Tracts Can Be Made to Grow Crops and Meat Animals to Feed Thousands of Soldiers.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Large tracts of wet land varying in area from a few hundred to thousands of acres in many states in the humid regions, which now produce little or nothing aside from timber, can be made to grow sufficient crops and meat animals to feed thousands of soldiers, if properly drained. These areas are frequently capable of producing exceptionally good crops, the soil is productive, and only for lack of drainage are prevented from being profitable to their owners and an asset to the nation. In almost every tract of this kind there are usually a few owners who feel that the land could be drained to advantage and that a few crops produced on the reclaimed area would pay all the expenses of a drainage system, but too frequently there are other land owners who object to the plan.

RAISE MORE POULTRY

Help Uncle Sam by raising more poultry and eggs.

Uncle Sam wants to double the production of poultry and eggs next season. Will you do your bit?

Are you doing your share to encourage the production of 6,500,000,000 pounds of eggs that will be needed next season?

Eat more poultry and eggs and help to win the war.

Hatch your chicks earlier, thereby getting matured birds.

The mature pullet lays the most eggs.

Produce infertile eggs and save \$15,000,000 worth of food.

FIELD PEA AS FORAGE CROP

Well Adapted to Northern Portion of United States for Spring and Summer Growth.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the first crops to be planted in the spring—and in some cases one of the best—is the field pea known in some localities as the Canadian field pea. It deserves even wider use than has been given it according to a recent publication, Farmers' Bulletin 690, entitled "The Field Pea as a Forage Crop," published by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Since the field pea requires a cool temperature during its growth, it is well adapted for spring and summer growth in the northern portion of the United States and in the comparatively high altitudes of the Rocky Mountain region, and for winter growth in the lower South. It is useful on the farm as a rotation crop for hay, grain, silage or green manure, and the peas may be used in the green state as a vegetable like garden peas.

FARMERS ARE SOIL ROBBERS

Those Who Formerly Raised Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Are Now Selling Off Grain Crops.

Thousands of farmers in our richest agricultural regions who were at one time growers of good cattle, sheep and hogs are becoming soil robbers. The high price of grain is tempting them to sell instead of feed out the crops.

GET STRAW BACK ON FIELDS

It Contributes Largely to Formation of Humus, Necessary for Continuous Crops.

Be sure and get all the straw back on the farm either in the form of manure or spread out over the fields with a straw spreader. It makes humus and that is what the farmer is after if he is to continue harvesting crops.

MR. SIMPKINS PAYS HIS INCOME TAX

By ROBERT McBLAIR.

Mr. Simpkins gazed at the portrait on the wall till his eyes filled with tears. It was a portrait of his father, Colonel Simpkins, who had four times been promoted for valor during the Civil War and had died bravely in the field of action. Mr. Simpkins' throat ached now for two reasons: First, he revered and adored the memory of his father; secondly, his age and his eyes and his game leg wouldn't let him go to war himself. And as he observed the martial bearing and uncompromising gaze of Colonel Simpkins he saw, in imagination, the khaki-clad lads of the new generation marching forth and crossing three thousand miles of sea to fight, maybe die, for liberty.

Mr. Simpkins peered around to make sure that neither Bess nor John (who were at the teasing ages of sixteen and seventeen) were where they could see him, then he straightened and threw his right arm up for a salute. But his gouty shoulder twinged, and he groaned. He couldn't even salute.

"Damn!" said Mr. Simpkins, and with his other hand fiercely twirled his white mustachios.

He turned and limped into the library and sat down creakily before the mahogany desk on which were lying the blanks for his income tax statement, blanks which he had rather grumpily got from the Internal Revenue officer only that day after luncheon on his way home from the club.

Mr. Simpkins' income for 1917 had amounted to just about \$15,000, and he had been rather snappy on the subject of taxes ever since he had discovered that the more income a man has the greater the percentage of it he pays in taxes. He could think of several men who, like himself, were married and had two children, and yet, although their incomes were nearly half of his, they would pay only a small fraction of the amount he paid. He gloomily drew the blank nearer and began filling in the information that it asked for.

As Mr. Simpkins' income was \$15,000 he had to figure out the amounts payable on each of the successive smaller classes of incomes in order to arrive at the total due from himself. He passed over the first class who must pay taxes, that is, single men making over 1,000. His calculation for married men then showed up as follows: First, they pay 2 per cent. (under the 1916 law) on all income over \$4,000, deducting \$200 for each of their children under eighteen years. In Mr. Simpkins' case this was \$212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

He saw next that, under the 1917 law, married men pay an additional 2 per cent. on all over \$2,000—with the same allowance for children. This added \$252 to his "payable" column.

He then observed that for every \$2,500 jump in his income over \$5,000 he had to pay a Surtax, the percentage growing larger with each jump. This was \$250 more added to his burden. And on top of all this came an "Excess Profits" tax of 8 per cent. on all "occupation" income over \$6,000, making \$720 more.

The total, then, he must pay was fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars. "Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Simpkins angrily. "There's young Henry Wilkins, who married Jake Johnson's girl, he makes \$2,000 and he doesn't pay a cent of taxes. I guess this is his war as well as mine!"

Thinking of young Henry Wilkins, he remembered that Mrs. Wilkins went every afternoon to make bandages for the Red Cross and that Henry, who was a lawyer, was aiding the Local Draft Board with his questionnaires. "Well," he admitted to himself, "that makes a difference."

He thought next of Judge Willoughby, whose income was about \$3,000. "He only pays \$20," commented Mr. Simpkins, not quite so angrily this time; and then a thought struck him and he sat up rigidly in his chair.

Judge Willoughby's son had been drowned on the Tuscania when it was submerged with the loss of two hundred soldiers.

"Judge Willoughby gave his son to America," muttered Mr. Simpkins. He leaned forward suddenly and put his face in his hands.

For a long time Mr. Simpkins sat very still in that position. There was no sound in the library except the ticking of the tall clock and an occasional trill of laughter from the children skylarking upstairs. The square of light on the carpet gradually withdrew itself through the window, and first twilight and then darkness settled in about the quiet, white haired, sometimes irascible old man.

Mr. Simpkins was thinking things which he would never afterward speak of, he was thinking things that were too sacred ever to be put into words. But some inkling of his thoughts may be found in his rejoinder to Mrs. Simpkins when that placid lady came in and turned on the lights, and asked him whether he was ready for dinner. "Judge Willoughby's only son was worth as much as fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars, wasn't he?" Mr. Simpkins demanded of her.

As his wife, who was not unused to his superficial irritations, watched him in mild astonishment, Mr. Simpkins limped out to the hall and took his old felt hat and silver-headed cane from the hat rack. Letting himself out into the foggy evening, he tapped his way down to the corner, and mailed his income tax statement and check with his own hands.

"Now, God be thanked," said Mr. Simpkins as the lid clanked shut over his missive, "I can do this much for my country, anyhow."

HEROIC WOMEN OF FRANCE



My words are not powerful enough to do even scanty justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world, and of ages past—the woman of France. Of the healthy men who are engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plow and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rests upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the women of France bears the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every convenience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in place of wheat.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next Spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this, wheat is the chief factor.

DR. ALONZO TAYLOR.

NOT HER CONCERN

What Cared Cornelia's Sister for George's Remarks?

But It May Have Been Just Possible She Was a Trifle Disappointed at Something the Youth Had Said.

"Oh, how do you do?" said the diffident young man as he entered the screened porch. "I—er—I thought you were Miss Cornelia."

"She's gone out," explained Cornelia's considerably older sister. "But that doesn't matter. Sit down, Mr. Chudleigh. Isn't it a lovely evening?" "Yes," agreed the diffident young man. "Er—you're looking well!"

"Do you really think so?" murmured Cornelia's sister, archly. "I'm so glad you like this blue dress—people always have said blue becomes me!"

"Yes, it does!" said the diffident young man hurriedly. "It looks fine." "I value a compliment from you," said Cornelia's elder sister. "I appreciate the opinion of a man of your experience far more than Cornelia does. Girls of eighteen are so cater-brained and—well, conceited. You must have observed that with all your experience!"

"Yes, of course," said the diffident young man, beginning to throw out his chest and frown seriously.

"I knew you would agree with me," murmured Cornelia's sister softly. "Isn't it a great comfort, Mr. Chudleigh, to find some one who is entirely sympathetic and comprehending?"

"Yes," said the diffident young man suddenly. "I do, come to think of it! With some people it is so hard to get along—that is, I find it so hard to say what I mean to them. That is terribly embarrassing when I'm dying to speak my mind!"

"I hope you don't feel that way with me," said Cornelia's elder sister softly. "No, I don't!" declared the young man. "I wonder—would you mind if I told you something?"

"Why, Mr. Chudleigh!" exclaimed Cornelia's sister, raising her eyes and then dropping them again hurriedly. "How absurd! Why should I mind?" "I—I'd rather you guessed," he said huskily.

"Guess?" she repeated. "How can I guess when I haven't the ghost of an idea—"

"But you must have!" insisted the young man, fervently.

"Oh, Mr. Chudleigh!" said Cornelia's sister faintly. "You're blind if you didn't," said the young man rapidly. "Haven't you seen me here night after night, unable to tear myself away, a regular slave to—"

"Why, George!" said Cornelia's sister tremulously. "You are so overwhelming! I hadn't a notion! You—"

"It's got to the point," insisted the young man with the violence of the timid person who is thoroughly aroused, "where I've got to know definitely—whether I'm to stay or to go—I can't wait another instant—"

"It's stay, George, dear," said Cornelia's elder sister, slipping her hand in his. "You think she wants me to stay? You are sure?" cried the diffident young man.

"She? Who?" cried Cornelia's sister. "Why, Cornelia, of course," explained the diffident young man. "What did you suppose I was talking about all this time?"

"Mr. Chudleigh," said Cornelia's elder sister after an awful pause, "there isn't any way of knowing what a person like yourself is talking about. And if you think I have the slightest interest in your remarks you are very much mistaken!" — Pittsburgh Gazette Times.



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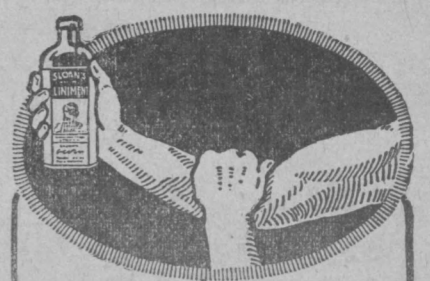
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Classified Advertisements.

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month. I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

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

**STRIKING FEATURES AT
"OVER THERE" CANTONMENT**

**Liberty Loan Exposition to be
Greatest Spectacle Ever
Held in This Country.**

Over 300,000 Tickets Already Sold.

Among the many strange, curious things which may be seen at the Liberty Loan Cantonment, which is to open at the Fifth Regiment Armory, at Baltimore, on March 30, on exhibition among the Canadian War Trophies, is a cannon made entirely from wood and it goes to show how human nature even from the inventor's standpoint runs around in circles like a rabbit.

Although some doubt has been cast upon it it has been claimed by many authoritative historians that the Chinese were the original inventors of gunpowder and the earliest cannon used for offensive or defensive purposes were fashioned from wood and wound around with straws of wire.

It is definitely known that in the middle ages these weapons were used in battle and now notwithstanding all the modern improvements of gunnery and the scientific methods for constructing and directing heavy artillery we find the Germans getting back to original principles.

The gun in question was taken from a captured German trench, and was evidently used for throwing bombs or other high explosives where the distance to be traversed by the projectile was not great.

Close examination of this unique piece of workmanship evidences the fact that it was used considerably and it bears all inmarks of hard continual service. It is about five feet long and nine inches in diameter at the bore. It is made from a hard wood that resembles hickory in its fibre and is bound around closely with coils of heavy telegraph wire. How many of these ancient field pieces are in use it is, of course, hard to determine, but it is estimated that there are several hundreds of them scattered along the German front.

Lieutenant R. A. Shaw, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who is now staying in this city, where he is assisting the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee for Maryland in "Putting over" their plans for the "Over There" Cantonment, addressed a meeting of the Men's Club of St. Margaret's P. E. Church, corner Reisterstown road and Kate avenue, Thursday evening.

Lieutenant Shaw went to France in 1915, and while there he saw active service at the front. As all of his information has been gained at first hand, the lecture by this Canadian Lieutenant was one of the most striking war lectures of the season. The lecturer gave a vivid account of his experiences in the trenches. A large audience attended.

At present, Lieutenant Shaw is supervising the construction of the trenches which are to be a vital feature of the battlefield section of the "Over There" Cantonment. When he was detailed to special war work in this country, by the Canadian Government, Lieutenant Shaw brought with him from across the seas, 250 wounded Canadians. Of this group, he will bring about 30 to Baltimore to man the trenches at the Cantonment and to explain the various phases of trench warfare.

One of the most novel features of the big Liberty Loan Cantonment, lies in the fact that visitors will not be solicited to purchase anything in connection with any exhibit, or activity after they have purchased their tickets and passed the portals.

This news will probably come as an agreeable surprise to those who look upon all such entertainments as only a means toward another end, an end that invariably spells an empty pocket-book.

But at the Cantonment fifteen cents will admit you to see it all; to hear the bands and view the moving pictures and marvel at the Canadian War Trophies and sympathize with the wounded war veterans and watch the Red Cross people at work and see how the Food Conservation people exploit their propaganda and measure with their eyes the tremendous statue of Liberty and go away wondering at the immensity of it all, because it would take columns upon columns to describe the very educational, instructive and entertaining features of this tremendous show.

Best of all the purchase of a ticket gives one another strange hold on a Liberty Bond because 25 cents out of each one will be taken by any bank in this state as a partial payment on any bond of any denomination.

Over 300,000 tickets to the Cantonment have already been sold. This is the greatest advance sale of tickets for any one show that has ever been known and the Baltimore Committee has been deluged with telegrams and messages of congratulation on the very splendid and auspicious beginning which has assured the success of the Cantonment. The entire country seems keenly aroused by Baltimore's spirit of determination to carry the third Liberty Loan over the top and no spectacular undertaking or enterprise has ever so apparently aroused the country's interest as this great Liberty Loan Cantonment "Over There."

**Remedies for Intemperance
March 21
Ephesians 5:15-21**

Prohibition laws on our statute books, education in our schools, personal abstinence in social life and the gospel proclaimed everywhere, are remedies for intemperance.

Now the last shall be first, for it is first. The heart that houses Christ has no place for strong drink or other things that intoxicate. There are other things. Anything followed to excess, thereby bringing the life under its power may be regarded as intoxicating. It unites for service.

The gospel remedy is not only first, it is also the best. It not only delivers the life from one form of sin, but from the pollution of all sin. "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin," and the power of God's salvation is brought into the life.

While our emphasis must always remain here, yet the other remedies like education and prohibition must not be ignored. The menace of intoxicating drink is now so serious that every tested weapon must be used against it.

The "American Issue" presents the following facts:

"A little more than a year ago the surgeon-general of the United States army made the startling statement before the joint military committee of Congress that more than half of the young men who applied for enlistment in the army and navy, and were rejected, owed their rejection to drink and the excesses which those who drink so often indulge in.

"Our country was not then at war, and the statement did not make so profound an impression as it ought to make now. 'Uncle Sam' demands boys for his army and navy who are physically fit. The wedding-out process has begun. The best of the youth of the country will be sent to the front. The physically unfit will be left at home, and will be of as little account here as in the trenches in France.

"Germany has for years been preparing for the conquest of the world, and in our own country German brewers have been helping Germany by undermining the virility of the young manhood of the United States. Many men have been as effectively put out of commission as though shot down by German bullets, and German brewers have rendered valuable service to the Kaiser."

GIVES "SAFETY FIRST" IDEA

**Latest Effort of Government to Protect
Country's Homes From Possible
Accident.**

The safety of the home is the subject of a pamphlet issued by the bureau of standards, Department of Commerce, entitled "Safety for the Household, Bureau of Standards, Circular No. 75." An interesting account of household hazards is given. The topics are discussed clearly in a manner which would afford a basis for popular education in "safety first." The dangers from electricity, gas, fire, lightning, household chemicals and the other common causes of accident are recited and many actual cases are described. The purpose is to aid in removing needless risk and fear, and to develop intelligent caution where the hazard cannot be entirely avoided.

The hazards of the home have increased in modern times, from the service of gas and electricity and the use of such dangerous articles as matches, volatile oils, poisons and the like. The use of energy in the home necessarily involves some risk which intelligent planning and care will reduce to a minimum.

Caution alone is not enough, since many of the dangers are not even suspected. The nature of such unknown hazards must be made plain. The circular emphasizes the seriousness of some of the risks not generally known, gives simple cautions and aims to guide the formation of habits of carefulness. The circular also suggests effective home equipment to minimize the risks involved and aims to encourage public measures to provide safety for the household and community.

It is intended, not to increase fear of accident, but rather to remove the causes and the need for alarm. The sense of safety to be gained by observing these cautions would alone justify the careful study of this new circular. This circular completes the series of three popular household circulars which deal with measurements, materials and safety. These form a valuable addition by the bureau of standards to the literature on household management.

The appalling loss of life from avoidable causes and injury to person and property make the pamphlet especially timely. It is believed that thousands of human lives could be saved and accidents reduced to the minimum if the precautions suggested are followed. Copies of this circular can be purchased at a nominal cost of 15 cents per copy from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.

Classical Advertising.

"Dad," said young Archie, as he came home from school one afternoon, "there's a new professor in the High Street."

"A professor of what?" asked his father.

"I don't know. I saw his sign in front of his office."

"A professor doesn't usually hang out a sign."

"This one does, and I copied it so that I could ask you about it."

Here Archie produced a scrap of paper upon which he had carefully and laboriously transcribed, "Aristides McCorkie, Professor of Crinological Abscission and Craniological Tripsis."

"Well," said Archie's father, after a moment's cogitation, "if I have not forgotten my classics, your new professor is what is sometimes called a tonsorial artist, and it appears from his sign that he makes a specialty of hair-cutting and shampooing."—London Tit-Bits.

**FEDERAL INCOME
TAX IN BRIEF**

**The Requirements Boiled Down
for Busy Folks.**

Returns must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Tax due may be paid now or on or before June 15, 1918.

If you are single and your net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more you must file a return.

If you were married and living with wife (or husband) and had a net income of \$2,000 or more for 1917 you must file a return.

Husband's and wife's income must be considered jointly, plus income of minor children.

Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or evade the law.

For false or fraudulent return there is a penalty not exceeding \$2,000 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, plus 100 per cent. of tax.

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, fine is from \$20 to \$1,000, plus 50 per cent. of tax due.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of district in which you live.

An agent may file return for a person who is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated.

Each return must be signed and sworn or affirmed by person executing it.

Single persons are allowed \$1,000 exemption in computing normal tax.

A married person living with wife (or husband) is allowed \$2,000 exemption, plus \$200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Returns must show the entire amount of earnings, gains and profits received during the year.

Officials and employees are not taxable on the salaries or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States.

Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. S. is exempt from federal income tax and should be omitted.

Interest on United States government bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of Liberty Bonds in excess of \$5,000 par value.

Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income.

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the return of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a beneficiary or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not income.

Payments received for real or personal property sold is not income, but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale.

Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income.

From the entire gross income certain allowances are made in arriving at the net income. Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or profession may be claimed.

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immediate use.

The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed as a tenant farmer's expense.

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for breeding purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot be allowed.

A storekeeper can claim amounts paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also drayage and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and trucks.

A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automobile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions.

A dentist can claim similar items, except team or auto expense, which are not necessary in his profession.

Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are investments.

Interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on a personal return.

All taxes paid within the year can be taken out on a federal return, except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements.

Losses sustained in business or through fire, storm or shipwreck or by theft, except when compensated by insurance or otherwise.

Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may be claimed.

You can also claim the amount paid to the Red Cross and to other charitable, religious or educational organization to the extent of 15 per cent. of your net income.

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Proper Place.
"The bookkeeper and the stenographer seem to be in love with each other."
"Um."
"See them sitting at that desk billing and cooing."
"Well, that's the billing desk."—Kansas City Journal.

ABSOLUTELY HONEST



"Is he absolutely honest?"
"Yes, indeed. He wouldn't even steal lumber from the new house that is being built next door to his."

Misanthropic Impression.
Although when Fats has made you feel a friendly hand you truly prize, A lot of sympathy you get Sounds like sarcasm in disguise.

The Surviving Vice.
"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you associate with men who drink and swear?"
"Not with men who drink. But some of them are inclined to swear a little because they can't."

An Instance.
"Poor Blunderly is always getting up against it."
"What's he been doing now?"
"He went the other night to see his best girl, and the front door had just been painted. He got up against that, too."

Perfectly Correct.
"It is a shame the way that beauty doctor is selling those pretty girls gold bricks."
"Entirely legitimate business. He is merely grafting peaches."—Dunce Advertiser.

Unconscious Backing Up.
"The author you seem to be so fond of, Maria, murders the king's English."
"How can you say so, pa? I think his style is perfectly killing."

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