





**THE CARROLL RECORD**  
(NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 26th., 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."

There is another Red Cross drive coming! Do your best for it, even with another Loan on hand. The one is not very much a conflict with the other, after all, as the Red Cross movement asks for only a large number of small sums. It is helping to win the war, and that is justification enough.

Why should there not be a selling price fixed on cotton, as well as on wheat? The country is beginning to ask this question out in the open. The administration can not afford to be open to a charge of political favoritism, in apparently protecting the main crop of one section, yet restricting the main crop of other sections. The cotton of the South, is the wheat of the North and West.

Have you bought any of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds? This government must have money—and more money—if the Liberty of the world is to be saved. Make no mistake about the seriousness of the situation! If Germany wins, this war, this country will have Germany to fight, face to face; then, property here that is now worth money, will become like property in France—wreck and ashes. Fight against this with your dollars.

**Righteousness by Law.**

Recently, one of our exchanges, in a long editorial, attempted, as it seems to us, to show that "The Forces of Righteousness" constitute a "Religious Autocracy" having no right to incorporate their findings into "law which all men must be arbitrarily forced to obey as of the unrighteous." If they make errors, through excess of zeal, they are not likely to be such as will cause sin and suffering, even though they may make some of us "uncomfortable" who are prone to want to enjoy things we ought not to enjoy, merely because we elect to think that doing so is "Democratic."

A "righteous" minority, according to our way of thinking, should always prevail over an unrighteous Democracy—whenever it can.

Without question, we think the time is rapidly approaching, if not now here, when at least every county in the state must maintain a hospital; and perhaps eventually each large town will need to provide for the segregation of the sick of town and community, in order that they may receive needed nursing and treatment. In some way or other, the question must be handled by state and counties, unless the present situation relative to medical services very materially changes for the better.

We are not informed as to the situation in other counties, but it is reasonable to presume that Carroll is no exception, and that the situation here prevails everywhere. It is one that needs consideration now.

**Serious Scarcity of Medical Practitioners**

It is the fact, though perhaps not generally known, that the average age of practicing physicians in Carroll county, is over 55 years. This fact, taken in connection with the further facts that there are hardly enough physicians, now, to meet the demands for medical services, and that there is a shortage of students in medical schools, makes the future outlook for medical attendance in the county, serious.

It is true that at the close of the war, thousands of physicians and surgeons will be released for practice in this country, but it is also true that the likelihood is that but few of these will locate in the country, as the experience and reputation gained for having seen "army service," will perhaps enable most of them to secure a practice in the larger centers, where the work attending the profession is more concentrated and less laborious.

Sooner or later, we think, the scarcity of physicians is going to be a serious problem. It is likely to be felt within ten years, or less, which means that it is not too early, now, to consider the situation and try to remedy it. To find a remedy, is a serious problem.

Without question, we think the time is rapidly approaching, if not now here, when at least every county in the state must maintain a hospital; and perhaps eventually each large town will need to provide for the segregation of the sick of town and community, in order that they may receive needed nursing and treatment. In some way or other, the question must be handled by state and counties, unless the present situation relative to medical services very materially changes for the better.

**Before Going to Washington.**

The Youths' Companion, in a very timely editorial under the above caption, issues a word of warning, especially to young women, against the present somewhat alluring proposition of going to Washington, to work for the government. The article is not at all disparaging to the work there, nor to the general proposition, but is intended to emphasize the advisability of first securing full information concerning the situation in that city before hastily deciding to go.

First, it points out the greatly overcrowded condition of the city, and the great difficulty in securing lodging places. The Companion says:

"Rooms, apartments, houses in certain parts of the city, are almost impossible to get. So pressing is the matter of housing that scores of civic and religious organizations are all working on it, and the government itself has taken it up. In the winter, girls by the hundred who went to Washington expecting to find boarding places had to walk the streets for hours, and sometimes to turn around and go straight home again."

Second, there is apt to be disappointment with the work itself, especially to those who have idealized the opportunity, and think there is something heroic and thrilling about it. Much of the work is no more important than addressing envelopes, or some other dull routine work.

Then there is the necessity for working in night shifts, which means that many must go to work, or return at midnight. A girl and her family should know about this before making her plans.

In the last place, there is a possibility of decided lonesomeness. The accustomed home life is pretty sure to be missing, but in place of this there is the opportunity afforded by the open churches, their clubs, suppers and socials, and the Young Women's Christian Association has something going on all the time. In closing, the editorial says:

"There are great opportunities in Washington today, but there are also difficult problems. Let every girl understand the situation before she leaves home. Above all, let her make sure of a room."

**"Passing the Buck."**

There is a favorite indoor game which is called, in the slang phrase, "passing the buck." As most of us are well aware, it means the effort to shift the responsibility from oneself to somebody else, because we are too timid or too lazy to assume it. Those who were "born tired," the sworn foes of all forms of work, seem to feel that it is a real pleasure to the already overburdened to be on the load of the things the indolent or indifferent ones ought to do.

We all know the man afraid of responsibility. His fear is born of the fact that

he does not want to be blamed if things go wrong. He is all ready for the pudding and the praise if things go right—he is the first to rise and claim the glory when and even before the honors are distributed. A great deal of noise is heard from him about "getting the credit" if he designs to have any part in altruistic effort. He must be in the limelight and the headlines. He knows little about the kind of charity that is as "a violet by a mossy stone, half-hidden from the eye."

The difficulties and the disagreeables are met and challenged by the men of backbone. They are not looking for an alibi or a scapegoat. They are not looking for a medal or a ribbon. They do not scorn men's praise, but they are humble. They duly appreciate the community's esteem, but they will not trundle to win a cheap and fugitive popularity. They put character before all. They will make the hard choice between men or among measures even though it shall estrange them for a time from those who have been near them in work and in the spirit of the work.

They cannot do otherwise—for it is the bidding of their own souls they must obey.

A treasure to a country or a concern is the man who opens his hand to take his work and then shuts his mouth on the job and puts it through. He is not forever whimpering about his grievances. He packs his troubles in his tool-chest as they come. He does not put them in his kit-bag. He does not indict superiors and subordinates. Without egotism, the ego in him does not try to shift the blame to a vague, promiscuous "they," who haven't done this or who ought to do that.

Eloquence is a curse when it means that a man is voluble with excuses—when it means that he is specious and speechifying—when it means that, "being willing to justify himself," he inundates you with talk instead of gratifying you with performance.

It is not always true, but it is not infrequently the case in an important undertaking that he who works best talks least. Some men of action are men of words, too. But they are not human gas tanks. Their talk is to the point. When they speak they are saying something. They are not orating for the sake of the sound of their own voices, or because they have fallen in love with their own mellifluous diction.

You can tell a strong man because you know where to find him. He is likely to be where the going is hardest. He welcomes battle. He does not complain, he commands. And his first rulership is over that elusive and delusive creature called himself. He trains it not to run away and not to put the blame on the other fellow, but to stand fast in one place and deliver the goods, and be faithful even unto death.—Phila. Ledger.

**The War No Financial Burden.**

The figures of our first year of war will surprise most people. It appears that we have spent but \$9,000,000,000, of which more than half has been in the form of loans to our allies, practically all of which will be paid later.

It is not likely that our entire war expenditure, after deducting loans to our allies, is greater than the savings of the American people for a year. The Pro-Germans and Pacifists have been trying to bluff the American people into cowardly submission, by the specter of the terrible debt that is being created. These figures show that this is nothing but a big bogie man meant to scare little children.

The present cost of the war is about \$1,000,000,000 a month. Nearly half of this goes to the allies. With moderate economy on the part of our people we could keep fighting ten years and make hardly a dent in our nation of wealth.

The only sacrifice we are called to make is that of life, and that is a terrible one. But the financial burden should not be considered for a moment. Compared with our abounding wealth it is insignificant.

Of course no one wants to see money thrown away. The money should all be spent systematically. But we can afford to pay a high price for quick action that will end the war and save the lives of the boys. No form of munitions or supplies should be delayed because we could save some money by waiting. We must have our complete equipment at once at all costs. We have no reason to worry about the costs. The Pro-Germans should find some new booger to scare us with, as the expense stuff is worked out.—Frederick News.

**If I Were a Farmer—**

If I were a farmer, I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear, and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.

**ALL BROTHER HAD NOTICED**

Father Need Not Have Worried Over Possible Bad Effect of Movies on Little Son.

After all, it's hard to figure out correctly the effect of the movies on the child mind. It happened that mother and sister had gone to a concert and it was up to father to entertain little brother, age seven. Father likes the movies—some of them—so he thought that would serve the purpose. Of course you can not tell much about a film by the name or by the pictures out in front either for that matter. But father likes pictures of western life and he thought the horses and mountains might please brother. So when he saw the poster of a cowboy, in they went.

It wasn't a very good sort of picture as to theme, for it presented a ruthless outlaw and his gang of robbers. When a wagon train of gold seekers came across the desert he not only refused to give them water, but drove them off to perish of thirst on the desert. And there also was a dance hall scene in the West. Father had some misgivings as to his choice of movie and wondered whether, at its close, his son would elect to be the bold, bad bandit or the vice-embosomed owner of the dance hall and gambling hell. He said nothing but anxiously awaited the verdict.

When "The End" came, brother whispered:

"Daddy, do you know who the cowboy looks like?"

"No, brother. Who?"

"Our milkman," was the reply.

**GOT RIGHT POINT OF VIEW**

Autoist, When He Cooled Down, Was Able to See Where Traffic Policeman Was Correct.

The autoist was waiting for the corner traffic man to give the signal to make the turn at the corner. When he thought he had been there long enough he began tooting his horn impatiently. The traffic man kept on taking care of traffic. The autoist became more impatient with his horn.

"You won't help matters that way, my friend," said the traffic man, as he waved him on.

"Aw, take me to jail, but don't bowl me out!" exclaimed the driver.

The policeman motioned him over toward the curb. "I could take your suggestion, but I won't. You are angry now, but when you cool off you will understand that the corner man has many problems to contend with," said the policeman. "We do not usually make explanations, but I am doing so in this case, because I think you should realize that you are in the wrong."

The autoist drove on, mumbling. A few days later he stopped in the same place. "Say," he said to the policeman, "I made a fool out of myself the other day. I had no right to be angry. You fellows have enough vexations without some one who goes across your corner once a day adding to them by smart remarks."

The policeman smiled and waved him on. That autoist today probably would fight for the corner man if necessary.—Indianapolis News.

**Only One Hog Had Dollar.**

A fat hog at the Omaha stock yards coughed up a dollar when "Snuff" Smith, an employee of a commission company, kicked it in the head. The hog was trying to run past him when he wanted it to go the other way. He gave it a vigorous kick. It coughed, gagged, sputtered a moment and then spat up the dollar.

Stockyard men throughout the rest of the day had a lot of fun about the incident. The commission company claimed the dollar. Smith claimed it. The owner of the hog claimed it, and as a result Smith spent it for cigars for the crowd.

A lot of the employees in the yards began to kick hogs right and left in the hope of shaking out another dollar. One employee said he had kicked 612 hogs during the day and hadn't got even a jitney.

**Another Triumph for Woman Farmer.**

Once again the adaptability and skill of women have confounded the critics—those incredulous critics, the farmers. They admit that in the recent efficiency tests at Maldstone, England, a very high standard has been reached. In the milking competition more than one-fourth gained over 90 marks. Two women thatchers, who had only been at the work for five weeks, secured the highest possible rating. The competitions were arranged by the Kent woman's agricultural committee. Mrs. F. Heron-Maxwell, chairman of the organizing committee, said there were 9,000 women registered as land women in Kent, also 300,400 members of the "woman's land army."—Woman's Century.

**Tunnel Would Pay for Itself.**

It has been proposed to construct a railway tunnel under the Firth of Forth, Scotland, paralleling the famous bridge now spanning that body of water, and to pay for the tunnel by making it largely a coal mining proposition. Mining engineers point out that coal is now being mined on both sides of the firth from the same seams and that much of this excavating is done under water. At this point the estuary is only about two miles wide and it is contended that a continuous passage could be made beneath it by properly co-ordinating the mining operations. In this way what would otherwise probably prove to be too costly an improvement could be made with profit.—Popular Mechanics.

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**THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.**

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,824.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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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.

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**EVERY FARMER IN UNITED STATES IS URGED TO INCREASE HOG PRODUCTION**



**FINISHING HOG CROP BEFORE IT LEAVES FARM.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States department of agriculture urges every farmer to do his personal share toward increasing pork production in 1918 by 15 per cent throughout the United States. A report of the bureau of crop estimates shows that there is a decrease in the number of hogs in the United States in 1917 as compared to 1916. Another report, by the same authority, shows there is a marked increase in the corn crop of 1917 as compared to that of 1916, amounting to nearly 24 per cent. There is also an increase in the crop of oats, barley and rye. To increase the production of live stock, especially hogs, therefore, is clearly the duty of American farmers to themselves and to the nation.

**Pork to Meet Demands.**

Of a normal corn crop, 75 to 80 per cent is fed. When the crop is greatly increased above normal, a still greater proportion must be fed. In view of this situation the United States department of agriculture has worked out a program asking for an increase of 15 per cent in pork production to meet the demands of the country for domestic consumption and for export requirements.

As the supply of breeding sows was short last fall the breeding ranks will have to be filled to a considerable extent with gilts from the feed lots. These gilts will not produce quite so large litters as mature sows may be expected to produce. Therefore, farmers using gilts should breed slightly above the prescribed quotas in order to insure the requisite increase.

**Program Outlined.**

Attention should be given to the fact that this program has been carefully worked out according to the known requirements for 1918. If it is met in every detail, these requirements will be fulfilled. If the farmer breeders of the various states do not reach the quotas set forth for them, a more acute shortage of pork products will result than now prevails, extremely high prices for hams, bacon, and lard will prevail and only a few will benefit, the consumer suffering from extremely high prices and a shortage of necessary animal fats. On the other hand, if the program is carried out, a market is provided for about one-third of the 1917 corn crop, the demands on the country for pork products can be met without strain, prices to the producer will be remunerative, and those paid by the consumer should be reasonable.

**GREEN MANURES MAKE HUMUS**

Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Clover, Buckwheat and Sorghum are Good Crops for Purpose.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been found beneficial to plow under green crops on depleted soils or soils deficient in humus. Among the best crops for this purpose may be named cowpeas, velvet beans, clover, buckwheat, and sorghum. Ordinarily the crops should be allowed to reach maturity before turning under. It is not a good practice to turn under a heavy green crop immediately before planting another crop, especially small grain.

A cover crop is usually sown late in the season, after the main crop is out of the way. Oats, rye and crimson clover are the most commonly used for this purpose. They are sown in the cotton or corn at the time of the last working and make some growth during the autumn and early spring. They serve the double purpose of adding humus and of preventing soil erosion. The cover crop should be plowed under at least two weeks before the time for planting the next crop. Green-manure crops are helpful in improving the mechanical condition and rendering available the plant food already in the soil. It is hoped that the value of farm manures has been made sufficiently evident and that more farmers will give attention to the saving of them.

**BENEFITS OF TESTING SEED**

Indiana County Agent Makes Surprising Discovery in Talk to Farmers—Much Corn Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A county agent in Indiana was holding a meeting not long ago where the production of corn was being discussed. He found that only 3 per cent of the men attending had tested their seed corn the previous year, but at the close of the meeting when the benefits of good seed corn had been outlined about 40 per cent promised to test their corn before planting this spring. Further questioning among those present brought out the fact that 38 per cent of the corn which had been selected for seed from the crib early last spring just before planting did not grow.

**CATTLE ADAPTED TO SOUTH**

Pasture Season Is Long and Feed Is Produced at Minimum Cost—Little Shelter Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no section of the country which can produce cattle more cheaply than the South, for the lands are still cheap, the grazing is good, the pasture season is long, feed can be produced at a minimum cost, and inexpensive shelter only is required for the animals during the winter months.

**HOW TO MAKE COMPOST HEAP**

Not Usually Economical Where General Farming Is Practiced—Too Much Work Required.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Composting manure is not usually economical where general farming is done. It requires too much labor; besides, the manure will ordinarily give better results when scattered directly on the ground and plowed or harrowed in. It is advised only where coarse materials need to be put in better condition. It is also advisable for truckers and gardeners.

By the compost heap the farmer is able to multiply his available manure manifold. He should remember that anything of vegetable or animal origin is a valuable fertilizer if put in proper condition. The compost heap is one means of doing this. One ton of leaves contains 15 pounds of nitrogen, 3.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 6 pounds of potash.

In actual practice it is safe to assume that half of their values are available; but it is only after undergoing decomposition that these values are available.

Locate the compost heap in an old shed, or build a shed, with any kind of cheap material for a roof. Spread on the ground a layer of stable manure 8 by 10 feet, 6 inches deep. Over this spread 100 pounds of acid phosphate, or ground phosphate rock. The phosphate rock answers as well as the acid phosphate. Continue these alternate layers until the manure is used up or until the pile has become inconveniently high. To these layers might be added straw, leaves, mold, or other litter, adding 100 pounds ground phosphate rock to each ton of material used. Be sure to wet all thoroughly. When the compost heap is completed, cover it about 4 inches deep with good loam or with forest mold.

When applying 2 tons per acre or less, the best results can be obtained by putting the compost in the furrow and bedding out on it. Be careful not to bury too deep, especially on clay soils. When using more than 2 tons per acre it is better to scatter broadcast.

**BUILD A FISH POND**

At little expense a great many farms are so situated that fish ponds may be constructed, and with the help of the fish commission at Washington these ponds can be stocked with the choicest table fish.

With some little care a bountiful supply of meat products may be secured from this source. Every fish eaten is that much gain in solving the present problem of living. The food products of the land are conserved by eating those of the streams.

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Traveling on its own tracks, it will go practically anywhere—even through litches or gumbo, sand and gravel. Although small enough for work in orchards, the Cleveland develops full 12 h. p. at the draw-bar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h. p.—plenty for stationary work, such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping and many other uses on the farm where power is needed. You can turn it in a 12-foot circle—just about what it takes to turn a team. It can be housed in less space than it takes for a horse.

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**In Self-Defense.**

A negro soldier at one of the cantonments insisted that he wanted to take out the full limit of insurance, \$10,000. One of the white soldiers remonstrated with him, telling him it would be foolish to pay on so much for he was likely to be shot in the trenches. To this the negro answered: "Huh, I reckon I know what I 'se doin'." "I 'se doin' this in self-defense. You all don't s'pose that Uncle Sam is gwine to put a \$10,000 man in the first-line trenches, does yuh?"

**How to Learn to Do Everything Well.**

When you make the most of everyday tasks it becomes second nature to do things well. That's what puts class to your work. You may imagine that because the job is common it won't make any difference whether it is done well or ill. That's how many fellows look upon plowing. They are satisfied if they can only turn the furrow. The fact is there is more monetary value in good plowing than most men think. To be sure it's just turning the earth, but the way you do it will have a lot to do with the size of the crops next year. An ordinary job carefully and neatly done shows the touch of a master and rises in dignity by comparison with common things.

**How to Clean a Carpet.**

Add two tablespoonfuls soda to a large pail of warm water. Wring out of this a large towel or other cloth. Spread this over a step at a time and beat with a small carpet or furniture beater. Change the cloth until all has been used. Then rinse in the water and proceed until each step is done. The damp cloth gathers every particle of dust and is much easier than taking up the carpet.

**WOULD BRING BACK OLD COIN**

Our Daddies Found Many Uses for Copper Two-cent Pieces, and Its Restoration Is Urged.

The American Newspaper Publishers' association has recommended the return to the old two-cent coin, with the big figure "2" on it? It was decorated with a wreath and almost everything else that could be crowded onto it.

It was used principally for the children to play with. It was too big for the baby to swallow and large enough to be found when once it was lost. When the Sunday school kids read of the woman in the Bible who had lost a

coin and searched the house until she found it, they immediately associated it with the two-cent piece and wondered why there should be any trouble about its recovery.

But it was good old family coin, nevertheless, and would buy two pieces of licorice or one all-day sucker. It was not without its advantages, either, for the Sunday collection. It looked big, anyway, and made a very respectable noise when it was tossed into the plate on top of a pile of other coins.

To have the old two-cent coin with us again would remind us of the good old days and work no hardship on our financial system. So, let us have it—with the big figure "2" on one side, the wreath and the national shield, and everything, just as big as life.—Kansas City Times.

**Fuel Value of Coal Lessened.**

Careful estimates made by the director of the bureau of mines and his associates indicate that while last year's coal output of 800,000,000 tons will probably be increased to 650,000,000 tons this year, the effectiveness of this fuel will be equivalent to a production of normally prepared coal aggregating only 570,000,000 tons. The reason for this surprising discrepancy is that much of the coal is not being prepared with the usual care. It is calculated that there is 5 per cent more ash content in this year's coal than in that of previous years. In other words, approximately 600,000 carloads of ash are being added to the burden borne by the railways.

It has been shown that the inclusion of 5 per cent more ash in the coal means a reduction in efficiency in the remaining good coal of 7 1/2 per cent. Stating the case another way, the total reduction in the coal's effectiveness is 12 1/2 per cent.

**Daylight Saving Worked Well.**

In the United Kingdom during the four and a half months that daylight saving was practiced in 1916, it is claimed that the saving in gas alone conserved 260,000 tons of coal. The expenses to consumers were reduced by \$2,375,000. Electric light companies reported a reduction of about 20 per cent.

In France fuel used for illuminating purposes was 10 per cent less after the daylight saving program was adopted.

In Germany the Berlin municipal gas works reported in May and June of 1916 a decrease of 608,500 cubic meters, in spite of the fact that 18,000 new gas meters had been installed during the previous six months.

**POLKA DOT MAKES BOW**



Polka dots are destined to be in demand this coming season, if present indications hold true. This charming afternoon gown from Balch Price has employed black and white polka dotted pussy willow taffeta as an ornamentation over the draped dress. The gown itself is of black georgette crepe.

**FATE OF THE SHORT JACKET**

Doubt Is Expressed Whether the One-Time Popular Garment Will Retain Its Past Favor.

It is a question as to whether the short jacket will remain at the pinnacle of fashion, but nevertheless a woman who wants to be in the picture will risk a chance on it and will find that it is not an easy garment to achieve through alteration, says a New York fashion correspondent.

There is another type of coat, which appeared in America a year ago in a modified form, and upon which the French place a high valuation. It is usually called the buttonless jacket. It is crossed in the front in surplice form, and these fronts extend into long ends that go across the peplum of the jacket at the back, are loosely knotted, and then dropped.

There is a short jacket which has taken the long one as its inspiration, but it will have nothing to do with the peplum. It is fashioned after the sweaters that were worn this winter. It reaches to the waistline, and the fronts, crossing below the bust, make a soft girldle and a Japanese bow at the back.

The Eton jacket, the bolero, the bel-boy jacket and the Dagobert corset are in high fashion, but they are garments that demand to be bought today from a tailor or a shop. They cannot be evolved with any degree of success from something that was good in other days.

**WHAT THE WISE GIRLS WANT**

Perfect Health, Good Features and a Clean Skin Leave Very Little to Worry About.

It is the rare girl who has not something about herself that she doesn't like. Perhaps this is as well, since youth is inclined to be self-centered and egotistical. Which sounds like a paradox, but what is youth but a paradox?

If a young girl is in perfect health, and can boast good features and a clean skin, she has nothing to worry about, so far as looks are concerned. That her eyes are brown instead of blue, or her face is round instead of oval, and something else is one way instead of another, are matters not to worry over. There are just as many people who like brown eyes as there are those who like blue, and vice versa.

What every girl should be concerned about first of all is her disposition. Is she sweet? Is she agreeable? Is she thoughtful and helpful? These are the really big things in a girl's life as well as in the life of everyone else. Second, she should be careful about her health. Often from the state of her health comes her disposition. A bad stomach will make a sour temper. Bad stomachs are often caused, in girls, from unwise eating, and too little outdoor exercise. Candies, pickles, white bread, strong coffee, are the Waterloo of many a girl's happiness and success in life.

**White Kid Pumps.**

It would be a safe prediction to make to say that the footwear most in favor among smartly dressed women for the coming summer will be those of white kid. The kid is very heavy and the pump is made with a substantial sole and a military—not very high—heel. The vamp is long and there is no buckle, the toe piece extending up beyond the vamp line to form a sort of tongue. The toe is well shaped but narrow and there is neat perforation across the point of the toe.

**Fabrics That Have Use.**

Pongee and shantung, the latter in the plain natural color, are feathered in smart tailored frocks for southern wear, says the Dry Goods Economist. Gingham in fancy checks are as popular for southern wear as they have been for several seasons, and many good looking dresses are made up in this material.

**REMINDER OF PAST DAYS**

Author's Depiction of "Tourist" Printer Will Be Recognized as Drawn From Life.

Thrilling adventures of the old journeyman printers are contained in "These Shifting Scenes," by Charles Edward Russell. These wanderers roamed from town to town, denouncing everything outside of New York as unfit for consideration, and returning by way of freight trains once a year for a visit to that Mecca of journalists. Mr. Russell describes a typical member of the guild, one "Scotty."

"This solid and sorry ragamuffin had so often escaped violent death that he was convinced of a destiny to die of disease and was far more fearful of drinking contaminated water than of riding on cat trucks. Once as he clung to the bumpers of a freight car a mad or intoxicated brakeman had fired five revolver shots at him and every shot had clipped or gone through Scotty's hat. Whereupon the brakeman, probably convinced that he had seen a ghost, leaped from the train and was killed.

"Several times Scotty had been in train wrecks. Once the car was on fire and he was pinned down by a pile of joist, but two brakemen worked with frenzied zeal until they freed him and saved his life; and then pursued him down the track pelting him with coal for stealing a ride.

"His walking experiment was made in 1874 when business was depressed and the country was full of tramps. He joined a colony of these and so great was the terror they inspired that the farmers used to come every morning with presents of chicken and milk; but as a matter of fact the tramps were the most harmless of men. One had been a clergyman and used to reproach the others for swearing."

**LIQUIDATES DEBT TO FRANCE**

In Sending Prune Trees to Devastated Country, California Is Repaying an Obligation.

California is generously sending a million and a half two-year-old prune trees to help in restoring the French orchards, and enough seed beans to plant 60,000 acres. Canada is undertaking the planting of thousands of Canadian maples in France. It is pleasant also to know that there is to be no lack of outside help for the devastated towns, observes Christian Science Monitor, in stating these facts. English and American architects are at work on plans for new buildings to replace those razed by the guns, both in Belgium and in France.

The Indianapolis News sees sentiment in the prune tree transaction. It says: "These trees are expected to convert 15,000 acres into bearing orchards in two years. It was France which, in 1856, gave to California her first prune trees. The prune, which since then has filled many a gap on the table of the American boarding houses, and has borne the brunt of many a jest, keeps right on proving its worth."

**Troops Suffered From Thirst.**

Some of the hardships experienced by the British forces in Palestine are described in a letter received by a friend in Montreal from a priest. The letter, written shortly before the fall of Jerusalem, tells of a day early in November when a camel convoy from Beersheba was unable to reach the men then fighting for the deliverance of the Holy City from the Turk.

"There was a hot wind blowing," wrote the priest. "A tumbler full of water was left in my bottle, which I divided between four officers whose lips were split and covered with a green slime. That afternoon I had a burial service, and literally I could not articulate without keeping my hand to my mouth and pulling my lower lip off my teeth, while bullets from a concealed sniper whizzed past us. In the evening water came in enough to give each one bottle—quite inadequate."

**Communal Kitchens.**

The latest proposal for the elimination of waste in food and the supply of meals at minimum cost in England, includes, what for a better term is called, communal feeding. The communal kitchen has been proposed on several occasions but, save for a few spasmodic experiments, it has not been given a thorough trial. Lord Rhondda is interested in the new proposal and acting with a committee of social workers he is devising plans to give the scheme a real test. With so many women doing war work and with consequent neglect of household duties, some such plan as is proposed will have to be carried out if the rising generation is not to suffer seriously in health.

**War Helps Chinese Industry.**

The European war and consequent cessation of imports of German aniline dyes is bringing about a revival of China's ancient industry of indigo making. China's fondness for this color has earned for her the name of the Land of the Blue Gown. Indigo growing is especially adapted to the Yangtze valley and southern China. The color is extracted by soaking the leaves in hot water and beating the pulp.

**Hog Killing in Britain.**

According to official figures secured by the United States food administration, hogs have decreased much more than any other class of live stock in the British Isles. The total decline for 1916 and 1917 was over 600,000, of which more than 50,000 were brood sows.



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.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

The Merry Milkmaids, an operetta given by the music department of Blue Ridge College, was a splendid success.

According to the judgment of those who have seen many of the programs given in New Windsor year after year the charming operetta of The Merry Milkmaids has the credit of being the most pleasing entertainment ever given here.

The evening demonstrated the results of many hours of practice and the numerous congratulations given by the pleased hearers are a fitting return in appreciation for the hours of work given by Prof. and Mrs. W. Z. Fletcher in training the students.

The 1918 Reading Contest will be held in the college auditorium Friday evening, at 8:20, May 3rd. Admission free to all.

Owing to the inclement weather three baseball games of the season had to be recalled. The first game of the season will be played on Wednesday, at 4:00 P. M., on the New Windsor field, against Western Maryland College.

Under the auspices of the New Windsor branch of Red Cross workers a program will be given in the college auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 30th.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Reading, Pa., spent a few days this week as the guest of the former's parents.

Master Edw. Sentz, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Sentz, is ill with pneumonia.

Lemmon Eckenrode, who has accepted a position in Hanover, spent Sunday with his home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Reindollar, of York, and their son, Merwin, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with H. L. Witherow and family.

Miss Delta Ridinger, who had been critically ill with pneumonia is able to be up and around again.

Mrs. Phillips and son of Littlestown, and Mrs. Upton Harner spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Witherow.

Rev. L. A. Bush, wife and son, John, of Lamyre, Pa., of near Harrisburg, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Newcomer last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McClellan Ott, Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Ridinger, Mrs. Oliver Fogle and Misses Addie Fogle and Ruth Snider, spent Tuesday in Mercersburg, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ott, at that place.

Mrs. Chas. Spangler and Miss Blanche Hiltbrich, spent Wednesday in Hanover.

Mrs. Edgar Staub and Mrs. Samuel Ridinger, spent Wednesday with Elmer Null and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Walker and son, spent Sunday with the former's parents at this place.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting, at 7 P. M.

Raymond T. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, were guests of Mrs. Mary Rowe, on Sunday.

Jacob Eckard, an aged citizen of this place, has been on the sick list for the last ten days. He is somewhat improved at this writing.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde and daughter, Catharine, were visitors at Mrs. Mary Rowe's, over Sunday.

Edward Eckard, of Westminster, was a visitor at Harry Eckard's, on Sunday.

UNIONTOWN.

C. O. Fuss & Son, removed the body of the late Thomas Eckard, on Monday from the Bass Church Cemetery to the family lot in the Lutheran yard at this place. He had been buried nearly 19 years. His late wife died four weeks ago.

Two carloads of friends from Forest Park, spent Sunday night with W. F. Romsperg and family. Those in the company were Thomas Todd, George Crothers and families and grand-father Todd.

Dr. J. J. Weaver's family returned home this week after spending the winter in Washington. Mrs. Babylonia, of New Windsor, and Miss Lena Dunsing, of Baltimore, will continue to be with the family.

Jesse F. Billmyer, is a representative to the meeting of the I. O. M., in Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. Martha Culbertson is visiting friends in York, the past ten days.

Miss Laura B. Eckard spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of her brother, Prof. Norman Eckard, at Arlington.

Mrs. Susan Caylor, who has been ill at the home of her son, Ezra Caylor, continues to be in very weakened condition.

UNION BRIDGE.

Jeannette Kieffer is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The Georgie family intend moving to Norfolk, and will hold a sale shortly.

Recent night visitors at the Mackley and Wagner homes, robbed these families of goods worth several hundred dollars.

Miss Francis Heck has resigned her school near Annapolis, and is at her home. She intends to enter a school of nurses in Baltimore.

Plymouth Lodge dedicated a service flag on Tuesday evening. Eight members are in the service. Visitors from Monocacy Lodge were present. After an interesting program, light refreshments were served.

An enthusiastic Liberty Loan meeting was held at the town square on Wednesday evening. Guy Steele, of Westminster and the local clergymen made the addresses. Subscribers are coming in and we hope to pass the allotment.

Mrs. C. W. Bowers and little daughter, Beatrice, of York, Pa., who have been spending the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Stone-sifer, left the beginning of the week, in company with her husband, for their home, where they are making preparations to leave the latter part of the week for Richmond, Va., where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Bowers is locating there in the interest of his firm, with whom he has been associated for the past two years. Mrs. Bowers' brother, Roland, left Friday morning for York, and will accompany them to Richmond where he will likely remain for some time.

NEW WINDSOR.

N. H. Baile and wife entertained a number of persons from Baltimore and town, on Sunday last.

Calvin Gilbert, of Cly, Pa., visited his sons here, the first of the week.

Frounfelter Bros received a tractor on Wednesday.

Prof. E. Bixler and wife entertained, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in honor of William Engler and wife, of Chicago, Ill., who are their guests.

Roland Otto, of Camp Meade, is home on a 15-day furlough.

W. M. College baseball team and Blue Ridge team played a game on Wednesday evening. Score 4 to 3 in favor of Blue Ridge.

Earl Frounfelter, who was hurt in the explosion at the garage, last Wednesday, is doing nicely, and expects to be able to come home from the hospital this week.

Howard Devilbiss has purchased his brother, Grant's, dwelling house, and he has purchased Dr. J. Ed. Myers' house, to take in a year's time.

Miss Bessie Foard, of Hyde's, Md., spent the week's end with Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Fraser.

On next Tuesday evening, at the B. R. C. gymnasium, Mr. Winebrenner, of Frederick, who has been an ambulance driver in France, for 3 years, will lecture on his experiences. A silver offering will be taken.

The operetta given by B. R. College, on Friday evening last, was a decided success.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath School, here, Sunday, at 10 A. M. Divine services at the Church of God, at 2:30 P. M., by Rev. Parson.

Our Sabbath School was re-organized with a large attendance out. The present enrollment is 65 scholars and officers.

Much to the delight of the pupils, our public school held a Spider-web social, on Wednesday night, which was largely attended. Proceeds to be given to Red Cross. All seemed to be generous.

DETOUR.

Miss Susan Essick, who recently had her adenoids removed at the Frederick Hospital, is convalescing very nicely at present.

Mrs. Wm. Hollenbaugh, spent Wednesday in Union Bridge.

Mrs. A. C. Miller, of Thurmont, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Essick, one day this week.

Mrs. Herbert Greason and Mrs. Jno. Laurence, visited relatives in Hanover on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ursa Diller is visiting her mother at Pittsburg.

Do You Sleep Well?

To be at his best a man must have sound, refreshing sleep. When wakeful and restful at night he is in no condition for work or business during the day. Wakefulness is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Try a dose of these tablets and see how much better you feel with a clear head and good digestion.

KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. Jacob Stambaugh, of near Four Points, and Mrs. George Ohler, of Colorado, were recent visitors of Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and family. Charles Young and wife, entertained on Saturday, Mr. Day and wife and Mrs. Anders, of Rockville, and also Mr. Holt and wife, and Mrs. Jno. Shryock, of Creagerstown, and Mrs. Wilber Hulmer, of near New Midway. Calvin Hahn and Byron Stull have each purchased new automobiles.

MARRIED.

A quiet, but very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride, Liberty Street, Westminster, who resides with her sister, Miss Amy S. Little, who announced the wedding, which took place promptly at 1:30 P. M., April 18, 1918. Miss Mary Louise daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John E. Little, became the bride of Mr. Walter Joseph Horton, of Taylorsville. The ceremony was performed in a brief, but impressive manner by Elder Wm. E. Roop, of the Church of the Brethren. The solemnity of the occasion was witnessed by immediate relatives and friends. There were no attendants. The bride was handsomely attired in tange satin, while the groom wore the conventional black.

The bride has been one of Westminster's most popular salesladies, in the employment of Messrs. Nusbaum & Jordan. The bride and groom received the hearty congratulations of all present, and have the best wishes of their host of friends for a long and happy life. They were the recipients of useful and valuable bridal presents. They motored to Baltimore, and the bridal tour includes Wilmington, Del., and other places of interest in the South. Upon their return, they will reside at Taylorsville, where the groom has been engaged as a successful farmer.

In Sad, but Loving Remembrance of our dear friend, IDA C. MARTIN, who entered into rest two years ago, April 29th.

Two years have passed—our hearts still sorrow. As time flies on we will miss her more; She sleeps; we leave her in peace to rest; The parting was painful, but God knoweth best.

Dear hands that did so much for me When helplessly I layed, God knoweth they worked continually But they are gone today.

Gone from this world of grief and trouble, To the land of peace and rest, God has taken our dear mother, Where she will find eternal rest.

By her daughter, Mrs. Ada Myers. Sad and dreary is our home, Lonely are our hearts today, For our hearts all love so dearly, Has for evermore passed away.

But my heart is ever aching, Although I smile each day, For my thoughts are with my loved one, That God has taken away, By her daughter, Mrs. Pauline Kesser.

In Loving Remembrance of our dear daughter, EMMA P. FORMWALT, who departed this life two years ago today, April 25th., 1918.

Dear daughter, it seems so long, Since thou didst join that happy throng; Since thou from us didst pass away, Two long years ago today.

You are not forgotten, daughter dear, Nor will you ever be; For as long as life and memory last, We will remember thee.

Dearest daughter, how we miss you, Since from earth you passed away; And our hearts are aching sorely, As we think of you each day.

Sleep on, sleep on, dear daughter, Your pains and troubles are all o'er, And we hope some sweet day To meet thee, on the heavenly shore.

MR. and MRS. JOHN T. DUTTERER What happy days we once enjoyed, How sweet their memory still; But they have left an aching void This world can never fill.

What grief and pain she suffered here, None of us will ever know; For Jesus took her home with Him, Where no tears will ever flow.

By her Loving Sister, C. V. D. When her voice grew weak and feeble, And she on earth no more could sing, Then she whispered blessed Jesus, Soon with the angels I will sing.

By her Loving Brother, S. M. D.

Whooping Cough.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent.

Advertisement

OLDEST DYNASTY IN WORLD.

Distinction Undoubtedly Belongs to the Reigning House of Japan—Began With Emperor Jimmu.

The present Japanese dynasty is by far the oldest in the world, for Yoshitomo claims to be the one hundred twenty-second monarch of an unbroken line, dating from the seventh century before the Christian era, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The early history of Nippon, as recorded in the holy book, Shinto, begins with the dynasties of the gods and is wholly mythical in nature. The dawn of real history begins with the reign of Jimmu Tenno, whose memory is revered today by all the sons of Nippon.

Jimmu the Great forced the savage tribes to accept civil institutions and extended his beneficent sway over the entire country. He established his capital at Kioto. He formulated a code of laws, established courts, encouraged industry, and laid the foundation for that marvelous advance made by the Japanese during the nineteenth century.

The title of mikado, which means "honorable gate," was derived from Jimmu. From the days of this ruler Japanese power in the Orient increased. The successors of Jimmu like the great emperor himself, were worshipped as gods upon earth. Women were not excluded from the succession to the throne, and there are many famous empresses in the history of Japan.

Carroll County W. C. T. U.

The Spring Executive of the Carroll Co. W. C. T. U. met at headquarters in the Times Building, Westminster, on Thursday, April 17. Owing to the inclement weather in the morning, the attendance was reduced to a limited number; toward noon the sun burst forth, bringing a larger crowd in the afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Philena T. Fenby. After singing "America," she read from the Gospel of St. John, 13th Chapter, commenting upon the same and giving her hearers splendid encouragement to press on and to follow the example laid down by our leader, Miss Frances Willard. She also urged that we renew our efforts to obtain the 500 members, the quota set for Carroll by the State.

The splendid report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. G. Shipley, showed that during this terrible war year, when interests are divided and responsibilities enlarged, the work of the W. C. T. U. has not been neglected. Telegrams have been sent to Annapolis, with encouraging replies from our representatives there. Also, of Miss Flora Strout's successful campaign through various parts of the county.

Mrs. Luther Baer, the new Treasurer, was next introduced, and reported a neat little sum in the treasury, despite the many requests for finances. Mrs. Baer is less than one year old in her office and proved to all she thoroughly understands her job. Mrs. Katharine A. Lips, of Baltimore, State W. C. T. U. Treasurer, was introduced and given a hearty welcome. Mrs. Lips is of pleasing personality; practical and business-like, and thoroughly competent of filling this position; the women of Carroll deemed it an honor in having her as their guest.

At the request of Miss Carrie E. Bond, an appeal was made for a new Y. P. B. Secretary. Miss Bond, for several years, was State Y. P. B. Secretary, and for many years Carroll's faithful Secretary, and it is with regret that we give her up. Statehood reported splendid work in their new "Y" also a membership of 50 strong.

At this point Miss Carrie Greene reported having received a letter from one of our Y. P. B. boys, now serving his country—Mr. Leslie W. Taylor. The letter was read and his photo passed around. Mr. Taylor is from Emory, but enlisted for his country last June. Many of us recall the valiant service rendered us by this splendid young man of whom we are so proud. A letter of greetings was sent him.

In the absence of the Anti-Narcotic Superintendent, the President read letters from the following State Superintendents: Mrs. L. W. Warner, Sunday School, and Mrs. M. B. Taylor, Anti-Narcotic. She made an urgent appeal that every Sunday School observe April 28 as Anti-Narcotic Sunday.

A committee was appointed to procure the services of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who will be in the State and County in June, as a speaker at a public meeting at that time, both date and place to be decided later.

At this time business was put aside, on the arrival of Mrs. A. B. Parcells, National W. C. T. U. Lecturer and organizer. After exchange of greetings a short period was devoted to the noon-tide prayer service; this always proves helpful, inspiring and refreshing after a long session of absolute business. Mrs. Parcells conducted this.

One of the pleasant features was the tempting lunch served by the local Union, consisting of assorted sandwiches, coffee and chocolate, to which all did justice. It was especially gratifying to say it was served in the Headquarters, thus saving the confusion of a luncheon, making it all the more appreciated.

Promptly at 2:30 P. M., the session opened in the M. P. Church with devotional services led by Mrs. John D. Belt, followed by prayer by Rev. Clough, of Finksburg. The executive voted that letters be sent the following: Mr. Frank Mather for the use of the Times building; and Miss Myrtle Caple, the faithful Flower Mission Superintendent, who was detained on account of illness.

Miss Carrie Greene, State and County L. T. L. Secretary, made an urgent appeal for L. T. L. leaders, declaring the work more important than ever before in the history of the W. C. T. U. She also made a request for a new County Secretary, and for an appropriation with which to purchase a suitable gift to be presented to the local L. T. L. Superintendent, accomplishing the best work this year; the motion carried.

Mrs. A. B. Parcells was introduced and conducted a splendid institute. She is a live wire and forceful speaker and sends the truth straight home to her hearers.

On the invitation of Mrs. George Knox, of Statehood Union, the County Convention will convene there. The meeting was closed by the Aaronic benediction.

Character and Obedience.

Character is grounded on obedience. All the human delinquents stranded on the rocks of life came to wreck because of continued disobedience to the chart of right living. Wrecked lives are directly chargeable to the parents, who did not compel obedience during the formative period of childhood. Insistence on a course of action lays the foundation for obedience during infancy, but as soon as the child develops reasoning power something more than mere insistence is needed to develop obedience.

Parental commands are laws which rule the domain of childhood and, like the laws of a nation, they are obeyed in the degree that they are believed to be reasonable and just. The child is a rational human being, however much we may ignore his capacity for reason, and our commands must be founded on reason if we are to expect reasonable compliance with them.—Mother's Magazine.



Conserve the Seed Supply and Save Money, Labor and Time by Planting



For healthier plants—for finer vegetables—for more beautiful flowers—plant Pakro Seedtape and Seeds this year. Seedtape is the most scientific improvement in planting developed in years.



Pakro Seedtape consists of the finest quality of seeds, especially grown under the supervision of seed growing experts; the seeds are spaced the correct distance apart in a thin paper tape.

And because the paper absorbs and holds the moisture around these—THIS YEAR'S Finest Seeds—they get the proper moisture so essential to high germination and healthy plant life.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING NATIONAL BANK TANEYTOWN, MD. BUY A LIBERTY BOND

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Hotel and Bar Furniture.

The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel Business, will offer at public sale, at Mort's Hotel, on the Square, in Emmitsburg, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th., 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the following described property:—

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS BEDCLOTHING AND DISHES.

Bar and Bar Fixtures, Large Back Buffet, suitable for Lunch Room or Soda Fountain, and everything that goes with the Hotel Business.

CHAS. P. MORT.

WM. T. SMITH, Auctioneer. 19-2t

BUY ONLY RELIABLE CLOTHING

So-called Cheap Clothing, this year, is absolutely worthless. STYLEPLUS GUARANTEED SUITS are the best values, and the guarantee protects you.

HANDSOME SUITS, at \$17.00, \$21.00 and \$25.00. Bought 8 months ago, and are 25% cheaper than if bought at present prices.

Knee Pants Suits, \$4.50 to \$10.00. Genuine Made-to-Order Suits. New Ties, Shirts, and Underwear.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store. Buy a LIBERTY BOND and Help Win the War. 4-12-tf

Order Your Coal Now!

At the suggestion of the State Fuel Administrator, we want to urge every consumer of coal to place their order for the coming winter's requirements not later than May 1st.

All orders must be made in writing, and must state substantially the information called for in the regulations furnished by the Fuel Administrator.

We have these applications in our office. We are in position to give you all necessary information, will you call at your earliest convenience, file your application, and let us furnish the coal now. We are getting some shipments, expect more every week, and it is to your advantage to get it now. Quantity allowed each consumer, price, &c all subject to the regulation of the Fuel Administrator. Don't delay, if you want to be sure of your order. See application below.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.

APPLICATION OF CONSUMER FOR COAL To THE REINDOLLAR CO., Taneytown, Md.

Quantity required for year ending March 31, 1919. Quantity desired for immediate delivery. Quantity consumed during year ending March 31, 1918. Kind of Building. Number of Rooms. Kind of heating Plant. Have you any unfilled orders with other dealers? If so, amount and with whom. I hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Name. Address.

Any person who willfully makes a false statement upon the foregoing application is subject to prosecution under the Lever act, which imposes a penalty of \$5000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both.



# 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

## Maryland's \$25,000 Win the War Produce Contest

DIRECTED BY STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

### State Sweepstakes

- A** Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre. \$1000  
Least entry 25 acres \$250
- B** Largest part of farm of over 40 acres sown in 1919 wheat crop. Yield breaks ties \$1000  
\$500
- C** Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre 10 to 25 acres \$500  
\$300  
\$200
- D** Best yield of 1918 corn per acre Least entry 25 acres \$1000  
\$500  
\$250

### War Gardens

- Prizes awarded for best truck yield for size, figured on market value whether sold or stored for home use.
- All gardens must contain potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn.
- E** Gardens 1-1/2 to 1-2 Acre Ten Prizes to a county \$75 to \$10
- F** Gardens 1-2 acre up Ten prizes to a county \$75 to \$10
- G** Soy Beans—best yield per acre—minimum 2 acres 3 prizes to a county \$25 \$15 \$10

Gardens { \$500 for E Class } State Sweepstakes  
          { \$600 for F Class }

To Contest Department, Food Administration  
700 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
BALTIMORE

Enter, without charge, the Maryland Win the War Produce Contest in Classes Lettered

Name.....  
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**JOHN R. HARE**  
Clock and Watch Specialist.  
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**STATE ROAD**  
Sale & Exchange Stable

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

SCOTT M. SMITH.  
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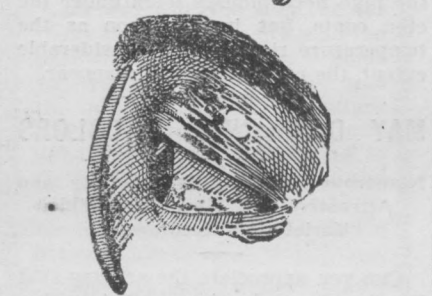
**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

MICHAEL HUMBERT,  
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of November, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 12th day of April, 1918.  
JAMES F. HUMBERT,  
HERBERT H. HUMBERT,  
Executors.

**WANTED!**  
Your Job Printing Business  
If We Can't Please You  
Don't Come Again

## Your Eyes!



**We Recommend Toric Lenses**  
We are now near the time of strong sun light, which is very harmful to diseased eyes. You would profit by consulting us and having your eyes properly fitted with glasses; 9 out of 10 cases of headache comes from the eyes, and if your eyes require glasses you may take as much medicine as you will, and you will receive no relief, as most diseases of the eye can only be cured by properly fitted lenses. Give us a trial. Examination Free.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
**CHAS. E. KNIGHT**  
Jeweler and Optician,  
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**HUNGER.**  
For three years America has fought starvation in Belgium  
Will you Eat less—wheat meat—fats and sugar that we may still send food in ship loads?

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

**Come in—**  
and pay that overdue subscription account.  
Don't wait until the paper stops.

## MARYLAND TOWNS WIN HONOR FLAG

MANY SUBSCRIBE QUOTAS

Patriotic Competition Among Communities Of The State In Selling Liberty Bonds.

One by one Maryland towns are rapidly falling into line in the growing procession of patriotic communities of the land that have won the privilege of flying the Liberty Loan Honor Flag by subscribing to the full quota of third issue bonds that they have been assigned to buy.

Already a number of Maryland towns are proudly flying the Liberty Loan Honor flag, signifying the fact that they have subscribed their quotas. Spurred on by the example of these honor towns, other communities in Maryland have instituted a sharp competition for the distinction of being the next to fall into line and thereby obtain the right to fly the Honor flag.

Pikesville, Baltimore county, was the first Maryland town to receive official notice from Governor Seay, of the Fifth District Reserve Bank, that it had been awarded the Liberty Loan Honor Flag.

Ridely, was the first town in Caroline county to go over its quota with a total of \$15,900 representing 192 subscribers, while Federalsburg was the second with \$60,000 representing 460 subscribers.

Reisterstown, Baltimore county, has run close to its allotment of \$36,000. Thirty-one thousand dollars of this amount was subscribed at a meeting held last week at the Frank High School.

Such effective work is being done in the counties in the drive that Baltimore will have to look to its laurels if it expects to outdo the rural districts in subscribing to this bond.

For the purpose of bringing every person in the counties into direct touch with the Liberty Loan, a speakers' tour has been arranged by the Liberty Loan county chairmen. These speakers will tour several of the counties, stopping en route at various towns to deliver patriotic addresses and to secure subscriptions to the Loan. The speakers who will make this tour will include some of Maryland's most prominent men, and they will be accompanied on their tour by Farson's band and a military quartette, which together will furnish plenty of patriotic music. It is expected that all the towns which will be visited, will turn out in full force to greet the Liberty Loan speakers, and will put their patriotism to a practical test by subscribing largely to the Loan.

Work being done by the members of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee for Maryland is noteworthy. More than one million dollars of Maryland's quota has already been raised by the Women's Committee, and indications are that Maryland's fair sex will far exceed their quota in this loan drive. Reports from the Women's Liberty Loan Chairmen for the various counties show excellent results being gained throughout the State. Baltimore county woman's committee has reported subscriptions amounting to over \$300,000; Anne Arundel county, of which Mrs. Theodore Johnson is chairman, reports \$47,500 raised by the women of that county and Harford county, of which Mrs. Herman Stump is chairman, has secured through its women Liberty Loan workers, \$20,000. Other women county chairmen are reporting equally as splendid results. In order that every woman in every county in the State can be brought into personal touch with this loan drive a flying squadron of women Liberty Loan speakers and bond salesmen will this week make a tour of every county in this State, visiting the largest towns in each county and stopping en route at farm houses and small villages for the purpose of stimulating this drive for war funds for Uncle Sam. The automobiles which will carry these women into the heart of every county in the State, will be gaily decorated with Liberty Loan posters and flags so that it is expected that they will attract such attention as they whirl along the country roads delivering their message of practical patriotism to the rural folk.

**TURKEY TAKES CENSUS.**

For the first time in the history of Turkey, says an Amsterdam dispatch, a complete census of the whole empire is to be taken. "A German statistician has been appointed to superintend the preliminary formalities. The Turkish newspaper, Sabah, says: "We are the only nation in Europe, not excluding even the Balkan states, which possesses no official statistics of our population." The estimated population of Turkey before the war was roughly 21,000,000, of which 7,000,000 were Turks, 9,000,000 Arabs, 1,500,000 Armenians, 1,500,000 Greeks, 1,500,000 Kurds, and the remainder Druses, Jews and the smaller tribes. The Turkish newspapers have recently shown some anxiety as to the large decrease in population lately caused by the war and the prevalence of disease and have urged the government to take steps to decrease mortality and increase the birth rate.

### THREE POTATOES EACH DAY

Spuds Are Plentiful And Food Administrator Baetjer Urges Their Use As War Food.

Baltimore.—There is one article of food of which Herbert Hoover begs good Americans to eat more than ever—that is the potato. Last year's record crop, plus transportation tie-ups, plus delay in marketing, has left available now a surplus of many million bushels of spuds which must be consumed in the next two months or else go to waste. We don't need to save potatoes, but we simply must save the national eagerness to plant potatoes. The surest way to insure a bumper crop this year is to provide a home market for the 1917 surplus. Three good-sized potatoes a day eaten by each American will take care of that surplus and put us in shape to handle the next crop of about the cheapest and most palatable food to be had. Every Marylander is therefore urged by the State Administration to be a potato patriot as well as an ordinary patriot. Start with them baked with them all dolled up according to one of the two-score delicious recipes which are recommended by the War Food Bureau, Lexington Building, Baltimore.

### NO MAGIC IN WAR WORK.

"I have no out and dried scheme whereby a magic wand can be waved and the production of food increased fifty per cent.," declares Hon. Chas. A. Dunning of the Canada Food Board. "The only way we can bring that about is for everyone to do a little here, a little there and with everybody in the country helping."

A private donation of \$25,000 to the Maryland Food Administration has been made to boost along the good cause in this State and it is being used as a prize fund for amateur and professional Soldiers of the Soil, and half of each county's portion goes for work in War Gardens, which grow sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions and beans.

In each county there are ten prizes for gardens under and over one-half acre. The Contest Department, 700 Equitable Building, Baltimore, is waiting to file your entry or send you further details.

### CUT WHEAT OUT ENTIRELY.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.—This community claims to be the first to have given its pledge to Herbert Hoover to abstain absolutely from wheat products until the next harvest is garnered. The rest of the nation is now following suit and every day brings a list of similar pledges to the Federal Food Administrator. The best hotels and restaurants throughout the country have voluntarily made promises to keep wheat breads and wheat pastries off their bills-of-fare. And though other places may dispute our title, we claim to have set in motion a wheat avalanche which is going to overwhelm Prussianism.

Wheat is no more wholesome than other grains. Even if it were, we would gladly make the sacrifice necessary to supply with wheat our army and our allies who are too busy to spend time in further experiments with substitutes. We have lots of time and they must have lots of wheat.

### WAR WON'T END FOOD CRISIS.

London.—Notice has been served to the women folk of all Colonial troops that by remaining in England they have taken the chance of not getting home till eighteen months after the declaration of peace. It will take that long to demobilize the armies now in France. After that, tens of thousands of men will be kept busy putting France, England, and Italy back into something like normal shape. So for the next two years, even if speedy victory is ours, there will be a vast population dependent for food upon foreign supplies. Most of this must come from the United States and Canada. So whether the news from the front be good or bad this country and its allies confidently look to the American farmer not to slacken production one whit but to ward off a state of affairs which could be worse than war itself.

**COLCANNON.**  
(Official Recipe.)

Mix one cup of mashed potatoes and one cup of chopped greens to a smooth paste; add a tablespoon of fat, salt, and paprika to taste; place in baking pan, cover with mashed potatoes, brown in the oven and serve very hot.

### WAR PORTIONS.

Don't worry about wheatless days and wheatless meals. Take the total abstinence pledge and cut it out altogether as thousands of patriotic Marylanders have already done.

If you live in a boarding house, why not beg or borrow a vacant lot and get up a team to dig up a garden instead of "knocking up flies." That would help you, help the landlady, and help win the war.

"Gout and rheumatism and old age are disappearing right and left among people who used to eat and drink too much," declared a speaker at a recent medical convention in London.

### THISTLE IN SCOTCH HISTORY

Various Traditions Concerning Its Adoption by the Highland Clans as Their Emblem.

"The thistle of Scotland is said to be the oldest national flower, and tradition traces its adoption to the reign of Alexander III and the battle of Larga" (when an attacking Dane stepped upon a thistle and involuntarily gave the alarm, whereupon the Scots drove the invaders out).

"Another account of its adoption is of a very different character," writes Katherine M. Beals in Flower Lore and Legend. "About the middle of the fifteenth century a company of stern-faced men met in the council chamber of Edinburgh, and the occasion of that meeting was to discuss the advisability of substituting the thistle for the figure of St. Andrew on the national banner. The proceedings of the council were secret, but soon after the thistle appeared upon every Scottish banner. The national motto might have been adopted with appropriateness on either of these occasions: 'Nemo impune lacessit.' The polite reading of this is, 'No man attacks me without being punished,' but the more simple translation of earlier days was, 'Touch me who dares!' while the original is supposed to have been, 'Who dare meddle wi' me?' Another inscription which sometimes accompanies the Scottish emblem reads: 'Ce que Dieu garde, est bien garde.' That which God guards is well guarded."

"The thistle appeared officially for the first time during the reign of James II, who had it placed on the coat of arms of the kingdom and adopted it as his own badge. It also appeared upon the coins in the reigns of James IV, Mary Stuart, James V and James VI. The thistle merke was a silver shilling. The thistle dollar was a double merke. Each took its name from the emblem on it."

### PROUD OF "REMINDER BOOK"

Mr. Blinkinton Claims That by Its Aid He Has Been Saved Much Time and Worry.

"What I used to do when I put anything away," said Mr. Blinkinton, "was to bestow it with great care in some place where I would know just where to find it, and then I would forget it completely. More than once when I have wanted something that I had thus carefully put away I have had to tear the house apart to find it."

"So it was until I evolved my 'Things Put Away' book which has proved to be a great help and comfort."

"Now when I put anything away I first enter it in that book, which is, of course, indexed, so that I don't have to look through a long list of things when I want to find anything."

"Once soon after I started the book I put that away somewhere very carefully and then forgot where I had put it and had a terrible time looking it up; but since then I have kept it in a spot where it can't fail to come under my eye daily; and it works like a charm."

"Really I should say that for anybody who like myself is apt to forget things a 'Things Put Away' book would be indispensable."

### Safety in Industries.

Industrial accidents cost this country 35,000 human lives and many millions of dollars annually, according to the Arizona State Safety News. "In addition, dismemberments and other serious injuries total about 350,000 yearly, while the annual number of minor accidents, causing loss of time, exceeds 2,000,000. The putting forward of Safety is effected by well-known methods: First, you must have an organization that will handle the proposition; second, you have to put your plant and equipment into a proper and safe condition; third, you have to educate people as to the importance of their own responsibility to the safety cause. To keep the ball rolling is the problem which confronts all Safety organizations."

### How to Read.

At best the printed words of an author represent but a poor fraction of what is in his thought and feeling, or what he would express if he could. Therefore, it is well to follow Ruskin's advice on "reading for the thought," and "get into the habit of looking intently at words and assure yourself of their meaning syllable by syllable—nay, letter by letter." Not only does this help you to understand the author's meaning by comprehending his words, but the act of concentration fertilizes and awakens your own mind and tends to bring you into such sympathy with the idea expressed and with the author, that you are illumined by far more of the subject than the printed words alone contain.—William E. Towne in Nautilus.

### Abyssinia of Today.

The dominant race in Abyssinia is Semitic. The Hamitic is the aboriginal race. The court or official language is Amharic, but Ethiopic is that of the church and literature. The national religion is Monophysite Christianity, but Judaism is found among certain tribes, and Islam is the faith of a considerable element of the population. The head of the Abyssinian church is the Abuna, "our father," who is a Coptic monk, nominated by the Patriarch of Alexandria. The government is a despotic monarchy based on a system partly federal and partly feudal. The civilization of Abyssinia has long been retarded by isolation and anarchy, but there is now a national awakening to the civilized world.

### SHERMAN RETURNS HORSE

Taken in March to the Sea, She Was Too Much of a Pet for Him to Keep From Owner.

General Sherman was with the main body of his troops, which marched directly through my grandfather's plantation.

Several days before the soldiers arrived my grandfather went to Savannah on business. His seven sons and his two sons-in-law were fighting for the Confederacy. Only my grandmother, one of my aunts and the negro servants were at home.

Fortunately, General Sherman led the troops that came to our house that day. His army was "living off the country," and they took most of our chickens, cattle and hogs for food, appropriated what horses and fodder they needed and helped themselves to whatever was growing in the fields that was fit to eat; but there were none of the cruelties and insults of which irresponsible bands of foragers were often guilty. General Sherman appeared the courteous gentleman who was performing a disagreeable duty.

Among the horses his men took from my grandfather's house was Bess—the big black mare that he had raised himself, trained for his own saddle horse and loved and petted like a child. General Sherman took a fancy to Bess, and he himself rode her away.

When grandfather returned and found what had happened, nothing hurt him so much as the loss of Bess. Scarcely waiting to see how completely the place had been stripped, he mounted an old horse, the only one he had left, and started after General Sherman's troops. The federal soldiers laughed at him and his mount when he came up with them, but he paid no heed; he was bent on recovering his favorite horse.

When he presented himself to the general, my grandfather was a good deal surprised at the kindness and consideration with which he was received.

"General Sherman," he began, "I cannot give your horse; she is like a child to me. My children are grown up now, and I have taken almost as much care in raising and training her as I ever did with one of them. She knows my call, and will come to me when she hears me. She is yours by right of war, but I will pay you for her. I cannot pay you much now, but I will give you all that I can possibly spare."

"No," said Sherman. "I believe what you say. When I was riding her away she whinnied and tried to turn back again and again. Come out here and let me hear you call."

At that grandfather gave a loud, warbling whistle, and almost instantly came the answer—a glad whinny.

General Sherman ordered Bess saddled and he put her bridle rein into my grandfather's hand and bade him ride her home.—Youth's Companion.

### More Wholesome Living.

It is the cheerful custom of our times to urge what amounts to improvidence and insist that the liberal spending of our money is for the best, not only for ourselves, but for everybody. Every effort to reduce living expenses is frowned on and considered as a mean and underhanded attack on some industry which ought to be encouraged. If we do not wear gold rings, we are not treating the gold miners right, nor are we giving the jewelers a fair shake in business. How can we expect the jeweler to buy our pork and cabbage if we do not buy his gold rings? We are hurried on to make more that we may spend more with others, so that they may spend more, and so on, and so on.

There is no end to this sort of thing, and there is no health in this kind of hectic existence. The principle of making more that we may spend it faster is not a worthy basis for our philosophy.

A little economy would be a wholesome thing for all of us and would help amazingly in the matter of the high cost of living.—Idaho Farmer.

### Mosquito a Pesticiferous Insect.

Moral philosophers, of course, meaning those who have more morality than philosophy, have undertaken to explain the purposes of mosquitoes, observes a writer in the Providence Journal. On the supposition theory that nothing in nature is without a beneficent purpose, we used to be told learnedly that the mosquito consumed malaria germs and other things in the air, and so proved himself a kind friend to man. In view of the good thus conferred, the incidental stinging done by the insect was to be considered lightly.

People who used to talk this way, have been doing less of it in recent years, having learned, perhaps, that it was nonsense. It has been demonstrated that the mosquito's favorite habit is to load up his system with poison of some sort or another and then seek out some human victim to inoculate. From all appearances this is the only joy that life affords to a mosquito, and it is all that is accomplished by him during his brief lifetime, except to provide an ample number of descendants to carry on the work.

### His Regular Hour.

Father—Helen, isn't it about time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?

Daughter—Not quite, pa. He doesn't call until eight o'clock.—Judge.

### Noodles.

Son—Pa, what do the head hunters do with the heads after they get them?  
Pa—Make noodle soup of them, I guess. Don't bother me again.—American Boy.



## Earning Her \$37.83

By JANE OSBORN

When Stanley Ashton agreed to give thirty thousand dollars for the work of the ambulance corps by the student body of the college from which he some dozen years before had taken his degree, on the condition that the student body would raise a like amount, he little knew what a medley of unusual activities he was starting within the dormitories of that college.

"I know it's going to be hard for the students," he told the dean of the college when he made the proposal, "but the ambulance corps needs sixty thousand dollars if their work is to be worth while. I'm not a millionaire, and I guess it is as hard for me to get that thirty thousand dollars together as it will be for each of the students to do his or her share toward raising the difference."

The dean was figuring on the back of an envelope as Stanley Ashton was talking to him.

"Yes," he said, having finished his little sum in division. "There are 733 students enrolled this year—about 400 girls and the rest men. That will mean about \$37.83 a student, as I reckon it. In my announcement I shall suggest that each student try to raise that sum. It will give zest to their endeavors if each student knows just what is expected of him."

So the announcement was made, and for the weeks that followed each student of the college went around mulling over extracting the sum of \$37.83 from his financial endowments—and most of the students of this co-educational institution were not possessed of an overabundant allowance—than on securing passing grades in their classroom work. Dances, athletics, theatricals—all the usual side interests of the college—were subservient to this desperate struggle on the part of the students, each to earn the allotted quota. The trouble was they were all doing it at once. Little efforts to extract the money from each other by blacking shoes, pressing clothes, darning socks, etc., were rather useless, since no student had the amount to pay for such services while each was saving his funds for the quota. Fudge was a drug on the market, for who had money to buy fudge?

Margaret Benton achieved quite an honor for herself among her friends by announcing that she would give up her Christmas holiday vacation. She had received a check for \$20 from home to cover the expenses of her trip and, with her parents' sanction, she renounced this pleasure so that she might thereby save the larger part of her quota. There was \$17.83 to be earned. By going without fudge supplies herself for three weeks she eeked out her funds till she had but \$16.75 to be earned. Then she earned 75 cents by selling one pair of old rubbers, two old textbooks, the gold tips from two outworn fountain pens and a last winter's hat. Thirty cents she saved by walking downtown and back on three occasions. There then remained \$15.70 to be earned, and there her fund remained.

Her allowance was exhausted and there was nothing to save, and every means of earning money seemed to be in use already by some of the 733.

On a certain gray day, when she had indulged herself to the extent of using 5 cents carfare to go to collect the pittance that the old-clothes dealer was to allow her for her old hat and rubbers, she sat crowded in the surface car—so crowded, in fact, that she could not help but hear the conversation of two well-voiced men beside her.

"But what are you going to do about it?" the younger of the two asked. "I've done all I could to comply with the request of the department of agriculture. I had all my fields cultivated on our summer place, and then I couldn't get men to harvest them. I have had to pay \$5 a day for a man to repair the hotbed frames, and now I've had the beds planted to green vegetables in an effort to do my bit towards keeping the local market supplied with green goods. I can't get anyone to transplant the seedlings. Did get a man for 30 cents an hour, but unless some one watched him every minute he soldiered."

Margaret heard the man sitting with him suggest that it was more satisfactory to contract the work. Then it didn't matter if the men did soldier.

"But if there aren't any men to do the work, what am I to do?"

Margaret had only a vague idea of what a hotbed looked like, but somehow the task sounded easy. She sat quietly beside the young man in the warm overcoat and allowed herself to be carried beyond the street where she would have got off to return to the dormitory. For several miles more she rode, until in a dreary country lane on the outskirts of the city the man signaled for the car to stop. He alighted, and Margaret alighted, too. He turned to walk up the lane, and Margaret, with face averted, followed him at a distance. He went into the front door of a rambling, spacious and well-kept-up country house, and after standing in the dampness in the lane for ten minutes, Margaret rang the doorbell.

It wasn't very easy but it had to be done. She asked to be permitted to do the transplanting, and named as her minimum price—she insisted on contract work—\$15.70. The man, who

had seated her in front of a cheery wood fire and stood beside her, smiling as she made her proposition, held out against the price. He said it wasn't worth it, and that he could ill afford to pay fancy prices. But Margaret was obdurate, and finally the bargain was struck. Margaret stipulated that she should be allowed to do the work when she chose. She realized that most of it would have to be done after lecture hours, and mayhap by the light of a lantern.

By the aid of one of the men students in horticulture, Margaret gained a smattering knowledge of how the hotbed seedlings should be transplanted. She secured a lantern for her night work and, wearing under her long coat a pair of working overalls, which she borrowed from the same student, she started out for her task. It was not easy, but she persevered, even when her hands were bruised and scratched.

The second afternoon of her work Margaret determined to continue there until nine o'clock, and accordingly took with her a package of sandwiches put up by the dormitory cook, at the direction of the kind-hearted house mother. Margaret was sitting in her overalls, eating the sandwiches by the light of her lantern in the workshop for which her employer had given her the key, when the employer himself appeared at the door. At first his obvious amusement at her position and costume embarrassed her, but it was so good-humored that finally Margaret laughed herself and offered him a piece of her last sandwich. He watched her work and did not criticize. Then, obviously only to have an excuse for lingering with her, he worked with her, always under her direction, and assuming no knowledge of the work himself.

"You are a robber," he told her, as he worked by her side. "It was a hold-up game for you to get so much; but it was you or no one, so I had to give in. By the way," he said, asking a question that had been perplexing him since her first offer to do the work, "it is unusual to find a young woman so in need of funds. Pardon my rudeness," he hastened to add. "If you didn't seem to enjoy the work so much I should be sorry that I had let you do it. There must be other more congenial, more remunerative sorts of work."

Margaret did not answer his question nor satisfy his curiosity, and although they became well acquainted, in a measure, during the fortnight that followed, never again did the man inquire more into Margaret's identity. They did not even discover each other's names, for acquaintance in the usual acceptance of the word has very little to do with the acquaintance that is sometimes the precursor of a deeper attachment. On the last night of Margaret's work, when she had transplanted the last succulent head of lettuce and the last leaf of endive, it seemed the most natural thing in the world for the man to tell her that he loved her, and for Margaret, standing there in her clumsy, baggy overalls, her hands loaded with the warm, brown earth, to look quite frankly into his eyes and to tell him that she loved him, too.

"And now," he said, "tell me why and wherefore. Why did you stick me for \$15.70—just that and nothing more?"

"Why did you hold out?" she rejoined. "You were dreadfully stingy." "A man has to be, when he has pledged \$30,000 and he isn't a millionaire."

"Stanley Ashton!" she gasped. "Why, I somehow imagined you were baldheaded and sixty, with a beard and a diamond stud, and creaky boots. That's the sort of man I thought you were. Then we have been really working for the same thing. How little my \$37.83 looks compared to your \$30,000, especially when I've held you up for \$15.70."

"You aren't the plucky little girl who gave up her Christmas holidays for the fund? The dean told me about that. It was far finer than anything I've done."

And then, in spite of the muddy hands, Stanley Ashton folded the little gardener into his arms—those strong arms, that had somehow struck Margaret when she was crushed against them in the street car two weeks before, as arms it would be very nice to be folded into.

### Tempting the Stork.

It is customary in China, when the number of children—daughters preponderating—begins to exceed the family income, to name the latest comer "Enough," relates *World Outlook*. Acting upon this superstition, the Lees, a native Christian couple, presented their seventh child for baptism.

"What is her name?" inquired the missionary pastor.

"Enough!" announced both parents in fervent unison.

"That will never do!" the pastor frowned. "Think of a more fitting name!" But Mr. and Mrs. Lee were smitten with stage fright and could think of nothing.

The Bible woman sitting near whispered "Call her Dorcas!" So Dorcas she was hastily named.

But fancy the dismay of Mr. and Mrs. Lee when they discovered that Dorcas, translated into the native dialect, is identical in sound with the Chinese words, "Many More!"

### "Do It Now."

The successful man or business woman arranges his or her day so that it won't be full of wasted minutes, half hours gone wrong, broken appointments, delayed efforts. There is no more important rule for success than this simple one: Do it now.

## FROCK FOR STREET

Fine Serge or Gaberdine Material, Any Preferred Shade.

Sleeves May Be Finished With Cuffs of White Satin, Turn-Over Collar Matching Them.

The sketch illustrates an exceptionally smart and unusual spring street frock, to be made up of fine serge or gaberdine, and, of course, in any preferred shade. Navy is suggested as first choice, although tan or beige would undoubtedly be smart.

This is one of the straight line frocks that conserves fabric and still manages to avoid any suggestion of skimpieness. Simplicity is the keynote of the gown.

The skirt proper is straight. It measures two yards at the hem when finished. Over this comes the circular shaped or apron overskirt. The upper or major part of this overskirt, as will be noted, is rather short, and it is brought to the desired length by the addition of six shaped sections, each approximately two inches wide, hemmed by hand and overlapping so that the stitches necessary to join them are not visible.

The bodice is plain, with rather long shoulders, a trifling fullness at the waistline, and with closely fitted sleeves. The sleeves may be finished with cuffs of white satin, the turn-over collar matching them or cuffs and collar may be of natural color pongee or of silk in any preferred color contrasting with the frock. The waist buttons at the center back, and a sash matching the frock is simply folded about the waist and tied in a flat bow at the back.

This design is one that is distinctly suited to wool fabric, and to attempt to make it up in satin or any of the popular silks would be to rob the frock of smartness.

In developing spring and summer apparel one important point that should be borne in mind is that shoetop length is the correct one for the skirt. This



Unusual Tailored Frock For Spring.

means six to eight inches from the ground, and from present indications, except, of course, when low shoes are worn, the hosiery display that has been accepted as quite correct for several seasons will be taboo.

The gown shown in the sketch is so simple any home dressmaker could undertake it. The one point that would require care would be the cutting and fitting together of the circular or shaped sections of the overskirt.

To make the gown for the average figure three and a half yards of material fifty-four inches wide would be required.

### Collars and Cuffs of Net.

Net in fine quality is an excellent choice for the collar and cuff set, which is to lend finish to the dark dress of cloth or silk. There are ever so many ways in which it can be used. Pin-tucking is decidedly effective on this material. One set showed the net tucked up and down, and across, at intervals of an inch, forming blocks all over the surface. The slightly rippled edge was picked. Another showed the edge finished with a boldly embroidered design in white darning cotton. A third set showed the material used plain, except that three small tucks ran around the edge, to which was attached a knife-plaited hemstitched frill about an inch and a half wide.

### The New Fashions.

Large fur bows on the butterfly style are noticed on the latest hats. Red leather collars and cuffs are seen on many woolsen tweed mixed suits—in which a little red is noticed. Red kid gloves are worn with such style suits.

The latest gowns show the fullness in the back of the skirt. Some have two ruffles below the waistline, caught in the skirt length.

Fur was never so popular as it is this season, for we have fur on everything, even on the wrists of short gloves.

## LACES FOR SPRING

Afternoon Dresses and Lingerie Frocks to Be Worn.

American Loom Products Are Now Taking the Place of Weaves That Were Formerly Imported.

Lace afternoon dresses and lingerie frocks are to be worn this spring, according to some indications. At an exhibition held recently some of the most attractive gowns made from or in combination with American-made laces were shown.

The adaptability of the American manufacturer was here very clearly demonstrated, for the laces included most of the best known varieties—cluny, venise, net and filet.

As to the gowns, they could honestly be called successful. One especially attractive model had a one-sided draped waist which showed the lace under and over the chiffon which was used for the gown.

Lingerie dresses are in flesh colored and pale tinted fabrics, and tinted as well as white laces are used with them—also little tassels of embroidery for summer wear are the volles and tinted volles, with soutache braiding in patterns which are conventional in design for the most part, no matter how much ground they may cover.

For trotter frocks and street wear in general, are frocks of silk jersey, some of which show a clever use of flat braid, applied closely in rows. Dark blue, taupe and black are the usual colors, and the braiding usually matches rather than contrasts with the dress. Button-up-the-back dresses, wide braided girdles and models with high collars are new or old features of this season's gowns, just as you choose to look at it.

Pongee was used for a spring suit, which was embellished with braiding and further boasted of a dotted foulard vest, with the conventional points in the front. The braiding ran up and down both sides of the front and around on the skirt part of the coat. In spite of all this decoration the colors matched exactly except for the white spots on the vest, and the simple lines helped to give the desired air of simplicity.

Midnight blue satin was the material chosen for a three-piece suit which was cut with a short bobbed-off Eton jacket and wide sleeves cut off at the wrists. The crepe was used again for the top of the dress, which was straight up and down and collarless. Cuffs and collar on the jacket were of peacock blue, and worn with this costume was a hat covered with peacock feathers.

### SHAPELY COAT OF VELOURS



There are several admirable features to be considered in the coat pictured here, but of all, it deserves praise for its shapeliness. It is a good style for almost any figure, and has adopted the season's style features to its own advantage. It is of wool velours with a box plait at the back raised above the waistline and has a partial belt made of two straps of the material. Straps appear also on the sleeves and across the sides at the bottom of the coat.

### Frisivolous Hats.

With her costumes in dark colors, the Parisienne is wearing a hat of some frivolous shade, and a soft rose is first in favor.

These hats are made of velvet; the material is shirred on the brim, sometimes with long silk stitches which show plainly. The crowns are unusually high and the trimming of the simplest.

They are worn so far down on the head that they completely cover the eyebrows.

We must learn to recognize each feminine acquaintance by her nose. That is all the mode permits us to see. Hats down and collars up is the order, and the effect is almost as concealing as that of a gas mask.

### Heavy Satin.

Perhaps you have been a bit worried when you have read that before long we may be asked to refrain from buying woolen coats and frocks. Don't worry. One of the things promised for spring is a very heavy double-faced satin. It is to be used largely for coats and is made in such combinations as dark green and drab, claret and black and blue and black.

It makes one quite resigned to the fact that wool is scarce and that it is a patriotic thing as soon as the weather moderates to forego its use as much as possible.

## SAILOR WITH SHIRRED BRIM



Spring hats are usually the most charming and the most simple. This sailor with a black satin crown and the white shirred brim make an irresistible combination. The white satin buttons on the side of the crown are the only trimmings, and they are sufficient, for the hat could not be daintier.

### OPEN NECKS WILL REAPPEAR

Warmer Weather Certain to Bring More Comfortable Apparel Into Use, According to Writer.

Many of the eton street dresses are most attractive. They can be worn over blouses or over sleeveless gumples or with the skeleton waistcoats referred to above. These waistcoats are being made of satin and figured silks and of rich and beautiful materials to give a touch of color to the favorite dark blue costumes. For everyday use, however, the simple white blouse of washable satin or of organdie or of handkerchief lawn is well liked, and a great many of these blouses are made with the round collars that once we knew as Peter Pan, although there is something of a tendency toward the revival of the high stock, and with the coming of the warmer weather we shall see open necks in generous numbers.

We will do a great deal for fashion and we will do still more for the needs of the country, observes a fashion writer, but it is a proven fact that women who have grown accustomed to the comfort of the rolling collars are exceedingly slow to accept to any great extent a fashion which calls for swathed throats, for open necks have conserved health as well as comfort, and that fact must be taken into consideration. Undoubtedly, stocks with jabots will be worn to a great extent upon the street during the early season and there will be a good many of the high neck blouses worn under the eton coats, but just as soon as the temperature rises to any considerable extent, the open necks will reappear.

### MAY DARN NET IN COLORS

Numerous Articles, Both Dainty and Attractive, Are Made From This Variety of Needlework.

Can you appreciate the artistry that lies in colored darning on filet mesh net? There are any number of lovely things which can be made from this variety of needlework.

For instance, wouldn't oatmeal taste better from a breakfast set showing oblong inserts of fine net darned in colors and showing a cheerful daisy design in yellow, brown and green?

Or what about a boudoir pillow with a cunning little brown basket of variegated flowers spilling over its edges, the handle tied with blue ribbon to a garland of the flowers.

Runners for the buffet or dressing table can be treated to end inserts or whole borders of the same darned net. It is such an easy thing to do, as it can follow any cross stitch or filet pattern. It is best to use an embroidery hoop to hold the net in shape, as the work is done on the net before it is inserted into the material. Use a blunt needle with a long eye for the weaving. Loose ends of thread at the beginning and end of the needleful are hidden from sight by the weaving. In this, as in all fine needlework, knots are bad form.

When the weaving is finished the net is basted in place on the wrong side of the material, right side down. The material is then cut away to about an eighth or a quarter of an inch of the basting and turned underneath all around. The edge is then machine stitched very close and with fine stitches.

### Plaited Collars.

The latest effect in plaited collars of fine muslin show deep hemstitched frills falling from a high, close neckband and fastened in front with little narrow, close ties of the hemstitched muslin, rounded on the ends. The accompanying cuffs have no plaiting, but merely bands, like the ties, to be drawn around the frock sleeves at the wrist and tied in crisp little bows.

### Black Is in Evidence.

Have you noticed how much black appears in the accessories of our dress nowadays? Many of the newest handkerchiefs are printed with black designs on a colored ground or a black and colored design on a white ground. Then, too, we see black ribbons in some of the elaborate lingerie, and sometimes black lace in boudoir garments of colored georgette or chiffon.



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# SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 5.—Second Quarter, May 5, 1918.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 10:17-31—Memory Verse, Mark 10:14—Golden Text, Matt. 6:33—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The opening verse of our lesson chapter finds him still teaching the multitudes, as was his custom, and no doubt he was always opening to them the Scriptures, and showing from the law, the prophets, and the psalms the things concerning himself (Luke 24:27, 32, 44). What we call the Old Testament was his Bible, and from beginning to end full of himself and his kingdom, and the blessing that will come to all nations through his people Israel.

If the harmony of the Gospels can be relied upon we must read between the last lesson and this one Luke 10 to 15 and John 7 to 11, but if we keep in mind that Mark is writing of him as the perfect servant, we shall find in this Gospel a great deal to make us better acquainted with him as such, and some of us believe that there is nothing worth while compared with knowing him and making him known to others.

The Pharisees' question of verse 2 gives him an opportunity to endorse the Genesis record of the making of man, male and female and we cannot but think that he had in mind himself as the last Adam, and his Eve, the church, now being builded (Eph. 5:30-32). Compare lesson verses 2-12, with Matt. 19:3-12, and note the scriptural significance of adultery in James 4:4.

In verses 13-16 we see again how far the disciples were from understanding the mind of the Master. If he had been at all tinted with our human weakness he would have been often jarred by their selfishness, and pride and unbelief, but he was without sin or any sinful weakness; yet we know that he was often grieved by them.

That the disciples should rebuke those who brought little children to him (in Luke 18:15, they are called infants) displeased him much, and he said those beautiful and ever memorable words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God" (vs. 14). Only Mark says that he took them up in his arms, and blessed them (vs. 16, compare 9:36). I like to think of the boys and girls playing in the streets (Zech. 8:5), and always rejoice in Deut. 1:39.

The account of the rich young ruler (vs. 17-27) is found also in Matt. 19 and Luke 18. He must have been in some respects a specially interesting case for it is said that "Jesus, beholding him, loved him" (vs. 21). His zeal is seen in that he came running and kneeled before the Lord, with his question, "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life." The Lord's first word seems to imply, "Do you acknowledge me as God, for there is none good but God? And certainly if Jesus was not God he was not good, for no mere man could say the things that he said and speak the truth; for instance such words as these, "I came down from Heaven," "I am the resurrection and the life," "No man taketh my life from me, I lay it not down of myself; I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again," "I glorify thou me with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." When Jesus called his attention to the commandments, his reply was, "Master, all these have I observed from my youth, what lack I yet?" Then the Lord searched him, and laid him low by the first of all the commandments, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me." (Ex. 20:3). He had great possessions, and when Jesus told him to sell all that he had, and give to the poor, and take up the cross and follow him, he revealed to the young man his idol, and he went away sad and grieved treasure on earth being more to him than treasure in heaven. It was the tenth commandment that stung Paul's mouth (Rom. 7:7), the first one did it for this man.

Our God did not say that a rich man could not be saved, for Abraham, and David, and Zacheus, and Joseph of Arimathea, and hosts of other rich men have been saved, and served the Lord with their wealth. He said that it is hard for them that trust in riches to enter into the Kingdom of God (vs. 24). Whatever prevents us from seeing ourselves as lost, helpless sinners is a hindrance, but the conviction of any man is a possibility with God (vs. 27). Many a church today would have made it easy for that man to enter, but our Lord loved the man, and not his money. I wonder what Judas Iscariot thought of it.

Peter was doing some thinking and asked what they should have who had left all to follow Jesus (vs. 28-31). Then came the answer concerning the hundredfold in this life (10,000 per cent), and the fullness of life eternal in the world to come. In the reply of our Lord as recorded by Matthew he spoke of his coming in glory, and of the twelve apostles sitting on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. See also Luke 22:29-30. Compare the promise to the overcomer of sitting with Christ in his throne, and reigning with him over the earth (Rev. 3:21; 5:10).

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

The Power of the Cross in City Slums  
April 28  
Luke 14:15 23

1 Corinthians 1:18-2:5 should be studied in conjunction with the Scripture in Luke 14. "The preaching of the cross... is the power of God." It saves men in palace or hut, in country homes or city slums. The great and ever present problem is to translate the Cross into language that can be understood. Some cannot understand theological speech or religious phraseology, but they can easily understand kindly solicitude and loving interest.

Apart from the power of the Cross—its saving and transforming power, solicitude and interest are helpless to effect permanent uplift; coupled with the Cross, and issuing from it, these qualities are the most potent for good.

The Cross is at the center of the gospel message, and the good news of the Christ who died for our sins is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth. Without this gospel "betterment work" is of no permanent value. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, understood this. As he stood on the street corners, in the slums of London and saw all around him the evidences of poverty and misery he said, "I cannot relieve the people or change the conditions, but if I can bring them in touch with Christ He can." He was without money, or influence, but he and his workers knew the power of Christ's gospel. So they preached it and practiced it with the result that thousands of lives were transformed, homes were changed and in place of discord and distress there came peace and joy.

Not all received the Christ of the gospel, not at will, but "to as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God even to as many as believe on his name." These became the "twice born men," who honored their Lord in life and service.

"Christ our Saviour at the heart of betterment work," inspiring it, directing it, blessing it to the spirits of men as well as to their bodies and souls, which is in this world and for that, which is to come, that is the need of this sin cursed, sorrow stricken world."

In all of our thinking, planning and activity, we must for our own sake and for the sake of others remember that "we shall not anywhere find the favor of God, true innocence, righteousness, satisfaction for sin, help, comfort, life or salvation anywhere but only in Jesus Christ."

## HOW COMMON WORDS ARE MISUSED.

No solecisms are more frequent than those which consist in the common misuse of "shall" and "will." A person who has not been trained to make the proper distinction between "shall" and "will," "should" and "would," never can be sure of using them correctly, but he will make few mistakes if he fixes firmly in his mind that I (or we) shall, you will, he (or they) will, express simple futurity and that I (or we) will, you shall, he (or they) shall, imply volition on the part of the speaker. Some writers hold that "shall" was the original form of the future and that whenever courtesy permits "shall" is to be preferred to "will." But at all events, the doctrine of courtesy furnishes a rough and ready rule for choice between the two.

"Should" and "would" follow the same rules as "shall" and "will," but they have, in addition, certain meanings peculiarly their own. "Should" is sometimes used in its original sense as "ought," as in "You should not do that," sometimes in a conditional sense, as in "Should you ask me about that," and after "lest," as in "He fled lest he should be imprisoned." "Would" is sometimes used to signify habitual action, as in "The squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of the sermon."

## GARDEN SPACE MAY BE SAVED

How to Blanch Celery by Use of Paper Made for Purpose.

When the plan of banking with soil is used for blanching celery, the rows must be so wide apart as to waste much valuable land in small garden areas. But by using paper sold in rolls for the purpose, and which is treated to make it tough and moisture proof, much garden space and time may be saved, says a writer in Farm and Fireside.

Celery set with the intention of using paper for blanching need be only far enough between rows to allow convenient cultivation with wheel hoe, and two rows can be set not over six or eight inches apart, with spaces 15 to 18 inches on each side of the double rows. When ready for blanching, the paper can be quickly stretched each side of the double row. The roll is unrolled along one side and back the opposite side of the double rows, thus requiring no cutting of the roll. While one person stretches the paper and holds it in place, another throws the long wire staples, made like narrow croquet arches, over the double rows to hold the paper snugly up in place.

If the right kind of paper can be procured and is carefully rolled and saved when the crop is harvested, it can be used several seasons.

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## Why Certain Men Are Right High Above the Crowd.

The merits by which men of action rise to greatness are four—intellect, energy, courage and independence—says James Bryce in the Youth's Companion. When those four are united in the same person, and in a quite exceptional measure, they raise him high above the crowd. Other men defer to his opinion, trust his predictions, repeat his phrases, rely on his firmness, take him as their chief. If he succeeds in what he undertakes, each success confirms his authority and surrounds him with a halo of prestige. He becomes a power.

Of the four qualities enumerated, that which impresses others is independence, because it is so rare. The man who, perceiving difficulties and dangers, will face them alone, in reliance on his own judgment and force, is the natural and inevitable leader. If he is large of soul, true to his principles and to his friends, he will win affection and an even fuller measure of confidence. But the impression of that indefinable thing we call greatness depends after all chiefly on the impression that he makes of the power of initiative, of an unshakable resolution. The mass of mankind want someone to follow, someone in whose hands they can feel themselves safe, is crew and passengers do when they see their captain cool and dauntless in the wildest storm.

## BERRY PATCH FROM BARREL.

How One Man Had Garden Despite His Small Back Yard.

A Los Angeles man whose back yard was too small for growing strawberries conceived a clever idea, which is described in Popular Mechanics. He made a strawberry patch out of a barrel. Holes about 12 inches apart were bored in rows in its sides. Several tin cans with perforated bottoms were piled one on the other in the center of the barrel and enough dirt was thrown about them to fill the receptacle up to the first row of holes. After the dirt had settled sufficiently strawberry vines were planted in the holes and allowed to hang outside. This process was repeated until the barrel was full and vines had been set in all the holes and on the top. As the soil was added, cans were piled up through the center to provide an irrigation passageway. A hole was bored in the side near the bottom to allow water to drain off.

## How Automatic Machines Benefit Mankind.

Automatic machines cut out the labor of three men, say. These men are permitted to go into a field where automatic machines haven't appeared yet. It is all good, declares Charles M. Horton in Industrial Management. The machine has let loose these men in order to let them work elsewhere toward keeping the big storehouse up to demands. And so on, forever, without end. When all work is done by machinery, all mankind will have leisure to pursue arts and the like to their own heart's desire. But get this: Automatic machinery is man's friend and not his enemy.

## POLKA DOTS AND WIDE BRIM



The novel use of polka dots combined with a large inverted brim makes this hat delightfully entrancing. It is designed for the tourist who wishes to bring joy to herself and all beholders, and is fabricated in blue and white satin, with the polka dots as the sole trimming.

## SOME SPRING FASHION TIPS

Line Blouses With High Collar Are Popular—Pumpkin Color Is Worn With Navy Short Jacket Suit.

A swagger linen blouse of white recently seen had a high collar, plaited frills and long bands of rose-colored linen, which were stitched all the way down the upper part of the sleeve. The effect was decidedly new and interesting, observes a fashion writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Very smart and attractive are three-piece or two-piece suits evolved in silk and cloth combinations, and these have very becoming lines for youthful figures.

Decidedly unique is this idea: Pumpkin yellow handkerchief is developed into a mannish, tucked front sleeveless blouse to wear with a navy suit whose jacket is short and boxlike in the latest fashion line.

Effective cat stitching in heavy silk is seen for spring.

A lovely shade of amethyst suede draped and clasped with a silver buckle forms the belt on a white velvets waistcoat made to go with a short jacket of navy tricot suit. The result is most pleasing.

Many different colored piques are used for collars and cuffs or lingerie blouses for spring, and this same material forms many of the smart vests and waistcoats made from spring suits.

A delicate gray handkerchief linen is used for some of the most attractive handmade blouses that have arrived from Paris.

## FASHIONS AND FADS

Suits have straight skirts. Topcoats are made of taffeta. The silhouette remains unchanged. The finest suits are the simplest ones.

Foulards are becoming very plentiful.

Afternoon dresses are made of etamine.

Straight one-piece dresses are made of linen.

There is some evidence of a return of laces to favor.

Black-and-white checked materials are favored.

Pretty turbans are made of green leaves and rosebuds.

There is a return to volles, both printed and plain.

There are some very pretty evening gowns all of chiffon.

Silpover blouses are thought very well of in some quarters.

Button-back blouses also find their place in many spring lines.

Hats are of the simplest shape, depending entirely on line.

Venice lace is slowly pushing itself into favor among laces.

All velvet gowns are made very simply and without trimming.

The length of the skirt should be cut with an eye to becomingness.

Of materials there are a great many silks, pongees and rajahs used.

## Color News and Notes.

If you would be considered modish, subdue your favorite reds and greens, advises a fashion authority. Not to the point of fadedness, however; far from it! Simply soften them into bewilderingly beautiful shades. Soft gray-blue lavenders, ashes of roses, that old-time favorite, vistiria, and silver grays and lichen grays; of these are the color cards of fashion. If you desire a spice, add a dash of rosy orange or peacock blue, but the smartest costumes are usually of one tone, with the exception perhaps of the lining, which may be as gorgeous as you please. Wool embroideries and stitchings are used with effect either in the same shade as the costume or in contrasting colors. The Chinese, Japanese and East Indian influence is plainly felt in the newest designs and colorings. Sometimes they are fairly riotous of colors, almost breath-taking in their beauty.

## Colors for Lingerie Blouses.

The colors that promise to be popular in lingerie blouses for spring and summer are coral, Pekin blue and taupe. The last named shade is especially popular both in linen and in sheer fabrics, one of the daintiest blouses recently seen being in taupe swiss dotted in white and finished with white linen collar and cuffs.

## NEW COAT OF MAIL

Entire Tunics of Tarnished Silver, Dropped From Neck to Knees.

Warrior-Like Corsage Is Embroidered With Pearls, Brilliants and Flashes of Steel—Jewel Headdress.

Not only Cheruit, but many other French dressmakers, have lent their ear to making a pronounced fashion out of silver tissue. Two years ago, observes a prominent writer, we grew excessively weary of evening gowns made of superimposed pieces of tulle on a metallic foundation, and when the thought of silver and gold tissue presents itself as a fashion, we turn away from it in a petulant manner.

But wait! This revival of a coat of mail for women, the warrior's uniform of ancient days which no modern fighter would touch, is another and a more pleasing thing than the evening gown of metallic cloth.

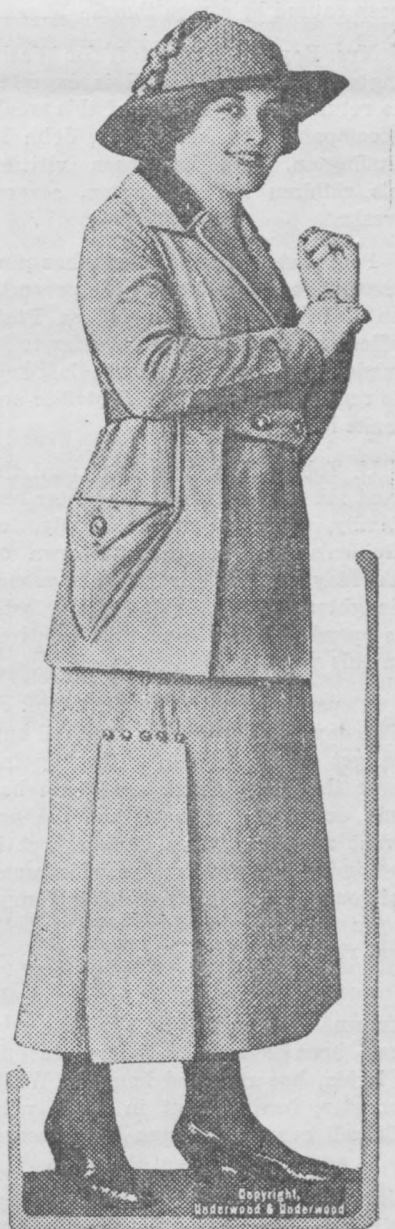
Entire tunics, in the twelfth century fashion, are made of tarnished silver dropped from neck to knees, or longer, over skirts of blood red or midnight blue satin or velvet. Except for the costliness of the material, the tunics have all the simplicity of primitive dressing. Their introduction into the early spring fashions has brought about a quantity of silver used in every way.

Mme. Simone of the Theater Antoine in Paris, is wearing, I hear, a wonderful gown which is being copied for this country. It is of silver cloth faced with red, hanging in panels on the ground over a slim, tight skirt that clings to the figure as she walks. The warrior-like corsage is embroidered with pearls, brilliants and flashes of cut steel. To it she adds a warrior's headdress made of the same jewels as in the corsage and mounted on silver cloth.

Wherever silver can be flicked in and out of a frock to enliven it, the designer loses no chance of trying out her ingenuity through this channel. When she abandons the Russian blouse of gold and bronze metallic cloth, which drops over a skirt of bronze satin, she takes the same material and uses it in bands, cuffs and high, wrinkled collars that enclose the chin like a fence.

It is a strange idea, this bringing out of a new coat of mail for women as the spring approaches. Is it a recognition of their first victory toward suffrage and the fact that they may be counted as warriors today in civic, national and war work?

## ATTRACTIVE SPORTS COSTUME



This is just the suit for the girl who is going gunning for beaux, for it is well equipped with holster pockets. Of course she won't need a gun. The whole effect of this tasty costume is one of readiness for sport. It is fashioned of durable jade dress corduroy that will stand up under the severest usages. A collar faced with French blue satin and Norfolk straps on the jacket complete the costume.

## Fancy Coatees for House.

Very becoming over a black or some dark-hued frock is a black chiffon cloth or marquisette coatee pouching in sacklike manner just above a high waistline and edged with the whitest and finest swansdown.

## Silk Jersey Jumpers.

Decidedly charming are the silk jersey jumpers slipped on over perfectly simple plain skirts, and emphasis of outline can be imparted through the simple means of a sash.

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## DIAGNOSTICIAN

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**TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN**

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

Miss Joanna Kelly is visiting her niece, Mrs. John Stock, in Hanover.

Mrs. G. H. Hammond, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. Daniel Null, this week.

Mrs. Guy P. Bready is spending several weeks with her mother, at Lancaster, Pa.

Thomas M. Clingan left for Baltimore, the first of this week, where he expects to work.

Sherman Gilds has decided to close his tin shop here, and try working in Baltimore at his trade.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ott had as their guests this week, Mrs. C. M. Combs and Miss Elizabeth Frailey, of Emmitsburg.

Louis H. Rehmer, a student of the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, preached in the Lutheran church, last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt, who were visiting in Baltimore and Washington, for three weeks, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Sarah Koons and daughter, Miss Mattie, of Keymar, and Miss Vallie Shorb, of Detour, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, on Thursday.

S. White Plank, of Middleburg, bought his former butchering outfit, here, and the smoke house building, from John T. Dutterer, and moved it to Middleburg, on Monday evening.

Our streets were given a partial cleaning, this week, which will help to keep down the dust nuisance. The bed of Baltimore street is in a pretty bad condition, and needs resurfacing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sentman Sheets moved back home, to Taneytown, this week, and are installed in rooms in J. W. Witherow's house, on Emmitsburg St. They will be welcomed by many old friends.

Milton Ohler has been seriously ill, the past week, with typhoid fever, but is improving. Mrs. Ohler is also been suffering from a case of blood poisoning in the hand, thought to have been caused by a rose thorn.

Mrs. Roy A. Garner left for Washington, on Tuesday, and is expected to return home, the last of this week, accompanied by her father, John E. Buffington, who has been visiting his children in Washington, several weeks.

Postmaster Wm. E. Burke has purchased from P. E. Englar the property on Baltimore St., occupied as Post-office and dwelling, the transfer to be made May 1st. Mr. Burke is likely to remodel and refit the Postoffice and make it fully up-to-date.

U. Tobias Reid, who has spent the past six weeks with his daughter and family, Mrs. John C. Study, at Gulden's, Pa., returned to town on Tuesday, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Virgie Study, who is spending some time with relatives in this vicinity.

A party came through town, on Tuesday, in an auto, and inquired how to get to Littlestown without going over the Piney Creek road. He had one experience with it, and did not want another. This danger spot is becoming notorious over a wide range of country, and it is not doing Taneytown and district any good. Let's get rid of it!

Edw. A. Snader, a former well-known citizen of this district, who has been spending the winter in Florida, has returned home to Westminster, having kept in touch with Carroll county, through The Record.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith delightfully entertained, last Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hawk and family, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Smith and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Harner and Miss Lillian Smith and Roland Reaver.

At the meeting held on Monday evening, the following ticket was nominated: for Burgess, Judson Hill; Commissioners, Richard S. Hill, A. G. Riffe, Norville P. Shoemaker, Samuel C. Ott, and Oliver T. Shoemaker. This is the old board with the exception of O. T. Shoemaker, nominated in place of Edward Kemper who insisted on being relieved from serving, on account of poor health. The citizens either have very little interest in the affairs of the town or are well pleased with the present administration. There were but seven persons present at the town meeting including three of the Commissioners the Clerk and the Janitor. If things don't go right there should be no howl. The election will be Monday, May 6th.

Miss Mollie Stultz, of Westminster, visited her sister, Mrs. Amos Wantz, near town, this week.

Ervin R. Hyser and family, accompanied by Wm. Fuss, of Harney, motored to Hanover, on Wednesday.

A rain nearly every day this week has caused a continuation of the wet season, very discouraging to farm and garden operations.

Harry Witherow, of Camp Dix, N. J., and Lester Witherow, of Camp Meade, were home this week. The former left again, on Wednesday, while the latter has a fifteen day vacation.

The net amount turned over to the local Red Cross as a result of the entertainment course, was \$60.00. Considering "the times" and the extra expense of the course, we think this a very satisfactory result. The committee in charge desires to express its thanks to all who made this result possible.

Lloyd L. Ridinger, Raymond Hesson and Walter C. Fringer have been selected to go to Camp Meade, next Tuesday. Charles A. Shoemaker is one of the three alternates from the county. Walter C. Fringer's name is credited to Westminster, likely a mistake in the list sent out. Jesse R. Ohler has been placed in the deferred list, on account of being engaged in farming. The full list drawn appears on first page of this issue.

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

Presbyterian. A welcome always. Communion Preparation Service: 2:30 P. M., at Piney Creek. Everybody should be there. Offering devoted to Foreign Missions. We listen to a short sermon in which we become aware of a timely truth that we have always known but seldom localized. "Boss or Servant?"—a talk to the Bible School which meets at 1:30. Communion administered next Sabbath.

Morning service in the town-church at 10:30—"The Book and Myself." Bible School and "Endeavor" meet at the usual times.

Reformed Church.—Taneytown: Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Missionary Society election after the morning service.

Union Bridge Charge, Reformed Church.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge: 10 A. M. Sunday School.

Baust—2 P. M., Saturday, Mission Band and Catechetical Class. 10 A. M., Sunday, Sunday School; 11 A. M., Divine worship, subject, "Contrary Winds." 8 P. M., Young People's Society.

Stone church, Detour: 3 P. M., Divine worship.

U. B. Church.—Harney: Bible school at 9:30, and preaching at 10:30 A. M.

Town: Bible school at 1:30, and preaching at 2:30 P. M., subject, "The Second Coming of Christ."

In the Lutheran church, Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "A Test of Achievement." The topic for the evening sermon will be "The Pathway to Peace." This will be the last Sunday of the church year, all back envelopes should be brought in, and payments of annual dues made to the Treasurer at once.

The Union Prayer service will be held in this church next Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Sunday School, 9:30, and preaching at 10:30 A. M., theme, "Religion and Life." Evening, 7:30, theme, "If I Forget."

**Golden Wedding Anniversary.**

(For The Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Fogle, formerly of Detour, but now residing at Arlington, Md., celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage, on Sunday, April 21st, with their immediate family and other guests. They were recipients of many compliments in addition to the usual presents as well as a profusion of flowers commemorative of a "Golden Wedding Anniversary."

Mr. and Mrs. Fogle, who are both quite past the allotted span of 70 years, enjoyed the day most pleasantly with the children, grand-children, and guests, among whom were, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fitz, of Moters; Mr. and Mrs. Grayson H. Fogle and daughter, Areal, of Thurmont; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Weybright and family, and Miss Bernice Ritter, of Detour; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ray Fogle and family, and Mrs. Martha Woodward, of Westminster; Rev. and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Harris, of Arlington, and the families of Sheridan A. Walter H., and Charles A. Fogle, of Baltimore.

**A Wedding Reception.**

(For The Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Leppo gave a reception, April 21st., in honor of their daughter, Ruth, and husband, Harry Warehime, who were married Feb. 14th. A sumptuous dinner was served and the bride received pretty and useful presents. We regret many were not present on account of the inclement weather. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Leppo, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warehime, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Wantz, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Wantz, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodkey, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Rodkey, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel Keefe, Mrs. D. E. Hoff, of Hagerstown; Mrs. Frank Kain and daughter, Petreacia, Miss Ruth Warehime and Mr. Rodger Leppo.

**Council of Defense Notes.**

On account of the condition of the dirt roads on Monday, the Liberty Loan Committee, Women's Section, of Westminster District, did not go on the drive throughout the rural district. The drive will be made next Monday, the 29th. All members of this committee, which includes everyone who has offered her services and those who are willing to go on Monday, will please be at the Times Building by nine o'clock.

This committee has subscriptions for \$70,000 worth of bonds up to the present and expect to continue their efforts until the campaign closes. There isn't a woman in Carroll County who can't buy a Liberty Bond, for you can buy them by paying \$2 down and a dollar a week until paid for. There is hardly a woman who has not saved a little, maybe from her poultry, maybe from extra work. Put it in Liberty Bonds, it won't be any use to you if the Germans win this war. They'll take it from you in taxation. They won't ask you to loan it at 4 1/2 per-cent. interest. We all want a bond to help bring our boys back victorious.

Some of the Districts made their drive on Monday, and turn in most encouraging reports. Many are continuing throughout the week. If you are willing to help with this, call up your District Leader and get the information necessary.

**A Birthday Party.**

(For The Record.) A dinner was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Brown, 119 N. Manchester St., York, in honor of her daughter, Grace's, 16th birthday. The following were present: Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Eliza Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. John Fuss, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Shenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Holtzapple, Miss Florence Bixler, Misses Clara, Helen and Grace Fuss, Grace, Katharine and Mary Brown, Mildred Tracy, and Mary Holtzapple; Messrs. Walter Brown, Ben. Tracy, Arthur Duffy, Earl Holtzapple, John Holtzapple and Raymond Culbertson.

**Taneytown High School.**

The pupils of the public schools have knit an afghan of 77 squares. They have donated it to the Red Cross.

A Gymnastic class is being conducted under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Crapster.

The pupils are training to enter the contests to be held at the Athletic Meet, in Westminster, on May 18th. All patrons and friends are invited to visit the class rooms at any time while school is in session.

**Make School Grounds Attractive.**

One authority has recently said with much truth that "one cannot force children to like a school. They will like it only when it is worth liking."

If older people will allow their thoughts to run back over the days when they went to school, perhaps they will remember many of the unsightly surroundings which assuredly did not cause them to like the school more; generally the old grounds and school were actually repulsive.

During the last ten years there has been a wonderful impetus given to school beautification, possibly due to civic leagues and community centers or like organizations. Once a start is made to beautify the grounds, the work catches everywhere, for time and material is a small factor, while results show wonderful changes in both the school grounds and the attitude of the pupils toward the school and their work.

Any school in Maryland which has not taken up the work of beautifying its grounds and surroundings is losing a wonderful opportunity. This work is described in detail, with plans applicable to almost every school in the State in Bulletin No. 10 just issued by the Extension Service of the Maryland State College. A postal will bring this bulletin, the value of which will be plainly apparent from the pictures showing Maryland schools "before and after."

**For Bilious Troubles.**

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull and stupid feeling.

—Advertisement

**PUBLIC SALE**

The undersigned, as executors of Michael Humbert, deceased, will offer at public sale on George St., in Taneytown, Md., on

**SATURDAY, MAY 4th., 1918,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property:

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
1 "Happy Thought" range, used six months, with warming closet attached; 1 dresser, 1 old-time bureau, 2 stands, 3 bedsteads, 6 dining-room chairs, 8 kitchen chairs, 3 rockers, 1 table, 2 chests, 1 lounge, one 8-day clock, 51 yds home-made carpet, 2 feather beds, 3 long pillows, 2 pairs bed blankets, 4 good comforts, 4 quilts, 2 empty ticks, lot of empty glass jars, 2 horse blankets, lot of knives and forks, iron kettle and stand, 1 porch bench, 1 meat bench, shovel, rakes, fork and hoe, washing machine, tent, tent stove, buggy and harness, scythe and snath, 1 good wheelbarrow, 2 axes, half bushel measure, peck measure, 2 bushel baskets, wood saw, hand saw, maul and wedges, mattock, chain, lot of grain sacks, 1 meat vessel, lot of locust posts.

**Terms of Sale:**—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; on sums over \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on approved note bearing interest from day of sale.

**JAMES F. HUMBERT, HERBERT H. HUMBERT, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Executors.** 4-19-2t

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter. Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

**WILL PAY 50 to 60c a hundred lbs.** for well graded Potatoes. Butter, Eggs, Guinea, Squabs and Calves wanted at all time at highest cash prices, 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL Prop.

**HIGHEST CASH Prices** paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. **Specialty, 50c** for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—GEO. W. MOTTER.

**BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** single comb, for hatching, 75c per setting—ROY F. SMITH, Taneytown.

**FOR SALE.**—Cotton Mattress, 40x72, nearly new.—M. ROSS FAIR, Taneytown.

**APPLICATION** for Trader's License, may be obtained from—GEO. A. ARNOLD, NOTARY PUBLIC.

**FOR SALE.**—Will continue hatching day-old chicks during the season. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks—HERBERT WINTER.

**FOR SALE.**—Good Buggy, steel-tire.—HUBERT T. SPANGLER, Taneytown. 4-26-2t

**FARM HAND** Wanted. Single or married; house rent free for married man; \$25.00 per month.—Apply at RECORD office.

**NOTICE.**—Bowling Alleys close this Saturday evening, April 27th 1918. Will be for sale at a bargain, or rent.—D. W. GARNER.

**SURREY** in good order, for sale cheap. by—ROY F. SMITH, Taneytown.

**NOTICE** All persons are warned not to dump rubbish in my new ground along Uniontown road. If continued will enforce the law.—MARY J. HOUCK. 4-26-2t

**FOR SALE.**—Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Plants.—HICKMAN SNIDER.

**I WILL HAVE** my Mill closed Saturday afternoon for the balance of the summer. Price for sawing logs, 75c per hundred.—CHAS. BASEHORN, Taneytown, Route 1.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** reduced to 50c for 15 eggs during the month of May.—HERBERT WINTER.

**FOR SALE.**—Day-old chicks next Wednesday, 10c each.—Mrs. J. FRANK NULL.

**NOTICE.**—Share your trade with me and I will share profits with you. I am selling Gardiner's Purity Ice Cream this season. One plate of cream free with two dollars worth of goods. Tickets given with all sales of ten cents or more. You will find my prices right on all goods sold by me. Call and be convinced.—JOHN E. NULL, Frizellburg 4-26 tf

**SEE D. W. GARNER** for Stave Silos, or Tile. Give orders early. Canned Corn, no tin needed. Come and talk it over.—D. W. GARNER. 4-26-tf

**8 SHOATS** for sale 40 to 50 lbs.—by A. G. RIFFLE, Taneytown.

**FOR SALE.**—Heifer will be fresh in a few days; also Sow and pigs by.—CHAS. B. SCHWARTZ.

**WELL DRILLER** and Traction Engine, in good condition, for sale cheap. Apply to—J. A. ELLIOT, Taneytown. 4-19-2t

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS** Eggs for hatching 60c for 15 eggs.—NORMAN R. SAUBLE. 4-12-3t

**NOTICE** Farmers living within reach of Uniontown, and roads leading from there to Frizellburg, can ship their Hogs, Calves and Lambs to Baltimore, by truck, on Monday of each week. For rates and particulars phone Roof Bros. 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 3-29-tf

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

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of EMILY C. FLEAGLE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of November, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hands this 26th day of April, 1918. **WILLIAM H. FLEAGLE, Administrator.** 4-26-5t



**GLASSES** that improve looks as well as sight are assured by our skill in eye examination and in adjusting the frames to suit the features. Not alone for the preservation of your sight, but also for the improvement in your appearance you should come to me for eye aids. Will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, Thursday, May 2nd.—C. L. KEFAUVER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md.

**PRINTING** of All Kinds not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. **Standard Sewing Machines**

# Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

## Spring Goods AT RIGHT PRICES

Getting Merchandise at the right price was extremely difficult this season; but we believe the values you'll find here rival any you've ever seen.

### Spring Footwear

depicting the new and novel in **PUMPS AND OXFORDS** "Favorites" of course are the Oxfords—old friends in a new guise this season. **LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE SHOES AND PUMPS.**

### Ladies' Spring Blouses

That are Refreshingly Different. In White Linen, Voile, Georgetta Crepe.

### Wash Goods, Linens, and Domestic

Included in these are Foulards, Mercerized Poplins, Longcloth, Nainsook, Fancy White Goods, Table Damask, Huck Toweling.

### New Dress Gingham

All the newest plaids, Roman stripes, and plain colors.

### YOUNG MAN

Let us make your new Spring Suit. Call and look at our Samples, and get prices. Best quality material and workmanship. Fit guaranteed.

### Ready-made Suits at the old prices.



## Our Refrigerators Are Here

### The Famous AUTOMATICS

**ICE SAVERS FOOD SAVERS DOCTOR BILL SAVERS**

This year we are realizing what it means to be at War. We are being taught to save. Mr. Hoover has said: "Food will win the War—don't waste it." The Automatic is not only a wonderful ice-saving Refrigerator, but a great food saver as well.

Tainted foods have been known to make an entire family ill. We are demonstrating how foods in hot weather are kept pure and sweet, wholesome, fresh and crisp, with no lost flavor. We are showing why food odors will not mix in an Automatic.

We are positively showing just how, by reason of the eight walls, heat is kept out and cold is kept in—how ice-eating is done away with. We are showing the only kind of a water cooler to have; in fact, we are showing so many good things about this Automatic that you really ought to come in.

Place your order with us now, and we can save you money on your Refrigerator. You can get it when you desire it, and in buying an Automatic you have a Refrigerator second to none. Please come in soon.

**C. O. FUSS & SON, C. & P. Phone 16R TANEYTOWN, MD.**

**PUBLIC SALE OF 65 Cords of Wood**

I will sell at public sale on the farm of Lewis Reifsnider, on the road leading from the Taneytown and Keyville road to the Bruceville road, on

**Saturday, April 27th., 1918,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp,

**65 CORDS OF OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,** Sawn in Stove Lengths Wood is likely to be scarce and high, this coming winter, and will be in demand as a substitute for coal. Be sure to attend this sale, and supply yourself in advance. TERMS made known on day of sale.

**BIRNIE REIFSNIDER, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 3-29-5t**

**No Trespassing.** Warning Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass, in any way or manner, on our property on the Monocacy, near Harney.

**THE GETTYSBURG WATER CO., Gettysburg, Pa. 4-19-3t**

**Taneytown Grain and Hay Market**

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Record:

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Corn.....	1.50@1.50
Oats.....	1.80@1.80
Rye.....	60@60
Bundle Rye Straw.....	14.00@14.00

**Subscribe for the RECORD**