

RED CROSS RECORD FOR CARROLL COUNTY

All of the Districts Make a Fine Response.

Report of Second Red Cross War Fund compiled from daily report by District Chairman, to Thursday, May 30th:

Township	Allotment	Reported
Taneytown	\$1600	\$2360
Uniontown	900	1800
Myers	1200	2400
Woolerys	1100	1400
Freedom	1600	1600
Manchester	1200	1200
Westminster, No. 1	1500	2400
" 2	1500	1846
" 3	1500	1850
" 4	1500	2700
Hampstead	900	1840
Franklin	400	800
Middleburg	1000	3521
New Windsor	1600	1700
Union Bridge	1200	1839
Mt. Airy	700	1100
Berrett	600	1500

\$20,000 \$31,856

District Chairmen will please report daily by telephone to Westminster 38R the totals for their District.

Mr. John A. Null Killed.

Mr. John A. Null, farmer to Geo. K. Dutter, living on the Taneytown and Keysville road, was killed on Wednesday afternoon, by being run over by a 4-horse wagon, while coming home from LeGore with a load of lime.

As Mr. Null was alone with the team, the story is not known in detail, but the probability is that he came down Bruceville hill without having the rubbers drawn, or that they did not hold, and the heavy wagon pushed on the horses causing them to take a dangerous pace. It was while trying to slow down the team that Mr. Null fell, and was perhaps run over by both side wheels of the wagon. One leg was crushed below the knee and his skull fractured. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. Null was formerly a resident of Taneytown, where he was engaged in the butchering business, and at other periods in his life followed farming, near town. He was a member of Taneytown Lutheran church, and of the P. O. S. of A. His age was 68 years, 9 months, 15 days.

He is survived by his wife by second marriage, and by three children: Daniel J. Null, near Taneytown; Mrs. Milton Troxell, of Westminster, and Mrs. Calvin Smith. Funeral services were held, this Friday, at Keysville, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

Local Draft Board News.

The Draft Call No. 372 left Westminster for Camp Meade, on Monday morning. The men were all ready to go, and were in good spirits. A large crowd was present at the station to see them off. The Boy Scout Band played, as usual.

There will be another small draft to go on June 1st. This consists of special men. Following is a list of those who will be sent:

Engineers, Camp Meade: John Edmund Yingling, Union, Bridge; James Washington Hook, Jr., Westminster; Frank M. Morrow, Hampstead.

Ordinance Corps, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.: James I. Myers, Westminster; Henry W. Jaeger, Marriottsville.

Veterinary Corps, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.: Wm. M. Harris, Hampstead.

We are enclosing a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the U. S., relative to the registration of men who have become of age since June 1, last. We are directed to send a copy of this Proclamation to each paper in our jurisdiction, with the request that it be given the fullest publicity. If you cannot publish it in full, be good enough to give it a heavy special notice on the front page, and have the original copy posted in a conspicuous place in your town. Please mention particularly that each man will be requested to answer as to the birthplace of his father, and to the number of his rural carrier route; also, that the hours for registration are from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., as published last week. As the time has been limited in which we were able to act officially, we again request that you give this matter your attention, and obtain the fullest publicity possible for this registration.

We also enclose a copy of extracts from the regulations covering the allotment and the Government issues for the benefit of its enlisted men and their dependent families. This is the first accurate and understandable information that we have had on this subject.

Henry M. FITZHUGH,
Chm. Local Board Carroll Co.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

All men who have come of age since June 5th, 1917, or who will be 21 years of age up to and including June 5th, 1918, are hereby summoned to appear at the Court House, Westminster, on June 5th, 1918, for the purpose of being Registered for the Draft. The registration will take place in the office of the Register of Wills, which will be open from 7:00 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LOCAL BOARD
of Carroll County.

For Children's Welfare.

The second year of our entrance into the war, dating from April 6, 1918 to April 6, 1919, will be marked by Nation-wide effort on behalf of childhood.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and the Child's Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, are earnestly calling upon the United States to make the experience of Europe and heed the second year of the war, in fact, as well as in name, a Children's Year, throughout the country.

England during her second year of the war reduced her infant mortality to the lowest point in her history, and the new war orphan laws of France and Italy make special provision for children whose homes have been broken up by the casualties of war.

One of the greatest arguments for greater attention to the physical care of children of the United States is found in the result of the first draft, when one-third of the men were rejected as not physically sound, a large proportion of the rejections for causes dating back to infancy, which could have been removed if recognized and treated properly at the right time.

A working program has been prepared by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, copies of which will be furnished to all County Councils and through them to all local Councils. Mothers, fathers, teachers, nurses, and all social workers, as well as the powerful aid of the press and pulpit are earnestly requested to help in this great work.

The first community activity of Children's Year will be a weighing and measuring test of young children followed from time to time by other important phases of the work. Let everybody help to save 100,000 babies in the United States this year.

MARY B. SHELLMAN,
Sec. Child Welfare Com. Woman's Council of Defense.

No Mention of the Ball Game.

For some unexplained reason the Westminster papers, last week, omitted all mention of the Dodge Ball contest with the Taneytown High School team. As this event lasted over two hours, it was the main event of the whole program; and other years, when Westminster won, it was given prominent mention. Why not this year when Taneytown won? In simple justice to truth, and to the ten young lady victors from Taneytown, the event should at least have been mentioned. From the face of facts, the omission looks like an intended slight.

Soldiers Wanted For Farms.

The executive committee of the State Council of Defense decided on Tuesday, to immediately request Major-General Kuhn, in command at Camp Meade, to furlough soldier farmer boys back to the farms for the harvest period. The committee understands that the such action, under proper restrictions, in order to help solve the very acute problem of supplying necessary labor to the farms.

It was stated at the office of the council that reports from all sections of Maryland show that the acreage is far above the average, and that there is enough food in the ground to feed the population and yield a very large surplus, if it can be gotten out. The success of the farmers in harvesting it will depend very largely upon the measure in which labor is supplied.

As said, the request to General Kuhn for furlough of farmer boys in the army will be forwarded at once, and the council hopes that early action can be had, inasmuch as the harvest period for many crops is drawing near. The hoped-for use temporarily of soldiers is one part of the program to supply labor. Another part is a drive for farm recruits among the men of the towns and cities, especially the country-reared ones. Still another is the boys' working reserve movement, which aims to send to the farm boys between 16 and 21 years old.

Rural Carriers' Meeting.

The Rural Letter Carriers' Association of Carroll County will hold their annual meeting in Davis Hall, Westminster, on Saturday evening, June 8, 1918, at 8 P. M. All the Carriers are cordially invited to be present, and if unable to be there, please send your dues at once. Several of our Postmasters are expected to be present.

FRANK P. MYERS, Sec.

Navy League Dance.

The Navy League, of Westminster, will hold a large dance at the Armory, on Saturday, June 1, at 8 P. M. Music by Prof. Fritz Gaul's Orchestra, of Baltimore. Tickets, 25c and 50c. Refreshments will be sold by members of the Jr. Navy League. Every man, lady and child, in town and county, are cordially invited to come and thus help the Free Wool fund.

The Same Old Story.

A lot of articles left out, this week, on account of late arrival, and the half-holiday on Decoration Day. And some articles too long—much too long. "Boil them down" friends, and improve the chance of their use.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, of Maryland, has pledged itself to raise \$1,000,000 for the War Savings campaign fund.

FIGHT FOR IT WORK FOR IT.



To the people of Taneytown District and Vicinity

This is no time for any one to think that the little he can do is hardly worth the while. Our duty, in answer to the President's call, demands co-operation—"Our all for all."

If the German nation has made sacrifices, shall we Americans not champion the cause of Liberty and Justice? "Our final word to Germany must come from a united, determined and self-sacrificing United States."

A patriotic meeting in the interest of your country and its cause will be held in the

TANEYTOWN OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, June 4th., at 8:15 P. M.

Its success depends upon your presence. Address by the

HON. EDWARD J. COLGAN, Asst. City Solicitor of Baltimore.

Subject, "The War Savings Plan." Also, heart to heart talks by others.

Band Concert by the Boy Scouts Band, of 30 pieces.

Every American, every true American, welcome a Patriotic occasion. It used to be "I might go"—today, "I will go."

EVERYBODY WELCOME. BE SURE AND COME. NO ADMISSION CHARGE.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

UNION LABOR WINS AGAIN

Higher Railroad Rates Follow An Advance in Wages.

Washington, May 26.—General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employees were announced today by Director-General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

The Director-General departed from the Wage Commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2½ cents an hour more than they received last December 31.

A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades, including machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths.

Women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

Washington, May 27.—Examination today of Director-General McAdoo's order raising freight rates on a basis of 25% and passenger fares to 3c a mile and abolishing all lower intrastate freight and passenger rates indicated that the average increase will be higher than 25%. Many changes and readjustments will be made by the Railroad Administration, either on its own initiative after receiving suggestions from shippers and state or local authorities or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has power to review and modify the schedules.

This will not prevent the new rates from going into effect, however, passenger fares on June 10 and freight tariffs on June 25, for the commission today gave its approval to the rate order without hearings. This action was perfunctory and is not intended to cut off later complaints and hearings on them.

State railroad or rate commissions have no authority to change the rates, the Railroad Administration holds, even though many provisions of the new order more than double the charges for short-hauls within states. The Director-General explained in a telegram to chairmen of state commissions, however, that he will welcome suggestions for readjustment of rates on intra-state traffic, and these will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its consideration in passing on specific complaints. State commissions also may enter formal protests direct to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These complaints are expected to result in hundreds of modifications affecting specific commodities or classes, and rates between certain communities, but probably will not reduce to any great extent the total revenue to be derived from the sweeping increases, which is estimated at from \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000.

The advice to consumers to place coal orders early, has not been followed up by the Fuel Administration in supplying cars to the mines, and ordering coal shipped to dealers. Co-operation early action is taken, the co-operation of consumers will have been of little value to relieve a possible coal famine this winter.

Government Must Fix Wages.

A threat of the railroad mechanics of the country to desert the shop for the shipyards, gun factories and munition plants, where they can get higher rates of pay, was seen in Washington, on Tuesday, in the "walk-out" of more than 300 men in the employment of the Southern Railway at Alexandria, Va., within the very shadow of the Washington Monument.

While the walkout at Alexandria—the men refuse to call it a strike—may be regarded as local at the moment, the principles involved in the protest of the Southern Railway skilled mechanics apply to the entire country. The walkout also is coincident with the receipt of many telegrams of protest which have reached the railroad administration regarding the new wage scale approved by Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads.

The men who laid down their tools and seriously interfered with important work on locomotives and other rolling stock, declare they cannot be blamed if they seek ready employment offered at shipyards, navy yards and other Government plants, where mechanics in the same line of work command wages materially in advance of the new scale granted to the railway employees.

It was agreed in Government circles tonight that some sort of adjustment undoubtedly will have to be made with the railway shopmen—machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and allied trades.

There was a very wide opinion that the outgrowth of the movement begun in Alexandria, may be the early adoption of a standard wage scale for mechanics employed on every class of Government work. In this way the Government hopes to stabilize labor and prevent as far as possible the practice of one class of industry calling skilled workers from another and equally essential field.

Health Officers Named.

The following have been appointed health officers for Carroll county, by the County Commissioners:

Taneytown district, Dr. F. H. Seiss; Uniontown district, Dr. L. Kemp; Myers district, Dr. G. L. Wetzel; Woolerys district, Dr. H. F. Bare; Freedom district, Dr. N. D. Norris; Manchester district, Dr. W. R. S. Denner; Westminster district, Dr. L. K. Woodard; Hampstead district, Dr. R. M. Resh; Middleburg district, Dr. D. R. Diller; Franklin district, Dr. A. T. Cronk; New Windsor district, Dr. J. S. Getty; Union Bridge district, Dr. T. H. Legg; Mt. Airy district, Dr. E. H. Willard and Berrett district, Dr. D. B. Sprecker.

Western Md. College Commencement.

The commencement exercises of Western Md. College will be held June 7 to 12th, and will be of the usual standard and interest. It will be of special interest to many in this county to know that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, will deliver the address to the Christian Associations of the College, on the evening of Sunday, June 9, in Alumni Hall. Dr. Shaw is Chairman of the National Council of Defense, which makes her appearance more than an ordinary College occurrence.

The Baltimore City Council passed an ordinance, that has been signed by the Mayor, permitting baseball, football, basketball, golf, lawn tennis, croquet, lacrosse, quarts, soccer, and other track and field exercises, to be played on Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M. No admission fee shall be charged at such games, and all are prohibited within 100 yards of any place of worship where services are being held.

Arrivals at Camp Meade.

Camp Meade, May 27.—Several thousand more men stepped from all walks of civil life and joined the ranks of the Army of Liberty today. The "rookies" came from various points in Pennsylvania and Maryland. They rolled in at different hours during the day, singing as though they regarded the journey a jumble. Many contingents were equipped with flags, and they waved these from the windows of the trains, and in their songs they relegated the future Mr. Hohenzollern to a climate even warmer than this.

The new men who arrived Saturday and yesterday were made to realize this morning that things are moving fast in the army of the United States. Many of them had hoped to have a day or so of rest to get acclimated and to look around to get their bearings. All such dreams vanished, however, when they were lined up, divided into squads and sent out on the hot sands under the tutelage of noncommissioned officers to learn the rudiments of their new calling.

The movement of the new men will continue all of this week. When completed a total of more than 10,000 will have been added to the numerical strength of this cantonment.

Limits Oil Use for Roads.

Chairman Frank H. Zouck, of the State Roads Commission, has received a letter from the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration at Washington, stating that it has been found necessary to limit the use of petroleum and coal in the manufacture of products used in road work, such as asphalt, road binders, tar binders and dressings, and that the State Roads Commission has been constituted a supervising agency in Maryland to pass upon the necessity of all highway work in the State, including that of municipalities, which would require these materials.

This means, of course, that the Roads Commission is expected to hold down to the lowest possible degree all of its own demands for road materials, and also that it is expected to say if demands of Baltimore city, the counties, and the smaller municipalities for materials are absolutely necessary. The Roads Commission however, will not be the final authority in the matter.

It will pass upon all requisitions and forward its recommendations to L. W. Page, director of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington. Mr. Page is the chairman of a committee which will pass upon the recommendations and will report to the Oil Division. That body will act in accordance with the report of Mr. Page's committee, and, in cases when the report is favorable will issue permits for the material, if it is available.

"Old Time" and "New Time."

Those who are fighting the "new time" plan by keeping their clocks on "old time," are doing a very foolish thing, even if the former is only a make-believe time saver. This, is only another illustration that a thing that can't be cured, should be calmly endured, and that as a rule it does not pay to buck one's superior intelligence against an order of the government. The Hagerstown Mail, last week, put the following on Frederick county:

"Old Time" and "New Time" are terms which are coming to be frequently used in many rural sections of Frederick county as a result of the Daylight Saving by an act of Congress. It is surprising how many country persons have not set their clocks to correspond to the changed hour and have been following their time-pieces which proclaim the "old time."

It is stated that one Fredericktonian learned of this condition to his great surprise in attending a meeting for a patriotic cause in a rural section. He waited and waited for a solid hour until finally the audience began to straggle in—not late, at all, but simply on time by the "old time."

Farmers as a rule are not pleased with the change of time. The daylight saving feature does not apply to their cases. Sunup to sundown is usually the rule on the farm anyway. To catch early milk trains dairymen have been inconvenienced by the change in time. They have to do more work before light, and some have been heard to claim that it will mean a national loss of rest for them in the middle of summer, since they cannot retire any earlier hot nights.

One well-known farmer residing not far from Frederick stated that he intended to keep all his clocks at the old hour, no matter what other people did. But he will have to add an hour every time he figures on the hour else he will get left on some occasion. In some homes both "times" are being kept.

Do You Owe The Record?

Our business year—the twenty-fifth, by the way—closes June 30, at which time our annual statement is rendered to our Directors, as well as to the U. S. Revenue Department. We desire, therefore, to have as few as possible unpaid accounts due us; and in these times of stress and financial problems, we would be glad to have our patrons consider this a special invitation to "pay up."

Let the farmers feel encouraged. A Baltimore girl "accepted a position" the other day, on a farm, to milk a cow and do general farm and garden work, at \$2.00 per day. An attractive girl, too, with fair skin, rosy cheeks and brown eyes. Think of that—and only \$2.00 per.

THE GERMAN DRIVE MAKES FURTHER GAIN.

The Chief Efforts are Directed Toward Paris.

The long expected German drive came this week, and resulted in forcing back the allied lines toward Paris, the greatest gain being about 18 miles at one point. The Germans claim to have taken over 35,000 prisoners. At the time of going to press the drive seems to be checked by the bringing up of French reserves, and by the splendid resistance of the American forces.

The truth about the war situation is, that the allies are outnumbered, both in men and artillery. There is no discount to be made as the fighting qualities of the allies—no superiority, man for man, to the credit of the Germans. They drive ahead, at great loss of men, because they have the men to lose, and while they are losing, the allies are losing too. The retirement of Russia has given the Germans more men than was expected, or at least, more than the public comprehended. In the present drive, the allies are outnumbered, apparently not less than three to one.

More Pro-German Propaganda.

It is being reported in some sections that some of the officers of the Council of Defense and the Red Cross are being paid munificent salaries for their services in these campaigns, and some are using this as an excuse for not contributing. This is absolutely untrue. There is not an officer or member of any committee in Carroll county, of the Red Cross or the Council of Defense or the Y. M. C. A., or the Liberty Loan, or the War Savings Stamps, or any other war activity, that is receiving a penny of pay for their work in any of these campaigns, or for any of these causes.

Not only do all give gladly of their time, but all contribute to the various causes, and in addition in many cases help pay the running expenses of the organizations.

GEORGE MATHER,
Sec. Carroll County Council of Defense.

Will Lie in Foreign Soil.

Washington, May 28.—Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, told the House, today, that conditions beyond the control of the American military authorities made it impracticable for the War Department to grant the request of relatives of fallen American soldiers that the bodies be returned to the United States for burial.

He read a cablegram from General Pershing saying it was impracticable to embalm bodies in the theater of operations, and recommending that the United States government conform to the custom of the Allies in burying their dead near the field of battle.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Arthur E. Phebus and wife to Harry L. Bushey and wife convey 24,900 sq. ft., for \$1200.

Bessie S. Shaw and husband to Frank J. Kern and wife, convey 3540 square feet, for \$700.

Emma Bittle to Irwin Wantz and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$400.

Taneytown Grange No. 184 of Taneytown to Henry J. Hiltnerbrick, convey 6725 square feet, for \$150.

Louis R. Greenwood and wife to Simon Davis and wife, convey 17 acres for \$650.

Laura V. Ohler and others to G. Walter Wilt, convey 42 acres, for \$3000.

G. Walter Wilt and wife to Laura V. Ohler and others, conveys 42 acres, for \$3000.

Martha E. Miller and husband to Freddie Fleming and wife, convey 57 acres, for \$4500.

Walter E. Martin to Peter Miller and wife, conveys 2 acres, for \$500.

John H. Smelser and wife to William M. Cook and wife, convey 12 acres, for \$3000.

Because We Can't.

An exchange says—"Why can't we raise flax, and help the textile fabric supply in that way? Why can't we raise some sorghum and start the community molasses mill again? Why can't we dig out some hominy blocks, and beat our own hominy instead of paying 11c a pound for it? Why can't we plant some broom corn and let the one-legged man, or the superannate, make brooms again, instead of paying \$1.25 for them? Why can't we resurrect some old spinning wheels and hand looms, and make yarn and cloth, carpets, counterpanes and sheets?"

These questions, for the greater part, are too silly to need reply. We have neither the time, the surplus help, nor the "know how," to do any of these things—with the exception of broom-making—and brooms are not selling at \$1.25. Even if these stunts could be performed, the products would be as high in cost as the products they would displace.

Marriage Licenses.

John A. Hendricks and Carrie Weber, both of Baltimore.

Paul F. Kuhns, Westminster, and Helen A. Stevenson, Westminster.

Winter Edwin Crouch, Baltimore, and Jessie Lambert Shaw, Westminster.

Joseph S. Winterling and Louisa Murray Bishop, of Baltimore.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 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."

Business and professional men are now advised to take their summer vacations, working on a farm. This is something like sawing wood, while resting.

Ex-Gov. Goldsborough recently said in an address, that people had no business to make big profits, because of the war. This is another of the startling statements that contain more truth than we are willing to admit. Think it over.

The Draft Rules.

The draft just made, as well as the one to follow in June, will hit harder than the previous drafts, because the young men now going are all the more needed at home, as the supply grows less. Many industries that had been hit before, had adjusted their affairs to run with a smaller force, and now that this force is further reduced, the situation becomes decidedly serious, and must result in the discontinuance of considerable service that has heretofore been given the public, and some of it will be of a class that will be sorely missed, perhaps interfering with production of supplies for the conduct of the war.

This will be especially true of country sections and the smaller towns, which had even before the outbreak of the war been denuded of surplus labor by the attractive wages of manufacturing centres, such as Detroit, and more recently by the demand for labor at concentration camps, ship-building places, and industries producing war munitions.

It seems to us that the percentage plan of equally drafting young men into the army, on the basis of population, will soon very seriously disturb the fair balance of available labor left, and to the disadvantage of the country districts, where work is done of the most vital interest to the country as a whole, and to the war in particular; and Maryland is especially hard hit—as we have heretofore pointed out—due to its having furnished much more than its proportionate share of labor for government activities.

It seems to us that more liberty should be given the local Examining Boards to exempt young men on occupational grounds, taking into account the seriousness of occupations as they relate to community needs, and where such occupations also involve actual dependency features; for if the present horizontal plan of drafts continues, the physical virility of many sections will be crippled in many ways having far-reaching effects.

It is, of course, quite impossible to engage in such a big war and conduct our home affairs, as usual, without hardship and loss; but if it be possible, by a flexibility of rules, to make improvement in home conditions, certainly this should be done.

Wherefore the "War Chest"?

The "war chest" plan now being demonstrated in Pennsylvania, is in line with our ideas relative to the financing of the many associated war relief objects. It ought to greatly reduce separate managerial costs—the overhead expense—of many separate agencies, as well as remove, largely the need of so many "drives." The plan appeals to one's business sense,

and we trust that the experience of Pennsylvania will be such as to cause the general adoption of the plan by other states.

The Philadelphia Ledger indorses the movement in the following terms: "The War Chest is a symbol of unity in something more than philanthropic administration. It is a sign of oneness of purpose in making war toward the victorious conclusion which is the only end the American people propose or will accept. It is a token of the determination to 'keep the homes fires burning,' to maintain the domestic morale, to 'carry on' with a stout heart and a purpose firm behind the man at the front, near in spirit though distant in miles. For while we have been prudently counting the pennies and studying the budget, to decide how much we ought to give, he has not higgled and been parsimonious; he has laid his all, at once, on the high altar of patriotism. He has given without qualm or question all that he had to give. He has set a supreme example of sacrifice, besides which our utmost is but little. His gift is beyond the material evaluation that applies to our own. We lay down our dollars while he sheds his blood.

The principle of the War Chest is that of saving lost motion—the wastage due to friction and duplication. These are harassed and busy times. There may be the best will in the world to listen to the importunings of good causes, but if one must pause to sort and sift the claims of the worthiest much costly time is consumed. In this enterprise we have a committee that determines who shall be claimants of the public bounty, and what share each shall receive. Philanthropy is put at once on a business footing. Your money and mine, pledged all at once but by installments, goes to the places where the need assuredly exists, and cuts down a multiplicity of overhead charges entailed by various solicitations. Philanthropy rationalized, philanthropy on a basis of business science, is not philanthropy denatured and heartless. This is a War Chest of the right kind—a War Chest that will provide a solid financial foundation under the home defenses against the Hun."

Cause of Headache.
By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is particularly true of headache. The most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking these Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.

Senators Read the Bible.

One day last week, when a joint resolution was before the Senate, regulating the rental of properties in the District of Columbia, and designed to prevent "profiteering" in rents, Senator Borah, of Idaho, and Senator Sherman, of Illinois, indulged in a little argument in which both displayed some little knowledge of the Bible, though no doubt possessing a great deal more. The following extracts from the Congressional Record are worth reading:

Mr. BORAH. I am rather inclined to agree with the Senator's view that many of these subleases are founded in that form of extortion that might be characterized as robbery; but can we not legislate so as to catch the robber, rather than the honest citizen who is dealing with his property in a right and proper way? This touches the man who deals with his property righteously and justly just the same as with the robber. We make no discrimination; and it ought to be a fundamental principle of any law to discriminate between the just and the unjust, the righteous and the unrighteous, those who are obeying the law and those who are not.

Mr. SHERMAN. In the times of the Scriptures the rain fell upon the just and the unjust just as it does now. The sinner gets as much benefit out of it as the man who walks righteously. I never knew the Lord to discriminate in sending a shower for the benefit of a crop.

Mr. BORAH. I want to advise the Senator that there comes a time when the Lord has promised us he will discriminate; that He will separate the sheep from the goats; and the Senator had better pay attention to that fact.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have paid attention to that; I trust as much as the Senator. I have read in Genesis that so long as the earth remaineth seed-time and harvest, heat and cold, winter and summer, and night and day shall not cease. The bow was hung in the heavens as a living evidence that the world was not again to be destroyed by water, with the pledge I have heretofore quoted, that seasons come and go indefinitely, and that there is to be no more destruction of the world by water. Notwithstanding the fact that I am a prohibitionist, I feel safe, I will say to the Senator from Idaho, from any of the aqueous maledictions leveled upon the wicked in Genesis and elsewhere.

alike who are opposed to them or who happen to come within a particular class? Now, I do not want to punish a man simply because he is a landlord, but I do want to reach him if he is a profiteer.

Mr. SHERMAN. Neither do we, the Senator says, but we do. We discriminate between the good landlord and the bad one. This resolution will punish no good landlord. It enables him to take fair charges he voluntarily fixed last October. It is said it treats them all alike, and that is the original complaint, that the good landlord was not segregated from the bad one.

"Wheat is the Test."

The appeal made to the American people by Herbert Hoover, on Sunday, is terse and clear. We must ship more wheat, and to ship we must save. Somehow or other, 30,000,000 more bushels must be provided. Instead of resorting to the brutal methods of Prussian compulsion, the Food Administrator puts the truth squarely before the public in the full belief that it will now respond as enthusiastically and as wholeheartedly as in the past to any presentation of the facts. Our army and our allies must have wheat. It is the test of each one's patriotism to see that the call is answered. None can escape the test.

"All elements of our population cannot bear this burden equally," declares Mr. Hoover. The children and the sick must be safeguarded, while others are so conditioned that they must have a special ration. That simply puts the task where it belongs, upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it. The average consumption of wheat must be cut down to one-third of normal. To secure that average—which provides for the absolute minimum of the Allied requirements—those who can do so are put on their honor to abstain entirely from wheat. Those who are truly unable to achieve that full measure of service are equally in honor bound to do their level best. The individual conscience is supreme Food Controller in this self-governing land. That is the democratic way, and democracy is a trial.

Proprietors of public eating places have received personal appeals for further thrift, and responses have shown a laudable spirit. The extent of their willingness to co-operate towards the success of your cause is the measure of their worthiness of your patronage.

But in the public eating places is consumed only one-eighth of the nation's foodstuffs. The big saving, therefore, must come from your home and your neighbor's home. Play the game yourself and jack him up, if need be, to take his rightful place on the wheat-saving team.

Mr. Hoover speaks of the suffering millions in the Allied countries. Belgium was on the verge of starvation and, to rescue that heroic country, did not sternly rationed France go without imported wheat for twenty days? That is sacrifice beside which the utmost that is asked of the American homes pales into insignificance. At the cost of some small inconvenience, the United States is required to give up its wheat in favor of those to whom it is a life-and-death need. There is no blinking the facts which Mr. Hoover has set forth. Not to face them, fairly and fully, is to blot America's proud war-record with unthinkable shame.

The task is for all, and the test is for all.—U. S. Food Administration.

Do You Enjoy Life.

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.

Attorney General Gregory utters a needed warning when he says that the provisions of the sedition act should not be used "to suppress honest, legitimate criticism of the Administration or discussion of Government policies." The chief objection to it was the fear that it might be so used.

It is not strange that American army officers in the field deprecate the too glowing accounts of American performances at the front. No harm is done by a little modesty. Our work is still largely to come.

A reduction of railway fares to soldiers and sailors is as popular an order as the Director General could give out.

About Rheumatism.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that there is a remedy that will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. It is called Chamberlain's Liniment.

GET ALONG WITHOUT SCENERY

In That, as in Many Other Ways, the Chinese Theater Seems Primitive in Our Eyes.

Scenery in China is conspicuous by its absence. Mountains, mountain passes, rivers, bridges, city walls, temples, graves, thrones, beds and other objects are represented by an arrangement of chairs, stools and benches, while the passage of rivers, horse riding, unlocking of doors and entering houses where not even a screen exists between the visitor and those he visits, the climbing of mountains, execution of criminals and numerous other actions are presented by pantomimic motions that are perfectly understood by the audience. Thus, a leper drinks wine, in which, unknown to himself, a venomous serpent has been soaked, feels an itching sensation and throws himself into an imaginary fish pond where, to the beating of gongs, he goes through the motions of washing and finds himself cured of that loathsome disease, to become a future chief graduate. Or a general sent on a distant expedition brandishes his whip, capers around the stage a few times amidst the clashing of cymbals, and then stops and informs his audience that he has arrived. Or a criminal who is to be hung, accompanied by the weird music from the two-stringed fiddle, will wail and moan his confession and then walk over to one side of the stage and stand under a bamboo pole with a rag tied to the top. He has been hung! All pain is represented by throwing the head back and gazing upward. Anger, by very hard breathing and staring eyes. Every movement of the hand or head, the positions in which the feet and arms are held, are all significant of some definite action and meaning, and these movements are perfectly understood by the Chinese, who will tell you, like the modern school of stage artists in the West, that scenery is an unnecessary bother.—From "The Chinese Theater," by Frank S. Williams in Asia Magazine.

MUSIC OF MARVELOUS POWER

More Moving Than Any Sounds of Earth Are Those Heard in Churches of Russia.

And what shall I say of the music of a Russian cathedral? There is no organ and there are no female voices. The chorus choirs are composed of men carefully trained through a long series of years. The Russians have naturally rich, sonorous voices, and their sacred music is inexpressibly moving. At times soft and appealing, at others a weird minor strain, it not infrequently swells into a volume of almost overpowering majesty. I have heard church music in many parts of the world, but such music nowhere else. It voices the sadness and suffering, the implicit faith and the solemn mission of a great people. More truly than any other church music in the world, it is the expression of the deeper soul of a nation, elemental in its moods of storm and tenderness, of half-barbarous passion and of sublime aspiration. Every time we heard it we stood in silence and awe, conscious that the strings of our hearts were being strangely swept and feeling as if we were in wide spaces under the open sky and in the presence of a Mount Sinai from which issued alternately the crashing thunder, the blazing lightning, and then the murmuring of trees and brooks, and the still, small voice. Was this mere emotionalism? It may have been, but the mysterious spell still lingers in my memory.—Exchange.

Fine Work of Art in New York.

Most important in the accessions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a delightful relief sculpture of Vishnu. "The Preserver, the Pillar of the Universe," says the New York Times. The relief is 61½ inches in height by 23 in width and is beautifully carved from a greenish black stone in high relief. The figure, standing erect, is impressive and the serious face gives the idea of the thought power for which Vishnu stands, the balancing force between the contending powers of good and evil. There is a wonderful amount of finely carved detail in the ornamentation of the figure and the sort of canopy under which it stands. At the foot of two pillars on either side are two smaller figures, and in the upper part of the relief are tiny figures who represent the ten avatars of Vishnu. The figure comes from a temple in Kikkeri, in the Mysore district of southern India, which was erected in 1171, and the sculpture is supposed to date back to the last quarter of the twelfth century. It was removed to England in the early part of the nineteenth century.

A Very Live Tree.

In a recent St. Nicholas there is a picture of the battered trunk of a tree, broken away in places, and inside it is growing a young tree. The old tree was one of the giant redwoods of California, and in spite of wind and fire it has made up its mind to keep right on growing in the person of the young tree in the very spot where it has stood for years and years.

During a terrible storm on the mountain the top of the tree was broken off and afterward the trunk was very nearly destroyed by a forest fire, but the root retained vitality enough to send up a young tree within the trunk, which protects it from the wind.

The original tree was a splendid specimen, more than 11 feet in diameter and towering high into the air, and its successor will probably be of goodly size when the protecting old trunk falls away.

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Rugs, large and small. Enamelware. Window Blinds. Tinware. Blind Strips. Glassware. Carpets. Queensware. Linoleum. Groceries of all kinds. Oilcloth. Garden Seeds. Table Cutlery.

See our new line of Gingham, Madrasses, Pongees and Percales, suitable for Waists and Shirts.

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Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,832.24
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	736,300.20
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	751,636.14
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	782,652.91
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	902,797.16

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

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

A MONEY-SAVING INVITATION

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

to inspect my wonderful showing of Monuments, Headstones and Markers, including new designs in a variety of beautiful materials, at money-saving prices.

I suggest an immediate inspection—first, because a wider choice is possible now than will be later, and secondly, because a Memorial ordered early will give us full time for finishing and lettering, without any rushing of the work, and you will have it erected for Decoration Day.

300 MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SELECT FROM. THE LARGEST STOCK EVER CARRIED IN THE MONUMENT BUSINESS.

WORK DELIVERED ANYWHERE BY AUTO TRUCK.

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Are only made possible by purchasing eight months ago, before the big advance in Woolens and Labor.

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A GREAT LINE OF SHIRTS, 75c to \$5.00. The Newest in TIES, HOSE and BELTS.

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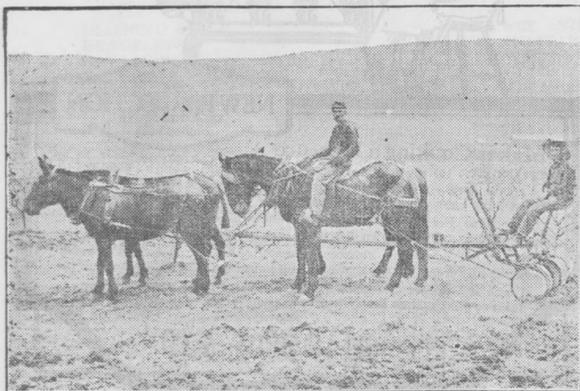
JOHN W. FREAM HARNEY, MD.

Read the Advertisements IN THE CARROLL RECORD.

Away with DEADLY POISONS **RAT CORN** KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS FOR SALE BY REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. SAMUEL C. OTT. 510-81 TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

GOOD TILLAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO BEST DEVELOPMENT OF ANY PEACH ORCHARD



An Efficient Outfit for Tillage of Orchard Where Topography is Much Broken and Draft is Heavy.

SPARE TIME IN GARDEN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

What does it cost to raise a bushel of potatoes, beans, tomatoes?

It may be more than it costs to buy them—if you consider your labor.

But when the nation is in need of more food to win the war it is no time to consider labor of this sort.

It is time to produce food; time to have a well-cared-for backyard garden.

Of course, you are willing to put in your spare time and labor in this way to help the boys at the front fight your battles.

METHODS OF PRUNING GRAPE

Important Work, Both as Regards Quantity of Fruit and Cost of Production.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In no fruit crop does pruning play so important a part, both as regards the quantity of fruit borne and the cost of producing it, as with the grape. In fact the manner of pruning employed determines to a very large extent the cost of maintaining a vineyard. Certain styles of pruning require a large expenditure of money in the construction of supports or trellises and an equal outlay each season for tying, both early in the season and during the summer. Other systems require less expensive trellises, and little or no expenditure of time or money in spring and summer tying, thus making a very considerable difference in the cost of producing a good quantity of fruit and, since grapes have, during the last decade, become so cheap, the margin of profit left to the grower over and above the cost of production is very small, even when the most economical systems of training are employed.

Give Cow Attention.

If the cow is a machine, see that she has good care and all parts properly looked after.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is comparatively little difference of opinion in regard to the tillage of peach trees. The conviction of the best growers in practically all peach-producing sections is that thorough tillage is essential to the continued successful maintenance of a peach orchard. Tillage improves the physical condition of the land, saves moisture and assists in making the plant food in the soil available.

Generally speaking, a peach orchard should be tilled throughout its entire life, beginning with the first season after the trees are planted. If, for the sake of economy or for other reasons, it is impracticable to work the entire area between the trees, it is usually feasible to confine the tillage for the first year or two to a narrow strip along each row. But the width of the tilled strip should be extended each season and by the third year the entire surface should receive attention. By this time the roots of the tree extend beyond the spread of the branches and the entire space between the rows, where the trees have been planted the usual distances apart, is rapidly becoming filled with small rootlets and root hairs through which moisture and plant food in solution are taken up.

Time for Tillage.

Under normal or standard conditions in most peach-growing districts the advice applies generally to begin the tillage in the spring as soon as the soil is in suitable condition to work. But in the case of bearing orchards, some of the most experienced growers wait until after the fruit has set before they begin, in the belief that earlier tillage may influence adversely the setting of the fruit. The presence of a cover crop, its character, and the needs of the soil with reference thereto are other factors that may influence the date of beginning of tillage.

If the soil is hard or if there is a cover crop that has made considerable growth, it will be necessary to turn the soil with a plow and follow with a

harrow, cultivator, or such other tillage implement as best suits the needs of individual orchards. If the soil is light, plowing in the spring can sometimes be omitted, as some type of cultivator will be found adequate to pulverize thoroughly the soil to a sufficient depth. The surface should be kept as nearly level as possible. For instance, if the soil is plowed toward the trees at one time, it should be turned away from them at a later plowing.

Keep Soil Light.

In general, the orchard should be gone over with some kind of a tillage implement often enough to keep the soil thoroughly light and loose, or, in other words, in the condition of a dust mulch, for a depth of at least three or four inches. If a crust forms on the surface, or if the dust mulch becomes compact, evaporation of the moisture that is in the soil will become excessively rapid and an unnecessary and perhaps serious loss of moisture which is needed by the trees will occur. As the surface is made compact by rain, tillage is advisable, as a rule, after each rainy period or after heavy showers; also as much more frequently as the impaired condition of the dust mulch may make necessary. In irrigated orchards tillage should generally follow soon after each application of water.

End Tillage Operations.

Tillage operations are usually continued until midseason—the last of July or the first of August. By that time the growth of the trees for the season will have been largely made, fruit buds for the next season's crop will have begun to form, the fruit of the midseason varieties will have completed a large proportion of its growth, and the later varieties will finish their development during a period when less moisture is required for the various functions of the tree than earlier in the season. Where cover crops or green-manure crops are desired, they should be sowed, in many cases, by this time.

As the trees become large, some of the extension types of tillage implements are advantageous, as they make possible the working of the soil under the branches without unduly crowding the team into the trees.

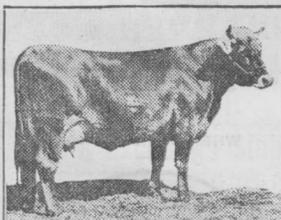
BROWN SWISS GOOD GRAZERS

Animals Are Mild and Docile and Rank Well in Milk Production—Records of Cows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Brown Swiss breed, which does not have a widespread distribution in the United States, originated in the canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland, and is found principally in New York and Wisconsin.

The cattle vary in color from a light-gray mouse color or brownish-dun to dark brown. They are mild and docile and are excellent grazers, especially on



Good Type of Brown Swiss Breed.

rough land. Cows average about 1,250 pounds in weight and bulls from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds.

This breed ranks well in milk production, with a moderate percentage of fat.

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

Orchard Produces Much.

No part of the farm will produce more for the land it occupies than will a home orchard properly selected and taken care of, and every farm should have one.

The Matter of Luck!

It's hard to get a lot of people to understand that it isn't Luck that counts in this world. They seem to think that a few men have all the Luck in the world. They haven't. It's hard work—it's banking in THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK every dollar you can spare, that counts. Do that now, and next year your neighbors will be calling YOU Lucky.

Good fortunes and riches are never one man's share. Any one may get them.
—Tamil Proverb.

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MEN! Have you seen our Line of STRAW HATS? If not, come and take a look—it will be to your advantage to buy now, while we have your size. There is not a Hat in the lot that is not worth from 50c to \$1.00 more, if we duplicate it. All the Stiff Straws have the soft comfortable, head-conforming, cushion sweat band—they fit your head and make the wearing of it a pleasure.

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with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

MT. HERMON HOLY GROUND

Many Nations Have Built Their Temples on the Elevation of Which David Sang.

Mount Hermon, sacred mountain of Syria, rises, a silent sentinel, above the fruitful fields and vineyards of Lebanon and Damascus. Cut off from its range of the Antilibanus by the deep valley of Barada it has kept its lonely vigil through the ages. The Hebrews called it Hermit. According to legend the wicked angels in their fall from Paradise landed on Hermon and gave it its name.

Like a gray-haired giant the old mountain holds its white-crowned head above the clouds. At sunset these clouds turn to rose and gold, the mountain top flaming like a torch against the sky. As the sunlight fades the evening mists wrap old Hermon's head in veils of gray and white. "The white-haired old man of the mountain has donned his nightcap for the night," the people of the surrounding plains tell you.

The mountain's foot is covered with the green of oaks, poplars and dense brush with an occasional luxuriant vineyard. The vines of Damascus are famous throughout the Orient. The mountain springs keep the valleys well supplied with water. Higher up are the ruins of former temples, built centuries ago, their entrances facing the rising sun. In the old days the pious folks of the valley climbed the mountain side to worship on their holy ground. The temples are of various nations, including Greek, Roman and Hebrew.

David sang of Hermon and the cooling breath of the winds blowing from its icy summits. As the giver of all good things, of wine and cool water, of timber and olives and breezes in summer days, of tales of wonder and angels for the winter nights, the people of old looked to Hermon as a storehouse of treasure set up by a beneficent Deity.

WANTED HIS MONEY'S WORTH

Nobleman Evidently Had Some Idea That Great Musician Was Giving Him the Worst of It.

Wienlowski had his humorous experiences, this even after he was quite widely known, writes Alexander Bloch in the New York Times. On one occasion he was asked by a wealthy British nobleman to state his terms for playing half an hour at his home. They came to an agreement, and on the evening of the musicale Wienlowski opened the program with Beethoven's "Romanze in F."

He was playing his best and deeply engrossed in the music when he suddenly noticed out of the corner of his eye the host nervously looking at his watch. This happened several times before the "Romanze" was finished.

At its close, as he was bowing his acknowledgments to rapturous applause, the British peer caught him by the sleeve and whispered in his ear:

"For heaven's sake, man, how much do you expect to get through in half an hour at this rate? Why do you play such slow pieces?"

The Garden of Eden.

The question of the site of Eden has greatly agitated theologians; some placed it near Damascus, others in Armenia, some in the Caucasus, others at Hollah, near Babylon; others in Arabia, and some in Abyssinia. The Hindus refer it to Ceylon, one writer locates it at the North Pole, and a learned Swede asserts that it was in Sudermania. Several authorities concur in placing it in a peninsula formed by the main-river of Eden, on the east side of it, below the confluence of the lesser rivers which emptied themselves into it, at about 27 degrees north latitude, now swallowed up by the Persian gulf, an event which may have happened at the universal deluge, 2384 B. C. Many, however, think that the whole story of Eden is a legend and that, accordingly, the man who tries to find its site is like the blind man who looks in a dark room for his black hat that is not there.

Snakes as Pest Destroyers.

Snakes are not our enemies, says Gayne K. Norton in American Forestry. They never attack except in self defense. Of our 111 species only 17 are poisonous—two species of Elaps, coral snakes, and 15 species of crotaline snakes, the copperhead and moccasin, the dwarf and typical rattlesnakes. On the other hand, the help they render is valuable. The pests destroyed each year, especially rodents that injure crops and carry communicable diseases, roll up a large balance of good service in their favor.

Rodents are destroyers of farm products, cause loss by fire through gnawing matches and insulation from electric wires, and of human life through germ-carrying, particularly the bubonic plague.

Steel Is Easy to Cast.

The English have just invented a high-speed steel which is so strong that engines and guns and tools made of it can be worked more rapidly than those made of any of the other steels. The Popular Science Monthly magazine says that tools of this steel can be cast into shape, and casting is the quickest known way of making any tool.

There are few steels, however, which, by casting them, do not become brittle. "Cobaltum steel," as it is called, nevertheless can be made in this manner instead of having to be forged and rolled, two very much lengthier and more expensive processes.

HEART OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Good Reasons Why Trafalgar Square, in London, Has Been Given That Appellation.

Trafalgar square has been called the heart of the British empire, the most truly English spot in London. It is not of Leicester square or of Piccadilly that London Tommy dreams, but of Trafalgar square, with the statue of Nelson in the center. The statue of Nelson in the center is England's best-loved hero. The figure of Nelson, three times the natural size, is reared 145 feet in the air, with Landseer's four lions of bronze at the base.

Many of the most important buildings of the city are grouped around the square. The National gallery, with its art collection, faces the Nelson column. The collection was begun in 1824 and is one of the finest in the world. In the upper part of the square is the church of St. Martins-in-the-Field, where Nell Gwyn lies buried. This last bit of information is apt to interest the visitor more than the fact that Bacon was christened at the church's altar.

The column stands at the crossing of some of the most famous streets in London. Charles the First walked down Whitehall to his execution. The Strand, branching from the square, is the main artery of the city as well as the favorite meeting place of the people. Bustling, noisy, crowded, fondly beloved by Londoners to be broad, it is the busiest street in the empire. The principal shops and many of the hotels are on this street.

BUILT BY ORDER OF "CZAR

City of Harbin, Railway Center and Military Depot, Has Also Become Great Flour Center.

The city of Harbin was built to order for the one-time czar of all the Russias, who, in constructing the Trans-Siberian railway, found that he needed the little village of Harbin as a railway center and military depot. Only a little diplomatic juggling was required, and the village began to grow up and expand before the puzzled eyes of its peaceful inhabitants. The new Harbin did not absorb the old part, but was built beside it, so that the farmers still continue to raise their millet and wheat untroubled by diplomacy and troop maneuvers.

There are few Chinese and almost no foreigners in the city. Russia discourages alien immigration, and by agreement with China, only Russians and Chinese are allowed to hold land, construct houses or have any permanent business interests in Harbin. Russian railroad officials and workers and Russian colonists and troops are the chief residents of the entire neighborhood.

Harbin is called the "flat city," because of its position in the level valley of the Sungari river, with mountains protecting it on east and west. It is the flour center of the East. The fields are covered with grain, and down on the Sungari river front Manchou coolies load endless junks with flour ground in the modern mills of the city.

His Use for Bryant's Portrait.

Actors are reverent souls, and what they do not know about the men that have made our poetry and set down for the rest of us the thoughts that we had not the time to utter, is of little moment. It is a tale of long ago that the fair-winded George Rignold, who played Henry the Fifth in 1875, and created a tremendous upheaval among theater-goers all over the country, was seated one night in his dressing room when a caller appeared. A portrait of the patriarchal looking William Cullen Bryant was tacked up over the mirror.

"Ah, Rignold," said the visitor, "I'm glad to admire our poet Bryant."

"Bryant? Who's he?"

"Why—why—don't you know? That's his portrait you have there."

"Is that old file a poet?" Rignold asked. "God! I didn't know. I got him for a study in wrinkles."

A Raise in Wages.

Everybody likes to have his wages raised, and everybody feels a little thrill of pride when he is told he is going to be paid more for his work. Did you ever figure it out that you were being paid wages when you go to school, and can have them raised every month if you want to? Sure, you study, and that's your work. You get paid for your work in knowledge. Suppose this month you bring home a report card which shows you have been only fair in arithmetic. That's not bad. But you want your wages raised. So you work a little harder and next month the report is good instead of fair. You've had a salary increase. That's the only way to look at it.—From the American Boy.

How Finns Keep Warm.

In many ways the Finns are a very queer people, as is illustrated by the Christian Herald.

It is during the terribly cold months that the Finns revel in the mighty ovens that fill one corner of every kitchen and often loom up large and vastly impressive in the other rooms of a Finn home as well. The tops of these monster stoves are perfectly flat, and steps lead up on one side.

When the weather becomes bitterly cold and bleak, the entire family will take quilts and pillows and, mounting to the top of the big heater, spread down their bedding and sleep very comfortably and contentedly on the hard, hot bricks until morning.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, April Term, 1918.

Estate of George S. Valentine, deceased.

On application, it is ordered this 20th day of May, 1918, that the sale of the Real Estate of George S. Valentine, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Sarah C. Valentine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executrix be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th Monday, 24th day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 3rd Monday, 17th day of June, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$2500.00.

SOLOMON MYERS,

THOMAS J. HAINES,

MOSES J. M. TROXELL,

True Copy, Test:— Judges,

WILLIAM ARTHUR,

Register of Will for Carroll County.

5-24-18

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

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, MAY 31st., 1918.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

UNIONTOWN.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Weaver were in Washington, over Sunday.

Rev. F. N. Parson and family are spending part of his vacation in Harriburg.

John, oldest son of Emory Stoner, has gone to work in the W. M. shops at Hagerstown, where his brother, Ray, is employed.

Ernest Troxell, of Union Bridge, who lately repaired his house at this place, has moved his family here. He is employed at the cement plant.

Charles Fritz, who works on the Eckenrode farm, was in the woods on Monday, and attempted to push a log, and when Mr. Eckenrode found him, he was helpless. He was brought home, and it is thought some ligaments are torn.

A number of our people went to Westminster, on Monday, to see the boys off. Only one from this neighborhood, Carroll Crabbs, was called.

Snader Devilbiss, wife and daughter, Blanche, and Miss Annie Baust, went to the city, on Sunday, to see Miss Grace Devilbiss, who is much improved, and is expected home this week.

Mrs. Lloyd Devilbiss is improving at the Frederick Hospital.

Visitors in town the past week were: Mrs. Rose Repp and grandpa Bellison, of near Johnsville, at D. Myers Englar's; Mrs. Harlen Mentzer, of Blue Ridge Summit, at Theo. Eckard's; Mrs. Arthur Green and child, of Westminster, at Milton Shriners'; Geo. Crumbacker and Carroll Crabbs, at Charles Crumbacker's; Alva Garner, of Owings Mills, at G. Fielder Gilbert's; Mrs. James Frazer and two daughters, and son, Charles, and wife, of Gettysburg, and Charles Rodkey and family, of Arlington, at Wm. Rodkey's; Levi Frock and family, of Taneytown, at J. F. Billymer's; Joseph Wailes and wife, and Oliver Hiteshaw and wife, at Samuel Repp's.

Word was received by the parents of Raymond Senseney, (Ezra Senseney and wife) on Tuesday morning, of his sudden death, in New York City, where he had a position in a large banking house. No further particulars are known at this writing.

The solicitors for the Red Cross fund for Uniontown district, received \$676 from the 1st Precinct, and over \$1,000 from the 2nd. Much credit is due the ones who worked for the above results, and many thanks to those giving to the cause.

EMMITSBURG.

On last Thursday, Emmitsburg was afforded quite an entertainment, when about 30 soldiers came here from Gettysburg, and drilled on the Square, to a large and appreciative audience. They left highly pleased, and gave rousing cheers for Emmitsburg.

On Thursday morning, a praise service was held in the Lutheran church, by Revs. Reinwald and Hensley. Rev. Higbee could not be present, on account of attending Maryland Classes, which is in session in Westminster.

Thursday afternoon, a service flag, containing 300 stars was unfurled at Mt. St. Mary's College. The whole service being military. Eminent speakers from a distance made addresses. An immense crowd was present.

Mrs. Rudolph Diefenbach and two children, Karl and Woodson, and her sister, Miss Harriet Beam, of Washington, spent a week with their mother, Mrs. Lucy Beam, and Miss Sue Guthrie.

Mrs. Clara Helman has returned from a 10-day's visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. M. F. Shuff, who was the guest of Mrs. Anna Banker, for two weeks, has returned home.

Travis Hensley, daughter of Rev. L. B. Hensley, has been confined to the house for several days, with the measles.

Mrs. Fannie Eyster attended the Thurmont High School banquet, on Wednesday evening. Her daughter, Virginia, being a pupil.

J. Ward Kerrigan left on the 25th for Camp Meade, he was one of the staff of the Savings Bank.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. P. C. Baumgardner spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. A. Naill.

Wade Stoner spent the weekend in Frederick.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lovell and sons, of New Windsor, and J. W. Baker, of Union Bridge, were guests at Meadow Brook farm, on Decoration day.

The following made a trip to Harrisburg and Hershey, Pa., on Tuesday: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Shriner, Miss Lillian Smith and Geo. Shriner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grushoon, of Motters, visited Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Staub, on Sunday.

Wm. Hockensmith and Chas. Ohler visited in Johnsville, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Flohr, of Sykesville, were recent visitors of H. W. Baker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Olinger spent a few days in Baltimore, last week.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith has returned after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. John Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith entertained a number of friends at dinner, on Sunday.

NEW WINDSOR.

Miss Nellie Lambert, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here, with her parents, Dr. A. E. Lambert and wife.

Milton Myers and wife, of Pen-Mar, spent the week's end in town, with friends and relatives.

A number of gentlemen from here, attended the exercises at College Park, on Thursday.

Union services were held in the Methodist church, on Thursday morning.

Miss Eva Stouffer, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer.

A number of persons from here, went on the excursion to Pen-Mar, on Thursday.

Miss Emma Ecker, who has been indisposed, is somewhat better at this writing.

Capt. Paul Smelser, of Washington, and Edwin Thompson and wife, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here, with A. C. Smelser and wife.

Dr. and Mrs. James Fraser are spending the week with friends at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wm. Bixler, of Hagerstown, and Chas. Devilbiss, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with Aaron Bixler and wife.

Murray Baile, Jos. Haines, Harry Lambert, Charles Goldberg, Edgar Frounfelter, and Roy Naill answered the call to service, on Monday last.

UNION BRIDGE.

Wm. Anders, Rodger Whithill, John Krimer and Chas. Routzin left on Monday for Camp Meade. They need more than \$1700 is the latest report on the Red Cross drive.

The news of Raymond Senseney's death shocked this community, on Tuesday morning.

Memorial services were held at the local cemetery, on Thursday evening.

A visit from the automobile Commissioner would put a stop to the reckless running of cars, and increase the State treasury.

The sheriff and several deputies impressed some of the aliens in this section that the county is dry.

We are sorry to report the distressing accident which befell Mrs. Myers.

Buy War Savings Stamps. Do not grumble. If you do, you insult the "boys" in the trenches. They need ammunition to fight the Huns. Its the best investment you can make. The Government asks for six hundred million dollars. It costs Uncle Sam sixty-five million dollars a day to protect your wife and daughter from a fate worse than death. If you think they are not worth it, you are at heart a German.

Mrs. Lavina Benedict, an aged resident of this town, died on Tuesday.

Rally Day exercises will be held at the public school, on Friday.

KEYMAR.

Arthur Newman and family, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with Wm. F. Cover and family.

R. P. Dorsey and family, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday with his sister, Mrs. R. W. Galt.

Wm. Anders, of Union Bridge, spent last Sunday with Mr. Hollenburger and family.

Harry Duckett and family, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Marshall Bell and wife.

Mrs. Robert Galt visited Mrs. Ross Galt, in New Windsor, this past week.

Mrs. Ella Bell spent Wednesday in Frederick, on business.

Mrs. Fannie Sappington is spending a few days with her son.

Ed. Morrison, of Thurmont, spent last Friday with Wm. F. Cover and family.

Miss Maud McAllister spent last Sunday, in Baltimore.

The Red Cross will hold their ice cream and strawberry festival, June 6th and 8th, Thursday and Saturday night.

DETOUR.

Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., entertained her mother, Mrs. Birely, of Thurmont, one day last week.

Carroll Koons visited Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shorb, recently.

Mrs. Carroll Cover and daughter, of Keymar, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Diller, on Saturday.

Dr. C. H. Diller and grandson, Donald, arrived home on Monday, from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Lauren Austin visited relatives in Union Bridge, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Shorb, of Taneytown, visited James Warren and wife, on Friday.

P. D. Koons, Jr., wife, and Miss Estella Lutz, and Charles Harner and wife, spent Sunday at Hershey, Pa.

KEYSVILLE.

Geo. Frock and wife visited Chas. Deberry's, of near Detour, recently.

Harvey Frock and family, of Clear View school house, visited with John Kiser, on Sunday.

Harvey Shorb and wife, visited with his parents, Edward Shorb and wife, on Sunday evening.

Lenny Valentine and family, of Silver Run, visited his parents, Calvin Valentine and family, on Sunday.

Miss Nora Forney, of Baltimore, came home to spend her vacation with her parents, A. N. Forney and wife.

BARK HILL.

Sunday school, next Sunday at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. at 7 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shipley and two children, of York, Pa., were visitors at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Raymond Rowe and Miss May Shaeffer, of Westminster, and Frank Rowe and wife, of Union Bridge, were visitors at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde, of Spring Mills, were guests of Mrs. Mary Rowe, on Sunday.

Evan T. Shue, of Detour, has been a visitor in town for the last several days.

Rev. Ezra Senseney received a telegram, from New York, on Monday night, announcing the death of his son, Raymond. He died suddenly.

Female Aliens Must Register.

To The Carroll Record:

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

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being females of the age of 14 years and upwards, who are within the United States, and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies at the Post Office from which they receive mail, between the dates of June 17th to 26th, 1918, both dates inclusive, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. This registration at Post Offices applies to nonurban districts only and does not apply to Baltimore City, Annapolis, Cambridge, Frederick, Frostburg, Hagerstown and Salisbury, where other places of registration are named by the respective Chief Registrars for those cities.

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

"Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of herself, not larger than 2 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

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

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

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

SHERLOCK SWANN,
Chief Registrar for Nonurban Areas in Maryland. 5-31-3t

Home Nursing Hints.

1. Write down all the doctor's orders. Do not depend on your memory.

2. Never give medicine without first reading the directions on the label twice. This saves accidents.

3. Household spoons vary in size. A medicine glass with the quantities marked clearly on the side is safest.

4. Keep all medicines for external use apart from those required for internal use.

5. Keep the sick room at as even a temperature as possible. Hang a thermometer on the wall beside the patient's bed at about level of the pillow. The room temperature—unless otherwise ordered by the doctor—should be about 60 to 65° Fahrenheit.

6. Have a constant current of pure air in the room. A window-board is the simplest way to ventilate. Twice daily the windows should be opened wide to give the room a thorough airing. For a sick child, nothing is so good or so cheap as pure air, nothing so bad or so expensive for his recovery as foul air.

Time Tables.

"Is this train on time?" asked the local passenger.

"I don't know just what to say," answered the conductor. "We'll get into the station at four o'clock."

"Why, that's when she's due, to the minute."

"Yes. But she's exactly 24 hours behindhand."

DIED.

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

MRS. JOSEPHINE F. FAIRFAX.

Mrs. Josephine Foote Fairfax died at her residence in Westminster, Md., after a long illness of heart trouble, in her 81st year. Mrs. Fairfax was a daughter of Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N., and Caroline Flagg, his first wife, and was born in Cheshire, Conn., in which state the family had resided for many generations, her grandfather being the Hon. Samuel Augustus Foote, one time Governor of Connecticut, and also United States Senator from that state. He was the author of the resolutions which brought about the celebrated debate between Daniel Webster and Hayne of South Carolina. She was a woman of unusually strong christian character, exact and exacting in her every relation in life, and yet of the most kindly and lovable disposition.

She was twice married, her first husband being George S. Reese, of Westminster, and later a banker of Baltimore, who died in 1872. By this marriage she leaves surviving her, four daughters, the Misses Josephine M. and Lina Foote Reese, and Mrs. John Milton Reifsnider, of Westminster, and Mrs. Philip A. Small, of Grantley, York, Pa. She married, secondly, the late Rear Admiral Donald McNeil Fairfax, U. S. N., of which marriage there are no surviving children. Her stepson, William McNeil Fairfax, Esq., resides in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Fairfax also leaves surviving her eight grandchildren, (Lieut. Lawrence T. Reifsnider, U. S. N.; Mrs. Robins, wife of Col. Thomas M. Robins, U. S. A.; Mrs. Clarke, wife of Capt. Thomas S. Clarke, U. S. M. C.; John Milton Reifsnider, Jr.; Miss Josephine F. Reifsnider, and Miss Josephine and Masters Philip and Latimer Small), and five great grandchildren.

Much Grain Still Wasted in Manufacture of Liquors.

Headquarters have been opened at 1011 New York Life building, Chicago, by the National Dry Federation, of which William Jennings Bryan is the president, for a campaign throughout the United States to obtain, as an urgent military necessity, federal prohibition of intoxicants. The proposed ban is for the duration of the war.

The campaign, which is to continue 60 days, will center on members of congress to whom will be sent, it is said, at least 250,000 telegrams demanding immediate inhibition of the liquor traffic. Organizations identified with the federation already are active in nearly all of the 2,993 counties in the United States, according to W. G. Calderwood, campaign manager.

"The complexion of congress is 'dry,' he declared today. "The national campaign undertaken by this federation of civic, religious, industrial and patriotic bodies will prove to congress that a majority of the people, recognizing the vital need of saving men, money, food and labor, see in the suspension of the liquor business a direct means to win the war."

Had there been federal prohibition in the United States last year, the saving effected would have averted to fuel famine, conserved food enough to ration almost twice the army of the United States and liberated almost 600,000 tons of shipping, Calderwood maintained. "More than 3,000,000,000 pounds of food in the form of grain and millions of tons of fuel were wasted last year in this country in the manufacture of liquor," he said. "If the men, hundreds of thousands, employed by the liquor interests had made munitions and if the thousands of transportation units utilized in the distribution of liquor had borne military supplies, the war might have been won by the allies months ago."

More than 52,000,000 bushels of grain grown in the United States were shipped to European brewers and distillers last year, Calderwood asserted. "In the saloons of this country in 1917 more than \$2,000,000,000 were spent," he said, "and more than two billions additional in money were lost because of inefficiency due to drink."

Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, is treasurer of the federation; Rev. Chas. Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., general secretary. There are more than 30 state and national organizations in the federation, representing, it is said, 18,000,000 men and women.

TWO LEGENDS ABOUT RIVER

Both Concern Arizona Stream, but Only One Is Really Popular in the State.

The Hassayampa is an Arizona river which stands for the spirit of its native desert to the son of western Arizona. There are two legends connected with the waters of Hassayampa, one subscribed to by natives and the other by irreverent aliens. Both parties agree that the waters of this desert stream have powers surpassing the normal.

According to the native of Arizona, whoever shall taste the waters of Hassayampa is thenceforward bound to the Arizona desert by ties stronger than bonds of steel. Drink once of the magic current, and you must inevitably return to drink again. Wherever you may wander, in some quiet hour you will hear the Hassayampa calling, and whether you are in Cape Town or Hongkong or Port Said, you will forthwith take ship on the trail of another drink. That is why the Arizonians in foreign states and lands frequently band themselves into clubs called Hassayampa.

A look at the Hassayampa itself will convince the unprejudiced stranger that some magic power must reside in the waters. Otherwise nobody would want a second drink.

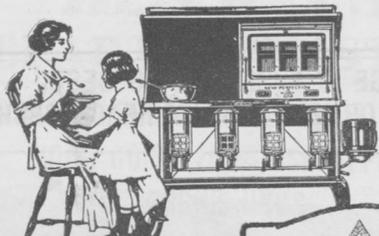
The other legend of the Hassayampa is more often retailed by aliens, though occasionally a native will admit its prevalence and the existence of a certain amount of corroborative evidence. This legend affirms that whoever takes a drink of Hassayampa water is thenceforward utterly and constitutionally incapable of telling the truth on any important matter. So firmly established did this belief become that at one period of Arizona history, instead of applying the short and ugly term to a man, they called him a "Hassayampa," which is a term certainly long and in the opinion of some persons beautiful.—Chicago News.

BEFORE DAYS OF PRINTING

People Then Employed Two Forms of Writing, the Manuscript and Cursive Hand.

The differences between script and print are to be referred to a date long before the invention of printing. We must not suppose that the ancient scribes, in writing papers of but temporary value, would labor to follow the same alphabet that the carver employed upon the monuments of stone destined for all time. As far back as records have been preserved there was in existence a cursive style of writing. Instances have been preserved abundantly in Pompeii of random remarks by the ordinary citizen scribbling idle sentiments upon the walls.

The alphabet of the monuments was commonly the model for the writers of formal literature, professional penmen who looked forward to the library preservation of the works upon which they were engaged. Business men used the cursive script, which was far more readily and correspondingly more rapidly written. The monumental and manuscript hand has served as the parent of the printed letter; the cursive hand is the ancestor of penmanship.



NEW PERFECTION

Makes Cooking a Pleasure

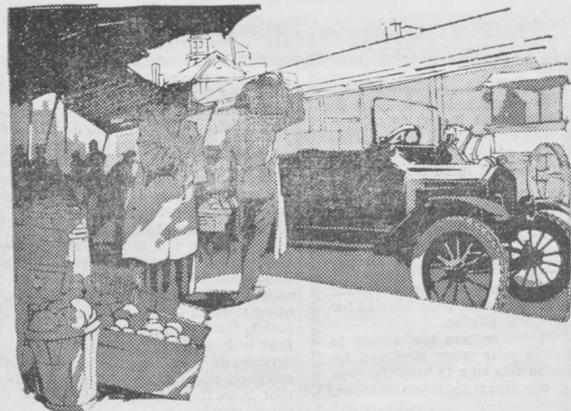
THERE'S no need to burn up your strength when you're doing your own cooking. It takes energy to cook food, but it ought to be heat energy, not human energy.

Get a New Perfection—the Long Blue Chimney Stove. It makes you mistress of your own kitchen—not the slave of a stove.

No soot, no odors, no constant fussing. Visible flame that stays put—the different oil cook stove. In more than 2,500,000 homes.

Come in and see the reversible reservoir, a new and exclusive feature that makes the New Perfection better than ever before.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.



War-time Responsibility—Yours and Ours

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

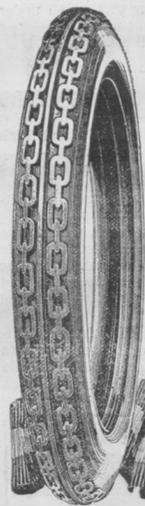
As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world, it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing reliability and extreme mileage.

United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.

There is a United States Tire for every car—passenger or commercial—and every condition of motoring.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot will cheerfully aid you in fitting the right tire to your needs.



United States Tires are Good Tires

WHEN CUPID DEALS.



"Dinks doesn't play cards these days."

"No; Dinks is in love."

"Well! well! And he has stopped holding those pretty hands in the club-room?"

"Yes; he is too busy holding a pair of pretty hands in the parlor."

Curious Food Supplies.

Heeding the Puget sound call for food from the deep, a whole regiment of patriotic seals offered themselves for slaughter in the Sea Island, Bering sea, and a large supply of their meat was brought down in January by the United States steamship Roosevelt, for scientific test of its food value. Phil Norton writes in Leslie's. Officers of the bureau of fisheries and new dish connoisseurs at Seattle sampled the seal roasts at sundry feasts. It gave them a grand and glorious feeling, they said. It makes the stomach feel slick and efficient. It is better than the meat of the burly whale. It is dark red in color, rich and juicy, stripped of blubber, as good as fine beef, in fact. The north Pacific is full of them. Only three-year-old males are slaughtered. Little pieces of pork are cooked with the seal roasts, to give it flavor.

The walrus, adorned with valuable ivory tusks, also is being mobilized. One of these fat and bulky creatures would feed a whole troop of Sammies.

"Not so," say Puget sounders; "we'll eat the walrus and send our beef across."

Suggestions for Graduation Gifts:

FOR GIRLS

DIAMOND RINGS,
BRACELETS,
LAVALLIERES,
BRACELET WATCHES,
CAMEO BREST PINS,
PEARL BEADS,
LINGERIE CLASPS,
TOILET SETS,
VANITY CASES,
MANICURE SETS,
FOUNTAIN PENS,
SILVER HANDLE UMBRELLAS,
SILVER PICTURE FRAMES,
OPERA GLASSES,
KNITTING NEEDLES.

FOR BOYS

SET AND SIGNET RINGS,
MILITARY WATCHES,
WATCH CHAINS,
CUFF LINKS,
TIE CLASPS,
TIE PINS,
WATCH FOBES,
CIGARETTE CASES,
FOUNTAIN PENS,
UMBRELLAS,
SILVER PENCILS,
MILITARY BRUSHES,
MATCH BOX HOLDER,
SILVER PICTURE FRAMES,
DESK CLOCKS.

McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE

48 North Market Street
Phone 705 FREDERICK, MD. P. O. Box 7



Why Tolerate a Hot Kitchen?

Use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove. It will do your cooking perfectly, give you a cool kitchen—and free you from the dirt, work and discomfort, from coal, wood, ashes and smut. The long blue chimney gets every atom of heat out of the kerosene and concentrates it directly on the cooking utensil or oven.

Ask your dealer about the New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater.

Use Aladdin Security Oil—Always available, inexpensive.



The New Perfection lights like gas and can be instantly and accurately regulated for any cooking need. It bakes, broils, roasts, boils or toasts to perfection—with no smoke, smell or dirt. And it keeps the kitchen cool.

Made in 1-2-3-4 burner sizes, with or without cabinet top and oven.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Md. Charleston, W. Va.
Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.
Charlotte, N. C.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on her premises, on Emmitsburg St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property:

1 NEW BED-ROOM SUITE,
1 antique stand, 1 large old-time bureau, 1 bed and spring, 1 single iron bed, spring and mattress; 2 chests, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 chamber set, complete; 1 wash bowl and pitcher, 1 6-piece hair-cloth Parlor Suite, 2 large rockers, 1 small rocker, 1 corner chair, lot of pictures, 1 couch, 1/2 dozen cane-seated chairs, 1 double heater, 2 cook stoves, 1 corner cupboard, 1 kitchen cupboard,

1 DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE,
1 stand, 2 kitchen tables, 1 sink, 1/2-dozen kitchen chairs, one 8-day clock, 1 set of dishes, lot of other dishes, knives, forks and spoons, 1 hanging lamp, several other lamps, pots, pans and kettles, 1 washing machine and board, 2 cellar cupboards, lot empty jars, featherbed, pillows and bed clothing of all kinds; also, the meat of 2 hogs.

2 BRUSSELS CARPETS,
one 24 and one 20 yds; 1 rag carpet, 16 yards; both very good; 1 Axminster carpet, 22 yards, 7 1/2 yards of linoleum, window blinds, 1 home-made buggy, 1 set of harness, 1 hog-head, 2 feed cans, corn sheller, single corn worker, shovel, rake, and hoes, 8 chickens, small lot of hay and corn, wood and coal, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On larger sums a credit of 6 months, with interest from day of sale.

MRS. ISIAH REIFSNIDER,
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 24-2t

Read the Advertisements
— IN THE —
CARROLL RECORD.



STATE ROAD Sale & Exchange Stable

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

SCOTT M. SMITH,
LEROY A. SMITH.

JOHN R. HARE
Clock and Watch
Specialist.

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-17

Patronize
the merchants who advertise in this paper.
They will treat you right

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,
4-5-tf Taneytown, Md.

Old Iron Higher!

Will pay 75c per 100 for Steel or Wrought Iron. 85c per 100 for Cast Iron, delivered at my place of business, in Taneytown.

CHAS. SOMMER.
5-17-4t

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Taneytown,	\$63,000	Hampstead,	\$35,000
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Meetings, addressed by prominent speakers, will be held in each district.

A Big County Meeting

In the Armory, at Westminster, Monday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock. State Director Robert Crain will preside and make an address.

HON. A. S. GOLDSBOROUGH, will speak.
Music by Marine Band.

You are invited and urged to attend

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, County Director.

Committee;

Dr. H. M. Fitzhugh,
Jos. N. Shriver,
F. Neal Parke,
Morris S. H. Unger,
Edward O. Cash,

E. O. Weant,
T. W. Mather, Jr.,
D. Snider Babylon,
Jno. L. Reifsnider,
John L. Bennett.

District Chairmen:

No. 1, Rev. L. B. Hafer,
No. 2, Burrier Cookson,
No. 2, Rev. Paul D. Yoder,
No. 3, Geo. W. Yeiser,
No. 4, J. Frank Magee,
No. 4, Lester Patterson,
No. 5, Major A. M. Hall,
No. 6, John E. Masenheimer,
No. 7, George Mather,
No. 7, Sterling Bixler,

No. 7, J. D. Baile,
No. 7, Rev. J. W. Reinecke,
No. 8, Blaine Murray,
No. 9, Arthur M. Zile,
No. 10, Herbert Mathias,
No. 11, Walter Englar,
No. 12, Rev. W. O. Ibach,
No. 13, Alonza B. Sellman,
No. 14, John S. Bushey.

Women's Committee;

Mrs. J. P. Wantz,
Mrs. O. D. Gilbert,
Mrs. J. L. Reifsnider,
Mrs. J. D. Belt,

Mrs. H. E. Koontz,
Mrs. W. R. McDaniel,
Mrs. S. L. Bare,

District Chairmen:

No. 1, Miss Anna Galt,
No. 2, Miss Ida Mehning,
No. 3, Miss Cora Yingling,
No. 4, Mrs. Michael Bentz,
No. 4, Mrs. Geo. B. Knox,
No. 5, Mrs. C. Lownes Bennett,
No. 6, Mrs. Thomas S. Land,

No. 8, Mrs. J. H. Allender,
No. 9, Mrs. A. T. Cronk,
No. 10, Mrs. Robert W. Galt,
No. 11, Miss Lina Deilman,
No. 12, Mrs. Keller Smith,
No. 13, Mrs. Chas. E. Poole,
No. 14, Mrs. Harry. B. Pickett.

Making Romance

By IMES MACDONALD

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Merker was hurrying through the crowded New York streets on his way to the railway station to buy his ticket for home. He stood waiting for a car and just as it drew up he saw an unopened letter lying in the street. He stooped and picked it up, slipping it into his pocket as he boarded the car with the intention of mailing it when he reached the station. However, it slipped his mind and not until the next day did he discover it again.

It was addressed to Miss Adele Aldrich, 1420 Parkway, Bushton, N. J., in what was evidently a girl's handwriting. Merker studied the address for a moment thoughtfully, and then, with a grin, he took out his fountain pen and wrote on the back in small script: "Letter found at 28th and Broadway, Monday, December 17th, 2:30 p. m. Sorry it was delayed in mailing," and signed his name and address. Then on his way to the restaurant he dropped the letter in a box and promptly forgot it again.

Three weeks later he returned to New York, and among the dozen letters that had accumulated in his mail box during his absence was one addressed in a strange feminine hand postmarked Bushton, N. J. On the face of it, it was a prim little note of thanks for his courtesy in mailing her letter that he had found, but between the lines danced a dare—a challenge to romance and the great adventure. He answered the note in kind, and then a few days later had occasion to go to Bushton while the Red Cross drive was on, and in the station a dozen or so Red Cross workers flitted about soliciting the crowds that came from the trains.

Suddenly Merker was looking down into a pair of brown eyes and he hesitated.

"Have you joined—" she began, with a little dimple wavering southeast of the left corner of her pink mouth.

"I have," he laughed, "but I'll join again."

She smiled her thanks and led the way over to a table where a woman



"Tomorrow's Just as Good."

was keeping the records. Here Merker gave his name and address, whereat the young woman who had accosted him studied him curiously from the corner of her eye, and just then another girl fluttered up saying breathlessly:

"Oh, Adele, how splendid, you have another one!" and the woman who kept the records said precisely: "Yes, this makes nineteen for Miss Aldrich."

Whereat Merker turned impulsively to the brown-eyed one, took her by the arm and drew her away from the desk.

"You recognized my name and were never going to make yourself known?" he accosted.

She flushed and gave him a fleeting look. "I—I wanted to be sure," she said.

"And now that you're sure?" he asked quizzically.

She had recovered her poise and with her head a little on one side she laughed saucily. "Why, I don't know, I'm sure. Except of course I should thank you for mailing my letter."

"You've done that," he reminded her. "Well, what more can I do?" she asked daintily. "You don't expect me to—to kiss you, do you?"

Merker laughed in spite of himself. "Let me tell you this, young lady; that letter started something but it's not going to finish it. I'm coming to see you."

"When?" she dared him. "Thursday night," he said promptly. "Won't be home Thursday."

"Friday night, then." She shook her head. "Saturday, then."

Again she shook her head, and just then someone called her and she turned from him with a little challenge in her eyes and was gone.

Merker hastened off to keep his appointment and later in the afternoon while he was eagerly returning to the station hoping to see the brown-eyed

Adele again, who should he meet but Sally Wilmarth, the very charming wife of an old friend.

"Oh, Sally!" he almost shouted, seizing her by the arms, and shaking her a bit.

"Unhand me, villain!" said Sally demurely. "I am a perfectly nice married woman who loves her husband." At which they both laughed.

"I want to know," he demanded eagerly, "do you know a girl over here by the name of Adele Aldrich?"

"Oh, you poor man!" exclaimed Sally her matchmaking eye agleam. "Adele Aldrich is the lovely rock upon which many a man has wrecked the Mayflower of his affections!"

"I don't care," he said determinedly. "I want you to help me out, will you?"

And they parted with the understanding that she would see what could be done.

That very evening Sally began her propaganda. She and her husband were fellow guests with Adele Aldrich at an informal little gathering, and Sally skillfully maneuvered the unsuspecting Bert so that Adele overheard her saying: "Bert, dear, I met Richie Merker today, and I thought he was going to kiss me he was so glad to see me."

Her husband grinned. "Fine chap, Richie. Haven't seen him for weeks. We ought to have him over, if you think you can withstand his fascinating ways," he teased.

And Adele caught herself thinking how jolly it must be to be so happily married as the Wilmarths so apparently were. Later in the evening she got Sally alone for a moment, and asked in an off-hand way:

"By the way, Sally—do you know a man named Richie Merker?"

"My dear," said Sally pityingly, with a diplomatic gleam in her matchmaker's eye. "Richie Merker is the stalwart rock upon which many a fair maid has wrecked the Mayflower of her affections."

But there was a warm excitement in the brown eyes of Adele Aldrich as she whispered eagerly in the amused ear of Sally Wilmarth.

A week later, under the orders of his wife, Sally, Bert Wilmarth conveyed Merker home with him to dinner and as Merker slid out of his coat he smiled at the charming and hospitable Sally.

"Why, Sally, you look so sweet I've a notion to kiss you." Whereupon to the consternation of her own and beloved husband he did that very thing, and to his own consternation and surprise he lifted his head to gaze into the eyes of Adele Aldrich herself sitting across the room an amazed spectator to his amorous gallantry.

"Of all things!" he exclaimed, striding over and grasping Adele's two hands in his own, and looking deep into her surprised brown eyes.

"Kiss her, Richie," sang out Sally blithely. "It isn't polite to show partiality."

Whereat Richie Merker just drew the reluctant Adele to her feet and kissed that surprised and struggling young woman square on the mouth, not only once but several times with deliberation and lingering emphasis.

"I'll never be able to keep up with that absurd man," she confided to Sally in the kitchen after dinner. "He just insists on being married tomorrow, the ridiculous thing."

"Well, why not?" demanded the practical Sally. "Tomorrow's just as good a day as any, and the longer you put it off the longer you'll have to wait."

"I suppose you're right," murmured Adele and then she giggled. "You know, Sally, the funny part of the whole thing is that the letter he found and mailed to me, I—I dropped myself. You see I was over in New York that day and I'd just met Mary Wagoner, and Mary had this letter with her intending to mail it to me. Well, she told me what was in it and I just slipped it into my bag. While waiting for a car on Broadway I saw Richie and he looked so nice and everything, I just thought I'd drop the letter and see what he'd do. Strangely he didn't see me drop it and he just put it in his pocket and mailed it the next day."

"Romance," mused Sally wisely, "is never accidental. Romance is always made—and after you've made your own it's always up to you to help other people make theirs."

And in a few days another recruit was added to the Society of Matchmakers.

PICKETT HAD LOVE OF ALL

Great Southern Soldier Commanded the Respect of the Soldiers of Both Armies.

He had the sweetest and the tenderest of natures, and no man was more beloved of men, women and children of every degree and station than the high-toned, chivalrous man, the peerless soldier, Gen. George E. Pickett. The soldiers of both armies alike hold his name in reverence; and so modest was he withal that in his report of the battle of Gettysburg, the grandest charge ever made in the annals of any history, he, in his unselfishness and devotion to his soldiers and freedom from personal ambition, gives all the credit, all the glory, all the honor of the charge to "my men, my brave Virginians," as he called the soldiers of his dear old division. In the grand unity of truth he gave to them all their dues, and in silence tempered with mercy the errors of others.—Richmond Dispatch.

The One Advancement.

"I do not feel that I have really seen Hamlet played," mused Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"But you have played the part yourself."

"My dear fellow, I could not watch myself act, could I?"

TWO-FABRIC SUITS

Very Smart Outfit for General Summer Wear.

One of Newest Ideas is Square-Cut Coat of White or Light-Colored Fabric—Topping Dark Skirt.

Coats of plain dark material, such as velvet, velveteen, serge, wool, jersey or satin, combined with gay striped or checked skirts, have been featured for sports wear through the winter. The sleeveless dark coat worn over a light-colored blouse, the two-topping a striped or checked skirt, has also been much in evidence of late. One of the newest ideas in sports apparel is the square-cut coat of white or light-colored fabric, topping a dark striped or checked skirt.

The sketch illustrates a very smart sports suit for summer wear. The skirt is of black and white striped satin, and the coat is of plain white heavy satin, with scarf collar faced in black. Tiny turn-back cuffs of black finish the plain sleeves, and large black satin-covered buttons fasten the coat. The skirt of this suit is laid in box plaits. Black and white satin ribbon might be attractively and conven-

iently used for this purpose, the seams necessary to join the ribbon strips being concealed by the overlapping plaits.

The coat has been christened the "pony" coat, and in various forms it is made a part of many spring suits developed in one fabric only. Sometimes the coat reaches only to the hips and is open in front to admit a gay-colored vest or vestee, and again it is long enough to be used as a separate sports coat. Straightness of line is its invariable rule.

France likes the sleeveless idea in garments so much that she has built new coats that droop over the shoulders but have no sleeves. This is a medieval idea that did not seem to interfere with the comfort of the men and women of the twelfth century, when the weather was as cold as now and the houses 100 per cent colder.

Among the materials that France offers to America in the building of these sleeveless coats is a corded silk and wool poplin. It used to be worn by us. It was made into frocks and wraps and turned out in those dolmans that were trimmed with bugles and paillettes and edged with fur.

This season the dolman has been replaced by the loose, shapeless, sleeveless coat. This came over from France, where it was worn on one of the smart stages by an actress who knows how to dress.

All the American shops are looking to the French theater today for inspiration, and the theaters themselves have burst into a new bloom of life and beauty through the presence of so many thousands of American soldiers on leave with money in their pockets.

Substitutes for Wool.

The rough weave heavy silks are good substitutes for wools, and will answer every purpose of gaberdine or serge and at the same time a little cooler for summer. Silks of this description can be used either in light or dark tones, and some models have been made up most successfully with flat braided applied in smart conventional designs.

Vest Effects on Blouses.

Blouses of sheer materials with vest-like arrangements of silk over them are shown for afternoon. It is to be supposed that the skirt would match either the silk or the chiffon of the blouse.

Who Built It?

Summing up his interpretation of the Amiens cathedral, the "Bible of Amiens," Ruskin asks:

"Who built it, shall we ask? God and man is the first true answer. The stars in their courses built it, and the nations. Greek Athens labors here, and the Roman Father Jove and Guardian Mars. The Gaul labors here and the Frank; kingly Norman, mighty Ostrogoth and wasted anchorite of Idumea. The actual man who built it scarcely cared to tell you he did so; nor do the historians brag of him. Any quantity of heraldries of knaves and faineants you may find in what they call their history; but this is probably the first time you ever read the name of Robert of Luzarches. I say he 'scarcely cared'; we are not sure that he cared at all. He signed his name nowhere, that I can hear of. You may perhaps find some recent initials cut by English remarkable visitors desirous of immortality, here and there about the edifice, but Robert the builder, or at least the master of that building, cut his on no stone of it."

Give "Overt" a Chance.

Many a fine adjective has been spoiled by being hooked up, in some facile phrase, to a commonplace noun. For example, overt. Never in my life, writes H. L. Mencken in the New York Sun, have I encountered overt save in front of act. Thus joined and poisoned, it is mouthed abominably by lawyers and newspaper editorial writers; the literate fauna of a superior type avoid it almost altogether. And yet it is a fine adjective, a juicy adjective, an adjective worth knowing better. Why not overt honesty, overt destiny, overt love? I once had an overt black eye. Earlier in this life I made overt eyes at a girl overtly red-haired, and remember her oleaginous kiss every time the barber's brush slides across my face. Let us appoint a committee to get overt out of jail.

A Useful Husband.

"Why in the world does his wife call him Pickett Fence?"

"Well, she says he's easy to see through."

"And, then, he's very useful around the house."

Another Matter.

"How do you propose to support my daughter, young man?"

"But I'm only proposing to marry her, sir."

NOT SO EASY TO BE BAD

One Who Tries It May Come to Attach New Meaning to Biblical Injunction.

It is a popular fallacy that it is much easier to be bad than good. So firmly rooted is this error that it is universally accepted, H. Varley writes in Judge.

Yet it is very easy to demonstrate the absurdity of it. Imagine yourself, for a moment, having decided to be as bad as possible. Throw off all thought of convention of law, of caring for the opinions of others and of heeding the still, small voice within you.

Here you are then, ready to be bad. Not just ordinarily, pretty bad—but bad to the nth degree.

What shall you do? Murder? That's silly, for there is none you hate enough and if there was the fear of eventually sitting in a chair not upholstered for comfort but for speedy demise would deter you from murder.

Rob a bank? However delightful the prospect, you can't tear open iron bars with your bare hands nor dig through granite with your fingernails.

Elope with your neighbor's wife? That is the most ridiculous of all, for you know your neighbor and that removes any wish to endure, even for a moment, what he suffers indefinitely.

So you stand, and mentally go through the whole category of badness without finding a single thing you can do without much more trouble than you could perform some good deed. The worst you can picture yourself doing (that is feasible) is such a common peccadillo that you must despise it for its very littleness.

So you see the difficulty of being just a little bad—the utter impossibility of being really bad.

Then the Biblical injunction comes to you with an entirely new meaning: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

MONKEYS ACTUALLY AT WORK

Ingenious English Officer Devised Scheme by Which They Earn Their Daily Bread.

Monkeys actually are made to work in Malabar, India, which is perhaps the only place in the world where they earn their salt. The Malabar monkey is of the fine species known as the langur. It is very warm at Malabar, and there is a fan called the punka, which used to be kept in motion by a slave.

It required a slave to work each punka, but now every punka in Malabar is worked by a monkey. It was an English officer who conceived the idea of making the langur work in that manner. The fan is a movable frame covered with canvas and suspended from the ceiling. The motion is caused by pulling a cord. The officer tied the hands of a langur to one of the cords, and then by means of another cord put the machine in motion.

Of course, the monkey's hand went up and down, and the animal wondered what sort of a game was being played. Then the officer patted its head and fed it with candy till soon the langur thought it fine fun to work the punka. The experiment was successful, and now thousands of monkeys are in harness.

HAT LINES MUST BE SMART

Designers Apparently Deduce That the More Peculiar the Brim, the Smarter the Headgear.

In the Paris shops are shown many satin hats, extremely small models that are excellent for spring wear. They have satin trimming, if they have any—for the lines of the hats are what make them smart, writes a Paris correspondent.

Two exceptionally pretty chapeaux were seen recently. One was of black milan straw with a satin brim in military blue; the only embellishment was supplied by grosgrain ribbon and black ostrich. The ribbon bow was made in tiny loops and ends, and was placed at the back of the hat, a little to the side. The ostrich was at the extreme left edge of the brim, in front.

The other model had a black lispere brim and a very high black taffeta crown. The crown band which ended in a bow in the back—at the center of the back—was of French blue ribbon, finished in front with a knot of French flowers.

There are many quaint twists in the brim of hats. The designers seem to feel that the more peculiar the brim the smarter the hat. Ribbon is used extensively and oh, so many flowers. We have rose toques, violet toques and many other kinds, and this revival of French flower hats has helped to revive our flower industry and for this we are duly grateful.

NEW WAIST OF GEORGETTE

To a waist of flesh-colored georgette is added a panel front, broad shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of natural color filet lace.

Black Tulle Dinner Gown.

There is no decrease in Chinese effects. Tassels, embroidery, brocade and all Chinese fabrics are employed in the new French gowns. Black tulle, embroidered silk net, thread lace and other kinds of lace flounces are among the first French fashions for dinner gowns.

The Zouave Girdle.

The zouave girdle, made of wide ribbon or of the material of the dress itself, is a becomingly draped feature of novelty afternoon frocks.

USE GOOD TASTE IN STYLES

Sensible Fabrics Have the Call and Fashion Responds to Needs of World War Era.

In these days when women are placing their wardrobes upon a war basis, materials, like all other things, must be considered from the standpoint of economy, declares a writer in Vogue. There are wise and unwise economies, and today, when textiles are being produced under the most difficult conditions, and when it is impossible to make fine fabrics at small expense, it is almost invariably wiser to invest in thoroughly trustworthy stuffs. A suit which will not survive a shower and a dress which loses its shape and freshness after a few wearings are poor investments. To obtain materials, therefore, which are worth being made up (and the matter of making up also is more costly than in the past) a woman must reconcile herself to a greater expenditure. Let her curtail the number of her gowns, if necessary, but not the quality.

Fashions this season are exceedingly kind to the woman who is striving to dress sensibly. For instance, the vogue of foulard, now definitely established, is distinctly in accord with the principle of dressing sensibly. A foulard frock is one of the best wearing garments which a woman can include in her wardrobe. Not too formal for morning and quite formal enough for afternoon wear, it may be worn during many hours of the day. If need be, wartime informality will even allow it to appear in the evening.

Some of the new foulards are exceedingly charming; they are attractive in design and exquisite in quality, and nothing drapes more beautifully than this silk. There are two types of the material, one of them dull of surface and the other printed on a satin ground.

Next in importance to the foulards are the new printed chiffons. The designs are similar to the foulard patterns, though with a chiffon it is always possible to adopt a larger and bolder pattern than that which would be employed for a more substantial stuff, as its delicacy lends an illusively attractive vagueness to the design.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 10—Second Quarter,
June 9, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 14:17-26—Memory Verse I John, 3:16—Golden Text, Mark 14:38—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The incidents of our special lesson verses are Jesus' sorrowful announcement that one of them would betray him, and his eating the passover, and institution of the supper by which his redeemed show forth his death till he come; but we must try to consider the whole chapter. Verses 12 to 31 take us to the upper room where they kept the passover; and all that he did and said that last evening that he spent with them before he suffered is recorded more fully in Luke 22:7-38 and John 13 to 17 inclusive. The rest of the lesson chapter tells of Gethsemane and his arrest and his being brought before the high priest and the council. May the Lord give us what he would have us to receive from this wonderful portion. As to the place where they kept the passover, some one has suggested that it may have been the home of Mary the mother of Mark, whose husband was probably still alive at that time, and Mark may have been the man bearing the pitcher of water. (See an article on page 4 of July, 1917, Kingdom Tidings.) Luke says that Peter and John went to prepare the passover. One thing that interests me much in this record, as well as in that of the ass' colt, is that they found it just as he told them (vs. 16; Luke 19:32), and my heart is often saying, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts 27:25). He had a great desire to eat that passover with them, for he would not eat it again until fulfilled in the Kingdom of God (Luke 22:15-16). This leads us back to the night in Egypt when the nation was born, and when there was safety only where he saw the blood, and points us onward to the rebirth of the nation at his coming according to Mic. 7:15, 16; Jer. 16:14, 15. Some of the sad events in that room that evening were the presence of the betrayer and the strife among the disciples as to which of them should be the greatest (vs. 18-21; Luke 22:24). He was always a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, misunderstood, unknown, hated, persecuted, and all for us, that being redeemed by his blood, we might follow in his steps. As a servant washing their feet he gave them an example of the lowliest service and Paul caught the right attitude when he spoke of himself as "Serving the Lord with all humility of mind" (Acts 20:19).

In our brief space we hardly dare venture on anything from the wonderful discourse and prayer of John 14 to 17, but we venture to suggest that it should be our constant aim in all things and at all times to glorify God; that under all circumstances we may know his peace and have untroubled hearts, and be sustained by the assurance that he longs to have us and share his glory (John 14:1-3, 13, 14, 27; 16:33; 17:4, 22-24). Do not fail to lay to heart his words concerning the one whom he has sent us in his stead till he shall come again, the Holy Spirit, the Comforter and Teacher and abiding friend (John 14:26, 17, 26; 15:26; 16:7, 8).

Now let us see him in Gethsemane, not forgetting to listen to the hymn of praise they sang before they left the upper room (vs. 26-42). Note the boasting of the disciples and his sorrowful reference to Zech. 13:7. He left eight of the disciples just inside the garden and took a little farther with him Peter and James and John; then he left them and withdrew about a stone's cast farther, and knelt down and fell on his face and prayed that if it were possible this cup might pass from him. This cup had no reference to Golgotha, but to the seeming possibility of the agony in the garden killing him and his not reaching Golgotha. He prayed to be delivered from death in the garden, and he was heard and answered, and an angel strengthened him. This is to me all very clearly stated in Heb. 5:7, taken with the facts in the gospels. How much we all, as well as the weak and unsympathetic disciples, need his admonition to watch and pray, for though the spirit may be ready, the flesh is weak (vs. 38).

The kiss of Judas, the arrest, the leading him away as a prisoner to the high priest, the forsaking of him by all the disciples is all most pitiful reading; and when we remembered that he suffered all this willingly to fulfill Scripture, for they could not touch him if he had not allowed them to do so, it is all too wonderful for us to grasp. I like to see him going forth to meet those who came to take him, saying to them: "Whom seek ye?" and when they answered, "Jesus of Nazareth," he said just two words: "I am," and they all went backward and fell to the ground (John 18:4-8). How apt we are to blunder as Peter did with the sword, and need him to remedy the blunder (vs. 47, 48). The young man of vs. 51, 52 was probably Mark himself. The abuse he suffered at the hands of the chief priests and council, the false witnesses, the smiting of the servants, their blindfolding him and spitting upon him and buffeting him, is all too awful; but may our hearts truly say, "All for me," and may all this on our behalf lead us to be, if possible, more devotedly his. This same Jesus will come again in glory (vs. 62) and we shall come with him (Col. 3:4).

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

June 2
Service in Church and Community
Mark 12:28-34

The dominant note in the Bible verses is that of love—the love of God and of one's neighbors. The love that suffereth long and is kind. The love that vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up with pride and pretense; the love that "doth not behave itself unseemly" by assuming an unreal and unwarranted superiority in the treatment of others; the love that "seeketh not her own," but others' good; the love that is not easily provoked, that is patient under trying circumstances, that thinketh no evil of others, but looks for the good in them. This is the prime requisite for service in the church and community.

But who is sufficient for these things? Only those in whose hearts the love of God is shed abroad. Rom. 5:5. Only those who are rooted and grounded in love. Eph. 3:17. These serve out of a full heart and in a spontaneous way as water flows from a spring. They may not observe all the conventionalities and prescribed methods of procedure, but somehow they bring the water of life to parched souls. One such Christian, serving in the spirit of love, is worth more than a score of busy-bodies who try to do things without this spirit of love.

Another necessary quality for service is that of perseverance. The following from the pen of a missionary illustrates this: "I have just had the joy of spending a few weeks in the Yagba tribe. I can well remember about nine years ago when we first entered that tribe. A young man came along from one of your American schools and boldly pushed into the tribe single-handed. They were practically all pagans where he went. He made right for the capital city. He had much to endure. He had uphill work for awhile, but now see the results."

Here I find a large church, with an attendance of about one thousand and a church roll of about five hundred members; several young men preparing for the Lord's work; many smaller congregations growing up all around in the same tribe, and during this last year we have baptized over two hundred from this same tribe. Family worship is being established in the homes and it is refreshing to hear the various families singing in their homes "Rock of Ages."

Love and perseverance enable the Christian to serve in the church, the community and the world.

Limited Choice of "Stinks."
The late Father Stanton, one of the most loved Anglican priests of the latter part of the nineteenth century, once entered into a conversation with a visitor to St. Alban's, Holborn, who had attended the service for the first time. Mr. Stanton asked him what he thought of the service. The stranger replied that he liked it very well except the incense, to the use of which he strongly objected.

"I am sorry for you, my friend," said Mr. Stanton.
The other, not unnaturally, asked "Why?"
"Well, you see," said Mr. Stanton, "there are only two stinks in the next world—incense and brimstone—and you must take your choice between."

Fuel Problem in China.
Mrs. Calvin Wright, a missionary at Tanchowfu, tells of famine conditions in China. She writes, according to the Christian World: "Between us and the sea is a field of the tall grain we call gaoliang, which has been almost completely stripped of its leaves by the poor of the city, trying to find fuel for their kitchen fires. When we cut our millet the poor came out in families and the hired reapers seemed to take them all for Ruths, for each woman and child had handfuls of purpose and went away with baskets and armfuls of grain. It seemed a pity to stop them, but the memory of 100 mouths to feed led us to send them word to wait until the reapers were done. So the gleaners sat in groups among the graves or by the roadside and waited. When the last stalk was cut and carried off they pounced upon the land and raked it bare. We had our lawn cleared of wild grass for nothing, as the gleaners were only too glad to pull up the roots for fuel."

Coconuts Make Good Mock Pearls.
The coconuts of the Malay peninsula sometimes produce pearls that are highly prized by the natives, says the Family Herald. The stones are not unlike the pearls of the mollusks, and are similar in composition to the oyster pearls, having calcium carbonate and a little organic matter. The mollusk pearl comes into existence by the efforts of the oyster to dispose of irritating particles that have entered the shell; but the coconut could have no cause for producing these concretions, which, while they have great similarity to pearl are not pearls. These concretions form just beneath the stem, and a pure white pearl brings a high price, as it is supposed by the natives to possess some kind of a charm. Cases have been known where the coconut pearl has been sold as a mollusk product, but such instances are rare.

Accommodating Fish.
"Walter!"
"Yes, sah."
"That fish isn't fresh."
"Oh, yas, sah. Dat fish am fresh, sah."
"Well, it's been a long time out of the water."
"Oh, no, sah. I seed dat fish a-crawlin' out ob de water only an hour ago, sah."

HIS WIFE DECIDES

American Woman Wants Hubby to Be Equal to Other Men.

Decrees When She Marries That Her Life-Partner Must Not Be Outshone by Mates of the Women She Knew.

The lawyer stopped at the small downtown fruit store to give an order for the oranges upon which he fed at humid noon, says the New York Sun.

"I've moved to the Blank building," he told the proprietor. "Got settled yesterday."

"What floor?" asked the fruit merchant.

"The fifth," said the lawyer. "Rooms 516 to 522."

"Better use 518 for yourself," said the fruit man. "It's cooler in summer and brighter in winter."

So! Perhaps Mr. Oppenheim was not far off in his game of the thoroughness of spy systems. But the lawyer asked rather baldly: "How do you know that?"

"I shined shoes in the Blank building for six years," said the trader in oranges. "My best years."

"Meaning of course," said the lawyer, "that you were young."

"Meaning that I made more money with less work," said the fruit dealer. "Thirty or forty dollars a week. No rent, no expense except a few pennies for blacking. Blacking doesn't spoil and fruit does. Now everything is expensive. I pay rent for this little store and rent for my house in Brooklyn; rent for the place where we keep our motor truck in Manhattan and rent for the garage near the house where I keep the little car I take the family out on on Sundays. My partner wanted to make the fruit business a corporation, to be stylish, so we pay a stock tax to the state and a corporation tax to the government, whether we make money or not. And there are two automobile license taxes, and over home I have a water tax and a dog tax. My life insurance costs me over \$100 a year."

The lawyer nodded sympathetically, but did not denounce the multiplicity of taxes. His own income was fattened by the complexity of revenue-producing methods.

"It would be simpler," he suggested, "to have continued shining shoes."

"I got married," said the fruit merchant, as if that were a complete answer.

"In a democracy," said the lawyer, not comprehending, "man has the happiness, no matter what his means of honest income may be, of being equal to other men. For instance, there's Angelo, the bootblack at the corner. He's happy and glad to have a prosperous stand."

"Angelo isn't married," said the fruit man.

"What has that to do with it?" asked the lawyer.

"Everything," said the fruit man. "In America every man has the same right as another, which is to try to make himself the equal of the other men that he is supposed to make himself equal to. That is why I must take risks and pay a lot of expenses and not go back to shining shoes."

"And who decides," asked the lawyer, "what manner of man a man shall make himself equal to?"

"His wife decides," was the answer. "He must be equal to the husbands of the women she knows."

Upon this the lawyer went away, knowing that there was no evidence in rebuttal. On arriving at his new offices he found, indeed, that room 518 faced the south.

Was Huxley Color-Blind?
Hon. Doctor Lyttelton relates a story of the late Professor Huxley. He was walking one day with a friend who differed from him in being a sincere believer of the Christian faith. Suddenly Huxley said: "When I feel that people believe in Christianity, I take it for granted they are muddle-headed and confused in mind, but you are a man with a clear head. How does it come about that you believe in those things, which to me are unimaginable?" The other replied: "Do you think there is such a thing possible as mental color-blindness, by which I mean there are some minds incapable of seeing what others see quite distinctly, just as there are some others who cannot see colors which others see plainly?"

Huxley stopped in his walk, and said: "Of course, that may be, and that is perfectly possible," and when, with all the grand honesty of his temperament, he said: "And if I happened to be a man of that kind, I should not know it." He then walked on without saying any more.

His Grouch.
"You need never accept any more dinner invitations from them."
"Why not?"
"They only invite us when they want to use us."
"I don't see what makes you talk that way. It was a lovely dinner party and they certainly gave us a nice time."
"Oh, the dinner was all right, but we weren't asked because they really wanted us. You saw that homely girl they made me take in to dinner?"
"Yes."
"Well, all the other men there had good-looking partners. They simply had to have someone to unload her onto, and they picked me out for the job."

NEED MORE WHEAT TO WIN

HOOVER ISSUES APPEAL

"It is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat in any form until the next harvest." That is the keynote of Mr. Hoover's appeal issued from the pulpit on Sunday to the free American people. There is no blinking the truth; the call is clear. In the past, presentation of the facts has been enough to rouse the nation to meet all necessary requests. Today, although the need is more acute, there is still no compulsion.

That would be the Prussian—not the American—way.

The fact is thus put by Mr. Hoover: "If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our armies and the Allies and the suffering millions in the Allied countries, our consumption until the next harvest must be reduced to one-third of normal. For each of us who can personally contribute to the relief of human suffering it is a privilege, not a sacrifice."

The Maryland Food Administration does not need to plead Mr. Hoover's case. It is confident that the citizenry, in face of a direct and unequivocal appeal for even greater wheat-thrift, will vouchsafe a response measuring fully up to the traditions and ideals of this State. The phrase, "Wheat is the Test" is no mere catch word. It is a vital truth that should burn its way into each individual conscience. "It is inconceivable that we should fall in this crisis," declares Herbert Hoover, "It is inconceivable," adds State Administrator Baetjer, "that Marylanders, men, women and children, could be so enslaved to custom or convenience that they should make unneeded inroads on that scanty store of wheat upon which our Allies and our own fighting flesh and blood depend not for mere comfort, but for very existence."

The public eating places have been urged to practice wheat-saving to an extent that will satisfy not only the law of the land, but also the conscience of their proprietors. Their response shows a willingness to "go the limit." But it is in the homes that seven-eighths of the country's food-stuffs are consumed; and with full faith in the active loyalty of all true citizens, the Maryland Food Administration makes appeal for a manifestation of patriotism to bridge a crisis which will end with this summer.

Are you a No-Wheat or just a Victory Loafer?

Don't let the wheat in your kitchen give the lie to the flag at the front of your house.

POTATO OMELET.

(Official Recipe.)

One cup mashed potato, one-quarter teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon salt, three eggs, three tablespoons cream, milk or water.

Beat the eggs very light, heat the potato with milk until creamy, add seasoning and beat eggs and potato together. Cook as an ordinary omelet.

STOCK-POT IN EVERY HOME.

No people is more thrifty than the French. Indeed, the national wealth is said to be founded on the stock-pot into which go odds and ends which wasteful housewives are apt to toss into the garbage can. Moving pictures have been sent on tour by the National Food Administration to teach the American women what splendid soups can be obtained from scraps and left-overs which are commonly wasted.

One small boy watched the "heroine" of one of these films carefully pare her vegetables and then place them in her stock-pot. "What's the lady going to do, mother, feed the chickens?" he asked. Instead of that, she soon produced a delicious bouillon which astonished not only sonny, but mother. This war is a great education against waste; and none of its discoveries is more simple than the stock-pot.

Insure your home against another real or artificial food shortage next winter by planting a war-garden. If it is only twenty paces by fifteen, enter it in the Food Administration's \$25,000 Produce Contest, where the conditions give you as big a chance to win a prize as any rival gardener in your county.

Harvesting machinery should be ordered now, so as to avoid any wartime delays at terminal and transfer points. There is lots of machinery, but it can't all be moved at once.

During the past eighteen months America's manufacture of corn flour has increased 500 per cent.

IS YOUR GARDEN ENTRY IN?

Patronize the Hotel Wheatless corner of Buckwheat Avenue and Rye Street.

Buying U. S. Bonds, which pay good interest on the best security in the universe is a patriotic service. Saving wheat—ounce by ounce—is not so spectacular, but yet an even surer test. Already the United States has won the admiration of the Allies by cutting wheat consumption to one-third of normal. That is a splendid record, but, on the word of Herbert Hoover, it has to be beaten.

The Food Thrift special takes no passengers for Extrameal, Whitebread, All Sugar, or any town on the Eatmore Railroad.

Food waste is treason.

Where your wheat is, there will your heart be also. Is your heart in your own flour barrel or over with the boys in France

IDEAL PLACE FOR SOLITUDE

Bird Island, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, One of World's Most Desolate Spots

Bird Island, most northerly of the Magdalen Islands, holds the world's record for wrecks. The whole group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is exceedingly dangerous, but Bird Island stands first. More like a huge rock than an island its walls rise grim and gray in the path of the mariner. The island has no beach or coast, only a steep irregular cliff rising abruptly from the water. The top is a barren plateau of about five acres.

The principal inhabitants are birds. Gulls, gannets and murres come in thousands to nest and rear their young. The roar of their thousands of wings drowns the noise of the waters. The Indians say that they are the souls of shipwrecked sailors.

The human tenants of the plateau are the lighthouse keeper and his wife, doomed to solitary existence except about once or twice a year when a ship brings provisions. Sometimes, perhaps in about every three or four years, an enterprising naturalist comes to study the bird life on the island.

Ships can approach Bird Island only in the calmest weather. The slightest ripple and the craft keeps a respectful distance. The lighthouse is reached by a rope and windlass. The hardest mountain climber would hesitate before attempting to scale its rough gray walls.

The keepers of the light have been singularly unfortunate. The first went insane and had to be kept confined by his wife and assistant until the provision boat arrived. The second was borne away by a floating piece of ice when seal hunting in the early spring. His wife maintained the lighthouse alone until help came from a neighboring island.

FAD WELCOMED BY ARTISTS

Painted Designs on Lingerie Give Opportunity for Unlimited Display of Originality.

Now that the hard-hearted hostility manufacturers have decided to reduce their manufacturing costs by cutting out the fancy colors and startling designs of the ladies' lines and limiting the output to plain somber shades that cannot be heard coming, that portion of femininity that demands novelties in dress that fairly scream will have to fall back on the new fad in underwear.

Oil paintings, done to suit the individual taste, on the lingerie, each piece to follow the same design and make up the set, and a mosquito net overdress will put a spiderweb stocking in the shade when it comes to startling scenic effects.

Imagine a set with a lifelike representation of the execution of Marie Antoinette on the back of the corset cover and a panoramic sketch of the taking of the Bastille running around the bottom of the underskirt, with other sidelights of the French Revolution sandwiched in where opportunity presents.

Possibilities? Why! A pair of silk ones never began to offer the possibilities for effective display of the artistic temperament that this new fad does. All struggling artists whose productions are not in demand since the war economies have put a quietus on the picture market will rise en masse and call the originator of the new idea blessed.—Brockton Times.

French Labor Shortage.

The lack of labor has become more acute in almost all the vital industries of France. There are many soldiers of the old classes in the French army, men 40 years of age or more, whose usefulness at the front is a question open to debate. Agitation has been going on since the time when American participation in the war made the demand for men less acute at the battle front to relieve the old Pollus. Early in 1917 the doubtful privilege of an honorable discharge was granted to carefree fathers of six or more children. The real problem before the chamber of deputies is whether to take up the question of the old classes in a large spirit or whether to continue to make slight concessions to the demands of their constituents.

Adjustable Support for Broken Limbs.

"Tests of a new limb support which have been made in a hospital in this country have proved so satisfactory that a Red Cross unit will take one of the devices to France, together with specifications for making others, if desired," says Popular Mechanics Magazine. As described and illustrated, it consists of "a hammocklike sling suspended from a steel arm that can be attached either to a bed or a wheel chair. Its special feature is the freedom of movement that it affords the patient. By means of a rope and pulleys the sling can be raised or lowered, while the supporting arm permits it to swing from side to side."

A New London Drink.

An American in a public bar in London was mystified recently when a customer entered and sang out: "1,035 hop, please." At first the man from the States believed the newcomer was seeking to telephone, but the bar maid put out a drink, the thirsty one drank and paid for it and then left without saying another word. Of course, American inquisitiveness had to be satisfied. Investigation developed that the latest beer price order in England fixes the maximum price of beer at lower gravity than 1,035 at eight cents a pint and beer at gravity of from 1,030 to 1,042 at ten cents a pint.—Montreal Star

RECOGNIZE VALUE OF WHEAT

Shortage Has Shown Us the Wonderful and Unique Qualities Contained in the Grain.

As absence makes the heart grow fonder, so does scarcity of wheat invite attention to its wonderful and unique qualities as food. We have been eating wheat products all these years as a matter of course, and it never occurred to us that we might ever be called on to go without them. Now that it is necessary to use wheat substitutes, we have discovered that useful as they are there is nothing that really takes the place of wheat flour.

The magic of the wheat lies in its gluten—what the baker refers to as the "blander." He must have a certain proportion of wheat flour to furnish the binder, or his oatmeal bread or his rice pastry crumbles. The substitutes have the same nourishment as the wheat. But they lack the quality of the wheat flour crust. There is nothing in them to imprison the gases liberated by yeast, and so they refuse to rise like wheat dough. Bread made of the substitutes is heavy and soggy unless there is enough wheat dough mixed in to give it life.

Without wheat we go without bread, without cake, without pie, without strawberry shortcake. No affection for corn pone can make it a substitute for all these stand-bys of the table. If it is necessary for the sake of the war, we shall cheerfully go without. Any deprivation we may feel is as nothing to what our associates in arms already have undergone. But we shall look forward to the happy days when there will be an abundance of wheat once more.—Kansas City Star.

RECORD BELONGS TO SIRIUS

Small Vessel Was the First to Cross the Atlantic Wholly Under Its Own Steam.

This spring marks the eightieth anniversary of an important event in modern history—the voyage from Cork to New York of the Sirius, the first vessel to cross the Atlantic wholly under its own steam. All that remains of that staunch little craft is a number of brass paper-weights made from the metal work after it was wrecked in Ballycotton bay in 1847. Captain Roberts, commander of the 412-ton Sirius on its maiden trip, was later transferred to the President, which went down with all on board. Thus both the Sirius and her master met with a tragic end.

The Sirius made the voyage from Cork in 19 days, reaching New York only a few hours before the Great Western, another steamship which had sailed from Bristol. The latter made the best time, crossing the ocean in 15 days. The Sirius had a passenger list of seven on its initial voyage, the youngest of whom was Vincent E. Ransome, then four years old, who was reported living a few years ago in Wiltshire, England, where he was long the rector of a parish church.

The Sirius was a schooner-rigged ship and was 178 feet over all, with a beam of 25 feet and a depth of 18 feet.

Electricity on the Farm.

It is apparent from the fact that 200,000 horse power in electric motors is now actually being used on the farm that the phrase "Electricity on the Farm" does not constitute an idle dream any longer, remarks the General Electric Review. Although 160,000 horse power of this is used for irrigation and reclamation purposes (a peculiarity of semiarid sections), the remainder, or 40,000 horse power, is actually being used for miscellaneous farm purposes, such as driving the cream separator, butter churn, and so on. The only thing that we are not doing with electricity on any scale is plowing and cultivating, and this now bids fair to be a commercial reality in the very near future.—Scientific American.

London's Tea Houses.

The death of Sir Joseph Lyons reminds us what a modern institution the teashop is. You need not be very old to remember the time when practically the only places where a cup of tea could be obtained in London were the old fashioned coffee houses, with their boxed-in compartments and narrow, uncomfortable seats.

The customers were exclusively men, and if a woman required light refreshment she had to search for a confectioner's shop, where tea and coffee were sometimes grudgingly served, at famine prices, at little round marble tables tucked away in dark corners.—London Chronicle.

Used Stamps Valueless.

The Red Cross wishes to make it known, as widely as possible, that the report that used postage stamps have any value through the extraction of the dyes contained in them is absolutely false. This false report has already resulted in the receipt by the post office department of many stamps collected by misguided patriots who sought thus to do something to help win the war.—The Outlook.

Boy's Remark Got Results.

Bob had been downtown with his mother shopping and was tired when they boarded a homeward bound street car. Every seat was occupied. After a few minutes' silent survey Bob leaned up against his mother with a tired sigh and said: "Well, mother, I guess this is seatless day for us." Even newspaper camouflage couldn't resist this. Several seats were quickly vacated.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Pauline Brining is here on a visit to her home folks.

Chas. E. Ridinger spent the week at Pen-Mar, with his brother, Joseph, and wife.

Thomas Kemp, of Waynesboro, visited his sister, Mrs. John A. Yingling, last Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Ourand, of Washington, and B. Walter Crapster, of Camp Meade, are visiting their home here.

Mrs. Peter S. Graham and two children, are visiting her mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Bender, at McSherrystown.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Miller, and three children, of Hanover, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Reid.

Miss Anna Chenoweth, of W. M. College, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Chenoweth.

Miss Edna Aulhouse, of Littlestown, visited at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. John A. Anders, last Sunday.

Mrs. John Knight, and son, Ogden, of Hereford, Baltimore county, are visiting Mrs. Knight's son, Charles E. Knight and family.

Robert C. Thomson, of York, spent Decoration Day in town, his first visit in about six years. He is operating a cigar factory in York.

Those who desire any of the recipes used at the food sale, can secure them from Mrs. M. C. Duttera, or any of the ladies attending the sale, free of charge.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie returned home, on Wednesday evening, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Columbus, Ohio.

Owing to being crowded with advertising, this week, we are compelled to postpone the publication of Taneytown district subscriptions to the Red Cross, until next issue.

Fortunately, the school authorities permitted the public school to close, on Decoration day, or there would have been a bad miscarriage of plans for an afternoon parade and program.

J. Whitfield Buffington, of Washington, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Garner. Miss Grace Grossnickel, of Union Bridge, spent several days the first of the week, at the same place.

Mrs. Wm. E. Evans and daughters, Nellie, of Brunswick, and Josephine, of W. M. College, visited Mrs. Evan's sister, Mrs. Lavina Fringer, last Saturday. Miss Josephine remained until Sunday evening.

A bully place to add a good stiff war tax, would be on summer furs. If there is any new thing under the Sun, more a nonsensical whim of fashion, we can not call it to mind—unless it is leading around blanketed dogs, for pets.

Milton A. Koons has been appointed by the Governor, a member of the County School Board. This is Mr. Koons' second appointment, as he succeeded the late Levi D. Reid, several years ago, and is therefore acquainted with the duties of the office.

If there are young men in this district—or anywhere—who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, up to and including June 5, this year, they must go to the Court House, in Westminster, next Wednesday, June 5, and register, between the hours of 7:00 A. M., and 9:00 P. M.

As the U. S. Fuel Administration is urging the limitation of the use of oil in all forms, and especially on roads and streets, it is quite probable that the streets of Taneytown will not be oiled, this year, which will represent a saving to the town of a considerable sum, as the oiling last year cost \$427.56. Frequent street cleaning will greatly help the dust problem.

The Red Cross wind-up meeting, on Saturday night, in the Opera House, was well attended. Rev. L. B. Hafer presided, and made the announcement of the total for the district. Rev. Thos. L. Springer offered prayer. Rev. Paul D. Yoder delivered the address of the evening, and his telling points and earnest delivery captured the audience. His explanation of German "Kultur" was especially well given. Music was furnished by the Taneytown Orchestra, and the Red Cross workers, in uniform, occupied the rear of the stage.

The Decoration Day parade and program was quite creditable, the children carrying flowers making an especially good showing. The program, following the decoration of graves, was participated in by Revs. S. R. Downie, Father Cuddy, L. B. Hafer and D. J. March, the latter making the address. Music by Taneytown Band.

The following from Taneytown district, left Westminster for Camp Meade, on Monday: George D. Clabaugh, Merwyn C. Fuss, Robert L. Reck, Estie R. Kiser, William B. Fuss, John O. Crapster, George W. Shriner, Roy D. Phillips, Joseph B. Houck and James Carroll Koons. May they acquire themselves like men, and come back safe and sound—and soon.

SUNDAY VISITS:

(For The Record.) Those who visited Jerome Warner and family, on Sunday, were: Chas. E. E. Mowery, of Camp Crane, Allentown; Harry Kraker, wife two children; Margaret Yakel, Clifford Sipps, Henry Yakel, all of Baltimore; Edgar Storm, of Hanover; Samuel Coffman, wife and two children, of Kingsdale.

Sketches of Piney Creek Road.

(For The Record.) I will give a few sketches of happenings on the Littlestown and Taneytown road in the last 30 or 40 years. These are not incidents that are pleasant to remember, but with the kind of experiences and impressions they give us, they are hard to forget. Having lived beside this dangerous place for 40 years, I do not hesitate to say a few things, I think it right for the tax-payers of Carroll county to know. First of all, the condition of traveling this road at Piney Creek today is more serious than it was in former years, because of so much automobile traffic. Twenty-five or thirty years ago I was called out of bed in the middle of the night, and later, to help people across this place, they being led astray because of the 1000 or 1200 feet of water-covered ground, in which they had to travel.

This was a frequent occurrence, especially in winter time. In 1895 there was a man caught in the current of the stream in the road, and it was so strong that his horse failed to make the bridge, so he got in the current and went down the stream. His horse, buggy and himself toppled over time and again in the water, until he caught hold of some underbrush and saved himself. His horse broke loose from the buggy, got on an island and was rescued by some farmer nearby, and the buggy lay in the rubbish along the creek for a few days before it could be gotten out.

In about the same time, or a little later, the ice and slush on this road bed was about 15 to 18 inches deep, and would freeze in the night and break open during the day until it got so bad the public came in through my farm and I opened the way for them, and they travelled through my fields for nearly two months.

I saw loads of hay fall off at this particular place that had to be loaded and reloaded before they could get over it. It is a common occurrence to see people hauling rye straw, to reload it a few times and to be carrying water and pouring on it to hold it together, so they could get over this rough road.

These are only a few things that have come to my mind. Not one year has there not been similar things of this nature taking place. I will not attempt to tell the experiences I had there myself, lest The Record would not permit the space to print it. Is it any wonder the citizens are aroused, not only for a decent roadbed, but for the safety of their families and children.

The compulsory school law of today compels patrons in that vicinity to do things that is impossible for them to do, on account of road conditions, as many of the children live across Piney Creek at this point, and have no other way to get to school but by this road. When there is a heavy rain during the day, people often go to school and bring their children home before the close of school hours, so they may not be caught in the rise of the stream. These facts are but a very few of those continually taking place at the flat.

T. H. Eckenrode, 20 years ago, when he had the road under his control, wanted to fix it, but the Commissioners did not allow sufficient money. Therefore, as this road bed has been worn and washed off by high waters so often, it has gotten much lower than it used to be, hence it could not be raised on the old road bed without a very great expense, as the old road bed is several feet lower than the side location which could be made at a very great saving of money and labor.

This particular road question is not only being agitated by the people in the immediate neighborhood, but by people in Frederick, Hanover and York. Just a few days ago a man from Frederick stopped on the road and made inquiries as to what could be done toward having this place fixed, so that people could cross without danger. Does it not look like we citizens have had Job's patience, when people 40 miles away come and inquire into the matter, and offer to do whatever they can to have the improvement come about?

The danger of travel today is considerably more than heretofore, on account of so much auto travel. Do you know that 21 inches of water will stop your car, and get into your carburetor? It is quite frequent to have twice this depth on this road, after a good-sized shower. We see no reason for delay, as delays are dangerous, and disasters quick to take place. We hope for an immediate improvement.

D. M. MEHRING.

For a Sprained Ankle.

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain printed directions which accompany the bottle.

—Advertisement—

Thanks To Helpers.

We want to acknowledge publicly the valued services of the workers who canvassed the district for the second Red Cross War Fund, of the speakers and musicians who helped to make the two public meetings successful; of Mr. John W. Stouffer in janitor work for two meetings without charge; of Mr. Ralph Sell, for carrying numerous packages of supplies without charge, and of The Carroll Record, for free printing.

L. B. HAFFER, Chm.

Mrs. E. M. Mellor's Rye Bread.

One quart of potato water in which add two mashed potatoes; reserve one teacup of the quart, in which to dissolve one-half Fleischman's yeast cake. When dissolved add to balance of water; add two tablespoons of sugar and make a batter of one cup flour to three cups rye flour; (do this at night. Early next morning if batter is light, sift same proportion of one cup of flour to three of rye flour; add one even tablespoon salt, one even tablespoon lard or crisco, and work rather stiffer than white flour bread. When it has raised very light, or double its bulk, grease your hands (otherwise the dough will stick to your hands like pitch) and work down; when light again grease hands and work into pans; let rise until light and bake three-quarters of an hour. This makes four loaves.—Sykesville Herald.

Public General Laws.

Folded in with The Record, this week, will be found a sheet containing the "General Motor Vehicle Law," and several other "Public General Laws" passed by the last session of the legislature. We regret the use of such small type, making the laws very difficult for many to read, and in large part defeating the good purpose in the wide circulation of the laws.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M., C. E., at 6:30 P. M. Willing Workers will meet Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Landis.

Presbyterian—Children's-day celebration at Piney Creek, 10:30 A. M., with annual offering to the Board of Sabbath School work. Nobody should miss this service. Don't forget the Bible School session at the usual hour, or the final rehearsal of the program in the church at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. Regular calendared services will be held in town—the sermon subject at 8 P. M., being "The Outcome."

Union Bridge Lutheran charge.—Rocky Ridge: Union re-dedicator services will be held at 10 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. W. O. Bach, and at night Rev. Dr. Heimer will preach. Special music will feature these services and a cordial welcome is extended to all on our day of rejoicing. Keyville: 2:30 P. M., preaching.

United Brethren. Taneytown: Bible School at 9:30, and preaching at 10:30 A. M. Subject, "The Millennium." Harney: Bible School 7 P. M., preaching, 8 P. M.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "Our Stewardship." The evening topic will be "God or Mammon—Which Shall It Be?" These sermons, though on related topics, will be quite different in character.

The Johns Hopkins University

BALTIMORE, MD.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, Monday, Thursday, September 19, 1918, beginning at 9 A. M. each day. Examinations will also be conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, Monday-Saturday, June 17-22, in Gilman Hall, beginning 9 A. M. These examinations are accepted by the University.

Applications for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 20, 1918, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Howard and Worcester Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1918-1919, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless freed from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each County and each Legislative District of the City, carries also the sum of \$200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not greater than at other Maryland Institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College. Two scholarships will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address The Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction.

5-24-18

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 here.

Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

BUTTER AND EGGS, Also Poultry, 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. BRINDLE 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.

WANTED.—Bright Young Man 16 to 18 years old to learn clothing business. Good chance for advancement. Apply to—J. W. GITT & Co. Hanover, Pa.

NO STRAWBERRIES at my place this year—GEORGE B. FROCK.

STRAWBERRIES for sale by—F. P. PALMER, near Taneytown, Phone 48-6.

SWEET POTATO SPROUTS for sale by—Mrs. DAVID NUSBAUM, near Otter Dale.

NOTICE. A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival will be held on Mt Union Church Lawn, Thursday evening, June 6th. Music by the Pipe Creek Orchestra. The Festival of the Sunday School will be held on Saturday, Sept. 7th.

GOOD YOUNG Cow, will be fresh soon, for sale by—SAMUEL T. BISHOP, near Taneytown.

HORSE FOR SALE. 4-year old, good worker and driver, and good size.—HERBERT SMITH, near Taneytown.

WORK HORSE. Coming 4 years old, for sale by—JASPER GARNER, near Union Bridge.

We have received our 4 1/2 Liberty Bonds you may get yours.—TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK. 5-31-2t

STORM INSURANCE on Buildings. Very low rates for 3-year Policy. No Assessments. The storm season is at hand—why not protect yourself against loss?—P. B. ENGLER, Agt, Taneytown. 5-24-18

VULCANIZING—All sizes and types of tires without destroying non-skid tread, also tubes.—MERLE S. OHLER, Taneytown, Md. 5-24-2t

PUBLIC SALE.—Saturday June 1st, at 1 o'clock. Household Furniture. See full ad. in this issue.—MRS. ISAHAI REIFSNIDER, Taneytown. 5-24-2t

We have received all our 4 1/2 Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly.—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 5-31-18

WHY THROW AWAY your granite, aluminum, tin ware or Hotwater bags, when you can mend them yourself at home, without heat, solder or cement? No matter where the leak, with the patent patch "Mendets" mends all leaks instantly. 10 and 25¢ packages, order one today, or send for a free trial package and be convinced.—CHAS. B. WINTER, Agent, (Agents wanted.) Union Bridge, Md. 5-17-2t

OLD IRON HIGHER. Will pay 75c per 100 for wrought iron, and 85c per 100 for castings, delivered. Old Sacks, Rags, Rubber, Copper and junk of all kinds wanted.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown.

NOTICE—Share your trade with me and I will share profits with you. I am selling Gardiner's Purify 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. NELL, Frizellburg 4-26-18

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. 4-26-18

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 Roop Bros. 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 3-29-18



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. So 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, June 6th.—C. L. KEFAUER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md.

Commercial Morals Low in Japan.

China, for long centuries a highly developed nation, has an elaborate code of commercial ethics. Japan, on the other hand, which is a nation comparatively new to civilization, is not so scrupulous, says a writer in System. He continues:

"In Japan they say a contract is never a settled thing, whereas in China it is absolutely binding. The Japanese admit they have no traditions in trade, and the average Japanese merchant is firmly convinced that if he orders goods today, and the market declines before they arrive, he does perfectly right to refuse them. Banks in Japan recognize this trait in Japanese character. There is no such thing as lending money to a man on his personal note."

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, Georgette 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.

Foolish Questioner, It Is to Be Supposed, Was Satisfied With Explanation Offered Him.

Speaking at a dinner, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois referred to the propensity of some people for asking foolish questions, and told the following story:

One day a city man happened in a country community, and while rambling around he ran across a depression in the earth covering several acres. Some perplexed, he questioned a native close by, and was told that it was the bed of a lost lake. "You don't really mean it?" returned the city man. "Whatever became of all the water?" "It was this way," readily explained the native. "There was a picnic out here last August, and when night came on they had nearly a barrel of pretzels left, which they didn't want to cart back home, so they threw them in the lake." "Yes, I see," interjected the other as the native paused, "but what had that to do with it?" "Everything," answered the native. "The fish ate them, and the salty diet made them so thirsty that they drank all the water."

Bargains

that will save you many a dollar will escape you if you fail to read carefully and regularly the advertising of local merchants

In This Paper

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Corn.....	1.50@1.50
Rye.....	1.60@1.60
Oats.....	60@60