

IS THE NEWSPAPER A NECESSARY INDUSTRY?

A Critical Situation Confronts the
Whole Country.

The status of the newspaper as a "necessary war industry," evidently needs determining by the government. Apparently, it has been decided that newspaper employees are not entitled to deferred classification in the draft. On the other hand, print paper has been exempt from railroad embargoes, and the Government has expressed its appreciation of newspaper help in floating the loans, in Red Cross work, etc.

Just now, paper manufacturers and dealers do not know "where they are at." In the matter of coal distribution, this winter, for instance, the paper mills do not know whether they will be classified as "necessary," or as "unnecessary." If the latter, then the jobber will be in the same fix, and the little newspapers, especially, may have to go out of business as an "unnecessary."

Employees of printing offices, in the ordinary, have not yet been given any special exemption, which has had the effect of causing hundreds of closed offices throughout the country, and other hundreds of badly crippled ones. And in the matter of paper for the future, the country manager does not know what to do. Buying even a year's supply ahead—even if that would be possible—is one answer, but what is the good of paper without the necessary help, heat and power, to utilize it?

The Government is now talking of controlling the distribution of print paper, which would mean smaller papers, in all probability, and a general interference with business plans and prospects. Mr. Kellogg, chairman of a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a recent address, said:

"The effort to force publishers to increase wages, so that their employees will escape the burden of increased cost of living entirely, will, if persisted in, result in disaster to many newspapers and consequent loss of employment to the men themselves."

The speaker reminded his hearers that the war had increased the expenses of newspapers, without augmenting revenues. Increased prices for newspapers themselves have not equaled the enormous increases in expenses, which have gone up he said, at a rate far greater than the living expenses of the individual. Just before the war, he said, only a small proportion of the newspapers were profitable. Since then many papers have been driven out of business, some by consolidation, others by discontinuance.

It is not only the uncertainty of the coal supply that confronts paper makers, but the scarcity of labor in the wood pulp industry, a situation that is rapidly becoming more serious—labor not only more scarce, but higher priced. And even heat for the printing offices—of which, a great deal is required—is just now a very much unsettled problem.

Taken all in all, if the Government wants to preserve its best means of reaching the whole people—of placing the needs of the Government in country as well as city homes—it should soon determine the exact status of the country office, by taking up the status of paper manufacture and distribution.

Another Philadelphia Complaint.

We have received a complaint from Edw. H. Winter, Philadelphia, that he does not receive the Record until Tuesday, at 10 A. M., although it is mailed here in time to reach the city at 10 P. M., on Friday. This is but a specimen complaint, among many, apparently more frequent from Philadelphia than from other cities. We understand that the late delivery is caused by insufficient help in the separating department of the Postoffice, and perhaps in other branches of the service. This complaint has been sent to Postmaster, Phila.

Renew Your Membership.

At this time a considerable number of memberships in the Red Cross in this community expire. Notice will be sent to you if you are in that list, and we trust that you will renew by sending one dollar to the secretary, Miss Eliza Birnie, at once. Or if you want the Red Cross magazine each month, send two dollars.

Please keep in mind that membership is something entirely apart from the act of contributing in the recent drive for cash. Everybody was asked to give to that. Membership is something for which you pay a fixed amount each year, and a large membership is what gives real strength to the organization. We hope that all members will renew and that new ones will come in. All the fees go for the work of the organization. It will do you good to remember that you are a part of it. Whether your membership expires now, or later, be sure to renew.

Sincerely yours,
L. B. HAFER, Chm.

Wheat harvest commenced last week in Oklahoma, and this week in Kansas. Wheat has also been cut in Texas and other southern states.

Secretary Baker has announced in a public address, that more than 700,000 American troops have sailed for France, which should set at rest all speculation on the subject.

Raise More Sheep.

Our country consumed 700,000,000 pounds of wool, and produced only 285,000,000 pounds in 1917. It requires the wool of 20 sheep to supply the needs of a single soldier for one year.

Maryland has 29,046 men in the uniformed military service now, with the likelihood of at least 40,000 in the service before the year is out. Her requirement therefore, is 20 times this or 800,000 sheep for military purposes alone. The number of sheep in the State last year was approximately 131,000, this number producing only 758,000 pounds of wool. Forty thousand Maryland soldiers require approximately four million pounds of wool, the State producing not more than one-fifth for the local military needs, to say nothing of wool for the civilian population.

Somewhere, therefore, outside of Maryland, hundreds of thousands of pounds of wool were produced that Maryland needed.

Are we to depend on other States or other countries to produce what we ourselves can profitably produce?

Our Nation needs food, it needs wool—sheep alone can supply the wool—there is no substitute for wool. The increase of the flocks furnishes meat from their flesh and leather from their hides, in addition.

Sheep, more sheep, "1,000,000 Sheep for Maryland Farms," is a goal, in the attainment of which every citizen of the State is vitally interested.

Council of Defense Notes.

Mrs. Robert Sargent Shriver, Chairman of the Carroll county division of the Md. Council of Defense, Women's Section, attended the monthly meeting in Baltimore, of the State Council. Her report shows a fine organization throughout the county—a trained corps of workers ready to take hold of any proposition of the Government and push it through to a successful culmination. In the Thrift Department, under which are Food Production and Food Conservation, there has been many demonstrations throughout the county, and a great many garden contest cards distributed; Miss Everett, County Agent, in charge. Under the Section of Education, the Parent-Teachers' Association has also done good work in the work of patriotic education. A combination with the men's section has been formed, called a War Council with an idea of co-ordinating and promoting all forms of war activities.

Under the Section Vigilance, Child Welfare is occupying the attention of the Council of Defense. Mrs. Maurice S. H. Unger, wife of the Superintendent of Public Schools, and Chairman of this section, has had wide experience along educational lines, and is mapping out this campaign in a master manner, which promises big results. She is planning a big drive for "Better Babies," and her committees are well organized and give promise of handing in reports on the seven thousand children in Carroll under six years of age. At the conference of the District Leaders, with the County Committee, at Westminster, on June 7, plans were perfected for carrying out an effective program to reduce the county's infant mortality. At 2 o'clock, the same day, a well-attended meeting was held at the Armory, addressed by Mrs. Austin McLanahan, State Chairman of the Child Welfare Section of the Council of Defense, and Dr. Mary Willis of Baltimore. Afterwards, the proprietors of The Star Moving Picture, urging the conservation and protection of children.

Great interest was shown in this subject by those present, and co-operation was promised by every mother. If you haven't any children of your own, see your neighbor and tell her about the interest the Government is showing in her child. Each District Leader will work out her own plans for making the canvass, adopting those that are best suited to her community.

Have you subscribed to the War Savings Stamps yet? Every woman can invest some of her pennies saved, in this good security. Start each one of your children with a Thrift Card, and see how they will be encouraged to do extra work this summer, in order to make their stamps grow. And do it through the Women's Committee, so that it counts in the Women's record for Carroll Co. This committee for Westminster District has a booth in the recess of Albaugh-Babylon Grocery Store, which is open Saturday nights, after the postoffice is closed.

Red Cross Festival at Keymar.

(For The Record.) In spite of the unfavorable condition of the weather, on Thursday evening, the festival held by the Keymar branch of the Red Cross on June 6th and 8th, was a grand success. It was held on the W. M. R. R. Co's ground at the station—this being an ideal location for such an event. The Boy Scout Band, from Westminster, was in attendance, and the committee wishes to express, through this means, its appreciation and thanks for the music rendered by the Scouts, as well as for the valuable service rendered by the gentlemen whose automobile furnished transportation for the boys.

The Union Bridge Band was advertised for Saturday evening, but, due to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, they could not serve. However, this fact did not detract from the success of the festival in any way. Both as a social event and as a financial undertaking, the festival was a rousing success, and the committee is thankful to all who helped make it so.

TO ALL LOVERS OF LIBERTY Whether American, or Foreign Born! THE ENEMY IS AT OUR GATES!

The enemy, holding by the sword autocratic power and thirsting for further conquest, aims to crush democracy. If you will subscribe to the War Savings Stamps Fund, you will help the U. S. beat the Huns, a horde of merciless, conscienceless, inhuman devils, who would devastate, destroy, cripple and mutilate.

If you are not with us, you are against us. We have now two million men in camps; we have over seven hundred thousand "over there," these boys—our boys—must be housed, clothed, fed and equipped. We want to build a billion dollars worth of aeroplanes; we want to spend two billion dollars on ships; we want to invest two billions on ammunition. Until the blessed day of peace arrives, it is ours to continue giving and lending to our Government to make possible that peace!

There are three things you can do with your dollar. You can hoard it; you can spend it, or you can invest it. The idle, hoarded dollar is a slacker; the one spent needlessly or foolishly, is a traitor; the one invested in War Stamps, is a fighting dollar.

Do you sincerely desire the end of the war? Do you anxiously pray for the boys' safe return? If so, then, like an American patriot, get back of this War Stamp drive and prove your heart's wishes.

Are you one of Taneytown District's, all American, sons or daughters, that can do now the genuine patriotic service to the Flag?

We want fifteen of you to buy \$1000.00 worth of Stamps; twenty-five to take \$500.00 worth; fifty to invest in \$250.00 worth, and two hundred to buy at least \$100.00 worth.

This month the \$1000.00 investment costs \$834.00; the \$500.00 one, \$417.00; the \$250.00 one, \$208.50; the \$100.00 one, \$83.40. A word or so may prove to you the benefit of this investment, for your own sake.

A War Savings Stamp is a baby bond, a certificate upon which is printed the promise of the Government, likening the U. S. Government to a great corporation with more than a hundred million stockholders and with a capital stock and resources of more than two hundred and fifty billion, and an annual income of fifty billion. Each American is a stockholder in this great corporation. The owner of War Stamps holds a written tangible evidence of being a preferred stockholder in the United States, the greatest, most glorious, most honorable and successful corporation in the world.

A War Stamp, this month, costs you \$4.17; if you invest in a certificate, for every Stamp on Jan. 1st, 1923 you will receive \$5.00, which means you get 4% interest compounded quarterly, free of all taxes. A pleasing feature of the War Stamps, for many, is the fact that, it may be cashed at any future date, full money value plus the interest.

Again, suppose you lose the certificate: it is of no use in the hands of any one but the man whose name appears on it. If an honest man finds it, all he has to do is to drop it in the nearest Postoffice box; if a dishonest person finds it, he has to give the Postal authorities ten days notice that he is going to commit forgery, which is rather unlikely.

Suppose the certificate is burned, or lost, then you would be out of pocket, unless previously, you had it registered. This registration is made, at your Postoffice, without cost and makes your investment safe and secure. War Savings Stamps and Certificates may be purchased at the Postoffice, any bank, or from authorized agents.

If you do your duty, you are not merely helping America to win the war, but you are also creating a patrimony for yourself and children, for establishing peace and liberty in Europe, in bringing to an end the awful sacrifice of life there. In making the world safe, the War Savings Stamp is being used to accomplish a work by which all generations of this and other nations will profit.

REV. J. S. CUDDY,
Chairman Taneytown District W. S. S. Drive.

No German Revolt.

It is a pretty widely held opinion, in this country, that the German people are ready, when a safe time comes, to revolt against the army, and the ruling powers in general. A writer on this subject, who evidently has first-hand information, says that there is not the slightest possibility of such a happening—that Germany must be beaten from the outside.

No matter how war-tired the German people may be, they are now so tied-up with the government, that both are bound to stand, or fall, together. It must be remembered that Germany, like the United States, has issued billions of dollars worth of bonds, or other forms of government obligations, and these have been taken by the people. German wealth, and savings of all kinds, are tied up in them, and the people must fight to sustain the government if they want to get their money back, and this, the German, more than any other in the world, wants to do.

In this country, we have, as yet, not much more than invested our surplus. In Germany, most of the individual wealth of the whole population has been loaned to the government. Would we fight to save our investments? The same answer applies to Germany. There will be no German revolt of any consequence. Every element in Germany is standing together, therefore, the idea that the "German people" are not so much against us as the "war lords," should be dismissed, once and for all.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 10, 1918.—Sarah A. Leister, executrix of Sarah A. Noll, deceased, settled her first and final account.

The last will and testament of Josephine F. Fairfax, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters of administration w. a. were granted unto Josephine M. and Caroline F. Reese, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Wm. W. Shamer, administrator w. a. of Geo. L. Shamer, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Francis R. Cassell, executor of Elizabeth Cassell, deceased, received an order to sell stock.

The last will and testament of Solomon Boose, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Harvey F. Boose, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Hughes, deceased, were granted unto Harry W. and J. William Hughes, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Elmira R. and Daniel J. Null, administrators of John A. Null, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, and money and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, June 11, 1918.—Luther Kemp, executor of Lavina C. Benedict, deceased, returned an inventory of debts.

J. Walter Gunn, executor of Geo. W. Cecil, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Allowance of Beef Must Be Cut.

Washington, June 12.—To meet the needs of the American and Allied armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people were asked by the Food Administration today to place themselves on a limited beef allowance from now until next Sept. 15.

Householders were required not "under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

Hotels and restaurants were asked not to serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beefsteak more than one meal weekly and roast beef more than one meal weekly.

"The demand for beef for our army, the armies of the Allies and the civilian population for this summer," said the Food Administration's statement, "are beyond our present surplus. On the other hand, we have enough increased supply of pork this summer to permit economical expansion in its use. It, therefore, will be a direct service to our armies and the Allies if our people will in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage for beef products."

"The public will realize that the changing conditions of production from season to season, the changing situation in shipping and, therefore, of the markets available to the Allies, and the increasing demand for our growing army, with the fluctuating supply of local beef in France, all make it impossible to determine policies for a long period in advance. We have recently asked for economy in all meat consumption; we wish now to emphasize further reduction of beef by the substitution of pork. It is anticipated that this program will hold good until September 15 and the co-operation of the public is most earnestly requested."

Transfers of Real Estate.

Wm. D. Griffith and wife to Wm. R. Hatfield and wife, convey 25 acres, for \$1535.25.

Martha W. Gartrell and husband to Francis Neal Parke, convey 103 acres, for \$5.00.

Francis Neal Parke to Martha W. Gartrell and husband, conveys 66 acres, for \$5.00.

Francis Neal Parke to Martha W. Gartrell and husband, convey 36 acres, for \$5.00.

Missouri A. Myers to Charles G. L. Ecker and wife conveys 7 1/4 acres, for \$900.

Robert N. Koontz, trustee, to Harry J. Myers and wife, convey 22 1/2 acres, for \$1752.

Thos. C. Slingluff et al. to The Land Armisties Co., convey 3 tracts of land for \$5.00.

E. O. Weant and Theo. F. Brown, to Frank G. Rowe, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$1800.

Annie C. Ruby and husband to J. Thos. Harris, convey 70 acres, for \$876.26.

J. Thos. Harris and wife to Annie C. Ruby et al, convey 70 acres, for \$876.26.

J. Frank Raver and wife to Albert F. Stull, convey 1 acre for \$100.

Wheat Harvest May Reach A Billion Bushels.

Washington, June 7.—A bumper wheat crop this year which before harvest may develop into a production of a billion bushels, was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture in its June crop report giving the first indication of the size of this year's spring wheat output.

Basing its estimate on June 1 conditions, the department forecasts a total wheat production of 931,000,000 bushels, which would place this year's harvest as the second largest in the history of the country. Experts of the Government aiming for a billion-bushel crop to help in feeding the armies and civilian population of the Allies, pointed to the development of the record crop of 1915 to substantiate their hopes for a crop equal to that.

In June of 1915 a total wheat production of 950,000,000 bushels was forecast, and the quantity gradually crept upward until the final figures for the year showed the crop to be 1,025,800,000 bushels.

The acreage sown to spring wheat this year is larger by 2,000,000 acres than ever sown before and 21.5% larger than last year, aggregating 22,489,000 acres. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 95.2% of a normal, or 1.5% better than the ten-year average. A production of 344,000,000 bushels was forecast. That is 111,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year and only about 7,000,000 bushels less than the record spring wheat harvest of 1915.

Winter wheat, growing on the second largest acreage ever planted, showed a condition 3% better than the 10-year average, with 83.8% of a normal. A production of 587,000,000 bushels was forecast, which is 15,000,000 bushels more than forecast from conditions existing May 1. Such a crop would be the third in size grown in this country.

The oats crop also promises to be of record proportions. On an acreage 2.1% larger than last year, when the record crop—1,587,000,000 bushels—was grown, June 1 conditions warrant a forecast of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Only last year's and the crop of 1915 exceeded that quantity.

Rye production will be a record, the forecast being 81,000,000 bushels, which is slightly less than was forecast in May. Last year's crop was 60,100,000 bushels, which was a record.

Deliver Coal, We'll Save It.

The Fuel Administration speaks for its side. Unless we save coal, it says, the country will be 80,000,000 tons short this year, and the Administration does not know how much more. What is the answer? It asks peremptorily. There is "only one; that is saving coal." Europe has made that answer. We must make it, and intensively. But the public will say, and say truly, that there are two answers. They are: Deliver more coal, and we'll save it.

How is more coal to be delivered? First, let the Government cease taking skilled miners for soldiers. They can mine coal more efficiently than they can fight. Last year our shipping program was cut down for lack of coal to run the blast furnaces that forged the steel for ships. Without ships, equipment and supplies can not be transported to the fighting armies. The miners are engaged in an essential war industry. Second, if the supply of cars to the mines can be guaranteed, the labor drawn off on account of lack of loading facilities for coal can be won back, and permanently.

In wasting coal the railroads are notable offenders. If the Fuel Administrator Garfield wants light on this question, he can get it from Maj. Gen. Goethals, who instituted a saving in coal on the Panama Railroad by a system that can be applied and enforced on all the railroads of the United States. Ten per cent of coal used on those railroads is wasted through unintelligent firing. Probably as large a percentage is wasted and can be saved in factory engines throughout the length and breadth of the country. We would suggest that Fuel Administrator Garfield publish the findings with respect to saving coal which were gotten out by General Goethals in his investigation at Panama.—Phila. Ledger.

To Classify New Men.

Questionnaires will now be sent to the young men who were registered last week and following their examination they will be classified as are others previously drafted. They will then be placed at the bottom of their respective classes and await their turn to be called. This will not be for some time to come as at last one-third of Class 1 draftees assigned previously take precedence only about two-thirds of the original registrants have been taken into the service.

On June 19, 1,408 colored men will be sent to Camp Meade from the city, while the counties will contribute 869.

The United States transport Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, on which Battery F, 58th Artillery, Maryland Coast Artillery Corps, sailed as part of an increment of 17,000 troops for France on May 23, was attacked by a fleet of 20 enemy submarines off the Coast of France on May 29, but reached its destination safely on May 30, after a desperate battle between the American convoys and the enemy, without a single casualty. Two enemy submarines were sunk and two others disabled and captured.

A GREAT BATTLE IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

American Forces Aid in Capture of
German Positions.

A great battle is now in progress in France, the Germans conducting a tremendous effort with the object of breaking through the Allied lines, with Paris as the objective. Both sides are claiming victories, which possibly means that the battle lines are moving forward and back at various points. Both sides are taking prisoners and guns, and both are sustaining heavy losses.

The American forces are in the heaviest of the battle and are a decided factor in the conflict, having captured important German positions. What will be the result of the present battle can not now be forecasted. It may be the deciding effort of the war, resting eventually for victory with the army having the largest reserve force; or, it may slow down and be followed by a rest, preparatory for a greater effort to follow.

At any rate, for the time at least, the German rapid advance has been stopped, if not actually forced back at several points. The whole situation, as it now stands, is liable to material change in a day's fighting, and tactical blunders, on either side, would mean disaster. Not in the whole war has such an important situation developed as now exists.

To All Liberty Loan Workers.

"A greater number of individuals than ever before known own Government Bonds as a result of your splendid work during the Third Liberty Loan campaign. The number of 'Stockholders' in the Government should be still further increased through the sale of War Savings Stamps and the teaching of thrift and economy, and the necessity for conserving labor and material should be continuous."

"Friday, June 28, has been designated as 'National War Savings Day,' when a special effort will be made throughout the Nation to secure pledges from every American to save and economize, and to purchase War Savings Stamps. I earnestly desire that Liberty Loan workers shall render all assistance possible to War Savings committees in this campaign. The more thoroughly the necessity for individual saving and economy is brought home to the people of the Nation the easier will be our work in future Liberty Bond issues, the more quickly and adequately can the Army and Navy be equipped, and the more certain will be the future welfare and prosperity of our people."

"May I beg you to do everything in your power to enlist every American as a patriotic war saver and owner of War Savings Stamps."

W. G. MCADOO,
Secretary of Treasury."

War Savings Stamp Meeting in Middleburg District.

Meetings in the interest of the sale of War Savings Stamps will be held at Keysville, in the church on Monday evening, 17th, and at Middleburg, in the Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 18th. Speakers from Westminster, and other places will be present, and there will be music to enliven the occasions. All citizens of Middleburg district are especially invited to attend and help to further the sale of W. S. Stamps. Tell your friends, take the time even at this busy season, and show your desire to be patriotic.

New Bridge Across Monocacy.

At a joint meeting in Westminster of the County Commissioners of Frederick and Carroll counties, M. D. Porman, of York, Pa., was awarded the contract for a new steel bridge over the Monocacy river on the dividing line of the two counties, at what was formerly Starner's mill, near Harney. The contract price is \$21,409 and each county will pay half of the amount.

The bridge will be built of steel with a solid concrete floor. It will be 200 feet in length, made up of five 200-ft spans, 16-ft roadway, and will be about 20 feet above the water. The structure will be substantially built, and the concrete floor will make it strong and durable. The bridge will connect a road intersection of the two counties that is very much traveled, and for a number of years farmers of that locality have been advocating it.

The Emmitsburg Chronicle Will Suspend Publication.

The Emmitsburg Chronicle, last week, announced that it will discontinue publication with the issue of June 28, giving as the reason "unusual conditions brought about by the war, the thorough depletion of the force, and the enormous increase in cost of production." The job department will be continued for a limited time.

The Record is very sorry to learn of the above, for more reasons than one, and we trust that the suspension may be for but a short time. It will serve to emphasize what The Record has been talking about, for the past year—perhaps to doubting ears—the difficult task of the country weekly in trying to keep going at \$1.00 a year.

Marriage Licenses.

Howard D. Strevig and Celia S. Jones, both of Silver Run.
John W. Davis and Kate Moore, both of Glyndon.

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, JUNE 14th, 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."

Let us hope that the "Foch drive"—or the reserve power to make one—will be an actuality, and that when it comes we will then know that the French General was really using "strategy," and not enforced necessity.

And still, we have "strikes." The word does not sound to the credit of the "loyalty" of union labor. Call it what you please, when demands are made for pay above just levels, there can be little public sympathy, but ought to be general public open condemnation, for such acts.

The refusal to let General Wood accompany his army to France, leaves a distinctly bad odor back of it, no matter who it may be chargeable to, or why, and it is one of the facts that will be heard from, later on, when the public feels more free to speak its mind without danger of fracturing war proprieties.

The unusual times offers opportunity for dropping regular jobs and taking up others for more pay, but in many cases a "looking ahead" policy will be safest and more profitable in the end—for there will be "an end" when employers will appreciate, as well as reward, faithfulness. Too much independence, when based on abuse of temporary power, is a dangerous quality.

It is now said to be a fact that American soldiers are fed on the same rations as the British, and not direct from supplies sent over from this country. This is not only a proper conservation of food, but it serves to unify the men of both armies—to make them equal brothers in arms, with a single purpose and no special favors, or treatment. We are glad to be able to make this statement, coming from an article in the London Post.

Spelling Germany with a small "g" is expressive, but not helpful. We can despise German methods and aims, but there is nothing but danger to ourselves in belittling her war power, and in a boastful way telling how we are going to smash things over there, "after while." There is no discounting the fact that whipping Germany is a mighty big job, and going to Berlin not a tourist affair. Let us have less of boastfulness and word-coining, and more of the hard-hitting that counts.

Harvest Help Outook.

From the present outlook there will not be much demand from Carroll county for city boys harvest hands. The farmer opinion is practically unanimous that such help is not desirable, and of more cost and trouble than it is worth. This may be a mistake, however, as some city chaps are pretty husky fellows, and may be able to stand the heat, the exertion, and to learn how to do some classes of work better than expected.

No doubt the sections in close proximity to the cities may use such help more readily, and more satisfactorily than more remote sections, and perhaps some may find relations and acquaintances needing help, and thereby bridge over the farmer objection to both unknown and unskilled labor-

ers who would nevertheless expect good pay, and such rooming accommodations that many farmers are not fixed to give.

The latter is more a handicap on such labor than the labor bureaus appreciate. The farmer is largely accustomed to day hands looking out for their own rooming quarters, and even when they have surplus rooms and beds, the farm housewife often has not the time to care for extra rooms, nor to go to the extra work which entertaining strangers seems in their minds to call for, especially when of the "city class," not acquainted with country customs, and those who merely "volunteer" for work.

We are hoping that with favorable weather conditions, and the plan of farmers helping each other, there may yet be enough help in the country to save the crops, especially if the training camps will grant furloughs to those familiar with farm work to come back to the farms for several weeks; but, until the crops are safely stored, there is going to be a very trying time, not only for the farmers, but for the whole country.

We hope for better results from this Boys' Working Reserve than is anticipated. If farmers want to try it, they should not wait until harvest is here, for the grain will not wait for the boys to get used to the Sun and harden to the work. The time to act, is at once.

General Crowder's Order.

The recent order of Gen. Crowder, specifying a considerable number of non-useful occupations as requiring the services of men, will unquestionably have the effect of still widening the field of labor for women, a field, by the way, that had already commenced the widening process before the beginning of the war.

Just now, the order seems to be a wise one, especially for hunting out work slackers who have purposely attached themselves to easy jobs. It is also wise because the country does not actually need the services of either men, or women, on some of the occupations, the list of which includes—gamblers of all description, employees and attendants at bucket shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists, persons engaged in serving food and drinks, passenger elevator operators, various attendants at hotels and apartment houses, ushers and other attendants at games, theatres, etc.

The order will cause some present consternation among the "easy street" chaps and later, "after the war is over," the question will arise as to how men are to regain sufficient places to keep themselves employed; for the fighting job, and the heavy physical work occupations now due to war preparations, will have ceased, and the men will not know what to do with themselves, assuming, of course, that most of the women employed will want to hold on to their "rights"—big wages, and their more masculine industrial importance.

This is another of the river crossings that can easily be left until the time comes. Just now, we have plenty to do to meet urgent necessities, and to manufacture expedients, and the country will not find fault if nothing more radical comes along than the present order from Gen. Crowder.

A Turn Needed.

It is a fact not to be ignored, that, almost uninterruptedly since the beginning of the war, the Germans have been meeting with success and advance. At tremendous sacrifice, it is true; and by the employment of brutality and inhumanity never before invented by war; but, as based on the doctrine that "the end justifies the means," we must admit the fact of a long series of successes, due to almost complete preparedness and to unscrupulous force.

The whole allied world is hoping for a change in the history of the war, and it goes without saying that if this change is to come, it must not be much longer delayed. The allies, just now, sorely need a big crushing victory over the Huns. When one does come, it will likely mean the beginning of the end. Let the army break down but once, in a big way, and it is almost a sure result that the war power over the German people will fall to pieces.

Germany likely realizes this, which is the explanation of the desperate effort being made to reach Paris, or the coast, before a big American army can get across and guarantee the crushing reverse the allies so much need to administer very soon. There is evidently a most important race, on hand, with the possibility that Gen. Foch may be able, even now, by a desperate offensive, to turn the tide when he thinks the time has arrived, or when it can no longer be delayed.

The Philadelphia Ledger, commenting on the acute situation, says: "Yet again emphasis must be laid upon the fact that this is now a con-

test of man-power. The Germans have spent nearly eleven weeks in endeavoring to win a decisive victory, though they struck in the obvious belief that a much shorter time would be necessary. And every week which sees them still baulked of their purpose is an inestimable benefit to the Allies. We must have sent a quarter of a million men to France since the drive began, perhaps a larger number. At this rate two months more would leave the Germans distinctly inferior in man-power—at least in effective man-power—to their enemies. The question of numbers is not alone to be considered; the question of fighting spirit is equally important; and our own soldiers, coming fresh into the conflict, have that in a superabundant degree, as their achievements already testify. While the situation remains grave, therefore, it would be worse than folly to emphasize its gravity. Keep up heart! Keep up hope! America will be on time!"

Chronic Constipation.

Perhaps you have never thought of it, but this disorder is due to a lack of moisture in the residual matter of the food. If you will drink an abundance of water, eat raw fruits and take lots of outdoor exercise, you may be able eventually to overcome it entirely. In the meantime use the most mild and gentle laxatives. Strong and harsh cathartics take too much water out of the system and make a bad matter worse. Chamberlain's Tablets are easy and pleasant to take, and most agreeable in effect. Give them a trial.

About Profiteering.

There is growing, among the common people of this country, a strong feeling of resentment against profiteering. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the profit of the profiteers because labor conditions and the scarcity of raw material in many instances has greatly magnified manufacturing costs. And so the just man hesitates to condemn. As a result, however, many people are in a condition of uncertainty of mind that is not good for the National spirit. This cannot fail to have its effect upon the manner in which they subscribe to the various funds so necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Several facts indicate that there is profiteering.

Whenever the Food Administration asks for the use of a substitute, the price of that commodity immediately mounts skyhigh. For a long time, in the cities, yellow corn meal, for example, sold for eight and nine cents a pound. We were told that the corn crop, last year, was a very abundant one.

The Bureau of Fisheries has been instrumental in popularizing a number of varieties of fish whose name, a year or two ago, was anathema to the dealers. As soon as people, in response to the Governmental educational campaigns, began to call for these new varieties, the price mounted. There have been scores of similar instances.

It would seem that wherever there has been an increased demand there has been also an immediate increase of cost. In this way the splendid forethought of the Food Administration has been to some extent rendered abortive.

People are feeling the screws of the profiteers in connection with practically every necessity of life—food, clothing, housing and so forth.

It is hard to say what can be done. We are naturally loath to increase the burdens of the Government at this time. But it would certainly seem that it would be well for Congress to give this matter intelligent interest. That body is about to devise a new Revenue Bill. It should also give attention to some method of ensuring that the common people who will pay a large share of that bill are not left to the mercy of the profiteers—blood brothers to the louse—who are gouging the country. Why would it not be a good idea for each manufacturer to be compelled to furnish with his goods, an exact statement of manufacturing costs; each middleman and retailer to supply a similar account of his cost of handling?

There should be no trouble about this—particularly in the case of the manufacturers and the middle-men. The man who has not these figures at his fingers' ends is not efficient enough to deserve to be in business at all.—The (Towson) New Era.

The Doctor Away From Home When Most Needed.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like pain in the stomach and bowels, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment, and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you can escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life.

—Advertisement—

WHEAT IN A NUTSHELL.

Wheat in sight until next harvest—56,000,000 bushels.

Wheat to meet minimum requirements of our army and allies—30,000,000 bushels.

Wheat left for maximum home use—26,000,000 bushels.

Wheat that would be used here in normal year between now and harvest—80,000,000 bushels.

MAKE THE MOST OF THE SPUD.

Germany has over one thousand factories for crushing and drying potatoes and turning the product into flour for man, flakes and cubes for animals, alcohol for the chemical industry, and also as a substitute for gasoline. After being reduced sixty per cent. in weight and thirty per cent. in volume, potatoes can be kept indefinitely as a food reserve. Germany's population now practically lives on potatoes and is this year producing two-and-one-half billion bushels or over one-third of the world's total crop.

With a record wheat crop still enough must be saved to insure against a possible bad year. Herbert Hoover, in issuing that warning, follows the footsteps of Joseph who gained fame as a food controller in ancient Egypt.

Famine has cleaned Petrograd shops out of flour, sugar, potatoes, cheese, milk and grain. Such is the fate of the quitter in a fight with Germany.

BEER IN BRITAIN.

The amount of material used in Great Britain for alcoholic beverages has been cut since the war from 1,856,000 tons to 512,000 tons. No manufacture of spirits for human consumption is now permitted.

No unmalted barley is now in the hands of the brewers or maltsters, it is officially announced. The whole of the existing stocks of unmalted grain has been requisitioned for breadstuffs.

Twenty-five pounds of cabbage will dehydrate down to two pounds. That means twenty-three pounds of useless water the railroads won't have to carry.

The United States Government has given a Buffalo firm an order for 375,000 pounds of dehydrated carrots for the army in France.

Messages sent out by Herbert Hoover to local and State Food Administrators urge every housewife to supply her table from the home garden so far as it can be done.

SWEETBREADS A LA NEWBURGH.

(Official recipe.)

Parboil, cool and cut the sweetbreads into cubes. There should be sufficient to make one and a half cupsful. Have ready half a cupful of sautéed mushrooms and add them to one cupful of cream that has been heated in the blazer of the chafing dish. Cook for a couple of minutes, stir in the sweetbreads, and as soon as they are heated add the beaten yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, paprika to taste, and a quarter of a cupful of sherry. Stir constantly until the sauce is well thickened (do not boil it or it will curdle) and serve immediately on rounds of hot toast.

Twenty ounces of meat per week, including chicken and game, is the present ration in England, except to those engaged in very hard labor.

Buffalo's Thrift Kitchen began by collecting outside stalks of celery which would have been thrown away in the city markets. Then the stallholders tasted the soup made in the kitchen and decided to sell the soup-celery themselves. This is just one element of food waste which the war has taught the Bison city to eliminate.

Sweetbreads are now at their cheapest and best. They are wonderfully digestible.

The list of competitors in the Maryland Produce Contest is an official record of those who were willing to wield the spade and the hoe for the sake of Uncle Sam.

A cable has been received from the British Ministry of Food thanking this country for the exports of meat which have made possible a return to the normal meat ration. There must be no let-up, however, in our shipments, or else another dangerous crisis will have to be faced.

On a visit home French High Commissioner Tardieu has been telling how the American people by voluntary restrictions raised the supply of grain for export from 130,000 tons in January to 3,120,000 tons. That is a proud record which must be maintained.

On the basis of cost, cheese is almost twice as nutritious as meat. A pound of cottage cheese gives tissue-building material equal in amount to one-and-one-fifth pounds of sirloin steak and as much energy as eight and-one-third ounces.

IS YOUR GARDEN ENTRY IN?

—Advertisement—

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

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, Madras, Pongees and Percales, suitable for Waists and Shirts.

Our line of Ready-made Clothing is in good shape, and at old prices.

Our Shoe Department is full and up-to-date, with best quality and styles, and at right prices.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.

Resources Over \$900,000.00.

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.

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

Our Suit Values at \$17, \$21, and \$25

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

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS - Stylish and Durable.

HANDSOME PATTERNS in our MADE-TO-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

A GREAT LINE OF SHIRTS, 75c to \$5.00.

The Newest in TIES, HOSE and BELTS.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

Automobile Supplies

Tires, Tubes, Oils and Gasoline

Bicycles and Sundries; a few good Second-hand Bicycles.

AGENT FOR POPE MOTOR-CYCLES.

Will furnish anything not in stock as promptly as possible to obtain.

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.

5-10-8t TANEYTOWN, MD.

PRINTING

of All Kinds

not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.

USE OF TRACTORS IN SAVING LABOR

Greater Acreage Made Possible
by Improved Machines.

INCREASE CORN PRODUCTION

Larger Plows, Harrows and Other Implements, Make It Possible to Accomplish More Work Per Man on Farm.

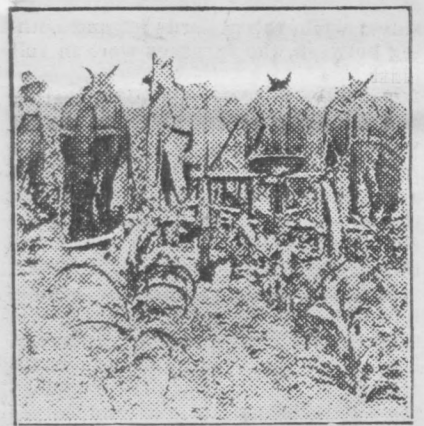
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The more extensive use of labor-saving implements will make it easier in 1918 to approximate the record-breaking acreage of 1917, especially when employed in sections where corn is now grown profitably but on a more limited scale than is desirable because present methods require a large amount of man labor. The more general use of recently developed and improved tractors that are adapted to the uses of the small farm as well as the large farm would tend to increase the acreage and to effect a saving in labor. The use of larger plows, harrows, and other implements used in fitting the land would make it possible to accomplish more work per man. Similarly the substitution of two-row planters and two-row and double cultivators in place of smaller and less efficient implements would make it possible to do the same amount of work with less expenditure of labor.

Replant Missing Hills.

In some corn-growing sections it is the practice to replant missing hills as soon as the corn is up to a stand. Frequently this is done by dropping kernels by hand and covering with a hoe. A labor-saving and quicker method would be the use of small hand planters. These could be used to advantage for the first planting also in sections where comparatively small areas are planted and where it is at present the custom to drop the corn by hand and cover with the hoe.

It is the practice in some localities to plant a much larger number of kernels than the number of stalks desired and to thin to the desired stand when the corn plants are about 6 to 8 inches tall. This method may be satisfactory where plenty of labor is



Two-Row Cultivator Is a Labor Saver.

available, but where it is desirable to economize labor it would be advisable to plant tested seed at about the same rate as the stand desired and do no thinning.

A more general use of efficient, harvesting machinery would permit a more economical use of labor. A corn binder with an attachment for elevating the bundles of corn into a wagon should be used much more extensively than it is for harvesting ensilage corn. There is also on the market a machine that converts the corn into ensilage in the field, elevating it into a wagon, from which it is sucked or lifted into the silo. The use of either of these machines, especially the latter, would do away with the necessity of much laborious work.

Harvest by Machinery.

A large percentage of the cutting and shocking of corn is done by hand labor. In some sections, because of unfavorable topography or other reasons, it is not practicable to use machine cutters. However, the greater part of the corn that is now cut by hand labor could be harvested by machinery, economizing labor and doing the work in a less laborious manner. Much of the corn that is now husked from the shocks could be handled more economically and with a saving in feed value of stover by substituting machine huskers and shredders for hand labor. The use of corn pickers would accomplish similar results in the case of corn husked from the standing stalks. Unloading and elevating machinery at the crib should be introduced and more generally used in many sections where it is now unknown or not commonly used. Where such facilities are not available cribs should be constructed in such a manner that they can be filled and emptied with the least possible labor. For level ground, double cribs with an elevated driveway and approaches that will enable the loads to be driven through the cribs and dumped or scooped out of the wagons without any high pitching are very satisfactory.

Value of Stable Manure.

A ton of stable manure, of good quality, may be said to contain 11 pounds of ammonia, six pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash.

Mileage of Gravel Roads

The gravel road probably ranks next to the earth road in total mileage.

TIMELY POINTS FOR SOUTHERN STOCKMEN

Pasture Grass Planted on Waste Land Is Profitable.

Purebred Bulls Should Be Used for Grading Up Native Stock—Finishing Cattle in Early Summer Is Recommended.

(Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good pastures are essential for profitable beef production. Plant pasture grasses over the waste lands.

Use purebred beef bulls for grading up the native stock.

Always select the best heifers for breeding purposes.

Eradicate the ticks on the farm.

Use the coarse fodders, straws, and the stalk fields for wintering the breeding herd.

Wean the calves when the pastures get short. Put them in the cornfields and pea fields while weaning and teach them to eat cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal.

Raise and finish beef cattle on the same farm when possible.

A mixture of cottonseed meal, cot-



Splendid Herd of Beef Cattle.

tonseed hulls, and alfalfa hay is a good ration for fattening calves.

Silage is the best roughage for fattening any class of cattle.

More care is necessary in feeding calves than in feeding grown cattle.

At the present prices corn silage is a cheaper and better feed for fattening beef cattle than cottonseed hulls.

Hulls and cottonseed meal make an excellent feed for a short feeding period, but do not produce good gains on cattle after the third month.

It is not entirely satisfactory to use corn stover as the sole roughage.

When Johnson-grass hay costs \$10 and hulls \$7 per ton it is more profitable to feed the hulls alone.

Summer feeding on pasture is usually more profitable than winter feeding.

Finishing cattle early in the summer is usually more profitable than finishing them later in the season.

Fattening steers on grass and cottonseed cake is nearly always more profitable than grazing them without feed.

Thin steers when put on pasture make larger and cheaper daily gains than fleshy ones.

Pound for pound cold pressed cottonseed cake is not equal to the common cottonseed cake.

The use of a small amount of corn in addition to cottonseed cake has proven profitable for feeding steers on grass.—From Farmers' Bulletin No. 580.

GARDENS FOR SOLDIERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A backyard garden for every soldier.

Keep this in mind in deciding whether or not you will have a garden this year.

Of course, the soldiers at the front cannot enjoy the fresh vegetables you raise, but you can, and every meal made up of the vegetables from your garden will leave more meat and wheat for the soldiers. These can be readily shipped to France; most fresh vegetables can not, and unless you eat more vegetables, some soldier will not have his share.

RASPBERRY FOR SPECIAL USE

Varieties Come From Different Parts of America and Europe—Adapted to Different Uses.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The varieties of raspberries under cultivation have come from different parts of North America and Europe and are adapted to different conditions of environment and to different uses. Thus the Sunbeam and Ohta originated in South Dakota and generally withstand the trying conditions of the cold winters there. The Superlative, which originated in Europe, where the winters are milder than in most raspberry-growing sections of this country, is grown only in the Pacific coast states. The King is a desirable variety throughout the region between the Mississippi river and the Appalachian mountains, where raspberries succeed. In New York and New England, however, it has proved, for the most part, inferior to many other varieties.

In selecting the varieties of raspberries to cultivate in any locality it is usually important to consider (1) the hardness of the canes, (2) the productivity of the variety, and (3) its fitness for the particular purpose for which the crop is to be used. In the characterizations here given special attention has been paid to these points.

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—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.

4 Percent. Paid on Time Deposits
Open An Account with Us
TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

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.

GENUINE PANAMAS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

WE ALSO HAVE COOL AND COMFORTABLE SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.



Slightly Used Pianos

\$299	Whitman Player	\$299
\$29	Stieff	\$29
\$119	Emerson	\$119
\$85	Knabe	\$85
\$398	Werner Player	\$398
\$98	Brown-Simpson	\$98
\$239	Radle	\$239
\$59	Newman	\$59
\$249	Lehr	\$249
\$198	Whitman	\$198
\$69	Heinecamp	\$69

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

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

COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.

U.S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

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, Judges.

True Copy, Test: WILLIAM ARTHUR, Register of Will for Carroll County.

GIRLS WHO FAIL AT SCHOOL

They Acquire a Sensitiveness Which Causes Great Deal of Unnecessary and Unsuspected Unhappiness.

The suicide of a girl who failed to pass a mathematical examination at the Girl's high school is an extreme instance of a form of sensitiveness which is very common among school children and which causes a great deal of wholly unnecessary, and sometimes unsuspected unhappiness, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

This poor girl thought that she had disgraced her family by her failure, an absurd notion which could only find lodgment in a mind not entirely recovered from the general unsettling of adolescence. At that age the unsettling affects both boys and girls, but the result is more likely to be serious with girls because they take less exercise in the open air. Their nerves are less dominated by muscles tired out in healthful sport and they have more time for introspection—a process which is pretty sure to distort one's view of his relations to his surroundings until such time as the mind has hardened and grown up and experience has taught that the world does not revolve around the success or failure of any one of us.

The prevention for this sort of unhappiness is to be found in keeping a sharp eye—on no account a sharp tongue—on children when they are beginning to study too hard, and to have some diverting relaxation at hand for them when the point is reached at which study is no longer productive. Children sometimes muddle for hours over lessons without getting any clear idea and when all the nervous force they put into their study is wasted. Sometimes that is because they have not learned how to think and sometimes because no one has aroused their interest in that study. They "just hate" algebra or civil government, and in that frame of mind the effort they put on it is almost sure to be wasted. The remedy in that case is not more study but either a better understanding or more play to rest tired brain and nerves. But the application of the remedy requires a very close and sympathetic understanding of the child, and parents sometimes find that harder with their children than outsiders.

Accusation Was False.

"When I hired you last week," said the boss, who had summoned the new employee into the inner office, "did you tell me the whole truth about yourself?"

"Why, yes. What do you mean the whole truth?"

"Well, I have a letter about you. I will take your word if you tell me that it is false. The letter is anonymous."

"Wh—wh—what does it say about me?"

"Don't be scared. It doesn't accuse you of any kind of crime. It merely says that you are a reformed drunkard."

"That, sir, is a malicious lie, made out of whole cloth."

"That's all I wanted to hear you say. Don't worry about it."

And as the new employee went forth in the pride of his virtue, he said to himself:

"The idea! And I never thought of reforming!"

FLOWERY CLOTHES IN WORLD AT WAR

Gay Apparel Seems Futile at Most Tragic Moment of Savage Conflict.

REVIVAL OF FLOWERED FROCK

Slight Bustle, Colored Taffeta Sashes, Flowing Elbow Sleeves, and Immense Garden Hats, Among Favored Fashions.

New York.—The attempt to Dolly Vardenize our clothes began in Palm Beach in January. As soon as the French openings began in February, we, over here, learned that they, over there, had begun the same trick in costume, asserts a prominent fashion writer.

Organdies, printed voiles and flowered chiffons were the materials used



Flowered muslin frock that shows return to English garden fashions. It is made of blue and pink muslin. Surplice body ties at back, and neck line is finished with upstanding muslin ruche.

For these frocks, which bore close kinship to a softer epoch than the one in which we take our part today.

It is of psychological interest, this introduction into women's apparel of a kind of costumery that suggests everything we are not at this hour. There may be no reason than that of tradition for us to associate flowered muslins, big taffeta sashes with bows at the back, immense English garden hats tied under the chin, and lace-covered parasols, with that part of woman's nature that deals in coquetry, the eternal appeal to masculine admiration, helplessness, and all the accentuated tricks of femininity which the world thought it had wiped out to a certain measure.

Yet we do connect these clothes and these traits. The world always looks upon a woman who is frocked in a figured muslin, her eyes shaded with a huge hat, her arms half bare and a rose at her belt, as one who is out for admiration.

The Leopard and His Spots.

There cannot arise a critic so foolish in these days as to suggest that the militant woman is not capable of looking like a Watteau shepherdess if she takes it into her mind to do so. Therefore, our surprise is not that the women of the moment should appear well in the English garden type of clothes, with which one always associates strawberries and cream, low voices, waving hair parted in the middle, and shy, almost gauche manners, but that they should elect this flowery and futile fashion at this hour.

Yet they are doing it. Both France and America are heaping figured fabrics upon its womanhood. Lace is installed again. Immense bows of taffeta ribbon, sashes of every kind; flowing, elbow sleeves; surplice necks with wide handkerchiefs of colored fabrics, are shown and worn by women who have probably spent the morning at a class in nursing at a hospital and will spend the evening at a canteen.

Isn't this a curious psychological thing? Here we have preached for two years the strengthening tendency of women to dress more and more like men in the day, and either very simply or in an Amazonian fashion in the evening. We have tried to standardize clothes, foolishly, but earnestly, throughout all channels of dress. We know that one of the most important leagues of young women in America is circulating a petition, signed by its members, to the effect that they are to buy only three gowns a season, one for each division of the day, the price to be \$30 apiece, and the uniforms to be of standard pattern. And yet these very girls, right on top of such an endeavor as this to conserve and

economize, fling themselves into flowered voiles with pink and violet taffeta sashes tied with deep bustle bows at the back, and huge hats of Milan straw heaped with flowers!

It may be that the leopard cannot change his spots, but women can certainly change her type at will. She seems to shrink and grow thin, to curve out and grow full, to stand higher or lower in her boots, and to assume at will the militant or the coquettish air. In this spring of 1918 it looks as though she were going to do all of these things at various times of the day.

Chinese Influence Preferred.

There is not much feeling of satisfaction in the adoption of Japanese clothes. Once upon a time whatever came from the Little Kingdom was eagerly seized as having artistic merit of the highest order, but times and thoughts have changed. Japanese art has been so cheaply commercialized throughout America, and its little shops outline the boardwalks of the pleasure resorts in such a prolific manner, that we prefer to go to China—the vast spaces around the Great Wall—for suggestions.

The greater designers in Paris have preferred China to Japan for half a dozen years, and we in America have made the kimono too much a part of our early-morning life, at \$2 per garment, that we may not see in this effort of the house of Cheruit an open path to beauty.

Entire Gowns of Jet.

The house of Callot has thrown its influence into many channels, and the gowns of its making, which arrived in this country later than all the others, increase the respect we must pay to Jet. The woman who has cherished a frock of Jet and wondered if the style would ever return in order that she might revive it into something modern, may go to the work with enthusiasm.

Callot is not the only designer who whirls jet around the wheel of fashion into the top place, but she is the one designer who introduces entire gowns of it. These are coat-of-mail creations, that cling to the figure like a glittering cuirass and whiten in a brilliant way the skin of the neck and arms, which are left uncovered. These gowns have trains of tulle or lace, and they are costly—Oh! very, very costly!

To the average mind they may seem a bit heavy for an American spring, and it is safe to say that the woman who buys a costly evening gown in April of this year 1918 will expect it to do duty through the summer season. Even our glittering birds of paradise, who heretofore floated through a forest of riches showing their plumage and thinking nothing of the cares of life, have been changed heart and soul by the war and its terrors into creatures of self-sacrifice and much higher ideas.

Choosing Green for Suits.

Another thing that the house of Callot has done to get us away from a conventional fashion is the exploitation of green for the street. It may be roughly said that there are a thousand navy blue gowns to a hundred of any other color, and, admirable as dark blue is, the world grows a bit



Organdie redingote of corn color, tucked and trimmed with Val lace and worn over a narrow corn satin slip. Belt of Nattier blue taffeta. Straw hat, with crown of organdie.

weary of the monotonous procession of gowns in this color which moves to and fro from France to Alaska. We cry aloud for something else. We are like the heroine of the novel, who passionately wished for just a thread of scarlet in her costume to make her believe that there was happiness and gaiety in the world.

Callot gives us green to quiet our nerves. She gives us a chance to get away from navy blue and still remain demurely and soberly frocked.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Concealed Beauty.

Silver ribbon under the chiffon or run through embroidered eyelets in the chiffon enters into the trimming scheme of certain very chic blouses, and lace or embroidery under the thin stuff is usually better looking than such embroidery of the outer veiling.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JUNE 14th., 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.

Elder W. P. Englar wife and daughter Hilda and Mrs. D. Myers Englar, attended the annual meeting of the Church of the Brethren, at Hershey, the past week.

Henry Hodes, of Houston, Tex., visited his grandmother, Mrs. Lanie Shaw, and uncle, Will Shaw, for a few days. He was on his way to Westpoint, where he will enter as a student.

Mrs. M. C. Cookson attended the wedding on Tuesday, at Mt. Washington, of her grandson, Dennis Lynch, and Miss Bettie Knapp, both former residents of Westminster.

Prof. Norman Eckard, visited his sister, Miss Laura Eckard, on Sunday. John Burns and wife, of Jefferson, Pa., were week-end guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. E. Saltzgeber.

Mrs. Wm. Rodkey spent Saturday and Sunday with her son, Chas. Rodkey and family, at Arlington.

Dr. T. Clyde Routson, son Clyde, and aunt, Miss Ella Smith, of Buckeystown, were visitors in town last week, and they had Miss Bertha Shriner return home with them for a visit.

Hayden Michael, of Waynesboro, visited his mother, over Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Eyer, and Miss Rhoda Weant, of Baltimore, were guests of their sister, Mrs. Dr. L. Kemp, part of last week.

A meeting in the interest of War Stamps was held in the school house, on Monday evening. The audience was rather small, on account of the threatening weather. The speakers were Dr. H. M. Fitzhugh, George R. Gehr, and J. Cunningham.

Mrs. Lloyd Devilliss, who has been at the Frederick hospital, the past month, has returned home.

Mrs. Solomon Myers was unfortunate in having a large jar fall on, and mash, several fingers; one was burst open.

J. E. Formwalt, is having his buildings all painted. The M. P. parsonage is being improved by the painter's brush, also.

Miss Mattie Beard has returned home, after a ten week's absence, most of the time spent at the U. P. L. in Baltimore, where she was taking treatment. Her condition is improved.

Miss Lizzie Birely, of Mt. Union, gave a talk at the children's exercises, on Sunday evening, in the Lutheran church, which was much appreciated by the audience.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer is spending the week in the city, with her children.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and Miss Margaret Fox, of Washington, are visitors at Dr. J. J. Weaver's.

UNION BRIDGE.

The school held closing exercises on Friday night, at the M. E. church. We are delighted with the progress made in the past year.

Children's-day exercises at the M. P. and Lutheran churches, on Sunday, were commendable.

Miss Sophia Young, of near town, died in a Baltimore hospital, on Saturday. Funeral services were conducted on Tuesday, at Woodsboro.

Plymouth Lodge held its last meeting of the season, on Tuesday night. Invited guests were present from Taneytown.

Mr. Joseph Delphy, an aged citizen, passed away on Tuesday.

War Savings Stamp drive is at hand. All loyal Americans will respond as liberally as they can, and at the same time urge their fellows to do the same. The Government asks for \$40,000.00 and will pay the best interest on the investment. Union Bridge cannot afford to do less. Our boys have invested their last drop of blood for us. Buy Stamps.

Union Bridge Chautauqua will be held June 28 and 29, and July 1. An interesting program has been arranged, and the price of tickets for the entire course is but \$1.50.

Let every one who has not subscribed to his best ability for War Savings Stamps, do so, for the purpose of showing his loyalty; but, above all, for the sake of "our boys" in the trenches.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mrs. N. H. Baile, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and Mrs. J. W. Myers are on the sick list.

Quite a number of persons from here attended the annual meeting held at Hershey, Pa.

Miss Mildred Bankard, of Westminster, is visiting Mrs. Edwin Thomson.

Marker Frounfelter left on Tuesday for Moline, Ill., to bring back a car.

Lambert Smelser, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday with his parents.

Rev. Wm. Parrish, who is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, spent a few days with his family here, enroute to New York.

Mrs. Wm. Frounfelter spent Sunday last at Camp Meade, with her son, Edgar.

Wm. Anders and wife spent Sunday last at Camp Meade, with their son, Earl.

The Misses Roop, who intended to leave for California, this month, have postponed starting, on account of the embargo on the freight.

DETOUR.

Rev. L. B. Hafer, of Taneytown, spoke at the War Stamp meeting, on Tuesday evening. Over \$1200 was subscribed.

Mrs. Etta Fox and daughter, Emma; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Troxell and son; and H. H. Boyer, and Victor Weybright, attended the commencement exercises at Westminster High School on Monday evening. Emily E. F. Boyer, of this place, was one of the graduates.

Lemuel Myerly, wife and son, of Baltimore, visited Mr. Myerly's parents, here, on Saturday.

Misses Edna Brightwell and Olive Mincha, of Westminster; Esther Ebaugh, of Baltimore; Belva Lynn and Helen Plank, of Middleburg; Messrs. Gilbert Martin, of Westminster, and Earl Lynn, of Middleburg, spent Sunday at H. H. Boyer's.

Harvey Miller, wife and daughters, of Philadelphia, visited F. J. Shorb and wife, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Guy Warren and daughter, Hannah, are visiting relatives, in Baltimore.

Winifred Koons accompanied Miss Estella Lutz and mother to their home, in Frostburg, on Sunday. She will return home on Saturday, with her mother, Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., who went to Frostburg on Wednesday.

KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. Lydia Stansbury is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Wm. Devilliss and Mrs. Rowe Ohler, at Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Jack Frock and two sons, of Hagerstown, visited friends at this place, the past week.

Mrs. Sidney Ellis and daughter, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday with her parents, A. N. Forney and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Knipple visited their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Eyer, and family, at Union Bridge.

Chas. Young, wife and son, John, were visitors at Gordon Fogle's, near Union Bridge, on Sunday.

Miss Nora Forney has returned to Baltimore, after spending her vacation at her home.

Eli Fox and wife, of near Hanover, spent the week end with their sister, Mrs. O. R. Kootz and brother, Thos. Fox.

Harvey Shryock and son, John, visited his mother, Mrs. John Shryock, of Creagerstown.

Miss Anna Ritter is spending the week in Westminster, attending the commencement at the College.

Chas. Cluts took a trip to Altoona, Pa., the past week.

Calvin Hahn and family attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Wm. J. Freeze, at Thurmont, on Sunday afternoon.

Communion service, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KEYMAR.

Miss Carrie Sappington, of Washington, spent the week-end with her mother.

Mrs. Robert Galt is spending some time with Ross Galt and wife, at New Windsor.

Miss Cora Sappington is spending the week in Baltimore, with her sister, Mrs. Angel.

Mary Newman was housed up with the mumps, but is able to be out again.

Edw. Hively and wife, of Friezellburg, spent Saturday evening with Wm. F. Cover and family.

John A. Alexander of Cornell training camp spent from Saturday till Sunday with R. H. Alexander and family.

P. T. Hammond and family, of Sykesville, spent Saturday evening with the Misses Sappington.

Raleigh Winebrenner, of Baltimore, spent from Saturday till Monday with the Misses Sappington.

EMMITSBURG.

Mrs. Charles Rotering died at her home, on Saturday morning. She came down stairs, as usual; when her son came down, he found her lying on the floor unconscious and died at noon, never regaining consciousness.

She is survived by her husband, three sons, William, of Williamsport, Pa.; Cecil and Cyril, of this place. Her funeral took place on Monday morning, from St. Joseph's Catholic church. Rev. J. O. Hayden, officiated.

On Tuesday evening, quite a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the auditorium of the public school building, to express their sentiments to re-establish a high school in this place. Sterling Galt was chosen chairman, and Mayor J. Stewart Annan, chief spokesman. On Wednesday morning, a delegation motored to Frederick, where they met the School Board of Frederick County. They report everything as looking very bright and favorable, as the result of their endeavor for a high school.

CLEAR DALE.

Miss Cora Motter, of Littlestown, spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Mrs. Harvey L. Byers and son, Charles, spent Wednesday with her daughter, Mrs. Luther Hess, at Bethel.

Miss Mabel Bowers spent the weekend with J. C. Sauerwein and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Shifer spent Saturday, near Abbottstown, with the former's cousin, Mrs. Clayton Yohe.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Myers and daughter, Pauline, and Nevin Kump, spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, near Sell's Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Esther Bair spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown, near Silver Run.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reaver had as their guests, on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hess and family, of Gettysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser and daughter, Hilda, and Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver and son, Sheridan, of near Sprankle; and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprankle, and Samuel Ridinger, of Harney.

E. R. Hyser and family spent Sunday with B. S. Beraw and wife, of near Gettysburg, on Sunday.

LINWOOD.

Mrs. R. Lee Myers spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Baltimore.

Miss Helen Etzler came home from Sykesville, last Saturday, where she has been teaching school, and spent this week in Westminster, attending commencement exercises at W. M. College.

Samuel Brandenburg and wife, and Grandmother Brandenburg autoed to Camp Meade, last Saturday, to see their son, Walter, who they found in good spirits. They were much pleased with camp conditions, and think the boys will be very fortunate, if conditions continue as they viewed them.

Miss Helen Englar has a new Buick runabout.

Mrs. Nash, of Baltimore, is a guest of Mrs. Elsie Rinehart, this week.

Joseph Langdon and wife spent the week's end with his relatives, at Myersville.

Dr. John Messler and wife will entertain the S. Society, at the home of his father, Louis Messler, on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Warner visited her daughter, near Ladiesburg, last week.

Seeward Englar chauffeured Harry Reese and family to Gettysburg, last Sunday, in the latter's new car—a 7-passenger Studebaker. We have been told that Joseph Dayhoff has also purchased a car.

The young folks of the neighborhood were entertained by Miss Amelia Haines, on Wednesday evening.

John E. Sensesy attended the annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—GIBSON.

On June 4, 1918, at the Lutheran parsonage, Uniontown, Uriah Monroe Lambert, of New Windsor, and Miss Melvia Amelia Gibson, were united in marriage, by Rev. W. E. Saltzgeber.

In Memory of my Wife, who died five years ago, June 15, 1913.

My heart, deep in sorrow, returns to that day, As memory recalls how death bore you away. And left me in tears, grief and woe. As I stood by your grave five years ago. You don't know the sorrow to be left alone Until God sends a message into your home. It is said if he calls for one dear in life, But more sad still when he calls for wife. It is not the tear at the moment shed, That tells how beloved is the one that is dead. It's how deep in my heart I adored her. It's the tears through a many long day I wept.

How much I loved and how I miss you. None but God in heaven can see. Her Husband, C. E. VALENTINE.

To Prevent Belching.

Make a regular habit of eating slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, and you may have no further trouble. If you should, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.

—Advertisement—

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

"Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or 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

Mule Is Doing His Bit.

The Missouri mule is doing his bit, and doing it well, in the present world conflict, just as he did it in the Civil war. In many sections at the front and along the lines of communication are places where mules are almost indispensable and where horses and motorcars are virtually useless.

Pershing's engineers have testified to the worth of the mules in the requisitions they have made to Washington for the animals.

NOW, SAYS MARTHA

"This No Time for Dallying—Win the War!"

She Would Have All the People Get Together on That One Idea—
"Not an Afternoon Tea We're In."

By JULIA M. LIPPMAN of The Vigilantes.

Big Sam Slawson halted on his own side porch to stamp the snow off his boots before letting himself into the kitchen.

A hand from within turned the knob of the door. A voice from within addressed him through the narrow opening.

"Come along in, Sam. Hurry! I'll clear up your tracks, but don't stand there preparin' any longer. You'll give us all our deaths. Besides, I can't wait to hear if they're speedin' up the war like they'd ought to. We got to get in right off or it'll be too late."

Very deliberately Sam shook the white drifts from his shoulders and hat-brim, crossed the threshold and closed the door after him.

"You can't do things so quick as you seem to think, Martha," he observed in his slow, cautious fashion.

"Why can't you?"

"Because this is a democracy. Democracies move slowly."

"They needn't if all the people get together on the one idea of winning this war. It don't make any difference to me whether it's a democracy or a republic or a socialism, or a prohibition, or one of them new-fangled Russian samovar-things they talk so much about nowadays—chammy-dage—no, bolshiviki, that's it. It all comes right down to this, so far as I can see: Unless we stop fussing about names, forget what party we belong to, we're going to lose out on this war. And you've got a boy 'over there', and a family over here and—you're an American, Sam Slawson, and it's up to you—it's up to us—U. S.—not to lose out on this war."

"How are we going to prevent it?"

"By getting together, that's how. Every mother's son and daughter of us pulling together the one way—a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together. The sort of pull that'll land our troops on the other side a million-strong before the Germans can get in their fine work this spring. The trouble is that up to this there's been too many ladies and gentlemen talkin' their heads off about pacifism and red tape and any old thing that happens to be their pet idea—as if the thing we're in was an afternoon tea. Forget it, that's my notion! Forget it! There's only one thing to remember these days: IF WE DON'T WIN, THE BOCHES WILL."

Sam sighed.

"Well, it certainly 's a problem."

"If the curiosities at Washington haven't got the right answer to the problem by this time why, all I got to say is, invite 'em to step down and out and give a new bunch a chance. It might annoy 'em. We can't help that. The Boches are annoyin' us. And they mean to keep right on annoyin' us unless we do something and do it quick."

"I hate war!" lamented Sam.

"Sure you do. So do I. So does everybody. I hate having my boy shot at. I hate having girls and little children ruined and maimed. I hate having old women and men starved and froze and burned. That's why I want us to get a move on—because I hate it."

Sam's eyes were misty.

"Oh, Martha! I wish I could see the end of it. We're in a terribly tight place just now. We're up a tree! I tell you, we're up a tree!"

Martha threw him a heartening glance.

"Up a tree? Sure we're up a tree. So was that little fella in the Bible. What's-his-name? Zaccheus? Zaccheus was up a tree, too. And that's where he saw the Lord from."

City Boy Hears Better.

Our recruiting officers have made an interesting discovery in gaging the relative fitness of city and country boys for service in the army and navy, according to the Popular Science Monthly for February. City boys have better ears.

From the Washington records of the Marine corps come the assertion that only one boy in five among those recruited in quiet neighborhoods has the acuteness of hearing possessed by the average dweller in a noisy town. The rejections on the ground of defective hearing were in the ratio of five to one in favor of "city ears."

The surgeons and scientists assume that the quiet of country districts tends to weaken, through disuse, the nerves in the ear, while the constant clamor of the city, really keeps the aural nerves responsive.

Valuable New Cement.

A Vienna metal cement or solder, supplied commercially in small cylinders, is described as a copper amalgam, amount of mercurous nitrate and water, a mixture of seven parts of mercury with three parts of powdery copper precipitated from sulphate solution by zinc. When applied, the amalgam of the metal parts to be united is heated to 180 or 190 degrees F.

The metal acts as a cement, the mercury being an easily worked material, and various uses, as it is called, shaped under pressure, and is boiling water sufficient to melt it, and it takes



Interior Finishes for Every Room

Walls, Woodwork, Floors and Furniture—finished with Flat-Tone, Old Dutch Enamel, Mar-Not Varnish and Floorlac, present a beauty and durability of finish which is so desirable in every home.

For making walls sanitary, floors waterproof, woodwork beautiful and easy to keep clean, and renewing furniture, these products can not be equalled. A full line in stock at our store.

A Finish For Every Surface

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
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THINGS THAT GROW DOUBLE

Freaks of Nature That the Wisest of Men Find Some Difficulty in Explaining.

Nature does some strange things in the formation of vegetables, nuts and different kinds of fruits, an exchange states. It is quite common to find two or more growing together, and naturalists frequently run across some very curious freaks.

Double ears of corn are quite common. They grow side by side, and are sometimes of equal size; but usually one has a little better chance to grow and gets the advantage over the other.

A double ear on exhibition in one of the Western states was certainly a curiosity. One side was one variety of corn, while the other side was so different that it was hard to believe the two had grown so close together.

Double heads of wheat are quite common, but double grains are scarce. Grains of rye, however, are often double, and the same is true of rice.

Onions, radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are often found in double form.

The prettiest specimens of double peaches are those with two seeds, as they are most distinctly double, being joined at a point about half-way from the stem of the blossom ends.

Dough Saved the Ship.

"Saved by a ton of dough" might be the title for an account of the adventures of the steamship Armenia in the submarine zone. The vessel was struck by a torpedo. Aboard was an armed guard of American seamen under the command of Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, U. S. N. The naval men made all preparations for placing the passengers in lifeboats, for the ship had a wide breach below the water line and a second torpedo was momentarily expected; but they did not intend to abandon their vessel until they were sure it was going to sink. Going below they succeeded in checking the inflow of water to some extent by a patch made of a collision mat and some pieces of canvas, but there was still a formidable leak. Thereupon the sailors proceeded to smash open a large number of barrels of flour which they found in the hold and shoveled this material into the breach. Soon it was filled with an enormous mass of dough, which so effectually checked the leak that the ship was brought into port by her resourceful crew.

Neighboring Amenities.

Joe Uihlein, hunter of polar bears, polar stars, auroa borealises and other wild carnivorous harmless mammals, including ducks, swans and welsh rabbits, may be found at sunup and sundown with his trusty pruning knife and safety shears pruning and shearing all his plants and flowers, and Henry Thompson, his neighbor, says: "If Joe would only let nature take its course, the things that intended to come up this spring wouldn't wait until next fall." But Joe says: "I guess I know more about dandelions and pedigrees than Henry does. Why, just look at that statue of the replica of a polar bear I shot on the side of the house; he couldn't shoot a thing that looks like that even if he had a gun," and Henry in one of his dulcet neighborly tones replied: "I wouldn't need a gun to shoot at a thing like that," and disappeared through a slim crack in the fence with his unlighted cigar.—Milwaukee Journal.

Shortest Railroad.

You have heard of shortest railroads before. Always they're the most abbreviated ever. But off-hand one would grant the prize to Missoula, Mont. It has a railroad only 100 feet long. It connects the Northern Pacific with the C. M. & St. P., and is used as a transfer. It has no equipment, no employees, and no stations, yet the company that owns it gets 50 cents for every car that passes over its rails. Sixteen thousand have done so thus far. Think of it!—Popular Science Monthly.

When Doves Disagree.

"What's the latest among suffragists?"

"Mrs. Wallaby called Mrs. Wombat a deliberate and unqualified fibber."

"Dear me, have women come to that? What happened next?"

"Then they both cried, kissed and made up, and we all went to a bar gain matinee."

HAS CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA

English Writer Satisfied That Country's Spirit Is Undefeated and Undefeatable.

The soundness at core of the modern man has had one long triumphant demonstration. Take that wonderful little story of a certain British superintendent of the pumping station at some oil wells in Mesopotamia. A valve in the oil pipe had split and a fountain of

BARGAINS —IN— JEWELRY

It is quite difficult for us to tell you of some of the bargains at our Store, in a manner to convince you. If you will just come in and see for yourself, you will be convinced for all time.

Don't you think it is worth your while to give us a chance?



Your Eyes! 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 16-19, 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 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 free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption 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.

Spruce Used in Airplanes.

Because the government needs all the spruce for airplanes, the piano manufacturers of the country are having a hard time to get sounding boards for their instruments. Spruce is the best wood the piano manufacturers can get for this purpose and they have used it in immense quantities for many years.

But sounding boards and airplane fuselages call for the same quality of stock—clear, straight-grained, tough-fibered and free from blemishes. In their desire to assist the government in airplane construction the piano manufacturers have agreed to curtail their output 30 per cent during the war. They can get along with the spruce stock now on hand for some time, they say. Meanwhile they will try to find a substitute for spruce. Several of the big spruce producing mills in the Grays Harbor district of Washington and along the Columbia river in Oregon that always have made a specialty of piano stock now are giving their attention to airplane material.

Electrons and Atoms.

Atoms are minute particles of matter, each about one-three-hundredth part of an inch in diameter. They are so small that if the earth were made up of baseballs it would be a fair model of a drop of water made up of atoms. The electron is smaller still. It has a diameter of about one-hundred-thousandth that of an atom, so that if an atom were represented by a sphere 100 yards in diameter the electron would be about the size of a pin's head. It has been said that the electrons which form an atom can be compared to a swarm of gnats in a cathedral or other large building. As atoms are made up of electrons, so molecules are made up of atoms.

WIT and HUMOR



The Wrong Impression.
"Would you seriously object to lending me \$50 for a few days?"
"Oh, no."
"Really! That sounds encouraging."
"You misunderstand me. I meant that I wouldn't entertain such a proposal seriously."

The Better Way.
"They used to quarrel a great deal."
"Yes, but they're getting along much better now."
"What happened?"
"Nothing. He just discovered that instead of arguing it was easier and quicker to admit everything and ask forgiveness."

Reasonable Inference.
Mrs. Gabby—The woman across the way has a mean, suspicious nature.
Mrs. Hearall—Why, do you know her?
Mrs. Gabby—No, but she always pulls down the blinds at her windows when she lights the gas in her rooms.

The Expected Happened.
Patience—He married a leading dancer.
Patience—Really?
"Yes; and I might have known what would happen."
"What happened?"
"She's leading him a pretty dance."

Tempted.
"Everybody's economizing," complained Meandering Mike.
"Yes," rejoined Plodding Pete. "Sometimes I'm wonderin' whether de meal ticket dat goes wit' a jail sentence isn't worth very serious consideration."

USED TO IT.



West—Wonderful! That parachutist fell on a picket fence and wasn't hurt.
Jest—Nothing queer about that. He's been down here sleeping on these hotel beds for six weeks.

What He Deserves.
The man who thinks he knows it all is apt some day to have a fall. But when he does we shed no tears. In fact his plight our bosom cheers.

Forgot About Her.
Maise—After Jack proposed I told him to see papa.
Daisy—What happened?
Maise—Why, they started to play cards and now he goes to see papa every night.

Practical Education.
"Why do you insist on studying German?"
"I may get a chance to tell one of those Prussian generals what I think of him, face to face, and I want to make sure he understands me."

The Infant Terrible.
Culter—It seems wonderful that Japanese dentists can take out teeth with their fingers.
Hostess' Little Daughter—Mamma can take out her teeth with her fingers, every one of them.

Supplanted.
"What's become of that old joke about the Dutch taking Holland?"
"That is not a joke now. That hasn't been a joke since the Russians marched on Moscow."

He Certainly Could.
"Can you support my daughter in the style she's been accustomed to?" asked the father of the young man.
"Well, I can take her to the movies, if that's what you mean."

He Knew Her.
Wife—You remember that second last cook we had; she got drunk, and the judge has given her thirty days.
Hub—Thirty days, eh? She won't stay half the time.

Hasn't Met Him.
"Heard from your boy lately?"
"Yes. He's getting along very well in the army, but he complains that he hasn't been introduced to General Pershing yet."

LITERAL BOLSHIEVICS.

Ernest Poole, the Russian expert, said at a socialist meeting in Troy: "The Bolsheviks are applying to the Germans the Tolstol principle of non-resistance to evil, but they are following Tolstol too literally. To be too literal is to be ludicrous."
"It's like the case of the brakeman who was learning the ropes on a first trip."

"I'll yell out the names of the stations," his teacher said to him, "and you listen and then yell the same at your end."

"So the train started off and when the first stop came the veteran at the front of the car yelled 'Iola! Iola!' and then the new man at the rear door yelled:

"Same at this end! Same at this end!"

Prussianism in the Home.
"What excuse does this man give for deserting his wife?"
"He says her conduct was Teutonic."
"In what respect?"
"It seems she hit him with a poker after he had agreed to suspend hostilities."

TAKING NO CHANCES.



First Freak—None of the hotels would accommodate the "human kangaroo." I wonder why?
Second Freak—I guess they were afraid he would jump his board.

So It Goes.
We modify our laws, But some get by 'em. Our work is lost because They just defy 'em.

References.

"Did you ask the new cook why she left her last place?"
"No," responded young Mrs. Torkins. "I didn't get a chance. She kept me too busy trying to explain why our last cook didn't stay."

German "Gas."

Excited Hun Soldier—Oh, Sir Kamerad, I gift meinself up! I to you meins self surrender. Sir Kamerad! I—
British Officer—Cut it short, man. This isn't a bally opera.—Passing Show.

A Wise One.

"He is old but very wealthy. You didn't tell him, my dear, that you didn't love him?"
"Oh, no; I thought I'd wait until after we were married."

No Distinction.

"My ancestors came over with the first settlers. Maybe you don't believe me."
"Why not? They didn't deport folks then."

A Little Mixed.

"Your husband is always chaffing. Isn't he, Mrs. Comeup?"
"Oh, dear me, yes. I tell him he is quite a chaffeur."

The Logic of It.

"It is odd that gossips are so often given as authorities."
"Not at all, for what they say goes."

A Substantial Gain.

"Do you think Jane has found much in her husband?"
"I don't know so much about him," but she has in his pockets."

VERY SARCASTIC.



Sunny Mike—I don't blame dat dog of yours for tryin' to bite me.
Lady—Why not?
"Because it shows his intelligence. De last time I came dis way I handed him a piece of pie you gave me."

Works Both Ways.

"The more we get," you've heard before, "The more we want"—and yet it often works this way: The more We want the less we get.

Logical Deduction.

She—What is all the trouble about at Hog Island, dear?
He—Oh, I believe it is something about the supply of pig iron.

STORED MUCH FROZEN MEAT

German Authorities, in First Days of War, Mobilized All Resources of Refrigerating Plants.

Berlin has 2,200 tons of frozen meat in its municipal cold storage depots. The supply is replenished from time to time so that it remains at that figure. On their present meat ration of one-half pound, the Vossische Zeitung says the Berliners are assured of meat enough to last all Greater Berlin two or three weeks, even if there should be a temporary stoppage of replenishment.

How the cold storage of pork helped Germany to "stick it" is explained in an article in the Chicagoer Zeitung. Early in the war, realizing the serious effect of the British blockade on the meat supply, the government directed the refrigerating industry to mobilize its resources on the largest possible scale. It was ordered to make preparations for dealing with millions instead of thousands of pigs. Cold storage plants were enlarged; new ones built, and the system so extended that today there is hardly a local community without its own refrigerating facilities.

Every fortress has a freezing plant of its own. In case of siege it will assist materially in the preservation of perishable foods, especially meat, eggs, fish and butter.

"The German authorities," says the article, "have taken advantage of cold storage to the fullest extent, thereby greatly easing the economic conduct of the war."

TELL OF LONDON'S HISTORY

Collection of Wonderfully Interesting Relics in the Whitechapel Art Galleries.

In a small space in the Whitechapel art galleries there is a fascinating collection which reconstitutes the history of London from the days when the Britons watched the galleys of the Romans sweeping up the Thames river. There are bits of Roman pottery found in the Thames mud. Photographs and prints show how bits of the old Roman wall may still be touched by living hands. And so throughout the long story of the great old city there are remembrances of its varying phases, of its ceaseless change; a beautiful piece of carving by Grindling Gibbons, one of his school, in St. Paul's grotesquely carved brackets of wood that once supported the beams of Tudor houses; iron brackets beautifully wrought by ancient craftsmen; leather jacks, out of which some Falstaff quaffed his sack; clay pipes, smoked in Queen Elizabeth's day by men who sailed the Spanish main; the old Whitechapel parish register, telling of citizens who died of plague, or born and married in the days before the great fire, and when bells of old St. Paul's rang for joy and sorrow.

These, and many other relics, bring back the spirit of oldtime London to men and women who go to the quiet and restful place from the rush of modern life in Whitechapel.

Some Old-Day Battles.

The great odds in numbers which the British army has had to face on the western front is no rare experience in its annals. Wellington has borne witness to that fact in his remarks that Talavera was the only battle in which he had a numerical superiority, owing to the presence of the Spaniards, who, while showing much personal gallantry, were badly led. At all his other battles he had fewer men than the enemy. "At Salamanca I had 40,000 men, and the French perhaps 45,000. At Vittoria I had 60,000 men against 70,000. At Waterloo the proportion was still more against me. I had 56,000 to 58,000; Napoleon had near 80,000. The whole army in the south of France under my command was considerably larger than the force of Soult at the battle of Toulouse, but in numbers actually employed in that battle I had less than he." All of which goes to show that strength and success do not necessarily lie with mere weight of numbers. There are other factors vastly more essential.—Christian Science Monitor.

Braking Airplane While Flying.

A braking mechanism for airplanes has recently been introduced, according to the Popular Science Monthly. This consists of two rectangular planes of small area, mounted on a shaft that runs along the rear edge of the main plane, and passes through the fuselage. The control is by means of a hand-wheel and connections, which act in conjunction with a handbrake.

When an airplane is flying at a rate of a hundred miles an hour the air pressure is not less than 30 pounds to the square foot. It will thus be seen that the added resistance of a few extra square feet of canvas has a very great retarding action on the speed of the plane.

Scouts' War Gardens.

The food production and garden campaign of the Boy Scouts of America is well under way, says Boy's Life. Every scout and, indeed, every troop and every local council, according to reports, is definitely interested in some way.

This year every scout is asked to be responsible for securing one adult to agree to work with him on the scout's individual garden or on the troop garden or on the local council garden. The adult might be a scout's father, his brother or his sister's best fellow, his uncle or indeed any man who will faithfully stick to the job until the crops are harvested.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SECRETARY BIRDS.

"Come, come," said the secretary bird whose name was Jim, and the one named Joe, answered, "I am coming."

Now the reason the secretary birds are given such a strange family name is because their long cockades of feathers which drop back from either side of their heads and which are black, are supposed to be like quill pens. In olden times and sometimes nowadays, quill pens are used for writing letters. They are supposed to look like a clerk or secretary who uses these pens in writing. And so these birds, having similar quills, have been named the secretary birds.

"Are you ready?" asked Jim.
Again Joe answered, "Yes, I told you I was coming."

"Don't be cross," said Jim. "If you are I won't show you the place I had in mind for our hunting trip today. I don't have to. I was going to because I am kind and generous."

"Kind and generous," laughed Joe, and his voice was a very harsh one. "I don't believe the snakes and frogs and birds think you are kind and generous."

"They don't think you are kind either," said Jim, "so there is no reason for you to say such a thing to me."

The secretary birds are rather harsh and cruel in any case, and they have many of the same qualities of character which the hawks have.

They always swallow their food whole, without chewing it in the least. And yet they never have indigestion!



"Kind and Generous," Laughed Joe.

In fact, they are quite as different from other creatures as is possible. Hawks and eagles are the only birds who resemble them in habits. Of course the secretary birds are very different in looks.

They are more like animals, even though their bodies are feathered. But their legs are extremely long and thin. "What have you seen today?" asked Joe, who wanted to start right out hunting before they had a quarrel.

"I have seen snakes," said Jim. Now the secretary birds are known better as snake killers than anything else. And Joe was delighted.

"I am quite ready," he said.
"To be sure," said Jim, "after I have told you what I have seen."

"I flatter you," said Joe. "I approve of your taste. And when will we be starting?"
"You're pretty anxious to go now?" laughed Jim.

"Well, aren't you?" asked Joe.

"Yes," Jim replied, and off they started. They looked as if their long legs would get there before their bodies. And gracious, how they could run! "Snakes, snakes," they kept saying to themselves. And on they ran.

"Where is it?" asked Joe.
"Come along," said Jim. "I wonder why we wasted so much time talking."

"We weren't so hungry then," said Joe, panting. "But now we are and so we can't go quickly enough."

They ran on and on, and how fast their legs did carry them. At last they reached the place where Jim said the snakes were lying around. Some were sleeping and others were just dozing.

Jim and Joe each went for different snakes. Now though the legs of the secretary birds are so extremely long and thin, and though they look as if they would break at a moment's notice, still they are very strong.

They always fight with their feet, and they do not use their beaks at all. They struck at the heads of the snakes with their feet—and such blows as they gave! The snakes they wanted were killed in a second this way. And then they were eaten whole.

"Didn't I invite you to a nice party?" asked Jim, after he had eaten a good deal.

"Yes," said Joe, "but I am a good one to bring to a party of this kind, for I provide my own food."

"And why shouldn't you?" asked Jim. "It was good enough of me to show you the place."

"I was glad to come," said Joe, "but I guess secretary birds can always find snakes!"

Reading Trash.

Never read a poor book for the sake of killing time. Every good book improves with additional readings, and there are certain volumes we can hardly read too often. With the masterpieces of literature as accessible as they are today, there is no excuse for filling the mind with trash. Instead of taking your time to skim over six second-class books, read one first-class book six times over.—Girl's Companion.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of
JOHN A. NULL,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 5th day of January, 1919; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.
Given under our hands this 7th day of June, 1918.
ELMIRA R. NULL,
DANIEL J. NULL,
Administrators.

His Fault

By SUSAN E. CLAGETT

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As they stood by the big elm facing the woodland road with the cabin branch murmuring at their feet, Rachel wondered why he had returned to disturb her hardly won serenity, for she was frank enough with herself to admit that she was disturbed by his proximity. Quite naturally their steps had turned toward the tree that had been their objective point during that summer time when they both were young, but there has been little talk between them.

She wished to avoid personalities, yet she could not bring her mind to bear upon the trivial things that would make conversation. Emotion, that had long been buried, dominated her, and she was conscious that resentment more than any other feeling had held her in its grip; resentment and the memory of months of suffering, now long past, but still capable of moving her, and it was against this she rebelled; that he still had power to cause her one moment's distress.

But it was different with Randolph Galbrest. For the time being he had forgotten past transgressions and was feeling to the full her strong personality and yielding to the joy of seeing her once more. He flicked the golden-



"The Fault Was Mine."

rod with a switch he carried, tossed a chip at a chattering chipmunk; his eyes sweeping the fields, the coloring woods, only to return and rest upon her face.

"There is little change," he said at last. "The sumacs are beginning to color; there is the same shimmer of silver in the leaves of the beech over there, and I verily believe the same minnows are flashing through the water." He leaned over the bank peering down into the branch. "Look, Rachel." His voice was excited and he caught her hand, drawing her forward. "Look. There is the same old mullet we tried so hard to catch, and he is playing the same old tricks, darting in and out the roots, catching tadpoles as he can. No. Nothing is changed." He picked up a pebble and dropped it into the water, watching the ripples that extended across the narrow stream. "Nothing, except Rachel Talbot, and I am accountable for that."

His voice had altered. All the lightness was gone. "You have no reason to give me a kindly thought, Rachel, yet it was the hope you still feel an interest that has brought me back; that has kept alive the little spark of good there is in me."

Her voice was low, slightly hesitant, as she answered. "Let us keep to generalities, Randolph. It will be best."

"Generalities! I have not come from the ends of the earth to talk of anything but ourselves. I was in Egypt when I heard of your father's death; far up the Nile. I left for Cairo that night and was fortunate in catching a steamer for Marseilles. I did not even pause in Paris, such was my haste to reach you. And you ask me to talk generalities. We will not talk at all, if not about that which brought me here."

"I had no reason to believe you would come to me."

"That is true. But even before I knew you were in trouble I had determined to return. Something happened. Material as I have always been in my beliefs, years in India and Egypt have cast their spell upon me. I now give heed to many things that before would have aroused derision. It was only a dream, and I heard you calling me, smiling in great distress. Not one night, but night after night. I became obsessed by the fear of I knew not what and made arrangements to leave. Then I heard of your father's death. Do you think I will talk platitudes after that?"

She smiled somewhat sadly as she watched a squirrel scampering across the wood path. "I still think it best

not to look back. There is nothing to be gained by doing so, and personalities will make us emotional, something to be avoided."

"We will have to face that, for I have come to ask you to give me another chance, Rachel." For an instant he laid his hand over hers. "You are a self-controlled, self-contained woman, while I have always been given to extremes. For you I gave up my old companions and forced myself to walk in that straight and narrow path whose straightness and narrowness needs a powerful incentive at the further end to make a man, who all his life has followed the caprice of the moment, keep in the middle of it. Yet for one small lapse you shut the door in my face, shut it and the greater temptation was awaiting me."

"Oh, I beg of you," she interrupted in a stifled voice, "why bring it all back?"

"I must. I do not mean to be cruel, but we must talk this thing out; talk it over from an entirely different viewpoint. At that time you were right. I realize it now. Then I thought differently, for the accused spirit of opposition that made me obstinate in wrong had full possession of me. The years that have passed between now and then I have lived in the Orient and I have had opportunities in plenty to sound the very depths of remorse and despair. I did not deserve that shut door, Rachel, but pride and obstinacy kept me silent, for appearances were against me. Yet I loved you then; I still love you."

She had turned so that he could not see her face and the silence lasted so long he touched her to attract her attention.

"I wrote to you," she said at last. "There were often times I felt that nothing mattered but your nearness. You did not answer. You did not come."

"When the letters reached me my own hurt was too recent. I had but one thought. To make you suffer as I was suffering. Oh! my dear, I do not seek to justify myself. That is not possible. I left your letters unanswered, knowing well you were fighting distrust. You know my weaknesses and what they have cost me in friends and success in life, and knowing them, I ask you to be generous. I have wounded you beyond expression. I see it in your face. I hear it in the tone of your voice. But I still care."

Even then she did not turn to him, and her answer was slow in coming, but at last she said:

"The fault was mine in the beginning, Randolph. I was no child. I was old enough in the world's ways to realize that a man, whose chief aim in life had been the pleasures of the moment, could not put them at once out of his life. I was as foolish as any girl of fifteen who sees nothing in the great experience but the glamour of love; who believes her devotion is all that such a man requires. I did not realize that I needed patience to counteract habits of a lifetime; patience as well as devotion and a certain reserve of manner. I know that now, yet knowing it, I must hesitate to begin again a struggle between my pride and what I should feel was right to you. For I am not the self-contained woman you think."

"I know that I ask much, but you have always believed in the merit of sacrifice, and you are generous." His voice was strained in its intensity. "I hope that I am man enough to take my medicine without whimpering, if that is necessary, but one that is drowning clings to the hand that offers safety. Your belief in me is my one hope of salvation. At this moment I feel that without it I am morally and spiritually lost."

"You have no right to throw such responsibility upon me," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I did not mean quite that, Rachel. The responsibility was mine throughout. But I am fighting for my happiness, and I hope yours. I would not explain, and appearances were against me and our young life has been spent apart in consequence. But there are many years before us, years in which I will try to make up for what my pride and obstinacy has cost us, if you are willing. I was with the crowd that night. But I left early. I did not touch wine. Neither did I play. The stories told you were lies."

"And Edna Harwich?"

He looked puzzled. "What about her?"

"They told me you spent the evening with her."

He wrinkled his forehead in concentrated thought. "As well as I can remember, I did not see her that evening. As I left the club a messenger boy called me. The telegram was urgent. My father was desperately ill. I caught the north-bound train as it was pulling out and wired to you from Boston."

She turned to him now for the first time, a note of excitement in her voice. "I received no wire. You did not come the next day, nor the following. I was desperate with anxiety. Then Eleanor told me she heard you had been with the old crowd; had spent the evening at the Harwiches."

"It was not true. My fault was in my silence. I thought you should have trusted me and would say nothing in extenuation. Dear, that is all back of us. Will you begin again with me?"

Her eyes swept the fields as his had done earlier in their talk; rested upon the silvery beech, caught the shimmer of a minnow as it darted into the sunlight from the shadow of the bank, then extended her hand.

He caught it and drew her toward him. "Dear love," he whispered, "life has possibilities of happiness, of joy, that we little suspect. It is before us. Pray God that we grow old together."

COLONY OF BEES IS LIKE MACHINE

Beekeeper Who Knows His Business Is Thoroughly Sure of Success.

PROPER HOUSE IS IMPORTANT

Greatest Source of Loss Is Death and Weakness of Insects in Winter—Disease Discourages Many Beginners.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The productive colony of bees is like a good machine in the hands of a good mechanic. While energy is consumed simply to run the machine, a good mechanic does the right work at the right time and obtains the greatest possible reward in the machine's output. So the beekeeper who has made a study of the business and knows how properly to direct the energies of the bees is sure of winning the greatest success. Many good beekeepers in the United States receive a good living from their bees and have incomes equal to that of a prosperous farmer in other lines of agriculture.

Bees should be properly housed in good hives. Swarming should be controlled, surplus room should be provided at the proper time, and in abundance, and adequate protection and care to prevent losses should be provided during the winter.

Of the major sources of loss of bees the greatest is the death and weakness of colonies in winter. By starvation and exhaustion of vitality the average winter loss in most localities is fully 10 per cent. It is not at all unusual for the honey crop to be reduced one-half by poor wintering, yet this coming winter loss can be reduced readily to less than 1 per cent.

A second source of loss is from two infectious diseases of the brood of bees, European foulbrood and American foulbrood. Within the past few years many of the states have provided for apiary inspection, and in all but a few states these diseases are sufficiently controlled to permit commercial beekeepers to conduct their work with virtually full returns. In spite of such success the annual loss of colonies from disease is probably \$2,000,000, and many beginners in beekeeping are discouraged by the disease situation. This source of loss is therefore a serious one.



Collecting a Swarm of Bees.

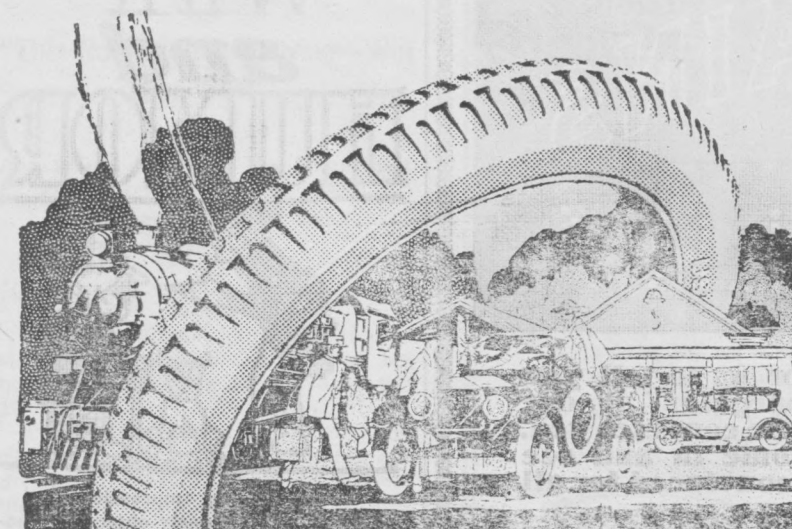
When a colony becomes populous during a good honey flow it normally makes preparation to swarm, thus dividing itself into two colonies. While this instinct is advantageous to wild bees, it results in a reduction in the honey crop if the division occurs, as it usually does, just before or during the time when nectar is especially abundant. Rarely can swarming be entirely prevented, even with the best of care, but the proper measure of a beekeeper's skill is his success in reducing this causes untold loss in honey every year, and the methods of swarm prevention and control can be understood only by careful study and experience.

The proper giving of room for surplus honey is important in this connection. It is an unusually good locality in which nectar is abundant all summer and this room must be given at just the right time. This necessitates watchful study of the nectar-producing flowers. It is quite a common practice for beekeepers to put on one "super" for the storage of surplus honey and to wait until this is entirely filled before giving more space. This results in the loss of much honey from lack of storage space, and often too much is stored in the part of the hive which should be devoted to brood rearing. The proper placing of room for surplus honey requires vigilance and study, and a failure to provide this room on time and in the proper way often may reduce the crop to one-third.

Ripening Cream.

By ripening cream the albuminous matter is rendered more tenacious, making the churning easier.

The proper ripening of cream has a good deal to do with the loss of fat in churning.



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The Taneytown Garage Co.

The Good Time Coming.

"Algernon," said the poet's wife, "I see they have started a magazine to make poetry popular."

"Yes, love."

"Do you think it will succeed?"

"It is too early to venture a prediction."

"Dear, I hope it will. How lovely it will be when you and I can have an automobile and I will not need to be ashamed any more when people ask me what business you are in."

No Chesterfield.

"Muggins has made a pile of money, and now he's trying to get into society, but the question of manners comes up. Has he got any?" queried Bolivar.

"Muggins? Manners? Well, I should say not," retorted Slithers. "Why, that man wouldn't give up his seat in a dentist's chair to a lady."—Harper's Weekly.

THERE YOU ARE.



Mrs. Henpeck—Do you think men are smarter than women?

Mr. Henpeck—Some men are.

Mrs. Henpeck—What men are smarter?

Mr. Henpeck—Single men.

Then What Did She Do?

"Fare," said the lady conductor. "As the rounder climbed onto her car; 'Fair?' said the rounder all smiling. 'Fair? You can bet that you are!'"

Roosevelt Tells of Amusing Experience of His Youthful Days in the Cattle Country.

In the oldtime cattle country and in the backwoods nobody was supposed to think of any necessary work as degrading. Alluding to oldstyle American conditions in a recent issue of the American, Theodore Roosevelt narrates his experiences as a shoe black. He says, reminiscently:

"I remember that once, when there was a lull in outdoor work, I endeavored to be useful in and around the house. I fed the pigs; and on an 'idle morning I blacked all the boots. Ordinarily our boots did not need blacking—most of them were not that kind. On this occasion I started, with an enthusiasm that outran my judgment, to black the dress boots of every one of both sexes. I coated them with a thick, dull paste; only a few knobs became shiny; and the paste came off freely on what it touched. As a result I temporarily lost not merely the respect but even the affection of all the other inmates of the house."

"However, I did not lose caste because I had blacked the boots. I lost caste because I had blacked them badly. But I was allowed to continue feeding the pigs. The pigs were not so particular as the humans."

Watch Heart in Lobar Pneumonia. Deaths of pneumonia patients are due either to heart failure or to septicemia, seldom, if ever, to insufficient aeration of the blood in the lungs, says Dr. E. P. Hershey of Denver in his prize answer to the New York Medical Journal's question, "How do you treat lobar pneumonia?"

Dr. Hershey says the heart must be watched and stimulated with digitalis. If it can be obtained the appropriate vaccine is to be used. In spite of prejudice, he recommends the ice bag. If the patient be alcoholic he must have whiskey or brandies; if not, all liquor must be cut out. A generous diet, but without meat, is necessary. Open-air treatment is conquering ancient prejudice. Sudden rise of temperature on the third, fifth or seventh day is no cause for alarm, and depressing medicines at this time may mean death.

Classified Advertisements.

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

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this paper will give
you best values for
your money.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

KING PENGUINS.

"King Penguins," said Daddy, "are birds which live near the South Pole and though the South Pole may sound warm it is very, very cold."

"Great men they call explorers, go on trips to find out what new lands and places they can discover, and they run all sorts of risks and dangers because of the great cold, the snow storms and the ice."

"Penguins become very friendly with people and men who visit in these parts always consider the penguins their greatest friends."

"One day Mrs. Penguin spoke to her husband and this is what she said: 'My dear, I have just laid an egg. What shall I do with it?'"

"Mr. Penguin took the egg which was quite a good sized one and put it in his pouch where it stayed in his warm, comfortable feathers until it hatched out."

"Mrs. Penguin always lays the egg—only one egg at a time which is unlike other birds—and Mr. Penguin keeps it snug and warm until it is hatched."

"One day, not long after this Mr. Penguin met one of his friends and got into a very bad fight."

"You're wrong, I tell you," shouted Mr. Penguin to his cousin, Mr. Peter Penguin.

"I'm not, I'm right," replied Peter. "You're as wrong as a bird can be," said Mr. Penguin. "And for a large bird as you are I'd be ashamed of myself if I were in your place."

"You're not in my place," said Peter, "and you're every bit as large as I am. We're all large—all of the penguins."

"They were both standing up, their white vests looking like the snow, and then such a fight as they did have! They fought and they fought and from afar Mrs. Penguin came hurrying to stop her husband."

"She was thinking of the egg which all the time he was carrying. 'My dear,' she said, 'Calm yourself. Calm yourself! Remember the egg!'"

"Don't be so selfish," shouted Mrs. Peter Penguin, "let your husband fight as I let mine. They enjoy it."

"But Mr. Penguin is carrying an egg for me," said Mrs. Penguin.

"That's nothing," said Mrs. Peter. "Mr. Peter is carrying one for me."

"You said that was nothing," shouted Mrs. Penguin, who had become so angry at the first part of Mrs. Peter's speech that she hadn't stopped to hear the end of it. "You think nothing of an egg when it doesn't belong to you. Talk about being selfish. You're the selfish one!"

"I'm not selfish at all," said Mrs. Peter. "If you think I am, we will fight about it."

"We will fight about it," agreed Mrs. Penguin.

"So they fought, too! And such fights as they all did have. After a time they were weary of fighting."

"You know," said Mrs. Peter, when she had recovered and could speak



Mr. Penguin Flapped His Wings.

once more, "I said that it didn't mean any more for your husband to be fighting than for mine. Mr. Peter is carrying an egg for me, too."

"Oh, indeed," said Mrs. Penguin. "I don't believe I heard all you had to say; in fact I don't believe I wanted to hear it all. I did want a fight so much."

"So did I," said Mrs. Peter.

"And so I'd," said Mr. Peter and Mr. Penguin who came up just at this moment to join their wives.

"Were the eggs hurt?" both Mrs. Penguins asked at the same moment.

"Oh no," said their husbands. For though the penguins fight when they are carrying the eggs—they practically never break. And they all enjoy fighting for there is so little else to do in their part of the world they feel!"

"They fight as they would play—quite enjoying every minute of it—and they do it a great deal."

"When Mrs. Penguin's eggs was hatched, Mr. Penguin took turns with her in looking after the baby penguin, each going in turn for food in the icy water. And the same thing happened in the Peter Penguin family."

Confusing to Maizie.

Maizie had a habit of making any mispronounced word a part of her vocabulary. When she heard the laundress say "cheer" she promptly said it too.

"Not cheer," corrected mother. "Say chair."

So Maizie said chair and when the Sunday school teacher asked the class to sing, and gave out, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," Maizie cried out, "My mamma says not to say cheer, you must say chair."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

June 16
Co-operation with the Sunday School
1 Corinthians 3:4-8

One planet, another water, and God giveth the increase. The Sunday-School plants, the Young People's Society waters, and God blesses the activities of each. The Sunday-School and the Young People's Society are one in the great work of making Christ known. How shall we co-operate with the Sunday-School? First, by partnership with it, having a part in it. Co-operation is more than consent. I may consent to propositions concerning the good work of the Sunday-School, its place, its power, its possibilities, but this is not co-operation with it. One may consent to the work being done by our Army and Navy and yet be a slacker. Co-operation with the Sunday-School involves partnership, participation in its work.

Secondly, we may co-operate with the Sunday-School through prayer. Do you pray for the Sunday-School superintendent and the teachers? Here is a big field for real work. God answers prayer. Prayer changes things. Sunday-School workers greatly need the help that comes in answer to prayer. The conditions of success are not easily met. Love of souls, devotion, earnest work, and the Spirit's power are all essential to success. And these call for prayer.

In the third place, we may co-operate with the Sunday-School by planning for it. A training class for prospective teachers who may be enlisted from the Young People's Society is suggested by one worker. This class might be held during the Sunday-School hour. From this class the superintendent could draw substitute teachers in any emergency.

The Sunday-School Committee is organized primarily to aid the Sunday-School and not merely to win members from it for their own organization. A live committee will make its power felt in this problem of co-operation with the Sunday-School.

Another word must be added. It is the word perseverance or persistence. If we are to co-operate with the Sunday-School by participation in its work, and by praying and planning for its work we shall need the grace of perseverance to "keep at it." This spirit and method of co-operation is costly. It costs spiritual power. But it is worth the price and can be met through the grace of perseverance.

HAVE TO KNOW MULE NATURE

Drivers of Patient Animals Realize They Have Peculiarities and Must Be Humored.

An old flea-bitten, hammer-headed, awe-necked bell mare, slowly picking her way across the corral at the remount station at Camp Zachary Taylor, followed by a long string of mules walking in single file, heads down and ears wagging, served as illustration for an officer attached to the big cantonment who had just finished remarking that "horse nature and mule nature and human nature were mighty contrary things any way you take them."

"Now, take those mules," he said. "The education of a pack mule is a thing that must begin early. He has just two purposes in life."

"One is to carry 225 pounds day after day patiently and uncomplainingly, and the other is to follow the bell mare of the train, regardless of where that animal may go. Well, there is in that corral an illustration of the effectiveness of our training. The old mare has started after a drink of water and there goes every dad-blasted one of those fool mules after a drink of water."

Investigation revealed that the pack mule is not the only member of his family that has peculiarities that can be played upon or must be humored. It was learned that the larger mules, once teamed up or paired, must thereafter be worked together if each is not to suffer a loss in efficiency. Two strange mules will not work together anything like so well in the beginning as they will a few weeks later, after they have become well acquainted, and then if they are parted the whole process must be gone over with again.

GOOD COOK TO BE ENVIED

Always Sure of Popularity is the Person Who Can Concoct Dishes That Are Appetizing.

To prove that there is nothing intrinsically humble or shameful in cooking it is only necessary to mention a hunting or fishing party. The man who can turn out a palatable dish is envied and lauded. The college girl who can concoct midnight suppers over a can of frozen alcohol or a gas jet is sure of popularity. Many of the great of the earth have practiced cooking as an accomplishment. Louis XV, one of the extreme connoisseurs in the art of living, prided himself on his coffee. One of the most famous of table sauces was invented by a gentleman of Worcestershire. Many great ladies of the olden times used to exchange recipes. Sir Kenelem Digby, an adventurous and scholarly soul, left a fat volume full of them, ranging from simple apple sauce to the most refined elaboration of game.

It is not even necessary that cookery should aspire to the phase called "fancy" to be artistic. Above all, the sauce, that idol of the professional chef, should be dethroned from its bad eminence. The sauce is the mother of nightmares. The dish itself and not its accompaniments, is the thing. Cooking is real, cooking is earnest, and the gray is not its goal.—Exchange.

HAS WON RESPECT OF ALL

British Working Man, "Making Good" as Soldier, Will Never Again Be Butt of Jesters.

What the poor citizen wants is not charity, or even sympathy, still less regulation; it is respect, which is the social soil of self-respect. That is why he is sometimes happier as a soldier, in spite of all the sickening horrors of soldiering; because humanity always has respected, and always will respect, a soldier.

Thus, Gilbert K. Chesterton, writing in the Illustrated London News, sums up an argument which, among its premises, contains the following:

"After all, it will be well to remember that nearly every battalion is a labor battalion. The commonest type in the trenches, the object of such wide and well-deserved praise in the press and the public speeches, is, after all, identical with another type—a common object of the streets and the comic papers. The British soldier is generally our old friend the British working man."

"He has lived by trades that are too often treated as merely grimy or grotesque; and in the case of new and almost crude conscript armies, like those we have lately raised, he has generally quite recently dropped those tools and left those trades. It is the plumber, who is charged with pottering about for days before he stops a small leak in a pipe, who has often in a few minutes stopped with his body the breach in the last dyke of civilization, lest it should let in a sea of savagery; and there may even be fewer jokes about his soldering, now they can be answered by a pun about his soldiering. It is the cabman, who was supposed to grumble unduly at a very different sort of fare, and especially at the sort we call warfare."

HAS KEPT TOUCH WITH PAST

Old Tarrytown on the Hudson Refuses to Become Part of Modern Hustle and Bustle.

Safely aloof from the rush and scramble which typifies Long Island today lies Tarrytown on the Hudson. The solidarity and leisurely prosperity of Tarrytown have kept it from being swept along with the stream of worldly progress. It has tarried.

It has kept its legends and traditions, its landmarks and historic buildings. It still likes to look at the monument marking the spot where Andre, the spy, was captured. It likes to recall with thrills of local pride "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," until it sees again the headless horseman pursuing the luckless Ichabod.

There are other specters of which the locality can boast, notably that of Andre, also on horseback, who can be heard at night riding at high speed up the road on which he was captured. At the fatal spot the sound of hoofs ceases, naturally enough, leaving the chance hearer to scuttle home with unseemly haste.

Night is an excellent time to go sight-seeing in Tarrytown. There is the Sleepy Hollow graveyard, which no visitor would wish to miss, and which has an additional charm when viewed by moonlight. There is always the possibility that some illustrious resident of the place may come forth to take the air and wander once again to his old home or to the market place.

Swore Just Like a Native.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver Dockery, in charge of training of the 160th Depot brigade, at Camp Custer, Mich., is from the South and has something of the characteristic Southern accent. The other day when 2,000 negro recruits arrived from Alabama Colonel Dockery ran across a negro sergeant who was marching a group of the new men along in the rain and reproved the sergeant for taking his men out in such weather and ordered them back in the barracks. Just as they disappeared in the doorway one of the shivering little negroes from the South turned around and said, "Dat sholy am a kind-hearted man. He cusses like he come from down home. Dat boss make me so homesick dat I believe I is goin' to cry." Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!

Duty That Lies Near.

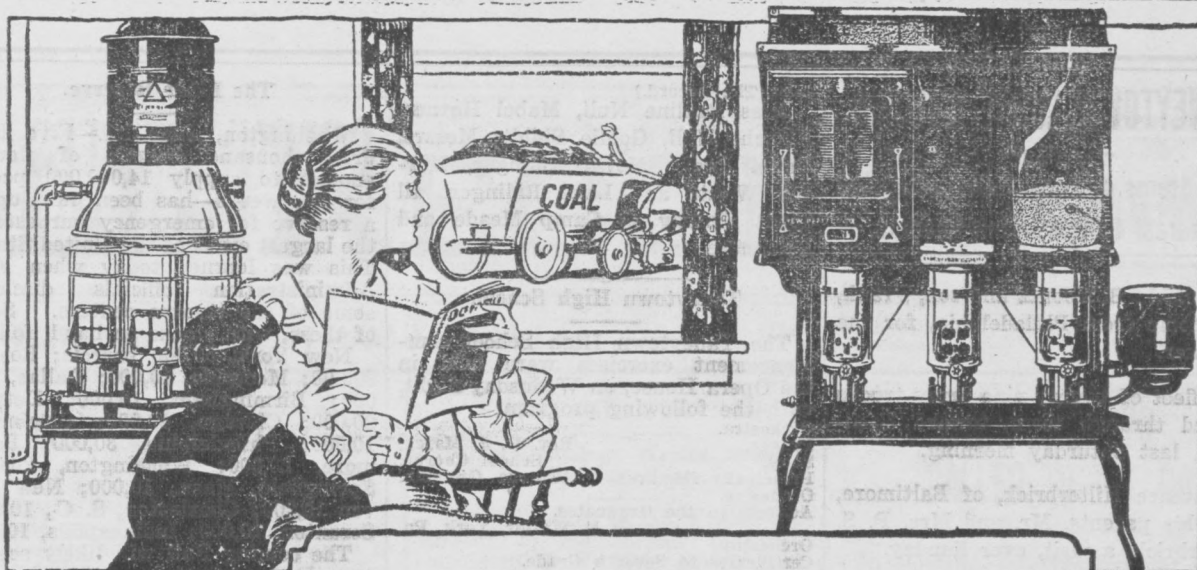
If only it could be impressed upon each and every one of us that we must do our duty, whatever that duty may be and wherever it may be, just as well as we possibly can, what a tremendous thing it would be.

It has been said that if the American people would save just 10 per cent of what they have formerly spent the war would be won and victory would be assured. The girl in the home can do a tremendous part in the winning of this war—she can save in many ways, she can work in many ways and she does not have to have any special talent for it either.

Character and industry, these are the things that count, these are what make life really worth the living.

Scripture and Profanity Mixed.

The Bible and profanity were strangely intermingled in the congress a few days ago. Senator Overman made the statement that President Wilson "has been criticized in many instances, for instance, for not taking senators into his confidence." To which Senator Reed remarked: "Oh hell!" Senator Overman expressed the hope that this expression would go into the Record. Subsequently Senator Overman read into the Record a section of the eighteenth chapter of Exodus, describing how Aaron and Hur sat by the side of Moses and held aloft his hands throughout the day while the conflict between the army of Israel and the army of Amalek was in progress.



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Give up coal for your country's need and gain time and money. Also make your housework ever so much easier by using a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

You get perfect cooking heat—clean, odorless intense—for baking, broiling, roasting, toasting, simmering or boiling—heat that is regulated as easily and accurately as gas—heat from the hot flame in the long blue chimney that gets all the heat from every drop of kerosene.

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Charleston, S. C.

NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK STOVES

NO. 5044 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

Thomas E. Utz and Virtie M. Utz, his wife, et al, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Savilla M. Utz, widow, et al, Defendants.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain tract or parcel of land in Carroll County, State of Maryland. The bill states that a certain George A. Utz departed this life in Carroll County, Maryland, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1917, and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land containing 36 Acres and 90 Perches of Land, more or less, which was conveyed to the said George A. Utz by George H. Folk and Rosa B. Folk, his wife, by deed dated March 2nd, 1906, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 104, folio 89, &c., a certified copy of said deed is filed among the proceedings marked "Exhibit A," and prayed to be taken together with all other Exhibits as part of the bill.

That the said George A. Utz at the time of his death left surviving him the following children and grandchildren, heirs at law and next of kin, viz: Thomas E. Utz, whose wife's name is Virtie M. Utz, Annie R. Sprinkle, who is intermarried with Wesley Sprinkle, Theodore D. Utz, whose wife's name is Goldie E. Utz, Lillie M. Mummert, who is intermarried with Alexander S. Mummert, Jersey N. Utz, Clarence C. Utz, whose wife's name is Ada Utz, Amos Ralph Utz, whose wife's name is Rebecca Utz, Esta V. Geiman, who is intermarried with Grover C. Geiman, and George A. Utz and Harvey S. Utz, whose wife's name is Maggie Utz, children of said George A. Utz, deceased, and John T. Utz, Bessie V. Horn, who is intermarried with Frank L. Horn, and Daisy Utz, children of Jay T. Utz, a deceased son of the said George A. Utz; the said Jay T. Utz having predeceased the said George A. Utz. That the aforesaid real estate upon the death of the said intestate, George A. Utz, descended to and vested in the aforesaid children and grandchildren of the said George A. Utz, as tenants in common, subject to the dower interest therein of Savilla M. Utz, widow of the said George A. Utz.

That the said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties in interest therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That all of the parties both plaintiffs and defendants, are adults above the age of twenty-one years, with the exception of Daisy Utz, who is an infant, under the age of twenty-one years. That the said Charles Utz is a resident of Seattle, in the State of Washington; Harvey S. Utz and Maggie Utz, who are residents of Portland, in the State of Oregon; John T. Utz is a resident of Broocks, in the State of Pennsylvania; and Bessie V. Horn and Frank L. Horn, her husband, are residents of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, and all are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court of Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Carroll County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1918, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 25th day of July next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

True Copy—Test: EDWARD O. CASH.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.
6-7-18

Some Time

You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

HOW INDIANA LOST CITIZEN

Escapade That Caused Youth to Turn His Thoughts Toward the "Wild and Woolly" Region.

Harry Coonse, ranchman and real estate expert in the far Northwest, returned to Indianapolis from his home near Seattle after an absence of fourteen years. It is not widely known, but Mr. Coonse, when a boy of 15, started in business as a helper on a delivery wagon of L. S. Ayres & Co., started and ended his dry goods career in an unusual and interesting manner.

Harry, out of his first month's wages, had bought a rifle and a box of cartridges. One evening in Park avenue the delivery man went into a house with a package, leaving Harry on the driver's seat in charge of what was common at that time—a Texas mustang—well broken, but still worth watching. Instead of holding the lines Harry spent the interim handling a new rifle. As often happens, the gun was discharged and the bullet struck the mustang, missed, tumbled off the seat and the wagon disappeared down the street, strewn packages in its path.

At dawn the next morning the horse and wagon were found in the Pleasant run bottoms, near the place where the furnaces of the Citizens Gas company now stand. Harry had already resigned.—Indianapolis News.

Gunners Making Glorious Record.

The gunners of the armed guards on merchantmen have made a record of which we may be justly proud. The contests of the Silver Shell, which sent down the submarine which attacked it; of the Moreni, on which the men stayed at their guns until the flames flared up to the top of the smokestacks on the burning ship; of the Campana, whose gunners fought for hours until their ammunition was exhausted; of the J. L. Luckenbach, which, though under a rain of shells, hit nine times and temporarily disabled, fought a submarine for four hours, before aid arrived, and later managed to reach port under her own steam; of the Armenia, which, though torpedoed, was saved through the courage and resources of its captain, crew and armed guard; of the Navaio, the Mongolla, the Petrolite and a dozen others are notable enough to be recorded in the naval history of the time.—Josephus Daniels in America Review of Reviews.

Leonardo da Vinci Amazes Surgeons.

Though written four hundred years ago, Leonardo da Vinci's book on anatomy has only recently been published, and surgeons are only now discovering the marvels it contains.

Lecturing recently on it in London, Prof. William Wright pointed out that when it was written the circulation of the blood, osmosis, oxygen and the microscope were all unknown. All doctors believed that the arteries were full of free air and that the blood was aerated in the heart. The interior arrangement of the heart was also misunderstood.

But Leonardo denied that air entered the heart, and wrote that the blood was "refreshed" in the lungs; he described accurately the anatomy of the heart and large blood vessels and the action of the muscles of the chest and abdomen in respiration.

FAIL TO GERMANIZE HOLLAND

Dutch Character Has Successfully Resisted All Efforts Made by Its Powerful Neighbor.

That Germany covets Holland is no diplomatic or other secret. Everybody knows it. Considering the Dutch character and pride in national independence which they have manifested ever since the Dutch language assumed final shape as evidence of distinct nationality, it has seemed best to the Hohenzollerns to proceed by peaceful means, among which none is more potent than intermarriage among influential families. And especially there is desired marriages of German princes and princesses into the House of Orange, which for some centuries, either as stadtholders or kings, has been the governing head of the Dutch state.

There has been great success in securing German marriages. The mother of Queen Wilhelmina was a German princess and her husband is a German prince.

But, while there has been success in securing German husbands or wives for the House of Orange, the assimilation has been from German into Dutch and not from Dutch into German. We recall no German prince or princess who has married into the House of Orange who has not turned out to be as loyal a Dutchman or Dutchwoman as the most ardent Hollander could desire, observes the San Francisco Chronicle.

The fact is that the sturdy Dutch character persists from generation to generation and forms one of the most distinctive types of the human species. This is not because the German rulers have not constantly tried to mold it over, but because they have failed to do so.

And . . . the modern Germans are impatient that they have dalled so long with peaceful means and are for taking by force what they cannot get otherwise.

Darkness Above the Sky.

The projectile of the gun with which the Germans have been shelling Paris from a distance of seventy-five miles must rise in its trajectory to a height of twenty-four miles above the earth. The Scientific American says it is probable that at that height there is so little air that the sky loses its blue appearance, because there is hardly enough of it to produce the refraction of light which gives it its luminosity.

"If we could accompany this shell on its course," continues the Scientific American, "we should probably find the sky growing darker and darker, until it becomes nearly black. In the black sky the sun would show as a ball of fire, while the stars which were not obliterated by the sun's light would also be visible. Below us we should have the reflection of sunlight from the earth and from the denser strata of the atmosphere."

Can Sleep Anywhere.

A soldier who enlisted and was sent to Houston was sent out to the trenches for training, and while on duty he was granted two hours' rest. He was allowed to sleep on the firing step of the trench, which, he said, is nine inches wide. He said when he comes back he will be able to sleep out on the window sill.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Ida B. Koontz and son, Frank, are home from Philadelphia, for the Summer.

A fleet of twenty-nine army trucks passed through town, toward Baltimore, last Saturday morning.

Clarence Hiltbrich, of Baltimore, paid his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hiltbrich, a visit, over Sunday.

Harry Witherow has arrived in France and Lloyd Ridinger and Walter C. Fringer left for there, this week.

John E. Buffington was on a visit to his old war comrade, Whitfield Stansbury, at Hampstead, the first of this week.

Corn and coal have been moving commodities on our streets, this week, as well as loads of peas for the cannery.

The canning of peas commenced here, last Friday. The crop is said to be short, due no doubt to unfavorable weather conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerly, and children, of Passaic, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Irel's father, J. Albert Angell, and family, and other relatives here.

Mrs. Mary Brown and daughter, Grace, of York, spent Thursday with her son, Maurice E. Brown, at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mrs. Robert Thomson and daughter, Dorothy, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawk, near Littlestown.

Mrs. Charles Lutz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Flickinger, was taken to Sabillasville Sanitarium, for treatment, on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hoagland and two sons, of New York, arrived on Wednesday evening, and will spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner.

The grain fields are rapidly taking on the ripe color, and the harvest will likely be here in another week. Barley harvest commenced about a week ago, and this week considerable hay has been made.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hahn and daughter, Clara; Miss Violet Montgomery, Joshua Willet and Clarence Bassford, of Baltimore, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Birnie Babylon, on Sunday.

Do not let your membership in the Red Cross organization expire! Keep the good work going! It is not an expense but an investment, just as surely as Liberty Bonds, or War Savings Stamps. Any effort that helps the allies to win the war, is profitable to us.

Rev. S. C. Hoover, pastor of St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run, well known in Taneytown, has resigned his charge. It is said that he has a call to Shippensburg, Pa. He has been at Silver Run ten years and has not only been a faithful pastor, but prominent in many public causes in the county.

In a letter written on May 19, and received by relatives here, this week, C. Ervin Reid, who is with the Am. Ex. Forces, in France, says: "We have not received any mail from the States, since our arrival here. I certainly do miss the Record, as it gives me all the news from home. Please forward it to M. G. Co., 325th Inf., A. E. F., France."

Rev. Seth Russell Downie, Chaplain of the State Firemen's Association, presented a series of resolutions at the convention held in Hagers-town, this week, providing that the Sunday on or before June 7, each year, be designated as Firemen's Memorial day, and be properly observed. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

General weather conditions this week, were favorable to hay-making, and to the ripening of wheat, but unfavorable to potatoes and garden crops which badly need rain. The potato crop outlook is very poor, and even with favorable weather hereafter, the yield promises to be a poor one. Corn also needs rain, but is not yet suffering greatly.

Representatives of the Union Bridge Chautauqua Course, to be held there the last of this month, were in town, this week, soliciting ticket buyers. The Chautauqua is one of the good movements hit hard by the war situation, and we trust that the enterprise of our sister town in tackling the job with its present difficulties, will be sufficiently rewarded to at least place the promoters on the right side, financially.

(For The Record.)

Miss Pauline Null, Mabel Harner, Blanche Null, Goldie Shildt; Messrs. David Yealy, Nevin Ridinger, Harvey Wantz and Lake Ridinger, all spent Sunday at Camp Meade and Baltimore.

Taneytown High School.

The Taneytown High School commencement exercises were held in the Opera House, on Wednesday night, with the following program:

Prayer, Rev. D. J. March.
Song, School Chorus.
Principal's Remarks, Winona Greiman.
Orchestra.

Address to the Graduates.
Dr. Clinton E. Walter, York, Pa.

Certificates to Seventh Grade.
Duet, "Beautiful Night."
Grace Smith, Emily Chenoweth.

Awarding of Prizes, Rev. G. P. Bready.
Awarding of Diplomas, Prof. Unger.
Orchestra.

Benediction, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

The address of the principal, as well as the song and duet by the school, were liberally applauded efforts. Dr. Walter's address to the graduates, in which he emphasized opportunity, service and sacrifice, based on the example of Queen Esther, was forceful and appropriate, especially as the graduates were all ladies—Misses Anna Amelia Wine-miller, Helen Elizabeth Ohler, Merium Ruth Lemmon and Celia Mae Wine-miller.

Diplomas were awarded by Prof. M. S. H. Unger, as follows: First, to Miss Helen Ohler for best work in the general course, and second prize to Miss Vesta Zepp. First prize in Commercial work alone, to Miss Mary Ohler, and second prize to Miss Grace Smith. In a brief address he complimented the class for their excellent work, and incidentally called attention to the doubt attaching to the continuance of the High School classification for the school, owing to some lowering of the average of local requirements.

The following were given certificates to the seventh grade: Misses Ruth Ohler, Dorothy Hess, Ruth Jones and Isabel Stitt; Masters Clyde Baumgardner, George Baumgardner, William Burke, Carroll Dutera, Charles Hahn and Wilbur Mehning.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian:—Morning, 10:30, service, Piney Creek. Floor Talk, Bible School, 9:30.—"The Crowning Completion of the Christ's Career."

Evening—8 o'clock—service, Town: "Coarse Criticism and Rare Praise of a Fine Act." Remember your habitual hours for School and Society sessions.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Spirit and the Letter in Christian Conduct." The topic for the evening sermon will be, "My Own Task."

Uniontown Lutheran charge. There will be no preaching at Uniontown, Sunday morning. The afternoon services at Baust have been changed to evening, during the Summer months. Children's-day services at Baust, Sunday, 8:30 P. M.; C. E. at 7:15 P. M.

Church of God.—Uniontown: Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:45 A. M. There will be no evening service.

Wakefield — Communion, Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Reformed church, Taneytown: Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M.

Union Bridge Lutheran charge.—Keysville, 10 A. M., communion service. Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M., the Lord's Supper. Let all attend.

Union Bridge Reformed charge.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge: 9:30 A. M., Sunday school; 10:45 A. M., divine worship; 7:30 P. M. service.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg: 2:30 P. M., children's-day, music by Baust church orchestra and choir.

Some Tips About Your Engine.

The June Farm and Fireside says: "For instance: If your engine is cold it may either have to be primed or the needle valve may need to be opened an extra turn, or a little dirt in the carburetor will necessitate the opening of the needle valve another turn. You must close it again after the engine starts."

"Again, when the engine is hot, priming or extra opening of the needle valve will cause flooding. If these things are attended to properly and the engine fails to start promptly after three or four turns, you may as well begin to look for the trouble. Do not, however, tear the engine all to pieces the first thing, as you are not likely to have to go very deep. It is usually the little things that are responsible for most of the engine troubles, and the successful engineer will attend first to all minor details, the chances being that the major troubles will not materialize."

Willie Stopped Praying in Time.

In the humor column of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper, published in Springfield, O., this joke is printed:

"Little Willie, who for some months had always ended his evening prayer with 'Please send me a baby brother,' announced to his mother that he was tired of praying for what he did not get, and that he did not believe God had any more little boys to send."

"Not long afterward he was carried into his mother's room early in the morning to see his twin brothers, who had arrived during the night. Willie looked at the two babies critically and then remarked: 'It's a good thing I stopped praying when I did.'"

Maryland's apportionment for the Third Liberty Loan was \$38,259,000. The amount subscribed was \$48,729,800.

The Flour Reserve.

Washington, June 11.—Five hundred thousand barrels of flour—enough to supply 14,000,000 people for two weeks—has been built up as a reserve for emergency purposes in the largest cities of the United States. This was learned today when Food Administration officials disclosed some of the reserve centers. Some of these, with stocks on hand, follow: New York, 50,000 barrels; Boston, 20,000; Memphis, 10,000; Dallas, 10,000; Birmingham, 10,000; Detroit, 20,000; Chicago, 40,000; Cincinnati, 10,000; Philadelphia, 30,000; Baltimore, 20,000; Washington, 20,000; Springfield, Mass., 10,000; New Haven, 10,000; Charleston, S. C., 10,000; Scranton, 10,000; Indianapolis, 10,000. The coming Fall will likely see an even larger reserve.

Lame Back Relieved.

For a lame back apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the muscles of the back over the seat of pain thoroughly at each application.

GIVEN HONOR NOT DESERVED

Error of Learned Men Responsible for America Being Named After Amerigo Vespucci.

The story of how the new world received the name of America is a striking example of what publicity will accomplish. Amerigo Vespucci, a highly educated Florentine, was head of a business house in Seville, Spain, probably as agent for the great trading firm of the Medicis, and helped to fit out one of the expeditions with which Columbus sailed. When the latter's monopoly was revoked, Vespucci undertook several voyages of exploration on his own account, during which he claimed in many letters to have been the first to reach the mainland of the new continent, giving the date as June, 16, 1497.

On April 25, 1507, the learned heads of the University of St. Die, in Lorraine, decided, incorrectly, that he was entitled to the honor of discovery, Columbus having only reached the islands of the West Indies, and that the western hemisphere should bear his name. The name America was, therefore, first used in the book "Cosmographie Introductio," by Martin Waldseemuller, professor of cosmography at the university. It has since been shown that Vespucci was preceded by both Columbus and John Cabot, but it was too late. The new world had been christened America and the fact advertised in print. The house where the meeting was held at which the classical error was made was still standing at St. Die at the outbreak of the war, and was annually visited by many tourists from both North and South America.

Took the Biscuit.

The Madambe Prevaricating and Debating society was in session, and all was proceeding peacefully and harmoniously, till the rat-story man spoke.

"Some people," he said, "consider the rat hasn't got much sense; but they're wrong. For instance, once I saw a mother place her year-old babe in front of the cottage to sun himself, and to keep his spirits up, she gave the little chap a big feeding bottle of milk. As I watched I saw a rat creep up to the child, and my heart was in my mouth. I feared for the baby. But, hey, you, the rat was only after the milk. He just slipped the teat out of the child's mouth and into his own, and then thoughtfully put the end of his tail into the child's mouth by way of a comforter!"

With a great sigh the president handed him the biscuit.—London Tit-Bits.

"Gun Without a Peer."

What the Scientific American calls "a gun without a peer" is the new 720 millimeter mobile howitzer built by the Crenset works for the French army. It is mounted on a railroad carriage and fires a shell 20.47 inches in diameter. It is a fort wrecker, and one shell from it is said to have sufficed to reduce Fort Malmaison, on which the Germans had spent so much time and labor, to a pile of dust and debris.

Encore.

Hotel Proprietor.—Did you enjoy the corner playing in the next room to yours last night?

Guest (savagely).—Enjoy it! I should say not. I spent half the night pounding on the wall to make the idiot stop. Proprietor.—Why, Jones told me this morning you applauded every one of his pieces and he was going to send for some more music right away so that he could play for you again.

Cockney Repartee.

Some of the senior boys from a Vauxhall school's literary class were taken to the old Vic to see "The Merchant of Venice."

When Shylock, in the court scene, was urgently demanding his pound of flesh, a bright cockney boy, in eager tones, cried out to the judge.

"Hi, you! Ask him for his meat oard!"—London Tit-Bits.

Marksmanship and Muscles.

Marksmanship with the rifle is not so much a matter of keenness of sight as of muscular steadiness. Arthur I. Gates of Teachers' college, New York, describes in the Journal of Applied Psychology some tests made by him which prove that the most accurate marksmen are those whose muscular control is so perfect that slight distractions, subjective anxiety and auto-suggestion do not disturb it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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. BRENDEL Prop.

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

HORSE FOR SALE, 6 years old, weigh 1600—JOHN W. OHLER, near Bridgeport.

50 cent War Saving Stamps. and Card certificates, at THE BIRNIE TRUST Co. Plenty for everybody, come and get them. You can get your money back with interest, whenever you are tired of holding them. 6-14-tf

WANTED.—Two hundred Tomato plants and two hundred Cabbage plants.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion.

WANTED.—A young Girl 12 or 14 years old for company and do light house work.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion.

FOR SALE.—Carload of Virginia Cows; one extra fine Jersey.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

WANTED.—50 Tons Hay, at market price, cash.—JESSE REPPSNER, Phone me between 9 and 10 A. M., Mt. Vernon 3328-J.

26 PIGS 6 and 7 weeks old, for sale by A. G. RIFFLE, Taneytown.

SHOATS AND PIGS wanted by HARRY C. BRENDEL, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—1-Horse Wagon, Buggy, Surrey, set 1-Horse Wagon Harness, set of Front Gears.—GUY W. HAINES, Mayberry.

COLORED ORCHESTRA will be at HAINES' STORE, Mayberry, this Saturday evening, June 15. Everybody invited to come.

NURSING—Practical Obstetrical Nurse. Miss M. C. FORNEY, Keysville. 6-14-3t

We have received all our 4¢ Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-28-tf

NOTICE.—A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival will be held on Mt. Union Church Lawn, Thursday evening, July 4, for the benefit of the Cemetery. Music by the Pipe Creek Orchestra. 6-14-3t

A PRACTICAL Obstetrical Nurse—LINA LOOKINGBILL, Ladiesburg Md. 6-7-4t

FOR SALE.—2 Buggies, one home-made, nearly new; and 2 Sets of Single Harness, one nearly new—JACOB NULL, Frizellburg. 6-7-tf

CLERK WANTED. One with experience in Furniture Store preferred.—K. WASKINS, Union Bridge. 6-7-2t

FOR SALE.—One Rubber-tire Buggy, good as new, and one Rubber-tire Speed Cart.—WM. OHLER. 6-7-2t

THE LADIES AID Society of the Church of God, in Frizellburg, will hold its Annual Ice Cream Festival on the Church Lawn, on Friday and Saturday nights, June 28th and 29th. The Public is cordially invited. 6-7-tf

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from June 17th to 21st. for the practice of his profession. 6-7-2t

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. ENGLAR, Agt, Taneytown. 5-24-4t

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.

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

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-tf

Would Save Sea Loss.

New York steamship underwriters and government officials have authorized official tests of a new invention which, it is claimed by its designers, will save property valued at thousands of dollars in the event of the sinking of vessels. It is called a pneumatic safe and is said to float on the water, though of steel construction. It is as impervious to fire and theft as other safes. The device is said to weigh three tons. As evidence of his faith in the success of the invention the man who constructed it will lock himself inside when the safe is lowered overboard. In case the invention bears out what is claimed for it it will be adopted for use on American oceangoing vessels.

Britain's "Baby Army."

When the British troops reached Italy they were nicknamed "The Baby Army." The Italians were so surprised at the smart appearance of the newcomers—differing so materially as it did from the picture presented by the home troops whom they passed—that, in the belief that they had come straight from England, they were called "The Baby Army," as a matter of fact the British soldiers were war-worn veterans from the Ypres salient.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.

Standard Sewing Machines

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Summer 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.

Summer 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.

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

Wash Goods, Linens, and Domestic

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

New Dress Ginghams

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.

NOTICE

C. W. KING'S

Next Large Auction Sale of

75 Head of Horses and Mules

will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918

at 12 o'clock, sharp, at our Stables in Westminster, Md.

If you are in need of a horse or mule, don't miss this sale, for we will have any kind that you wish.

We will also sell one Fine Spotted Horse, absolutely family broke, and a good saddle horse, and well broke to work on the farm.

We will sell one brand new Concord Rubber-tire Wagon and a New Set of Harness.

All stock must be as represented or your money refunded.

HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION

Will also sell ONE BUICK ROADSTER almost new.

BRADLEY McHENRY and BENJAMIN DORSEY, Mgrs.

14-2t

PLANES IDENTIFIED BY TUN!

Discovery Made by American Proves Extremely Valuable to British Aviation Service.

Air raids on London are no longer the sure-fire stuff for heartening the German people that they once were. Lately the raiders usually find that they can raid up to the English coast and then have to raid right back home again. A young American is given credit for the success of the British in surrounding their capital with a shipyard barrage whenever the German flyers approach.

A Brooklyn youth who had enlisted in the British aviation service was assigned to test out an airplane detector which was expected to discover the approach of airplanes before they could be heard, so to speak, with the naked eye. No one expected that the device would make it possible to tell whether the approaching plane were German or British.

His musical studies had trained the American's hearing to a high degree, however. He listened through the instrument for several days while only British planes flew within its range. Then he heard a different note. A German raiding squadron was approaching.

The American had discovered that British planes hum in G-minor. He found that the German raiders are tuned in B-flat. Now the British aviation service keeps men about the capital with their ears close to detectors and whenever airplanes are heard vibrating in B-flat a barrage is immediately ordered.



JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker,

Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.

Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

8-24-1y

Our Flags

BEAT GERMANY

Support EVERY FLAG that opposes Prussianism

Eat less of the food fighters need

DENY yourself something

WASTE NOTHING

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication.

Prices quoted by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat..... 2.10@2.10

Corn..... 1.40@1.40

Rye..... 1.50@1.50

Oats..... 50@50