

AMENDMENTS TO

ARMY DRAFT RULES

Married Men Without Children Must Join Army.

Amendments to the draft rules, have been issued, which will add many thousands to the eligible list, as children, only, will hereafter be considered as "dependents." The order is as follows:-

"Please promulgate at once to local boards the following important amendment to the selective-service regulations: Rule V, Section 72, S. S. R., is amended to read as follows:

"Rule V. (a) The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint registration in Congress requiring his registration, to wit, January 15, 1918, will be discharged as a ground for deferred classification.

"(b) If a registrant who has attained the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective-service law, to-wit, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to January 15, 1918, claims dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be classified in Class 2.

"(c) If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is child of the marriage, born on or before June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2.

"(d) Nothing contained in this amendment to rule 5 shall be construed as requiring the transfer to Class 2 of any registrant who has been finally classified in Class 1 on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 18, 1918, was made with the primary view of evading military service.

"Instruct all local boards forthwith to reclassify all cases involving marriage since May 18, 1917, in accordance with the above."

How You Can Best Help the Country Weekly.

The loss to the country weekly at the \$1.00 rate is not an actual loss on 52 sheets of paper, plus postage, ink, press work and wrapping, but it represents a loss considering the number usually printed, and that the overhead expense for 1000 circulation is the same as for 3000. If the \$1.00 weekly could double its circulation, to counteract a nearly doubled production cost, it would help the present situation wonderfully, as there would be a small margin of profit attaching to each subscription, even at \$1.00.

If the people, generally, want to know how they can best help their favorite paper, this is the simplest, easiest way—help to increase its paid subscription list, and at the same time help to continue the \$1.00 rate to themselves. Every dropped subscription is a knock, and discouragement, to the prosperity of every paper. The same is equally true of every source of income withheld. Every personal economy that lessens printing office revenue, is a blow at the continuance of that office. Let there be no misunderstanding of these simply stated facts, and let nobody misunderstand their own personal relation and responsibility connected with them.

The people—the patrons of country newspaper offices—are not responsible for the scarcity and high cost of fuel, but they are responsible for furnishing, or withholding, the revenue needed to secure, and pay, the increased cost of printing office help, and all other greatly increased expenses.

HELP SAVE THE WHEAT!

All town people, and others, who are able, and can possibly do so, should offer their services to the farmers for harvest field work. It is not a question of needing the pay, but one of helping our country, as nothing is as important, just now, as saving every pound of wheat possible to save.

TO THOSE WHO READ.

The request for names and addresses of Carroll County's Sons in the Country's Service, I beg to state that up until today I have received about six responses only. Under these conditions, of course, it will be impossible to do as we hoped, namely, compile a Roll of Honor, until our people realize the importance of this move.

Thanking those who did reply.
JOSEPH N. SHRIVER.

One of the famines brought about by the war, will be palm leaf fans, the short shipments being due to high freight rates and to the need of carrying articles of more importance across the ocean.

School Board Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education, held in the office of the Board, Wednesday, June 5th, 1918, all members were present. The meeting was called to order at 10:15 A. M.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous monthly meeting, also the minutes of the special meeting held on May 29th., an amendment was made to the minutes of the special meeting, whereby Commissioner Peeser was also appointed a member of the temporary building and purchasing committee consisting of Superintendent Unger, Commissioner Allender and Mr. N. C. Erb, who were appointed at that meeting. The regular order of business was then taken up.

The list of paid and unpaid bills was considered by the Board and all bills as listed were ordered paid.

At this point there came before the Board a delegation from Sykesville, composed of Senator Wade H. D. Warfield, Mr. L. B. Burdette, Mr. J. Cawthorne, Mr. Walter Hawkins, Mr. Ely, in the interest of the Sykesville school, and urged the necessity of their having a new building at Sykesville this year, instead of in 1922 as stipulated by the recent building programme agreed upon by the County Commissioners, in order to take care of the enormous increase of pupils at the school for another year, brought about by the successful cooperation of both pupils, teachers and patrons in that community. The delegation was referred to the Board of County Commissioners.

The location for a school building at Oakland Mills was considered, after which the Board appointed a Committee composed of Superintendent Unger and Commissioner McGee to investigate the Oakland Mills school ground, with the understanding that the Board will accept whatever decision this Committee comes to.

Concerning the building at Priestland colored school, the Board left this matter in the hands of President Wantz, Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Koons to visit the Priestland colored school and report conditions at the next meeting.

The following requests for contributions to local funds raised for libraries, etc., were presented to the Board which contributed \$10.00 to the amount raised in each case:

Mayberry—Edith Crumrine, organ \$10.00.

Stonesifer's—Emma J. Hanna, Graf- \$35.00.

East End—Jessie Matthews, library \$10.00.

Mt. Airy—F. H. Young, library, \$10.00.

Application for the use of school buildings throughout the County for public meetings conducted under the authority of the Council of Defense of Carroll County, was considered and the Board granted this request. The Council of Defense to notify the trustee of the school in question so that the school will be properly opened and closed.

Concerning the disposition of the vacant school properties at Mt. View and Bunker's, the Board authorized that these properties be advertised for sale after Superintendent Unger has the approval of the State Department to do so.

All trustees whose terms expire at the end of this school year, as listed in the year book, have been reappointed for three years, with the exception of the following: Walter Brower, instead of Geo. K. Dutta, Clear View school; Charles Riffe, Piney Creek school; E. W. Gregory, instead of Robert Brillhart, Manchester; D. M. Warehime, instead of Charles Stick, Lineboro; Ray Fogle, instead of Noah J. Brown, Meadow Branch; Jos. E. Zepp, resigned Brown's school; Raymond Buchman instead of Peter Buchman, Houckville school; Arthur Zile, Clinton Walsh, J. O. Buckingham, instead of M. D. L. Pickett, Wm. T. Powers, Wm. Conaway, Winfield school; Maurice Hawn instead of Dr. Geo. W. Roop, Keyville; Joseph Roberts, Guy Carlisle, Harry Townshend instead of Geo. H. Stitley, Walter Engle, M. N. Nusbaum Marston school.

No other matters being up for consideration the Board adjourned at 5 P. M.

Don't Sprinkle Your Garden.

Grace Tabor writes in the Woman's Home Companion for June:

"It has already been explained, but it will bear repeating, that watering a plant or a garden space by sprinkling is usually more harmful than helpful, inasmuch as it induces the growth, up in the moistened area, of fine feeding rootlets that should be deep in the ground. These, reaching in a network near the surface for the moisture, find themselves exposed to the fierce and baking heat of midsummer whenever the moisture dries out, and dry out it will. They are unable to bear this scorching, being extremely tender and demanding cool earth around them; and the result is either death to the plant or so weakened and miserable a condition that it might as well die.

"This surface watering by a hose or hand bears no relation, of course, to a thorough saturation such as a system of irrigation makes possible. But unless such a system is installed, I would urge every gardener in the country to pin his faith to the cultivator and his own industry therewith, rather than to any method of watering by hand. Certain things may be 'watered in' when transplanting; but otherwise, eschew the hose and watering can."

"Coming Too Fast."

Complaint has been made, and will be heard, that the Government drives for money are "coming too fast." This is the cry of a slacker and a coward. America is not begging for money; she is merely asking us stay-at-homes to lend it to her boys upon the best possible security, which will never go below par, and is always payable, with interest on demand.

Our boys over there are fighting in muddy trenches, with lice and rats for companions. By day and night our brutal enemies come on with their cohorts, their mass attacks, their shock troops, like the engulfing waves of the sea; like the thunder from the hills; like the lightning from the mountains. But they do not come too fast for our boys—God bless them!

On the earth's surface they assail our men with rifle shot artillery, machine guns, molten fire and poison gas. But NEVER TOO FAST FOR OUR BOYS. They are holding them, like the heroes that they are, on the Marne front. Do they complain that they are "coming too fast"? No; if you could hear the thoughts, the whispering glory of the dying, you'd never hear "They're coming too fast." You would only hear: "We are doing our best; we may be dying; but for God's sake, boys, go after them; don't let them get the folks at home."

Their thoughts are of us. Never say, "coming too fast." For the sake of those boys in action. BUY WAR STAMPS! Shall history point an accusing finger and indelibly mark us as indifferent to our soldier boys' sacrifices, as unmindful of our country's welfare, as men who held the dollar more precious than human life.

Your country, "sweet land of liberty, the land where your fathers died," is asking hundreds of thousands of men to give their lives for the holy cause. Your country is asking you only to lend your money. What are you lending?

NATIONAL PLEDGE WEEK, JUNE 24th TO 29th.

National War Savings Day, June 28th. That's the day our Government has officially set for us to have signed up as a War Stamp owner. At the close of that day, may God grant that we may thank Him that we are Americans; that we have pledged our full amount that we could afford—no more; but by the same token no less. Obey that impulse of your red blooded heart; heed the voice of your soul that calls to duty and sacrifice. Get into the trenches, at home, right where you are.

Fight the enemy by aiding your Government in the manner possible for you. As a matter of fact, there should be no necessity to solicit your bit. Step forward voluntarily with courage; obey that impulse, enlist as an owner of War Stamps. Fill out the pledge card you will receive and return it, then pay your reverence to old Glory.

"Unfaithful to thee? Never—
My country's flag forever."

War Savings Stamps Committee for Taneytown District:

Lutheran church—P. B. Englar, D. J. Hesson, G. Walter Wilt, Walter A. Bower, William F. Bricker, Robert Clingan, Wallace Reindollar.

United Brethren church—Richard Hill, J. Albert Angell.

Presbyterian church—Geo. H. Birnie, R. S. McKinney. Piney Creek—

Elmer Hess, Norman Hess, Martin D. Hess, Walter W. Shoemaker.

Catholic church—E. F. Smith, Geo. A. Arnold, J. A. Hemler, N. B. Hagan, R. V. Arnold, Charles Arnold.

Reformed church—Calvin T. Fringer, Samuel C. Ott, M. A. Koons, John W. Stouffer, A. G. Riffe, E. A. Newcomer.

Harney churches—J. T. Lemmon, H. J. Wolff.

Piney Creek Brethren church—John S. Teeter.

Return Pledge Cards to either Bank, Rural Carrier, Postoffice, or Committee.

Trying to Put Italy Out.

The opinion is growing that it is the chief end of the German war plan, to put Italy out of the fighting as an ally. While the attacks on the Western front were intended to succeed, if possible, they were also no doubt expected to have the effect of preventing the removal of any troops to help strengthen the Italian armies.

The situation now is, if the Italians can be defeated to a point of elimination, the Austrian army engaged on that front can be thrown against the French lines and thereby materially help the German chance of taking Paris. It may have been German "strategy" to draw all attention to the French front, and away from Italy, while at the same time preparing to deal the latter a knock-out blow.

Or, almost any other intention may have been planned, as the whole war is evidently in its most critical stage for both sides, with the final decision now a very much involved issue. The press reports of the situation do not seem to agree as to results, especially on the Italian front, but it seems now that in a few days there must develop important facts that may be of world-wide bearing on the whole situation.

What Have You Given Up?

Have you given up your job and let your business future take care of itself?

Have you said good-bye to your family and friends and all you hold dear?

Have you begun an entirely new career that may end, if you live, with health impaired, an arm off, a leg gone, an eye out?

Have you given up your business future and said good-bye and taken a chance on coming back alive and well, and done it all with a cheerful heart and with a grim determination to do all you possibly can for your country?

And do you only at times—in the evenings, perhaps, when the light in the sky slowly fades away—feel so homesick and so lonesome that you are fearful you will not have the courage to do your part after all?

You have not done these things? Ah, I see, you are not one of our Army or Navy boys; you are a stay-at-home person.

Well, there have to be 20 or more stay-at-home persons for everyone who goes, and so certainly no disgrace attaches to being one if you fully appreciate what those boys who do go have to give up and if you support them to the limit of your ability.

National War Savings Day is June 28. That day gives you the opportunity of showing in a practical way that you do appreciate what it means to the boys who go. Pledge yourself on or before that day to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings Stamps that there may be more money, labor, and materials to back up those who fight and die for you.—Nat War Savings. Com.

Another government loan, for at least six billions of dollars, will likely be floated about October. This is indicated in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Banks and Trust Companies, calling upon them to take certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$750,000,000, every two weeks between June 25 and November 1.

LOCUST WOOD WANTED.

Farmers Having Supplies Should Get in Touch with Fleet Corporation.

Farmers who have good locust timber, suitable for the manufacture of ship tree-nails, will do well to communicate with the purchasing division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which announces that it will give prompt attention to inquiries from those wishing to be put in touch with treenail manufacturers.

The shipbuilding program of the Government has enormously increased the demand for treenails, or "runnels," which are used in wooden ships much as dowels were used in old-fashioned frame construction work. They are huge wooden nails, from 2 to 4 feet long, which fasten together the planking or outer shell of the hull, the frames, or skeleton, and the ceiling, or inner shell. Most of the treenails used in this country are made of black locust, or yellow locust, as the tree is often called. They must be made of straight-grained wood, which combines density, hardness, strength, and durability, which does not shrink much, and will not split readily; and locust is preeminently the wood that fills the bill.

When the farmer can expect to get for his locust will vary with the grade of the timber and the cost of laying it down at the mills. Some manufacturers buy the timber on the stump, others by the cord or thousand feet, in which case the farmer can do the cutting himself. Selected stock will bring the best prices, especially when the manufacturer has drawn his specifications high so as to get the best grades only.

Owners of locust desiring to be put in touch with a treenail manufacturer should address the Purchasing Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Washington, D. C. Full information should be given as to the nature of the timber, its approximate quantity, and the location with reference to the nearest shipping point. The name of the railroad serving the shipping point should also be given.

Look Out for Fires in Hay.

A well-filled mow, or big stack of hay, symbol ordinarily of happy prosperity, may contain within it the lurking spirit of a fire that will sweep a farmstead.

Many destructive blazes, points out a Department of Agriculture bulletin on fire prevention, have been caused by a spontaneous ignition of hay, especially clover and alfalfa. The first cutting of the latter seems to be most dangerous. If hay of this kind has rain or dew, on it, or if the stacks are not cured thoroughly, the moisture will cause fermentation which may produce sufficient heat to start a fire. The combustion, however, can not continue long without oxygen and may cease without coming to the surface. Its presence can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor, or by smoke irritating to the eyes. It may take place from a few days to several weeks after the hay is put up.

States Attorney Seabrook is at home, looking well, and will soon resume his duties actively. This is good news to his large circle of friends. He had been seriously ill for about two months, at Johns Hopkins.

A TUSCANIA SURVIVOR.

Baltimore Student Writes Briefly of His Experience.

The following letter written by a student to his former teacher in chemistry, Prof. Wm. James Heaps, of Baltimore, will be of interest to many, even though given publicity a long while after the occurrence of the event—the sinking of the "Tuscania." Somewhere in France, May 1, 1918.

My dear Dr. Heaps: Just a few lines to inform you that I am in the best of health, or, as you say, "Physically fit, Mentally sound, Morally clean, and Spiritually Holy." Undoubtedly you have seen my name in the Baltimore newspapers, that I was a passenger on the Tuscania, and, also one of her survivors when she went down.

That was the greatest experience I ever had in my young life. Was I excited? No sir, I am never excited of a thing when it comes expected. We expected a submarine from the first day we left the American shores (at least I expected it) and at last she came and struck us. I was on that sinking boat over two hours, I almost gave up hopes, until a British destroyer picked me up. The funniest thing about it was I was almost sure that I wouldn't die, but I did expect to suffer a good deal.

As far as swimming is concerned, I enjoy it very much, but, under different circumstances, and surely not in February, I imagine that the two hours I spent on that sinking boat I will never forget. It certainly gave me a lot of time to think. One thing sure, Professor, I did not expect, nor hope for any miracles. I just faced it seriously. I knew my life preserver would keep me on the surface for a couple of hours, and we were so close to shore, I figured I could almost swim that far (remember I only figured it) and by that time somebody ought to come over and give us a lift.

By the way, I did not tell you the reason why I was on that boat so long. You understand that each unit was supposed to have his own lifeboat, but unfortunately, or fortunately, my lifeboat was smashed to pieces while the crew tried to lower her, and to enter another fellow's lifeboat wouldn't be fair, for the simple reason the other fellow is entitled to his life as well as I am to mine, so all there was left for me to do was to keep a skinny eye on the Tuscania, in order to see how much time I had to jump overboard.

It was a pity to look at that big giant, how she was sinking gradually on her star-board side; she just looked like a man who drinks an excess of liquor—she couldn't hold herself straight even if she tried to—and nobody else could do anything for her, so we left her behind to fight her own battle. The only sleepless night I had was the following night, when I reconsidered all I had seen and heard while I was on that sinking boat. There is one thing you must know; that most of the fellows who lost their lives were the hot-headed boys who jumped overboard before they found out if a lifeboat was lowered. I knew one thing; that it is never hard to find a way to die, so why commit suicide.

Well, Professor, I have told you an old story, or the story is not so old, but my letter is too late. However, I hope you will forgive me, because you are a good-natured and reasonable man, unless you have changed since I left you. I am in a laboratory. Most of our work consists of making culture media, stain bacteria, examine them microscopically, urinalysis, etc. Have a good chance to see things and learn quickly, and I take advantage of the opportunity; and, if I ever return will have to give you credit for all the dope. Comptez Monsieur?

Are you a patriotic and loyal, American citizen? The only way to prove it, you must write me a letter, and it will be highly appreciated on my side. So I'll thank you in advance for an answer, and close it with the hope of receiving one of your many thoughtful letters.

Your sincere student and friend,
BERNARD P. ROKSIN,
Mobile Laboratory,
32nd Division,
A. E. F., France.

Dwelling Burned Near Keymer.

The farmer's house on the farm of Mrs. Sarah Koons, near Keymer, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, on Monday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The building was occupied by Charles Moser and family, and the fire broke out in the second story, while Mr. and Mrs. Moser were out in a hay field at work. A small child narrowly escaped death.

Some of the furniture from the first story was saved, but all on the second floor, including a \$50.00 U. S. bond, was destroyed. The smoke house, adjoining the house, was also destroyed but the meat was saved.

The building was partially covered by insurance in the Dug Hill Company, and Mr. Moser's furniture was insured in the Carroll County Company.

Don't Shoot Pigeons.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges hunters not to shoot pigeons in air, for they may be homing pigeons being trained in many sections by the Signal Corps of the United States Army to carry messages across battlefields. Farmers and other breeders who allow their birds a few hours of liberty each day, also are liable to loss from shooting.

MORE CARROLL BOYS CALLED TO THE COLORS.

To Report at Westminster Office June 23 and 26.

The following is a list of the names of colored men called to report for military duty at the office of the Local Board for Carroll County, Court House, Westminster, on Sunday, June 23, at 8 A. M.:

David W. Dorsey, Westminster. Albertus Durom, Westminster. D. Clotworthy Hill, Taneytown. Louis N. Barnhart, Westminster. Roscoe D. Bowie, Mt. Airy. Frank Dorsey, Pinksburg. Richard Dorsey, Union Bridge. Henry Clay Smith, Union Bridge. Walter Butler, Mt. Airy. Calvin F. Dorsey, New Windsor. Earl R. Grooms, Sykesville. Adam Woodyard, New Windsor. James W. E. Cross, Westminster. Vernon Davis, Union Bridge. Frank Washington, Mt. Airy. Frank Earl Butler, Union Bridge. Burn Dorsey, Westminster. Roy Hill, Westminster. Clinton Cooper, Westminster. William Brightful, Westminster. Leo Dunson, Union Bridge. Harvey Gibson, Westminster. Pearce Owens, New Windsor. Clarence L. Butler, New Windsor. Keener J. Thompson, Westminster. Ralph Thompson, New Windsor. Alexander D. Sheppard, Sykesville. William Miller, Granite. Clarence Brown, New Windsor. Haldoff Berry, Hoods Mills.

The following is a list of the names of men called to report for military duty, at the office of the Local Board for Carroll County, Court House, Westminster, on June 26, at 7:45 A.M.:

Earl Trite, New Windsor. Clarence W. Caples, Westminster. Charles Henry Smith, Pinksburg. Monroe B. Wilson, Union Bridge. Roy E. Warehime, Hampstead. James Tillian Haney, Highfield. Russell Little Royer, Manchester. Roscoe Levi Wetzel, Mt. Airy. David Hooper, New Windsor. Victor B. Rowe, Smithsburg. Russell C. Hood, Mt. Airy. Orion Russell Belt, Hampstead. George Bernard Gill, Pinksburg. Clarence E. Yingling, Hampstead. Robert E. Shipley, Westminster. Elmer C. Lippy, Westminster. John Wm. Tracy, Lineboro. Robt. F. Barnes, Pinksburg. John C. Myers, Gettysburg, Pa. Leavin A. Baubitz, Hampstead. Mordecai J. D. Selby, New Windsor. Charles Lewis Seip, Westminster. Herman Pickett, Woodbine. Clarence E. Mayers, Littlestown, Pa. Thomas Fisher, Tamery. Roy A. Reese, Westminster. Paul Henry Hess, Westminster. Roger Preston Stultz, Uniontown. John Robert Hotson, Westminster. Robt. W. Dickensheets, Westminster. Howard A. Frock, Middleburg. Harry S. Foutz, Westminster. Henry Edw. Michael, Millers. Chas. Albert Bailey, Lineboro. Emory C. Arbaugh, Patapsco. James C. Keefer, Westminster. William E. Schaeffer, Westminster. Geo. D. Nightingale, Westminster. Bertie M. Taylor, Patapsco. Rolla L. Stambaugh, Woodbine. Raymond E. Haiffey, Westminster. Wm. Scott Dayhoff, Uniontown. Arthur F. Caple, Patapsco. Lloyd C. Devilbiss, Uniontown. Bradley M. Ecker, Linwood. Charles D. Barnes, Sykesville. Herman A. Smelser, Westminster. Herbert F. Conaway, Sykesville. George H. Saylor, Westminster. Harvey Merle Alban, Hampstead. Howard Albert Hobbs, Marriottsville.

Carroll County Makes Good.

The above is the caption of a long article in Monday's Baltimore Sun, telling how Carroll county has been standing by the patriotic job of supporting all war quotas asked from it. It tells how the Red Cross apportionment of \$20,000 was met with contributions of \$34,000, or \$1.00 for every man, woman and child in the county.

Its apportionment for the last Liberty loan was \$969,900, and the subscriptions totaled \$1,143,150. There were 6,061 subscribers, or nearly one to every five of the population.

There are 8000 Red Cross members in the county.

The various committees, of men and women, are mentioned in detail, credit being given, by name, to the various leaders and members who have been active in all branches of the work; and a number of districts that have done especially well, are mentioned particularly. On the whole, the article, which is by John W. Owens, is excellently written and should serve to add encouragement not only to the workers, but to the citizens of the county.

Marriage Licenses.

John D. Lentz and Helen M. Yingling, both of Baltimore. E. Frank Tracey and Helen E. Zepp both of Westminster.

George E. Stone and Mildred I. Buffington, both of Union Bridge. Edgar L. Hoddinott, Baltimore, and Emily L. Gordon, Woodbine.

John F. Buffington, son of Mrs. Harry F. Harrison, of Baltimore, formerly of New Windsor, was the first aviator to try the new Sacramento, Cal., million dollar aviation field, the first of this week.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so; and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision is to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

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, 4th, and 7th pages must be in by 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 21st., 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."

The Discontinuance of the Weekly "Home" Paper.

It is difficult to properly estimate, or characterize just what the passing out of existence of a long established weekly newspaper means. It is much more than merely a regrettable occurrence. It is a community loss difficult to measure. Perhaps it may be a condemnation of the community itself resting against it as a sign of unappreciativeness—or worse. Whatever the cause, or causes, may be they should not be accepted unless absolutely insurmountable; not until every possible community effort has been made to overcome them.

The announcement of the discontinuance of the Emmitsburg Chronicle—a paper that has been in existence for forty years—can not be passed over as a mere news item, the outcome of conditions brought about by the war. The question is a deeper one than that for the town and community to consider—for many other towns and communities to consider.

We do not know local conditions, nor how loyally the paper was supported, therefore do not presume to lecture Emmitsburgians for lack of proper appreciation and support, but we do know that no town of its size—no such prosperous section as served by the Chronicle—can afford to do without a newspaper, for long, and we trust that the suspension will be but a brief one.

It may sound like a personal plea in the interest of one's own business to remind our own patrons, repeatedly, of what we conceive to be their duty, and to ring the changes on a "hard times" story, which no doubt everybody thinks they have of their own; but it is a sober fact, nevertheless, that it is rarely the case that any weekly paper, and printing business connected therewith, is given the support and consideration that it should receive. It gets too little credit for the hundreds of big favors and boosts it gives, locally, every year, without charge, and how it serves profitably, its constituency, rather than itself.

Take our word for it, that those who in any way withhold their support from country newspapers, at this very serious period, are doing a very unwise and dangerous thing. There have been hundreds of suspensions within the past year—that of the Chronicle serving to bring the fact home to us, as a fact, and not as a "scare" story—and unless conditions change for the better, there will be hundreds of others, all community losses to a greater extent than private business losses. Support should now be given local newspapers greater than ever given before, and discontinuing support should be the last thing to adopt, in the line of economy.

The intimation, even, that a newspaper may discontinue publication in a town—except where the local field is fully occupied with one or more other papers—should call for a town meeting in which all should determine to remedy the situation responsible for the intimated discontinuance. If it be more local support, more pay for work, prompt pay for services, an opportunity to supply needed help, it should be the public's resolve to supply the needful, for a local paper is really a public local enterprise with everybody as an interested

stockholder. It should be a matter of local interest, and pride, to keep its paper going, and fully supported.

The death of a newspaper is equivalent to the death of a public benefactor. A voice and influence is stilled that we need, and profit by, more than we know. We are perhaps so accustomed to the luxury of city daily papers, that we grow critical and contemptuous of the little home paper; but, after all, it is this same little home paper that is our neighbor and best friend, when we sorely need one, and there is no other that can take its place. Give your home paper more support, in order that it may pay increased expenses, and live!

War Story News.

American daily newspapers not only have the strong desire to give, but realize the popularity of giving, favorable war news. Unquestionably, this results in the pleasurable coloring given to war incidents of minor importance, especially as they refer to engagements in which our own boys are concerned, but it also has its influence toward a rather deprecatory chronicling of what the enemy accomplishes. The "wish" is often father to the "thought" in war news reporting.

We frequently hear the expressed wonderment that the German army is so strong, after so many millions have been killed—according to "the papers." The truth is, nobody outside of the German army organization knows how many have been killed; hence, the figures given here are mere estimates—and good wishes.

All of our war news is "censored," or "edited," or "selected," whichever one chooses to call it. While we no doubt get, in the main, a pretty true write-up of general results, we must be very far from getting a great deal that would often lead us to reach quite different conclusions following our reading of the war story. A large lot of what we get is written up on "this side" according to the instructions, or inclinations, of the writers.

The headlines are, for the same general reason, not always fully justified by the detailed facts given. One often skips from the big type to the small, with a decided chill of disappointment following, and unless we read closely, and use some discrimination and intelligence, we are apt to be misled as to actual happenings and situations. All of us want the good news to be fully true, and the bad not so bad, but we can never be too sure of just what we are getting.

Not a "Baby" Investment.

For some reason, War Savings Stamps do not "take" as well as Government Bonds, notwithstanding the fact that they are not only as safe, and as good an investment, but possess actual advantage over bonds; not only in the ease with which they may be purchased with small sums, but because they may be surrendered for cash at any time.

In no way that we can see, are these stamps undesirable. Perhaps they may not be considered as a "man's sized" investment, because somebody started to call them "baby bonds"—which was a tremendous mistake—and the name hangs to them as a handicap. There is really nothing of the "baby" about them, so far as their strength, and value are concerned.

There is some explanation, too, for their slow sale, as the drive was launched just after a big Red Cross drive, and at the time when a large portion of our country is at its busiest season—the grain harvest. The country, too, is becoming somewhat tired of war demands, perhaps because the surplus cash easily available, is running low, therefore, taking all in all, there is a fairly good explanation why the War Stamps are not so readily taken.

But, let nobody take seriously the "baby" idea as indicating something less desirable than the real bonds. The investment may be small, but the security is as large as Uncle Sam can make it.

A New Slogan: "Booze Will Win the War!"

If the logic of the extraordinary effusion from the president of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers (of liquor), be accepted as correct, then the downfall of Russia was brought about by the abolition of vodka drinking, and all that America need do to win the war is to hang all the preachers, suppress the Anti-Saloon League and restore the unrestricted and universal sale and use of whisky. Here are a few specimen paragraphs of the effort:

"What brought about the present conditions in Russia which have enabled the Kaiser to use these forces against us and our Allies in France? More than any one thing which made for the upheaval in Russia was the attitude of the American rural press, the preacher-ridden—crossroads newspapers, bossed and owned by the Anti-Saloon League.

all human ailments, normal political, financial and physical. The crossroads editor fell for the vodka foolishness and, being untraveled and ignorant of history, failed to understand that common decency to an ally dynasty should have restrained him from villification of the Czar's government.

He blathered against the Romanoffs, the result of encouraging the Trotskyes and destroying the Czar's power over a people unfit for any form of self-government.

With the downfall of the Romanoffs the Trotsky crowd too possession and turned the country over to the Kaiser.

The Russian army is disbanded and the Kaiser's forces are no longer needed on the Russian front.

They are at this hour being used to massacre our boys and our Allies from Ypres to Verdun—thanks to the Anti-Saloon League and its press influence.

The people of the United States are suffering today from their latest dose of preacher control of the country press.

The lesson is a bitter and an expensive one in blood and treasure.

But history records no other outcome when a people allows itself to be shackled with the manacles of clerical and fanatical domination."

It will be interesting to the preachers of this country, and to the editors of the "crossroads and backwoods newspapers" whom the preachers—according to Mr. Debar—control, to learn that their influence is great enough to overturn dynasties and bring about revolutions on the other side of the globe. Until Mr. Debar revealed the secret it was not generally known that "all of the revolutionary adventures of Europe" study and are guided by the press of America. The spectacle of the throne of the Romanoffs defended by a bulwark of the vodka and dashed to earth by the "blathering" of the crossroads editor of the United States is one that will be pondered with some amazement by the historian of the future, and when he learns that the burden of blood and treasure that is being expended today has been fastened upon civilization largely through the activities of Mr. Bryan and the Anti-Saloon League, and is due to their success in destroying the vodka trade in Russia, they will have to get busy and rewrite many pages of the world's chronicles.

If all the virtues which the president of the Distillers and Wholesale Dealers seems to believe are inherent in vodka and in whisky are really to be found in those commodities and in the people who make and sell them, then what America needs is an instant revision of its war program, a rewriting of its slogans. We have been led to believe that food conservation is a paramount necessity and duty; in a word, that "food will win the war." But apparently all that is wrong. Whisky and vodka are the blessings of the human race, the foundations upon which order and stable government are to be based, the security of Czars, the sure preventive of wars, the means of economy and happiness in the home and the assurance of efficiency in industry. That slogan, according to Mr. Debar, ought to have been worded: "Booze will win the war."—Phila. Ledger.

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

Women Stay Away From Jobs More Than Men.

There is a great article in the July American Magazine about women in business. The author of it says:

"I just can't get them to understand that they have to be here every day," the superintendent complained. "Some of them are married, and if there's a little special demand at home they're as like as not to stay at home and attend to it. And the next morning they turn up bright and smiling, with no suspicion that their absence has had any effect except to reduce their pay a bit. That's one trouble—they don't take the thing as seriously as the men. And then, of course, they are sick oftener."

"When I checked over the time cards, I discovered that what the superintendent had said was true. And this, I have since learned, is the experience of practically all concerns where women are employed. Only recently I read that in England the claims for sick benefit made by women under the National Insurance System 'have proved much greater (even three times greater) than the actuarial anticipations beforehand,' while the Sick Insurance Societies of Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland all report that women are ill oftener and for longer periods than men."

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

KEEP HIM REASONABLY BUSY

Preacher Serving in Y. M. C. A. "Hut" in Training Camp Finds His Duties Many and Varied.

If there is a notion that Y. M. C. A. work in the camps consists in selling stamps and handing out pocket testaments, let it be dissipated at once. One preacher, serving in a hut in a New Jersey camp, reports that he has done almost everything under the sun except preach.

He has built fires, swept floors, looked after hundreds of packages of laundry, umpired basketball games, organized a glee club, stage-managed a circus, sold ice cream at the canteen, and driven a flivver ten miles and back three times a week to provide said cream. He has written letters home for boys who could not write, and he has taught those same boys their first lessons in the English language. He has been a repository for hundreds of heart secrets, and he has served as trustee for the care of as many as thirty Liberty bonds at a time.

Perhaps oddest of his many tasks was one that came his way on a wild and stormy night in April, when the master of arms at the military station entered the "Y" hut after taps, carrying a red box under his arm.

"Say," said the master of arms, "we've got a lot of T. N. T. mines stored at the station. Here's the detonators, in this box. There's considerable lightning around, and it isn't safe to leave these things close to the mines. Would you just as soon take care of the box over night?"

The Red 'T' Triangle man slept that night (or tried to sleep) with enough high explosive under his cot to blow him half way to heaven.

LEARNING WHITE MAN'S WAYS

Eskimos Said to Be Making Gratifying Progress as a Result of Missionaries' Teachings.

On Herschel Island, where the sun shines continuously for eight weeks in summer, the Eskimos had a sun dance, not always clothed in the garments of propriety, a writer in an exchange says. They had an idea that when the sun came back its movements were directed by an invisible power, but they had no tangible conception of a God. They had no belief in a future life, either of reward or punishment. Today they are religious, truthful, kind to their children and to the aged. They are ambitious to learn; they are practical, extremely industrious, sanitary in their habits, well clothed and well housed. Insanity is unknown, but tuberculosis is common.

They whale in summer and trap in winter. They are clever in trading, good workers on land, water and ice, and take excellent care of their household effects. Tools, if broken, are neatly repaired. When on Herschel Island or at Fort McPherson, they eat the white man's food with great relish. In summer they eat their fish and blubber raw and in winter frozen. They like food cooked, but it is a matter of indifference to them. They will eat a hearty meal of it, and then go out and eat blubber and raw fish as dessert. The contents of a deer's stomach they consider a great delicacy.

Sugar 12 to 15 Cents a Pound.

In these days of tribulation, when everything rises but father's wages, we all very consistently bemoan the high cost of living. But this, observes Popular Science Monthly, is not the first and only time that prices have been high. During the Civil war wages ran from \$1.12 a day for laborers to \$2 a day for skilled workmen. This, however, did not prevent a shave from costing 10 cents or a haircut 20 cents. Hotel rates were \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and ice, which was considered a great luxury, was supplied at 50 cents a week for 10 pounds daily. Strangely enough sugar was the chief bone of contention in those days, too, and it cost 12 to 15 cents a pound.

War Prisoners to Form Club.

A dozen British prisoners of war who had escaped from Germany met at a dinner recently given in London to celebrate their escape. At this dinner it was decided to form a club, membership of which was to be confined to those who have succeeded in making their way out of a prisoners' of war or internment camp in Germany. The site of the club premises has not yet been settled, but the club will certainly be the most novel thing of its kind in London.

Many Lambs Killed by Rattlers.

Rattlers, always plentiful in parts of Washington state, are this year more numerous than in any previous season. Sheepmen are forcibly reminded of the fact by the loss of lambs. Older sheep know the menace in the tattoo of the rattlesnake, and will change their course at the sound, but the lambs are often bitten. There is nothing that can be done for the relief of a lamb which has been bitten. It dies in a little while.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Slightly Nervous.

Flanigan, a brand new soldier, was placed on guard one dark night. Failing to see another soldier approaching until he was almost beside him, Flanigan nearly jumped out of his skin but managed to quaver: "W—who goes there?" On being told the fellow's name, and finding out for sure that he wasn't going to be killed right away, says Flanigan, regaining his courage: "Advance then and give the discount."

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 Percals, 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 | \$714,933.28 |
| May 9, 1914 | 40,000.00 | 29,523.55 | 656,776.65 | 733,300.20 |
| May 9, 1915 | 40,000.00 | 31,497.00 | 680,139.14 | 751,636.14 |
| May 9, 1916 | 40,000.00 | 38,067.68 | 704,585.23 | 782,652.91 |
| May 9, 1917 | 40,000.00 | 51,112.36 | 811,684.80 | 902,797.16 |

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

A MONEY-SAVING INVITATION

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

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

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

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

WORK DELIVERED ANYWHERE BY AUTO TRUCK.

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 Woollens 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.

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Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

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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.

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Away with DEADLY POISONS

RAT CORN
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS
25c, 50c and \$1.00. ALL DEALERS
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PRINTING Of All Kinds

not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.

CUTTING, SHOCKING, STACKING AND THRASHING OAT CROP AT PROPER TIME



Harvesting A Crop of Oats.

weather, the best course to pursue depends on the relative cost of shock and stack thrashing. Investigations show that stacking adds about one to one and one-half cents a bushel to the cost of producing oats. As thrashing or lifts are often not available when they are wanted and as consequently the grain is likely to be injured by weathering, stacking is generally advisable, particularly in the humid section.

When grain is stacked, it is important that the stacks be well built. If the stacks are put up so carelessly that they will not shed water, the grain might better be allowed to stand in the shocks. The bottoms of the stacks should be raised from the ground slightly by laying down old rails or other material to keep the straw from coming in contact with the earth, thus preventing the absorption of moisture from below. The shape of the stack is less important than the manner in which the bundles are laid, though round stacks probably shed water better than the long ricks sometimes built.

Stacking should be begun as soon as the grain is well cured in the shock, in about ten days to two weeks after cutting. Round stacks are usually about ten feet in diameter at the base. The usual plan is to build four stacks in a setting, in pairs six feet apart.

First build a large, round shock about eight feet in diameter. Then place two layers of bundles, one directly on top of the other, with the heads resting against the shock and the butts forming the ten-foot base of the stack. Make the next row with the butts just covering the bands of the other row. In the same manner lay rows of bundles, like shingles, until the center is reached, overlapping the rows a little more toward the center of the stack. When the first layer is completed, begin again at the outside and build toward the center.

Shocked bundles have slanting butts, because they are set in the shock with a slight slant instead of exactly upright. In building the outside rows around the stack lay the long edge of the butt on top and projecting beyond the lower bundle. In this way the diameter of the stack is gradually increased, forming the bulge. After a height of seven or eight feet is reached lay the outer bundles with the long edge of the butt beneath and just covering the inner edge of the layer just completed. In this way the diameter is gradually decreased and the stack is tapered slowly to the point.

Always keep the middle of the stack high and firmly tramped down. Do not tramp the outer layer at all. Keeping the middle high gives all the bundles a slant toward the outside and helps to shed rain. At the peak, where the bundles overlap, fasten a capsheet securely by setting it on a sharpened stake driven into the top of the stack. A well-built stack ten feet in diameter should be 20 to 25 feet high.

Thrashing.

As previously stated, it is cheaper to thresh directly from the shock if the work can be done while the grain is still in good condition. Thrashing from the shock is often subject to delay from rains, however, as the work must wait until the bundles are dry. This may mean the loss of one or even two or three days after heavy rains. On the other hand, if the grain is stacked, thrashing may be resumed almost as soon as the rain stops. Grain may be thrashed from the shock either before or after it has gone through the sweat. If it is thrashed before it goes through the sweat, it will sweat in the bin, but if it is dry-thrashed it will not be injured. If the grain is damp when thrashed, it sweats too much and is likely to become hot and be damaged by bin burning. Stacked grain should be allowed to go through the sweat before it is thrashed.

The separator should be well cleaned before thrashing is begun, particularly if it has come from a neighbor's farm where a different variety of oats is grown or if some other grain has just been thrashed. Cleaning the separator also prevents the bringing of weed seeds from other farms. The operation of the machine should be watched carefully to see that all the grain is removed from the straw. It is much easier to do a clean job of thrashing when the grain is dry than when it is moist.

The straw should be run into the mow, where it can be kept under cover or, if it must be stacked outside, the stack should be built carefully so that it will shed water. Oat straw is a valuable roughage for live stock, being much better for this purpose than the straw of wheat or barley. It is also of value for bedding and the making of manure, if it is not all needed for feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Oats usually are cut with a grain binder, though in the drier sections the header or the combined harvester and thrasher is used occasionally. When the straw is very short, due to drought, or when the crop is badly lodged, cutting with a mower may be necessary. The grain may then be raked and put into cocks, which should be built so as to shed rain. The proper time to cut oats is when they are in the hard dough stage. Cut before this time the grain is not well filled, it shrivels in curing, and is light in weight. If allowed to become fully ripe before cutting, a considerable part of the crop shatters out and is lost in harvesting. The danger of damage from storms also is increased. When a large acreage is to be harvested it is advisable to begin cutting soon after the grain passes out of the milk stage, as otherwise a considerable part of the crop is likely to become too ripe before it can be cut.

Shocking.

If the grain is ripe or in the hard dough stage when cut, it may be placed at once in round shocks, which should be capped to prevent damage from rain and dew. The best quality of grain can be obtained under these conditions. If the grain is green or if the bundles contain many weeds, they should be allowed to cure for a few hours before shocking, and then should be placed in long shocks, which may or may not be capped. Long shocks allow the sun and air to penetrate much more readily than round ones and are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable. If long shocks are capped properly, they protect the grain from weathering quite as well as round shocks. Grain that is wet from dew or rain should be allowed to dry before it is shocked. In sections where strong winds prevail during the harvest season capping is not advisable, as the caps blow off and the cap sheaves may be injured by contact with the ground.

A good round shock may be built by first setting up two bundles with the flat sides facing, the heads together, and the butts a few inches apart. These bundles should be jammed down hard into the stubble, so that they will stand firmly. Then set another bundle at each end of this pair, so that there will be four in a row. Next set one in the middle of each side. This leaves at each of the four corners a space in which a bundle should be placed. There are now ten bundles in the shock, which is about the right number. If the grain is very dry, a few more bundles may be set around the shock where they seem to fit best. When the desired number of bundles is set up, the shock should be capped. One or two bundles may be used in capping, depending on the length of the straw and the dryness of the grain. One cap allows circulation of air through the shock, while two caps afford greater protection from rain. The cap bundle is broken by supporting it with the butts on one knee and with one forearm and hand under it at the band, while the straw at each side is broken over just above the band with the other hand. The straw of about half a bundle is broken to the right with the right hand; then the hands are reversed and the remainder of the bundle is broken to the left with the left hand.

Long shocks may be built by setting up two bundles with the flat sides facing, the tops together, and the butts several inches apart to allow circulation of air between them. The next pair of bundles should be set up alongside the first in the same way, with the tops leaning slightly toward the first pair. The shock is completed by setting another pair at each end and then placing single bundles with the flat sides in the opening between each end pair. If desired, more than ten bundles may be placed in long shocks. In capping long shocks the first bundle should be put on with the butts pointing in the direction from which the prevailing winds come and covering the heads of the bundles in that end of the shock as completely as possible. The second cap should then be laid on the other end of the shock in the same manner, with the heads overlapping those of the first. Two bundles will cover an ordinary long shock with considerable overlap, but if the shock is very large more than two caps may be needed.

Stacking.

Whether oats should be stacked or allowed to remain in the shock until they are thrashed depends very largely on local conditions. If they can be thrashed from the shock after they are cured but before they are injured by

The Matter of Luck!

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

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

—Tamil Proverb.

4 Percent. Paid on Time Deposits
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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,

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WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

WITH THE MOVIES.

Freedom, represented by a beautiful girl attired in classic draperies, shrieked when Kosciuszki fell.

"Don't strain your lungs," said the man who was operating the picture machine. "If you simply move your lips we'll get all the effect we need."

The boy stood on the burning deck.

"Don't stand like a wooden Indian," yelled the man at the machine. "I dunno where the management finds all these bum acts."

A soldier of the legion lay dying at Algiers.

"One minute to change the reel," howled the operator. "Keep your pose. That won't give you time to smoke no cigarette."

Just as Easy!

The child of the professional humorist was gazing at a lump of ice, from which vapor was rising.

"See, father!" cried the child. "Even the ice is hot."

"Well, run out into the pantry and you can see the ice-cooler," replied the professional humorist, carefully making a note on his cuff—Lippincott's.

POP PLAYED POKER.



Teacher (to geography class)—Willie, you may tell us what a strait is.

Willie—Five consecutive cards of any suit.

Go To It.

Quit your grumbling and boo-hoing! Face the fight with courage stout; It's the man who's up and doing Who is never down and out.

Sets Pastor to Thinking.

If there should be a noticeable falling off in male pedestrian traffic on the east side of Illinois street, between Washington and Maryland streets, persons who have seen Sert. V. B. Brown on recruiting duty will say he is responsible for it. The army recruiting station is 53½ South Illinois street, and Sergeant Brown patrols that particular part of the city. If he sees a young man looking into a shop window or looking at passengers aboard the street cars, he asks him: "Now, why aren't you in the army of your Uncle Sam?" He stopped a young clergyman. "I think I am doing my bit in my own way," replied the pastor.

Sergeant Brown reported that he failed to enlist the preacher, but said, "I set him to thinking."—Indianapolis News.



Slightly Used Pianos

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| \$299 | Whitman Player | \$299 |
| \$29 | Stieff | \$29 |
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| \$85 | Knabe | \$85 |
| \$398 | Werner Player | \$398 |
| \$98 | Brown-Simpson | \$98 |
| \$239 | Radle | \$239 |
| \$59 | Newman | \$59 |
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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—Its Free.

Earning His Fee.

Breathlessly he rushed into the lawyer's office. "My next door neighbor is learning to play the cornet," he exclaimed. "The man is a public nuisance. What would you advise me to do?"

"Learn to play the trombone," replied the astute lawyer. "Ten dollars, please."

The Trouble.

"Why were you absent from school yesterday, Grace?" asked the teacher. "Please, teacher, mummy was sick." The teacher, who is afraid of contagion, asked:

"What is the matter with her? What does the doctor say it is?"

"Please, teacher, he says it's a boy."

—Harper's Magazine.

A Trade Grievance.

"Our advertising club has condemned the Wisconsin professor who says nose rubbing should take the place of kissing."

"And why, pray?"

"For encouraging a 'just as good' substitute."—Judge.

Cause for Regret.

Lady—I don't like this picture so well as I did the last one you took of me.

Photographer—Ah, madam, I have not the artistic taste that I had when I was young; and, besides, my camera is getting old.

NEW EVENING GOWN

First Season in Three That Distinct Change Is Made.

Black Will Have Widest Popularity, Laces With Dots Embroidered, Choice Above Everything.

The tale of the spring evening gown should be an absorbing one, for, behold, it is the first season in three that evening gowns have undergone a distinct change in style, mode and vogue, and a spring season ushers in new evening gowns for the elect and even ideas for the evening for those who sit by the fire, always presuming that it is a fire that necessitates evening clothes to sit by it.

Narrow skirts are sufficiently difficult to dance in, but long narrow skirts are impossible. And, inasmuch as we will dance, notes a fashion authority, war or no war, for the evening we abolish the narrow skirt in favor of the wide or draped garment so that we may dance in ease and comfort.

Some time ago I sounded the slogan of the sleeve in evening frocks. Every indication for the future confirms all that I thought at that time and even accentuates the fashion. Evening gowns without sleeves are not.

Every design for the spring will have the sleeves, some wide and flowing, others long and narrow and a few even elbow length, but the sleeves will be there beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The war will not necessarily affect the cut of the front or the back of the evening frock. Many of the spring offerings will carry the high square neckline and the V-shaped back, but just as many will show the gowns cut extremely low both front and back and depend upon the effect of the sleeves to relieve the formal aspect of the creation.

In material black will have the widest popularity. It has had its innings time and again and despite that this spring will find it in great demand. Of the black laces the sheer designs will have the preference over the heavy tracings, while the laces with dots embroidered in great profusion will be the choice above everything.

Brocaded chiffons that were used last season will be given another trial combined with laces and charmeuse, and dresses of shaded nets will also be popular. All-chiffon frocks will not be given much of an opportunity early in the season, but will be held over until spring begins to wane into warmer summer months.

HOW HIGH ARE YOUR SHOES?

Fall Footwear Likely to Be Not More Than Eight and One-Half Inches in Height.

For a year we have been hearing a lot about the necessity for cutting down the height of women's shoes. It has been predicted a dozen times, a fashion writer states, that there is to be strict restriction in high shoes for women, and every time certain shoe stores have offered any specially priced shoes they have told us that the reason they did so was because of new restrictions as to the height of shoes. They had to get rid of their old stock, they told us, because they were no longer allowed to handle shoes of that height. Well, perhaps that was the case; but we still see women going about with shoes of extreme height, and only occasionally have we seen, so far, shoes of a moderate height.

Now the restriction is pretty near to becoming a fact. Probably we shall not have any fall shoes more than 8½ inches in height. The shoe man tells us that this is to be measured "from the rand at the breast of the side of the heel to the center of the tops at the side"—all of which may be very helpful if you happen to know the lingo of shoe dealers.

COVERT COATS HAVING VOGUE

Cloth Is Favorite This Spring for Chappies, Formerly Known to the Wearers as the Box Coat.

Covert cloth is having great vogue this spring and top coats in all lengths and on various lines are made up of this new old material. There are smart little coats on the lines of what were known once as "box coats," but now are termed "chappie coats." They are about finger tip length, are unbelted and flare slightly at the lower part.

Many of the long models of this material are made in cape effect. Others are fashioned on long, straight lines, belted and pocket trimmed, much on the lines of the coats worn by Uncle Sam's soldiers. There is a high turndown collar and deep cuffs. Four patch pockets with buttoned flaps trim the coat front, two small pockets on the bodice and two larger pockets on the coat skirt. A wide material belt is fashioned at the front with a large round dull metal buckle.

A Directoire Poke.

A theater hat in orchid georgette and hair braid is of the directoire period. The crown is of the orchid georgette and the brim of real hair braid in two-tone purple. Around the crown is a band and long ties of taffeta black velvet ribbon. On the front is an exquisite garland of pearls tinted in orchid and rose. The facing is orchid vicia straw braid.

SPANISH BOLERO IS HERE



The "bolero" effect is so decidedly tasty when in the proper cloth it is surprising that it has not been popular for many seasons. Corduroy is the only cloth for a bolero, and as here shown it makes up wonderfully. The bolero is one of the outstanding features of Spanish dress, and it is due to become popular with American young ladies before the end of the summer months. This street dress in marine corduroy has a most youthful air. The bolero with the dainty embroidered design on each lap is the pre-eminent feature, and is the thing that puts the costume in distinctive class. The white vestee adds a most charming contrast.

NEW COATS WITHOUT SLEEVES

Cord Silk and Wool Poplins Among the Materials France Offers to America for These Garments.

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

Among the materials that France offers to America in the building of these sleeveless coats is a corded silk and wool poplin. It used to be worn by us. It was made into frocks and wraps and turned out in those dolmans that were trimmed with bugles and paillettes and edged with fur. This season the dolman has been replaced by the loose, shapeless, sleeveless coat. This came over from France, where it was worn on one of the smart stages by an actress who knows how to dress.

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

BONNET WITH QUAIN VEIL



Oftentimes the prettiest thing about a wonderful bonnet is the veil, though few young ladies have found this out. This hat, one of the most fascinating for spring and summer wear, proves it beyond a doubt. The hat, though very chic, is simply trimmed, and alone holds no special attraction, but attach this most charming veil to it and the combination is irresistible. The hat is of plain braided straw with a satin ribbon band. The veil is of very fine texture and falls in a new mode from the crown of the hat with a fullness that is most unusual and winning. The edge of the veil is trimmed with a dotted design, and the dots are extremely large for a veil. Altogether, spring looks mighty appealing, garbed thusly.

Children's Gowns.

The fashion for dressing children in velveteen has progressed apace, and few things lend themselves to little people's daytime clothes more happily. The colors range through gradations of pinks, reds, yellows, blues, greens and violets. Velveteen is also adapted to the hand embroidery which, in limited quantity, is such a feature of children's frocks.

New Coatees.

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

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JUNE 21st., 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.

HARNEY.

Mrs. David Michaels, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Fuss.

Mrs. John Fleagle, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGuigan. Mrs. Maggie Angel, of York, also visited at the same place, the past week.

Miss Margaret Thomson, of Littlestown, spent the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomson.

Dr. Elliot, wife and children, accompanied by Mrs. Button and daughter, of Conneville, Pa., spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliot, near York Springs. Mrs. Button and daughter, Agnes, were the guests of her sister, Mrs. Elliot, for the past two weeks, and returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Edgar Staub is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Legore, at Littlestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Naille and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker, spent last Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Black and Mr. Wm. Walker, near Heidersburg. The trip was made in Mr. Naille's new Oakland.

Mrs. M. R. Snider and daughter, Louelle, returned home, on Monday, after a ten-day trip to Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser, Miss Blanche Hiltner, Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Claubaugh, Catherine Claubaugh, Mervin Conover, and Glenn Snyder, visited Camp Meade, last Sunday.

Jacob Newcomer is on a visit to Dr. Wolf and family, at Arendtsville, Pa.

Mrs. John Hesson, who had been at the Frederick hospital for treatment, returned home on last Friday, and is getting along very nicely, now.

Mr. Wilson, of Gettysburg, spent a few days, last week, with his daughter, Mrs. Armour Leatherman.

John Hesson sold the property that he now occupies, to Samuel Harner. Mr. Harner has sold his property to Mahlon Brown and wife.

Mrs. Luther Valentine, of Wilmington, Del., is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grier Shoemaker.

Mrs. John Snyder and son, Glenn, is spending a few days with her parents, at Cashtown.

Mrs. Murray Fuss received word on Monday morning of the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. Frank Burke, of Kempton, and the same day word was received of her brother, Jesse's death, of Pershing's Rainbow Division, in France. He had enlisted a few months after America declared war on Germany, and has been on the front six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Leatherman and family, of Mummasburg, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. E. K. Leatherman and family.

Luther Harner, of Camp Meade, spent Saturday and Sunday with his home folks.

Miss Rheta Morelock spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Miss Ruth Eyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hess, and Mrs. Lightner, spent Thursday in Baltimore.

NEW WINDSOR.

Miss Eva Trostle, of Chicago, will spend Sunday morning, June 23, at Pipe Creek, on "Christian Attire." Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, she will talk in Blue Ridge College Chapel, to young girls above the age of thirteen. Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, in the College Chapel, to a mixed audience, subject, "How to be Happy."

Monday night, June 24, at the same place and hour, she will speak to married women and mothers. Everybody is welcome and urged to attend these meetings. Miss Trostle is a very enthusiastic and interesting speaker.

Samuel Lantz and Carroll Lantz have each purchased new auto trucks, to use in their huckster business.

Miss Hannah Shunk is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Margaret Wilson, of Westminster, spent the week-end here, with Miss Marianna Snader.

Mrs. J. T. Simmons, of Baltimore, spent the first of the week with her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Getty.

Mrs. Tydings, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here, with her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Smelser.

Dr. Fraser attended the sessions of the Presbytery, at Baltimore, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mollie Haines visited her son, Joseph, at Camp Meade, on Sunday. The M. E. Sunday school will render their children's-day services this Sunday evening.

Grant Devilbiss and wife spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Bernard Fisher, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Edwin Thompson left for her home, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Capt. Paul Smelser and Mr. Harris, of Washington, D. C., spent Saturday and Sunday last here, at the home of A. C. Smelser.

The surgical dressing class held a Rummage sale, on the lawn of the Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening last, and cleared over \$150.

Mrs. Laura Lober, of Philadelphia, visited relatives here, the first of the week.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. F. N. Parson and family were called to Harrisburg, the past week, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Parson's father.

Wilbur Hull and Earl Senseney, of Camp Meade, were home over Sunday.

G. Fielder Gilbert and wife took their little daughter, Fidelia, to the Woman's Hospital, on Tuesday, where she was operated on for the removal of her tonsils and adenoids.

Miss Florence Bowersox, of Washington, is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in the neighborhood. She is the eldest daughter of Ephraim Bowersox, of this place.

Charles Crumbacker and wife, Harry Wilson and wife, and Mrs. Charles Crabbs spent Sunday at Camp Meade, with the latter's son, Carroll Crabbs. Mrs. Ellen Smith and Mrs. Anna Elliot, of near Philadelphia, and Mrs. F. T. Darby, of Hagerstown, are visiting Dr. J. J. Weaver's.

On Thursday night, a daring robbery was committed at the home of Phillip Weller, at Clear Ridge. The thieves entered the cellar by a window under the porch, and carried off over 40 jars of fruit, all her potatoes, a ham, and other things. Their little child awakened, and a light was made, which most likely hastened their departure. A few shot would have made them remember the trip. It does seem an unusually mean act to take the provisions from a family that is working to provide for the needs of the same.

A very good hay crop is being put away, and in fine condition. The farmers are laboring under the hardship of securing enough help to put crops away, and it will most likely be worse, as more of our boys are receiving marching orders.

M. D. Smith and wife entertained the former's niece and lady friend, of Washington, for a few days, last week.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer and Miss Grace Wilson returned from their Baltimore visit, on Monday.

KEYMAR.

Mr. Potter, of Washington, spent Friday until Saturday with Robert Galt and wife.

Misses Barbara and Minnie Geiling, of Govans, is visiting R. H. Alexander and family.

Mrs. Artie Angell and son, of Hamilton, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Sappington.

Mrs. Forrest and daughter spent Saturday in Baltimore.

Mary Newman spent Sunday and Monday with Mary Repp, at Middleburg.

Mrs. Edward Hawk and daughter, spent from Thursday until Sunday in Hagerstown.

Mrs. Roy Strine and son, of Baltimore, is visiting Ed. Hawk and family.

The tenant house of Mrs. Koons, which Charles Moser lived in, was burned down Monday afternoon. The fire started in the second story.

KEYSVILLE.

Harry C. Reese, wife and children, and Mrs. Lewis Reese, all of Linwood, and Miss Elizabeth Weybright, were callers of Misses Elsie and Mary Baumgardner, on Sunday.

Miss Gladys Poole, of Martinsburg, Va., is the guest of Miss Anna Ritter. P. D. Koons and wife, of Detour, entertained the following, on Sunday: Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian; Peter Baumgardner and wife, Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter, Ellen, and Robert Valentine and wife.

Master Edgar Kiser is visiting his sister, Mrs. Carl Haines, of Motters.

Mrs. George Romer and little son, of Washington, D. C., is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers.

Mrs. A. N. Forney is visiting her son, W. V. Forney and wife, at Frederick.

Marshal Wolfe, of Westminster, was the guest of Miss Jennie Weybright, over the week-end.

Some of our people attended the children's-day exercises at Tom's Creek church, on Sunday evening.

The ladies of the Red Cross auxiliary have opened their work room in I. P. Ritter's vacant store room.

Chas. Devilbiss and sister, Dora, spent Sunday at the home of Milton Devilbiss, near Detour.

John Hogland and wife, of New York City, and Norman Baumgardner and wife, of Taneytown, spent Monday evening with Peter Baumgardner and family.

UNION BRIDGE.

Earle Shriner, of the Aviation Corps, returned home on a furlough, on Monday. We were glad to see him.

The harvest battle is on, and the farmers are valiantly battling to go over the top.

Chautauqua begins on the 28th. Secure your tickets now. The profits are for the Red Cross.

Go to the Postoffice or the Banks and buy your War Savings Stamps. Invest your money for victory.

Mr. Morningstar our blacksmith, met with a serious accident, on Wednesday, while shoeing a horse. A passing automobile scared the horse, and Mr. Morningstar was knocked down and fractured a leg. He was taken to a Baltimore hospital for treatment.

Put all the cash you can in Thrift Stamps and keep repeating. It is a good way to save.

An interesting program for the whole family is arranged for the Chautauqua.

Uncle Sam pays interest in advance when you purchase War Savings Stamps.

MAYBERRY.

George Magee, wife and children, of Harrisburg, spent from Saturday until Monday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Slonaker.

Mrs. Halbert Carl is on the sick list.

Miss Pauline Simonson visited her uncle, Paul Hymiller and family.

Miss Ada Hymiller, of Baltimore, paid a short visit at the same place.

BARK HILL.

The Church of God will hold children's-day services on Sunday night, June 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, were visitors at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde and daughter, of Spring Mill, were visitors at Mrs. Mary Rowe's, on Sunday.

Earl Senseney, one of our soldier boys from Camp Meade, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Senseney, last Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Yingling and daughter, Helen, took a trip to Camp Meade, last Sunday.

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

NEW MIDWAY.

Everybody is busy harvesting. Milton Dutrow and wife spent Sunday with Charles Dutrow and wife, at Rocky Ridge.

Andrew Albaugh has been very ill. Miss Bessie Stitley, after spending some time in Thurmont, has returned home.

J. T. Albaugh has purchased a Buick touring car.

Jesse Renner and Frank Hummer have returned from New York, with new cars.

On Wednesday, Misses Mildred Legore, Margaret Smith and Irlene Strine spent a very pleasant evening with E. D. Essick and family.

FRIZELLBURG.

The Sabbath school will have its final rehearsal, Sunday morning, at 9:30, sharp. All are requested to be present.

Children's-day services will be held at night, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

William and Fannie Yingling went to Martinsburg, W. Va., to spend a week or more.

Divine services at the Church of God, here, Sunday, at 3 P. M., by Rev. Parson.

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.

—Advertisement—

DIED.

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

MR. JACOB ECKARD.

Mr. Jacob Eckard died at the home of his son, Harry Eckard, in Bark Hill, on June 18, aged 83 years, 1 month, 17 days. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, at Bark Hill, interment being in the Hill cemetery, Uniontown, with services by Revs. Reynolds and Murray.

He leaves the following children, by two marriages, his second wife having died several years ago: William Eckard, near Taneytown; Harry, of Bark Hill; Edward O., of Westminster; Clinton A., of Walkersville; Mrs. Samuel Welty, of Frederick, and John and Lottie, of Union Bridge.

Matchless.

The treasurer of a certain Indianapolis concern desired to smoke while at the office Monday morning. Feeling in his pocket he discovered he had no matches. He went to some of the other employees of the office, who also were without the much-wanted match.

He sent the office boy to the drug store for a box. He returned in a few minutes with word that drug stores could sell only drugs on Monday. Suddenly remembering that he could surely get one in the cafeteria downstairs, he was told by one of the maids that the matches were in a locked closet and one of the cooks who had just left had the keys. One of the maids suggested that he light his cigar on one of the gas burners that had not been turned off. Seizing the opportunity as his last chance he returned to his office, where he spent so much time talking about it that the cigar went out.—Indianapolis News.

Saving Coal in Switzerland.

The use of hydro-electric energy for heaters in Switzerland, where coal is imported at a high price, is reported to cost only half as much in some industrial establishments as heating with live steam. Workrooms are kept at comfortable temperature, but for rooms little used a moderate heating is obtained from electric currents taken during "off-peak" periods. In a textile factory where yarn was formerly dried by air passing over steam pipes, the heat is now supplied by 48 electric resistance heaters, behind which wide nets are placed to catch sparks in case of a short circuit.

The Trouble.

"Why did your friend claim immunity for prostration from war service, when all he has been doing is to shuck oysters?"

"That's right. You see, he didn't dream there would be so much work in that job, and so he's suffering from shell shock."

Cause for Worry.

Patience—I don't know what I shall do for furs next summer.

Patience—What's the cause for worry?

"Why, it's been so cold this winter they'll be all worn out by summer."

WEEDS DETRIMENTAL TO BIG CROP YIELD

May Be Due to Roots Giving Off Poisonous Substances.

Fact That Noxious Plants Do Harm in Many Ways Is Reason Why Farmer Should Make Efforts to Subdue These Invaders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The full reason why weeds reduce yields is not definitely known. It is well recognized that weeds deprive crops of moisture, plant food, and sunlight, and by these means cause decreased yields. Experiments have shown, however, that even where there is a supply of moisture and plant food sufficient for the needs of both the weeds and the crop, weeds still exert a detrimental effect. This may be due in part to the wood roots giving off substances which are poisonous to crops. A more generally accepted explanation, however, is that the roots



Well-Cultivated Cornfield, Free of Weeds—Food, Not Waste, Produced on This Land.

of the weeds interfere with the root development of the cultivated plants. This is thought by many to be the principal factor involved, and undoubtedly it plays an important part. The fact that weeds do harm in more ways than has been supposed is all the more reason why the farmer should make strenuous efforts to subdue these invaders. Land that should produce 60 bushels of corn may yield no more than 20 bushels if weeds are not kept down by adequate cultivation, and the net profit to the farmer is relatively much less for the resulting poor crop than these figures on yield show.

Another loss results from the presence of weed seeds in crop seeds. This necessitates much labor in separating or results in dockage by dealers if the separation is not made. Wheat containing wild-onion bulbils is sometimes docked as much as 50 per cent, and in some cases there is no sale at all for such wheat. The agricultural experiment station of Minnesota estimates that in that state alone the damage to wheat due to weed seeds amounts to two and a half million dollars yearly.

There are other causes of damage resulting from weeds, which in some cases are important. The harvesting and curing of crops are sometimes made difficult by the presence of weeds. Russian thistle, bindweed, and Canada thistle usually are a source of great annoyance at harvest time to the growers of small grains. Again, some weeds harbor fungi and insects which attack nearby crops; the clubroot of cabbage is fostered on the wild-mustard tribe of weeds, and the Colorado potato beetle lives also on nightshade and henbane. Furthermore, some weeds are poisonous or otherwise injurious to man, live stock, or live-stock products. Poison ivy, sumac, jimson weed, and the seeds of corn cockle are poisonous to man; wild onion and bitter-weed spoil dairy products; cowbane, water parsnip and loco weed are poisonous to stock; and the barbed seeds of squirreltail grass and prostrate grass penetrate the noses and mouths of live stock, causing painful sores.

It is difficult to estimate the damage of weeds, but it is probable that they cost the American farmer several hundred million dollars every year.

FOOD FOR A QUEEN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"The King was in his counting house, counting out his money. The Queen was in her parlor, eating bread and honey."

So goes the Mother Goose rhyme, which shows that honey has long been regarded as food for kings and queens.

Yet the humblest American family can have this choice food if they keep bees in their backyard or on their farm. Bees require little attention—most anyone can master the simple rules essential to successful beekeeping. Try it, but remember that unless bees receive the care they need they will not yield a crop.

Allies of the Kaiser.

The kaiser has an ally in every sheep-killing cur in America.

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

PAINTS & VARNISHES

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

German Toys Not What They Were

Simplicity is the rule in German toy shops now, and wood, once formerly used only for the cheaper toys, is now almost the only material employed. Lack of flour, which is used with cement to make the bodies, prevents the manufacture of new dolls. Wax, used for the heads, is almost unobtainable, and the material for dresses costs four times as much as before the war. Toys cost at least twice as much as formerly, metal toys are few in number, and some of the very cheap varieties cannot be had at all. The metal that formerly went into the making of trains, horses, soldiers, magic lanterns, etc., has been taken by the government for the manufacture of munitions.

Green and Mistrustful.

Thomas W. Lawson said in a Boston lecture:

"The green speculator is apt to be more suspicious and mistrustful than the seasoned one. Green speculators by their actions often remind me of the farmer who went to the Boston & Maine station, put down a \$20 bill, and said to the ticket agent: 'Round trip to Washington, young feller!'

"Here you are," said the agent 'Change at New York.'

"No, ye don't, young feller!" snarled the farmer. 'I'll take my change right here.'

Pleasure.

Of course we are entitled to it. And we should take great pains to secure the fullest measure of it. So much may be taken for granted; the important question is, when and where shall we find pleasure? Sir Walter Bag shot gave his opinion that business is much more amusing than pleasure. I suppose he meant that a man who is in love with his work will get more real "fun" out of it than was ever gathered in so-called "places of amusement." Many of our pleasures do little more for us than kill time. They do not kill care, for it comes back again the next morning. He is a wise man who more and more learns to get his amusement out of the serious work he is doing. Then if he takes an occasional hour or day, for sport or the "passing show," he will come back to his real task in life to find his real entertainment. What finer art than that of having a good time in the thing which one has to do? Immensely wiser and more profoundly philosophical than the practice of planning for the good time afterward.—George Clarke Peck.

Honoring Bishop Brewer.

A touching incident with reference to the death of the late Bishop Brewer recently came to light through an American missionary located in a remote mountain district of Montana. When the belated news of the death of Bishop Brewer came to a certain woman in this isolated settlement, she hoisted an American flag at half-mast over a little schoolhouse some distance away, in token of his death. The woman did not belong to the church, but she had known and respected the bishop for many years, and it had been her custom through all the years to travel many miles to the nearest mission point to attend the services when the bishop made his visitations each year. Without respect to custom she kept this flag there for over a month, and not until the visit of the missionary was the significance explained and the story related.

RETURN TO WAGER OF BATTLE

Warfare of the Future Likely to Be Restricted to Comparatively Few Combatants.

A day, not far removed, may come when the embattled hosts of rival nations will give place to a vanguard of battle to decide the conflict. The battle will then be confined to the combatants alone without violent interference with the peaceful pursuits of noncombatants or destruction of their property.

First, however, we must evolve great engines of destruction, so perfect that a few skilled heroes will direct each one of them. These war machines will be so costly that only a few great powers will have the resources to construct and maintain them. Wise legislation and skillful systems of taxation will be necessary to organize the whole people for their support. A chosen few, picked from the whole nation, will man them, men in the full vigor of their strength, physically perfect to endure the terrible strain, and powerful of brain to meet and surmount every intricacy of mechanics and every difficulty of strategy.

Above all, these hero supermen must be of such unswerving character that they will, day in and day out, without surcease, devote their unflagging zeal to the great task of defeating the civilization for which they contend. The evolution and the increasing economic burden of maintenance of this machinery will make war the luxury of the most powerful states and will cause the area of war constantly to recede. Small nations will no longer be able to maintain military establishments, and eventually the millions of men who now battle upon the field of honor will have been replaced by a contest among a few men in control of stupendous machinery.—Ellery C. Stowell in the Century Magazine.

WORRY OVER SMALL THINGS

Unfortunate Habit of Making Mountains Out of Molehills All Too Common With All.

"One of the foolish things we mortals do," said Mr. Gratebar, "is to make mountains out of molehills."

"Half the worry and distress in the world comes from this unfortunate habit. It breeds distrust, creates hard feeling, breaks up friendships, makes discord in families, it makes misery all around, and all this in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand for just nothing."

"The commonest form of molehill is the spoken word. Somebody says something to us that we think is mean, or that we think is suspicious, or lacking in appreciation, or twitting or sarcastic, and right away we begin to brood over it, to let it rankle in us, to magnify it, to make a mountain of it."

"It is at least an even chance that the little thing of that sort that distresses us so was never meant that way at all. But suppose it was meant to be sharp. What of it? We are all human, and the best of us are liable to make little slips at times and say little thoughtless things that we ought not to."

"But why should we make mountains of such molehills, of things that would have been forgotten the next moment if we did not dwell on them, keep thinking of them and brood over them until finally we magnified them into great grievances?"

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?



ONE CAUSE OF HIS SUCCESS

Letter of Charles Dickens Reveals Care Which Great Writer Gave His Books and Readings.

In a recent sale of Dickens' autographs in London this letter, written while he was in the United States, appears:

"I should never have made any success in life if I had been shy of taking pains, or if I had not bestowed upon the least thing I have ever undertaken, exactly the same attention and care that I have bestowed upon the greatest. Do everything at your best. It was but last year that I set to and learned every word of my Readings, and from ten years ago till last night I have never read to an audience but I have watched for an opportunity of striking out or inserting somewhere. Look at such of my manuscripts as are in the library at Gads' and think of the patient hours devoted year after year to single lines. . . . The weather is very severe here, and the work is very hard. Dolby (his manager) having been violently pitched into by the mayor of New Haven (a town at which I am to read next week) has gone off boldly this morning with defiant written instructions from me to inform the said mayor that if he fails to make out his case he (Dolby) has to return all the money taken, and to tell him that I will not set foot in his jurisdiction, whereupon the New Haven people will probably fall upon the mayor in his turn and lead him a pleasant life."

Another Use for Cement.

Through the shortage of structural steel, roof trusses of timber incased in cement have been used for buildings of a Texas oil refinery. After putting in place, the trusses were wrapped with a layer of light waterproof building paper, and sheets of expanded metal, with half-inch diamond mesh, were fitted around the paper, and held five-eighths inch from the surface by chairs and nails. A coating of one and a half inches of cement mortar was then applied with cement guns. The roof was covered with a one and a half-inch monolithic slab, built in place by the use of wire-mesh re-enforcing, and cement mortar applied by cement guns from below against wood panels, which were removed after 24 hours. The cement surface was given a final coating of hot asphalt paint.

WASTE OF SUGAR AND WHEAT

Writer Thinks This Is Time to "Cut Out" Serving Refreshments at Social Functions.

By BETTY TANSEY of The Vigilantes. I do not believe that sugar and wheat are used to any better purpose in providing "refreshments" for social functions than they would be in ordinary meals for families.

I do not think that ice cream is less likely to deplete our resources in a way unfair to our soldiers and our allies when served by charming girls to their mamma and the mamma of other charming girls than if purchased at the sordid marts of the ice cream trade, retail.

Little cakes with pink icing on them appear to me to be as free from all patriotic traits or even from a natural tendency of the human race to self-preservation when served in drawing rooms to women thrilled by bridge or books as when throttled through shop windows and taken home in a paper sack.

You may if you desire give a little dinner to friends without in any way abusing the rights of others to food or infringing upon the requests of our government for conservation of resources. This is the way the people of the British Isles have kept up a tiny bit of social life. But "refreshments" in the middle of the afternoon to a lot of well-fed women! It is not right.

Months ago it was announced that certain organizations of women had agreed to refrain from serving any foods at their meetings. This was heralded as being patriotic. It was plain, self-preservative common sense of course. But it was the right thing to do.

Yet our club women, women many of them affiliated with organizations which stand for intelligence and the better things of life, seem in many instances not to have followed this course but to be pursuing the even tenor of their ways before the war, not for a few of them once in a while but for all of them every week.

We object to patronizing hotels and restaurants at which the food regulations are ignored, and rightly so. How about the social functions at which "refreshments were served"?

Rich food in the middle of the afternoon for a group of already well-fed women! Their very food cards ought to climb down out of their windows in shame at such inconsistency.

HAS HELPING HAND FOR ALL

Red Cross Most Appropriately Designated as the "Greatest Mother in the World."

Stretching forth her hands to all in need; to Jew or Gentile, black or white, knowing no favorite, yet favoring all.

Ready and eager to comfort at a time when comfort is most needed; helping the little home that's crushed beneath an iron hand by showing mercy in a healthy, human way; rebuilding it, in fact, with stone on stone; replenishing empty bins and empty cupboards; bringing warmth to hearts and hearths too long neglected.

Seeing all things with a mother's sixth sense that's blind to jealousy and meanness; seeing men in their true light, as naughty children—snatching, biting, biter—but with a hidden side that's quickest touched by mercy. Reaching out her hands across the sea to No Man's Land; to cheer with warmer comforts thousands who must stand and wait in stench and crawling holes and water-soaked entrenchments where cold and wet bite deeper, so they write, than Boche steel or lead.

She's warming thousands, feeding, healing thousands from her store; the greatest mother in the world—the Red Cross.—Warren Anderson in "Pack-ages."

WARY OLD BIRD IS TRUTH

Fact Worth Remembering When One Is Tempted to Criticize Errors Seen in Newspapers.

"Where do you get the absurd facts you print?" is a favorite query put to newspaper men. In the view of these cynics, newspapers spend most of their time misspelling names, imagining incidents that never happened, and generally manhandling life as it is led.

There is just one answer to be made to the query above, and that is: "Newspapers get such of their facts as are absurd from the absurd human beings who for one reason or a thousand refuse to relate facts accurately." Newspapers, truth-telling newspapers, spend a very large part of their time correcting these misstatements, running them to their source, and getting at the truth. A certain proportion of error gets by—not as great a proportion as can be heard in any village neighborhood gossip, for it is the concern of newspapers—of honest ones, that is—to allow for errors and correct them, whereas it is the concern of those other purveyors of news, gossips, to create errors whenever they are more interesting than the truth.

The next time you find an error in your favorite newspaper, try an experiment. Try to capture one small fact yourself, in your own home town. You will quickly discover just how wary a bird the truth is and how very unpopular.—New York Tribune.

Russian Iron Ore.

Iron ore is found in many parts of Russia, although it is mined in but few localities. In the Ural range there are whole mountains of rich ore, containing from 50 to 70 per cent of iron. Among these are mountains are Blagodat, Magnitnaya and Vysokaya. Despite its apparent accessibility, iron ore in this vicinity is not mined very extensively. The total deposits yielded, in 1913, 1,832,000 tons of iron ore, out of the total 9,692,300 for the whole of Russia.

Besides these, silver, copper, lead, zinc ores are extant in various parts of Russia, and these deposits are probably sufficient to supply her needs; however, the development of the mining industry is insufficient as yet to make the yield meet the demand. She is compelled to import large quantities of the ores needed in her metallurgy, while her own wealth is lying dormant.

GOOD IN OLD DAYS

Modern Life by No Means Has Monopoly of Virtues.

And Prominent Among the Things It Lacks Is That "Neighborliness" That Meant So Much in the Bygone Years.

Neighborliness is a product of rural localities that deserves transplantation to cities, and sedulous nurture there that it may continue to grow. "Who, then, is my neighbor?" the man "in the city pent" asks himself, as he regards a row of similar house fronts and reflects on the fact that he has only a nodding acquaintance at best with the majority of the inmates.

Independence is fostered by the conditions of living in the country. Ordinarily we do not need the help of the next house, near or far. But let fire come, or a destructive storm, or a predatory visitor, or a serious illness, and the neighbor may be as welcome as angels.

City life is often a battle of the strong, because there are crowds and there are many mouths to feed and many shuffling feet to be shod. If we let ourselves think of it, the vast multitude of identities striving to establish themselves is almost terrifying. Where did so many people come from? Where are they going? How are they to find a lodging for the night? Each of the moving swarm is the center of a circle of friends. The humblest, unless deeply unfortunate, has ties that bind him to earth and make life—in a degree—dear to him.

Out of the pagan wilderness to the urban lights and roarings comes bucolic youth. What will the city do to that unsophistication? Or in what way will its rugged, innocent power in time come to prevail upon the city?

Your shrewdest, hardest captain of business closes his eyes at his desk and is taken back to murmurous water-brooks and bees, to the aroma of hay, of kine, of burning leaves, to the sound of the whetted scythe or the sight of baked apples in the window of the woodshed.

Why can't they brown flapjacks or bake beans or concoct apple sauce or cook oatmeal as they did down on the farm?

The table was always big enough for the unexpected guest. An egg or a quart of milk was no such great event as it is in the city. There used to be time, too, to settle the affairs of the borough and the nation, to discuss Horace Greeley, and to wind the clock, between supper and early bedtime.

We have filtration and the vacuum cleaner, and the servant question, and all the other city advantages. But it was something to know the neighbors, and somehow or other "the men that were boys when I was a boy" mean something in a lifetime that the brisk, ambitious, clean-shaven, up-pushing generation does not convey. It would do these take-it-or-leave-it fellows good to study the large, leisurely, tranquilizing ways of their forebears in the days when "civilization" was not on a tear from the cheap lunch to the bargain counter, and home was not a way station betwixt the joy ride and the moving pictures.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hospital Unit Complete.

Base hospital unit No. 13, composed of students, alumni and former students of the University of Chicago, as well as doctors and nurses from the Presbyterian hospital of Chicago, and enlisted men from the universities of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Beloit college and Northwestern university, is now in the South. Of this unit the personnel is complete, and as it now stands it has 152 enlisted men, 100 field nurses, 23 doctors and six civilian secretaries.

U. S. CUTS BEEF RATION TO MEET OVERSEAS NEED

Washington.—In urging further restriction in beef consumption and sanctioning a somewhat freer use of fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage, the Food Administration shows how its conservation orders to Americans at home can no more be unchangeable than can the operation orders of generals at the front. The latest announcement from Herbert Hoover says:

"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."

The demand for beef for our army and the allies for this summer is beyond our present supplies. Therefore, a more limited beef allowance is imperative until an ample overseas supply is assured.

Householders are requested 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 are 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.

HOOVER'S NEW REQUEST WILL EAT UP PENCILS.

One request comes from Washington which the hotels of this city are expected will cause them to buy more than twenty-five thousand lead pencils and throw away their menu cards. The request expected from Washington is that, in the interest of food conservation, persons eating in hotel restaurants and dining rooms be required to write their orders instead of giving them orally, and that bills of fare be not placed before the diners, but that the person ordering the meals be required to ask for each article of food wanted.

The Food Administration has already expressed the belief that if a person is forced to write what he wishes to eat he will order less. The Administration also has suggested that hotels stop serving table d'hôte meals.

It also has made known again that no jurisdiction is maintained over the price of foods, but that it will expect all hotels to obey the spirit of the times and charge the lowest prices that it possibly can charge.

WHY NOT.



Why not have a garden all your own and avoid unpleasantness. Enter it in the Maryland \$25,000 Produce Contest.

ESCALLOPED POTATOES WITH PEPPERS.

(Official recipe.) Four medium sized cold boiled potatoes, one cup cream sauce, one slice of onion (minced), one chopped red pepper, one chopped green pepper, one-half tablespoon parsley (minced) Season with salt and pepper.

Cut the potatoes into one-inch cubes. Put a layer of potatoes in the bottom of an oiled baking dish. Mix minced pepper, parsley, onion and seasoning, and add a layer of this mixture. Continue putting alternate layers of each until the mixture is all used. Pour over this the cream sauce and bake for 25 minutes. Serve hot.

"Overzealous and ill-advised patriotism" is, according to Herbert Hoover, cutting down the use of a very valuable food. Sauerkraut by some other name should figure in your war diet.

The saving of the fruit crop depends on housewives saving enough sugar from daily use on the table.

Picnics and parties for over fifteen people have been placed by the Canada Food Board under the same restrictions as public eating places. Sugar, for instance, must be doled out at under two teaspoons per beverage.

Sugar has only been in common use in London since 1750, when the price dropped to 17½ cents a pound.

Eat less meat.
Eat less wheat.
Eat nothing just for fun.
Save all you can
For the fighting man,
And help to beat the Hun.

IS YOUR GARDEN ENTRY IN?

WORK HARD AND DON'T WORRY

If There May Be Said to Be a Recipe for a Long and Happy Life, Why, There It Is.

America is anxiously scanning the casualty lists these days poignantly sensitive to the dread possibilities of war. Yet, if we paused to think, we should find, as the Equitable Life Assurance society has deducted from its vast experience in mortality data, that "worry kills more men than war and disease put together." We read of those killed in action, dead of wounds, accidents or disease at the front, and our hearts are wrung for the loss of these brave boys, but day by day a larger company falls out of our own ranks here at home to answer the last call, the Pittsburgh Dispatch observes. Some are spoken of as victims of hard work, of overexertion, but if the truth were known, it would be found it was worry that hastened their end. Hard work never killed anyone. It is worry that kills.

A young man, for instance, rises to the head of a good business or to some other responsible position. Perhaps he begins to slacken, to ease up a little, and leaves the details to his subordinates. Things do not move as smoothly, and when he wakes up, he finds he has lost his grip of affairs and begins to worry. His friends think hard work killed him, but it was worry that shortened his years. While he was fighting his way upward his work engrossed him, as it will any man capable of a career. Work left him no time for worry. Keep pegging away. Worry is the grain of dust that upsets the fine balance of the human mechanism, brings loss of power, slowing down the engine and ultimately racking it to pieces.

Bear in mind that "worry kills more men than war and disease put together," and so shape your life and habituate your mind that you cannot be a victim.

UTILIZE COMBINGS OF DOGS

English Women Making Articles for the Red Cross Service From Somewhat Odd Materials.

The picturesque spinning wheel is coming into its own again in England, but in certain instances an unusual material is employed to work upon. The tiny pet dogs, so very numerous in dog-loving England, are "doing their bit." Watch the spinner at the wheel and guess what her soft and fluffy raw material is? Just simply the combings of Fido and Fluffy, and a host of similar pets. The softness of these combings suggests before-the-war Shetland, and the wool produced provides for jerseys, mufflers, bed-socks, and operation stockings, of which the Red Cross say they can never have too many. Of course these doggie combings receive special treatment before they reach the spinning wheel. It seems that the use of dog's hair for wool manufacture is not new, as a lady in England tells of her mother having a frieze suit years ago, the material for which was contributed by a favorite Chow. Gossip has it in London that only the fear of looking absurd prevented the women's branch of the ministry of national service from instituting a scheme for collecting dog's hair. Perhaps the little dogs are trying to justify their tiny lives, in the face of suggestions that their food is more needed in England now than their presence.

Every Tooth Visible.

"All right, here they are, look at them." This was the reply of a local manufacturer whose health has been unsatisfactory and who went to a local doctor for examination and treatment. Some of the doctors are ordering patients to have their teeth extracted when rheumatism or other aches fail to respond to treatment. Some perfectly sound teeth have been pulled to relieve patients of illness and they say the loss of all the teeth has in some cases shut off the poison which pyorrhea is said to supply to the circulatory system. This particular manufacturer submitted to a thorough examination and the doctor then said: "I can't find the cause of the trouble. There must be something wrong in your teeth. Let me look at them." And then the accommodating patient opened his mouth and handed the astonished doctor an upper and lower plate.—Indianapolis News.

How "Johnny Cake" Got Name.

Corn bread coming into its own is a repetition of the story of Civil war days in the confederacy. At that time the bread situation became acute and throughout the South the people supplanted the white flour article with corn pone, later creating what we today know as corn bread. Southern soldiers saw very little other bread during the war. These fighters south of the Mason and Dixon line were known to the Yankees as "Johnny Rebs," and when it was learned that they ate corn bread the federal soldiers at once named it "Johnny Cake."

Neck of the House.

The "directory" man had called, and asked the housewife for the name of the occupant. "Mary Jane Smith," was the reply. "Widow or spinster?" he asked, briefly; then, noting the sudden glint in her eye, he added, hastily: "If you are married, it's your husband's name I want, as he will, of course, be the head of the house." "Oh, he will, will he?" exclaimed the woman, with some asperity. "Well, if he's the head, then I'm the neck, and a head's a helpless sort o' thing if it hasn't a neck to wag it."

This Wonderful 4-Day June White Sale

Opening Wednesday, 26th., and Closing Saturday, 29th, at 10:30 P. M.

Will Save Our Customers Hundreds of Dollars.

PREPAREDNESS is the keynote of this Sale. We prepared months ago, hence decided price advantages for you. With Goods growing scarcer every day, and prices rising accordingly, this is an opportunity not likely to occur again for a long time. This sale includes.

Silk and Cotton Dress Goods
Muslin, Sheeting, Bedspreads
Table Damask
White Shoes for Men and Women
Embroideries and Laces
Men's Shirts
Men's Underwear
Men's Night Shirts

Nainsook
Voiles
Cambric Muslin
India Linon
Fancy Gaberdine
White Granite Ware
White Dishes

Hemstitched Table Covers
Skirting
Centerpieces
Ladies' White Silk Hose
Ladies' Muslin Underwear
Ladies' White Skirts
Ladies' White Dresses
Children's White Dresses

And Hundreds of Other Specials in White Goods in all Departments

Buy Here and Teach
Your Dollars More Cents.

J. W. GITT CO.
HANOVER, PENNA.

We are not boosters of
the "high cost of living."
Let us prove this to you.

The Revolt

By IMES MACDONALD

(Copyright, 1938, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The curtain went down on the last act and, as Kirkland arose to join the general struggling toward the exits, there was a light touch on his arm and he turned to look into the wide, frank eyes of the girl who had sat next to him throughout the performance.

"I'm afraid it's an unconventional thing for me to ask," she said, "but would you be kind enough to see me to my car?"

"Most certainly," said Kirkland. "Very glad to be of service."

He gave her number to the doorman and they stood there while waiting for her car, discussing the play in a friendly fashion as if they had been acquainted for years instead of seconds. At length he assisted her into the car at the curb, when suddenly there was a panic in her eyes as she looked out of the car over her shoulder and into the crowd that edged about under the entrance awning.

With a swift understanding he caught the expression. She had seen someone whom she feared.

"Shall I get in?" he asked curtly.

"Please," she nodded.

And so without a backward glance he entered and sat beside her as the car moved slowly with the crawling lines of after-theater traffic.

"It is good of you—" she began.

"Not at all," he assured her. "And I shall not trouble you with questions. You may set me down anywhere you like, or I shall ride with you to your home, if you desire."

For a moment she was silent. He could see her profile against the window as she watched the crowded street and he wondered who she was and why she needed the protection of an escort when she turned to him suddenly.

"Are you married?" she asked.

"No!" He inspected her gravely.

But she only sighed a little and snuggled down into her furs in the far corner. For 20 minutes they rode thus, and he realized that she was cry-



"Your Wife's Room Next, Sir."

ing softly. He hated to intrude on her thoughts and privacy, but it seemed so heartless to sit there and let the girl weep her heart out without making some effort to help her if it was in his power.

"Please tell me about it," he begged. "Perhaps I can help you. So often our troubles are but fancied ones, you know, and a friend or someone we can trust can dissipate the whole thing with a little encouragement."

"If you'll come in a few moments," she said when the car stopped before a plain stone house in an aristocratic neighborhood, "perhaps I'll get up enough courage to tell you about it."

There were no servants about and she led the way into the library where Kirkland tossed his coat informally across a chair and stood looking into the open fire of the grate.

With a little restless gesture she flung her cloak from her and moved about nervously.

"Oh, the ignominy of it!" she began.

"The years and years of tyranny and oppression! Kind, superior suppression, until my spirit is gone and I am nothing but a spineless creature without character—without individuality. My father with his stern, relentless, efficient direction of my education, my opinions, my present and my future! My aunt, who for years has chosen my friends, regulated my diet, my clothes, my allowance, my deportment, and now, between them, they have chosen a man for my husband! And I—the weak thing that I am—have given in to them and promised. You've no idea the horror of it. I saw him tonight as I was getting into the car, the man whom I've instinctively disliked, always—and my very flesh creeps at the thought of it—but I have no courage to resist them. There is no one to whom I can go for moral support or advice or courage, and I cannot defy them alone—I cannot—I cannot! Tonight, for a little while, I was strong enough to rebel and go to the theater alone, but my courage had deserted me until I turned and saw the light on your face. You looked

so clean-hearted, and upright, and— and resolute. It gave me courage just to feel that you were next to me there—and when I spoke to you your eyes were so open and friendly, it seemed as if perhaps I'd found a way out."

She was almost hysterical and Kirkland stood before her gravely, thoughtful. "Then you have thought of a possible way out?" he questioned. "A plan?"

"Oh, I don't know! I'm desperate! If—if you could, or would, stand behind me, show me constant attention, even make love to me, or pretend to to the face of their opposition and perhaps their insults. If you could help me to defy them, give me strength in the face of everything, I believe I could recover enough character to overcome them. But alone, I can do nothing. Other girls have gone into such marriages—Alice Varney is one. She has money—and everything—but, oh, you should see her eyes! A sort of subdued haunted despair lies deep in those eyes of hers. To look into them breaks my heart. Are my eyes doomed to carry that look?" She sank into a chair and gazed at Kirkland almost in terror.

"Your plan might work," said Kirkland, "but for the fact that I am sailing for my post in South America tomorrow afternoon at three—"

"Oh," she breathed with a little gesture of despair, "it's gone! The only hope I had!"

"No," he said gravely, "there's another chance, but it's a desperate one and you'll have to be game to carry it through."

"Tell me," there was a new resolution in her eye.

"It's this. We can be married in the morning, you and I, and you can sail with me," he offered simply.

Her eyes went wide with amazement. "But—but you—you wouldn't do that?" she said tremulously. "You wouldn't marry me just—to protect me from them all?"

"Yes," he said, "it's the best plan I can think of."

The look of relief that had suddenly illuminated her face suddenly died, and she gazed moodily into the fire.

"Better than that, perhaps," he amended, "we could be married and I could sail alone. You would have your marriage certificate to protect you and give you independence. Then when you have gained your purpose you could get a divorce."

"It certainly would be generous of you," she said, standing before him. "A wonderful, knightly kindness that could never be forgotten."

"So, with this understanding, Kirkland slipped into his coat, shook her hand and departed. And the next morning she met him at ten as arranged, and they were married within the hour, shortly after which he put her into a taxi and sent her home.

"Good-by, Jeanne," he said, her hand in his and regret in his heart.

"Good-by, Kirk," she smiled mistily, "you splendid—"

But the taxi had started with a jerk and the rest of her speech was lost to Kirkland, who stood there and watched the car lose itself in the traffic.

At two o'clock he boarded the boat with a heavy heart. What a lonesome journey it was going to be—and it might have been so different! The steward carried his bags to his stateroom, unlocked the door and entered:

"Your wife's room next, sir, with the bath between," he said, pointing to the door on the right. "She arrived about ten minutes ago. Told me to tell you, sir." And he put the key in the door and went out nonchalantly.

For a moment Kirkland was thunderstruck, and then he strode through the bathroom and knocked on the further door, which was almost snatched open, and there she stood, laughing, blushing, a little tearful as she flung herself into his arms.

"Oh, Kirk, dear!" she breathed.

"After what I saw in your eyes when you said 'good-by,' I just couldn't let you go—alone."

COUNTRY'S CHARM IN WINTER

In Many Respects and for Various Reasons It Exceeds That of the Summer.

It is pleasant to visit the country in the summer. There is music in the leaves and grasses, and pictures everywhere. The streams beckon and call when the weather's warm, and the shade along the brook is pleasant. There is comfort in the growing things, and the song of the bird and the call of the insect are enchanting.

But there is a charm about the country in the winter that is more soothing, more delightful, than anything which one encounters in the summer. The pictures are done in drab, and there is less of life in evidence. The forests moan instead of singing. The voice of the insect is stilled, and there is little music from the feathery friends. But the out-of-doors is there, and the business of living is apparent. The tracks in the snow or mud, the well-worn trails through the dead grasses, the sodden paths across the barren fields—these things and a million more are woven into a fabric of delight. And about you everywhere is the breath of winter—and that's the thing. The spirit of departed creatures and the flowers; the hope of coming life and vegetation; the breath of winter is that teaches us that all is good and draws from all of us the tenderest of sentiments.—George F. Burba in the Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Haw, Haw!

"Hey," said the man, as he stepped out of the telephone booth in the drug store, "this blame phone won't work for a cent."

"Well, why don't you try a nickel?" said the druggist.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

POLAR BEARS.

"It is winter," said Mother Polar.

"What does that mean?" asked her children. They were just big enough to be allowed out into the great world. As yet they knew very little.

"It means, my cubs," said Mother Polar, "that it is the coldest season of the year. Where we are living it is never warm. We love the cold."

"We don't feel cold," said the Polar cubs.

"That's right," said Mother Polar proudly. "You are strong and well. Just the way I like to have you. But far down from where we are they have ice and snow in the winter—it's not cold like it is here, though. No, they do not know what it's like up here."

"They think they know what winter weather means, but they don't. Ah, no, we're the fortunate ones."

"But you said," began the little bears, "that the people down there didn't like our kind of weather."

"Neither do they, you bright little creatures. And it is our kind of weather—that's just what we should call it."

"Of course earlier in the season when you first came into the world, I saw that you were protected and sheltered, but now nothing will hurt you, and the ice and the cold will make you strong and well."

"We love it," they said, as they played about.

"Imagine," said Mother Polar, "when it's winter where the people live they bundle up and shiver. They have great, enormous fires burning and they live in houses and buildings and apartments that are heated so that we would probably shiver right up and die should we ever get in one."

"We never will though, will we, mother?"

"No, my loves, we never will. But I have heard this from occasional visitors who came to this part of the land."

"And they say that when our cousins in the zoo go into their icy pond which is given to them in their dens, the people shiver and draw their furs closer. They cannot understand our cousins at all. And they could never understand us."

"Well," said the cubs, "we wear our fur coats right next to us all the time. We never get the chance to become cold."

"That's so," said Mother Polar, "but then I've never heard of people going in swimming where there was broken ice in the water even wearing their fur coats. They only go in when it is dreadfully hot in the summer time."

"What do our zoo cousins do in the summer time when it is hot? They can't shed their fur coats any more than we can, eh?" asked the cubs.

"No, they can't shed their fur coats," said Mother Polar, "though I'm sure they often wish they could. I've heard that they hate the summer and spend all their time trying to get cool."

"When it is very hot the zoo keepers give them big pieces of ice, but oh, they melt very quickly in that sort of weather."

"Not our sort," the cubs growled softly.

"Ah, no," said mother.

"Will it get like that here when the summer comes?" asked the cubs.

"No, it will never get hot up here as it does there. We will have broken ice in our lakes and rivers all summer long. This is the land where it's always winter. And winter means cold weather."

"Glorious," said the cubs. "The land where it's always winter is our home."

Then they went for a swim with Mother Polar, right into the icy water, and they walked over cakes of ice as if they were ordinary parts in the woods or fields.

And while we would shiver still more if we could see them, it is what they love and what makes them happy. But they have hardships to put up with in their far-away home and so they are wilder than the brown and black bears.

But they are happy, oh so happy, that they live in the part of the world where it's always winter, and where ice, glorious, cooling ice, can always be found.

So it just makes us think that there is nothing in the world that doesn't make either some person, or some animal, happy and contented!

Make a Return.

We do not really appreciate a kindness until we try to return it. We may say as much as we like about our gratitude for the blessings our Heavenly Father sends, but the substantial recognition of our goodness is to help others. As long as there is sickness or suffering, needy bodies or needy hearts in our part of the world, we have the best possible chance of proving our gratitude.—Giri's Companion.

They Bundle Up and Shiver.

Keeps Give Them Pieces of Ice.

Young Pigs Helping Themselves.

SELF-FEEDER IS BEST FOR SWINE

Animals Can Select Their Own Rations Better Than Feeder.

RIGHT FOR FATTENING PIGS

Comparative Tests Show Advantages of Allowing Hogs to Help Themselves to Various Feeds to Make Rapid Growth.

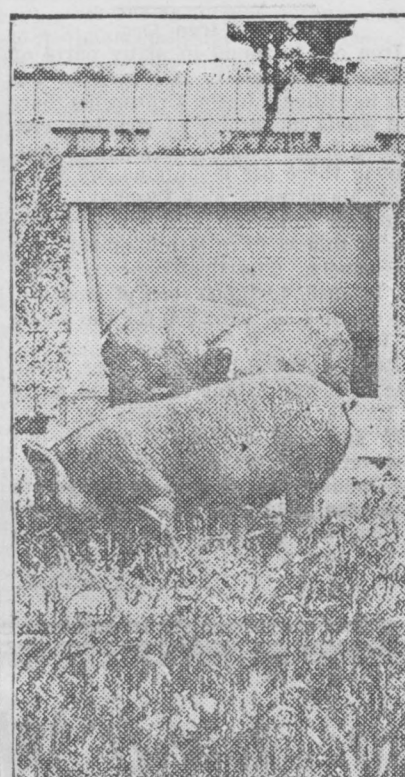
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A self-feeder is simply a device by means of which a supply of grain or other feed is kept constantly available to the hogs, in order that they may always satisfy the craving of their appetites with respect to the kind and amount of feed. The quickest, the easiest, and most economical method of fattening pigs, with the least expenditure of grain and labor, is through the use of the self-feeder.

Hogs are good judges of what they ought to eat. They can select their own rations better than their feeder. If permitted to do so they will eat the right proportions of a number of feeds necessary to make rapid gains, and, strange to say, they will make these gains cheaper than if the ration is carefully measured out and fed to them by a hog raiser. Numerous tests in which the self-feeder and hand-fed methods of fattening hogs have been compared show that the marked success of the self-feeding system is largely due to the fact that the hogs will eat an abundance of those feeds which will nourish them to the best advantage.

Tests on Government Farm.

The United States department of agriculture conducted two tests with the self-feeder at the experiment farm at Beltsville, Maryland, and the results obtained from these tests show why self-feeders for fattening hogs are gaining in popularity. In one test 18 grade Berkshire pigs were put on a 70-day feeding period and the relative fattening efficiency of a ration of cornmeal, middlings, and tankage fed with the self-feeder and by the hand method, was compared. The pigs were kept in a dry lot, the hand-fed lot being fed three times a day, the amount being governed by the appetite (That is, all the feed was given them that they would eat up clean) while the self-fed



Young Pigs Helping Themselves.

pigs had free access at all times to the three feeds placed in separate compartments of the self-feeder. The hand-fed pigs were given a ration consisting of 5 pounds of cornmeal, 4 pounds of middlings, and 1 pound of tankage. They ate a total of 2,694.5 pounds of feed and gained 675 pounds, making an average daily gain of 1.4 pounds. It required 410.1 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of gain in this lot. The self-fed pigs consumed their feed in the following proportion: 19 pounds of cornmeal, 2.83 pounds of middlings and 1 pound of tankage. They consumed a total of 4,138 pounds of feed and gained 1,018 pounds, making an average daily gain of 1.62 pounds. In this lot it required 406.4 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of gain. Self-fed pigs made much more rapid gains by consuming a larger daily ration in proportion to live weight than did the hand-fed pigs, but this rapid gain did not require any more feed in proportion to the gains in live weight. In fact the self-fed pigs required a little less feed to gain 100 pounds in weight.

Shelled Corn Vs. Cornmeal.

In the other test 10 grade Berkshire pigs were used. The object of the test was to compare the value of cornmeal with that of shelled corn for use in the self-feeder. The pigs were divided equally, and both lots had access to tankage in a separate self-feeder. The pigs averaged about 90 pounds in weight. To complete the comparison another lot, (lot three) was fed by hand method. This lot

had the run of an excellent rye pasture and was fed all they would consume of a balanced ration of cornmeal, middlings and tankage.

Lot one, self-fed on cornmeal and tankage, made an average daily gain of 1.61 pounds, or slightly more rapid gains than lot two, which was fed by the self-feed plan on shelled corn and tankage, and made daily gain of 1.53 pounds. Both these lots made more rapid gains than the pigs in lot three, which were hand fed on cornmeal, middlings and tankage. Lot one, however, required 31 pounds more grain than lot two to produce 100 pounds of gain. The most expensive gains were made on lot three (the hand-fed lot), where 369.1 pounds of mixed feeds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. The gains were very profitable in all lots but shelled corn and tankage self-fed produced the best results.

These tests are borne out by results obtained at a number of state experiment stations. In all nearly 600 pigs have been used in tests at these stations, and the results show clearly that more rapid gains are obtained with the self-feeder than by the best hand-feeding methods, partly owing to the larger daily consumption of feed per head, 8 pounds compared to 5.47 pounds, and partly owing to the more efficient use of grain feed. These tests show that the average daily gain per head by the hand-fed method was 1.23 pounds, and by the self-fed method 1.92 pounds. The average amount of feed per 100 pounds of gain was 445 pounds by the hand-fed method, and 417 pounds by the self-fed methods.

HOW TO AVOID TUBERCULOSIS

Disease Renders More Pork Unfit for Human Food Than Any Other Trouble Except Cholera.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the exception of hog cholera, tuberculosis renders more pork unfit for human food than any other disease. In 1916, under federal inspection, which represents only 60 per cent of hogs slaughtered in the United States, there were found infected with tuberculosis 594,108 hogs, which were condemned in part or in whole, nearly as many as were raised in the entire state of New York for that year. Aside from the monetary loss sustained from tuberculosis, the fact that it is transmissible to the human makes it doubly important that strict measures for its eradication be inaugurated.

Hogs contract tuberculosis chiefly from dairy cows, which are also very subject to tuberculosis. The disease in a cow infects her milk system, her lungs, and her throat with tubercle bacilli—the germs which cause tuberculosis in men and animals. Some of these germs escape from the cow in her milk or in her droppings, or she may cough them out on feed or bedding. Hogs get the disease from the raw milk or droppings, or feed infected by a tuberculous cow. Pasteurized or cooked milk will not pass the disease from infected cows to other animals.

Therefore, to protect hogs from tuberculosis and to make sure that the feed will be turned into meat instead of into fertilizer—

1. See that all milk, especially all skim milk from the creamery is pasteurized or cooked before it is fed to the hogs.

2. Keep the hogs from following dairy cattle, unless the cattle are tuberculin tested. Keep them out of cow lots and barns, and keep dairy drainage out of hog lots. Hogs can follow steers without much danger.

3. Give healthy hogs a chance to keep healthy. Give them clean, well-drained lots and plenty of fresh air, sunlight, and clean water. Shelter them in well-lighted and ventilated, sanitary hog houses. Keep the houses clean and use plenty of whitewash and disinfectants.

If there was tuberculosis in your swine last year, it is safest to get rid of the herd, especially the breeding animals, and raise clean hogs from fresh stock.

PROTEIN ESSENTIAL TO SOW

Strength and Vigor at Farrowing Time Necessary for Young Animals to Do Their Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every hog grower knows that if he is going to have pigs that will do their best from the start they must necessarily be strong and vigorous at farrowing time. Proper care of the brood sow usually insures such pigs, and one essential included in this proper care is feeding the brood sow a ration containing a good percentage of protein.

Protein feeds in the form of shorts, tankage, oil meal, or alfalfa hay should be supplied. Self-feeders can be used for these feeds, and it is quite successful to grind the alfalfa hay. Sows will eat a larger percentage of alfalfa hay fed in the ground form than when fed in racks unground. This alfalfa is generally cheaper on the corn-belt farms than any of the other protein feeds and is a good balance to the corn ration.

PLUMS THRIVE IN HENYARD

Protection for Roots Must Be Provided by Laying Stones Around Bottom of Trees.

Plums seem to do particularly well in the poultry yard. In setting them out, however, provide protection to the roots by laying stones around the trees or the fowls will soon destroy them.

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BOY HAD SPIRIT OF HIS RACE

How the Captain's Boy, Mackinnon, of the Cameronia Helped to Alleviate Panic.

In the report of the torpedoing of the Anchor liner Cameronia with troops in the Mediterranean last summer, mention was made of the splendid conduct of the captain's boy, Mackinnon. This youngster was on the bridge with the captain when the ship was struck, and he did much to allay the excitement by shouting through the megaphone to the troops, "keep your heads, men. Don't get excited. It's a' richt. Nae hurry," and so on. The sight of the small boy with a megaphone as big as himself advising the soldiers to keep cool made many laugh and quieted many nerves. The boy did many other things, and at the end the captain found he had disobeyed orders and was still on the bridge when everyone else had left the ship. When the captain told him to "clear out," he said, "I'll no go till you go, sir." The captain then caught him by the coat and slung him overboard into the destroyer before jumping himself. An eyewitness on the destroyer described seeing the captain and the boy on the bridge of the sinking ship. I hear now that Mackinnon went down in the Tuscania. Probably he behaved there as he did on the Cameronia, and the death he just missed in the Mediterranean came to him off the Scottish coast. In the list of heroes of our mercantile marine there ought to be a place for this gallant wee Glasgow lad.—London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

ONLY MADE MATTERS WORSE

Small Girl's Efforts to "Fudge" on Unfortunate Remark Could Not Be Called Successful.

A number of women were discussing Liberty bonds one afternoon in a neighbor's house. Almost unnoticed a little neighbor girl had entered. At this point in the discussion she exclaimed: "Well, my aunt says she might just as well buy a Liberty bond as to be taxed!" Her remark caused a good bit of comment. One guest, who has a son in the service, became very indignant, and exclaimed: "The ideal! Buying a bond to escape taxation! That's patriotism for you! That makes me tired—anybody as able as she is to buy bonds, or anything." With that last remark the speaker "flew" out of the house. The little girl, beholding the strife and bad feeling she had stirred up, tried to "fudge" on her remark, explaining that it wasn't her aunt who made the remark, but some other woman. The neighbor women held her to her first remark, and were making it pretty "warm" for the little girl, when she finally burst out with: "Well, you don't know how much it costs my aunt to live; and how much its costs her to take that trip to Niagara Falls!" The laugh with which the women greeted this innocent remark was sufficient to send the loyal and innocent girl running from the room. Truly, her "lines" had not fallen in pleasant places" that afternoon.

Luxury Market Hard Hit.

"Don't try to sell luxuries in New Zealand." This is the advice United States Consul General Winslow gives American merchants in a commerce report. No. New Zealand is not pinched for money. Its wallet is well filled. "There is no particular necessity for retrenchment," as the consul puts it, but the public is opposed to the purchase of luxuries, especially luxuries that have to be imported, thereby using tonnage needed to head off the U-boats. Trinidad, too, and the whole of the British West Indies, is abstaining from use of imported goods. This has caused the population to change its whole menu, for many foodstuffs were formerly imported. Now the people eat home-grown plants that only the animals ate before. They like the new diet so well they say they will never again import any staple food except cornmeal.

Little Profit in Salt.

A recent investigation by the bureau of mines proves that a salt famine in the United States is unlikely, says the Popular Science Monthly. At the same time it was established that owing to the low price of salt and the abundance of its supply there is but little profit in the salt industry, although the American salt works have supplied in recent years practically all the salt consumed in the United States. What a pity—for the profiteers—salt is not used in munitions!

How He Knew.

Officer (examining German prisoner)—So you knew there were Americans in the trenches opposite you, did you? How did you come to find out? G. P.—Dot voss eesy, Herr Oberst! It voss all quiet dere for a long time, and dann, von morgen, ve heard sompotty shout out, "You —!" Denn ve knew dere voss Americans dere.—Stars and Stripes.

Simple Menu.

"You don't appear to object to these food restrictions," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I have been for years wishing I could sit down in the best restaurants and order cornbread and cabbage and potatoes right out loud."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

June 23
How to Have a Good Time
1 Thessalonians 5:16-24

Can the ingredients that constitute a good time be found in his Scripture? Yes, chiefly because inward conditions rather than external circumstances are in view. Doubtless the outward events of life have something to do with a good time, but the inward state has much more to do with it. The experiences of our pioneer missionaries are possibly the best proof of this. Certainly the outward conditions of life for them were most trying. Yet listen to such an one as David Livingstone who said—"For my own part I have never ceased to rejoice that God has appointed me to such an office. People talk of the sacrifice I have made for Africa. Can that be called a sacrifice which is simply paid back as a small part of a great debt owing to our God, whom we can never repay? Is that a sacrifice which brings its own best reward in healthful activity, the consciousness of doing good, peace of mind, and a bright hope of a glorious destiny hereafter?"

Look carefully at the closing words of that quotation. 1. Healthful activity. 2. The consciousness of doing good. 3. Peace of mind. 4. A bright hope of a glorious destiny hereafter. Does not this answer the question—"How to have a good time?"

The prescription for a good time contained in the Scripture lesson is of seven parts. "Rejoice evermore," or to use George Muller's words—"Keep your soul happy in God." "He abideth faithful." Pray without ceasing. Maintain the spirit and attitude of prayer. This is simply the preservation of fellowship with God. Watch against anything that might break the abiding in Christ.

"In everything give thanks." To give thanks for mercies extends them to give thanks for miseries ends them. "Quench not the Spirit." Learn to follow His promptings in helpful ministries to others.

"Despise not prophesyings." Be a good listener. When the deep things of God are set forth do not limit them by the measure of your past experience. Nevertheless do not believe everything you hear. "Prove all things." Test what you hear by the Word of God, and hold fast to that which is according to that Word for it is good. "Abstain from all appearance of evil." Not only the evil but the very appearance of it. It is easy to be misunderstood. The world looks on with critical eye. It will readily find fault if you give the slightest opportunity. Therefore be watchful, for the maintenance of a good time in your experience is impossible under criticism which seems to have a basis for its accusations.

LET WORK EXTINGUISH GRIEF

Best of All Antidotes for Excessive Sorrow Over Parting From Those Who Go Forth to Fight.

Grief is an attitude of mind. With some people it is a habit.

In a sense we owe it, as a sort of deferential token of our love and esteem, to manifest a reasonable amount of grief for those whom duty has called to danger and suffering.

Everybody knows, however, that the intensity and duration of the visible manifestation of grief are seldom in direct proportion to the sincerity of our love and esteem.

It is hard to be obliged to yield man or boy we love to become cannon fodder for the Hun. It is a cause for intense sorrow, but it is no cause or excuse for insensibility to our own immediate duty toward that man or boy.

It is our battle they are fighting, and they cannot shoot nor eat our tears.

They say it is the anguish of waiting that makes it so hard on the women. If that is the cause of our grief, we have an easy solution—just stop waiting and get busy. There is plenty to do.

To have something before you, clearly seen, which you know you must do, and can do, and will spend your utmost strength and perhaps life in doing, that is one form at least of very high happiness, and one that appeals—the facts prove it—not only to saints and heroes, but to average men.

And those who can love enough and are strong enough in heart, will find opportunity for the same happiness, that same exhilaration in doing their part, here at home.

This is the real triumph, the great victory which must be won over there, if any permanent good is to come of this great tragedy.—The Mother's Magazine.

The Dead Languages.

Greek and Latin are all right in their way, but they don't weigh much in the way of gaining for us the common necessities of life, such as meat and milk—or nuts and noodles—according to one's proclivities. Modern English is what we really need and we waste our time in trying to acquire it through the Greek and Latin route. About the only thing a knowledge of Latin can do for us is to enable us to read the doctor's prescription—and perhaps the less we know about that, the better off we'll be. Then if we know Greek we can tell our children what kind of a cork screw the word "knock" resembles in the original—and of what value is that?—Exchange.

WAR TOUCHES IN FASHION

Conservation of Wool Noted in New French Chiffon Blouses; Some Still Show Woolen Trimmings.

Some of the new French chiffon blouses show embroidery with colored string. The idea is to save the wool—we had actually become used to the combination of heavy wool embroidery on the flimsiest of chiffon—and instead of going about it with a kill-joy manner, as we are apt to go ahead with our own effects to economize in dressing, the French have achieved a distinct triumph in this string embroidery, states a fashion writer.

Some blouses still show woolen trimming. Knitted collars and cuffs on chiffon blouses for some reason acquired a distinct vogue, and they are still in favor and will be in spite of warmer days to come. They were first seen in expensive imported blouses, but clever women soon saw that they could fashion these cuffs and collars themselves with knitting needles and wool and either make a simple chiffon blouse to attach them to or get a home dressmaker to fashion the blouse for them at considerable saving of cost. And this wool collar and cuff set need not be unattractive—it need not use wool that might be used for soldiers—for there is in almost every woman's knitting bag enough dainty wool left over from a sweater with which to make these colorful accessories.

Who ever heard of wooden lavatories? But if we can wear beads made from sealing wax and feel ourselves as well dressed as though we had emeralds and diamonds, why not jewelry of wood? Some of it is made by wounded French and English soldiers—whose taste in such matters is extremely good—and part of the profit in the sales goes to them. So we are, in a measure, patriotic, besides, undoubtedly, in fashion when we wear these trifles of wooden jewelry.

COLORFUL HATS HAVE CALL

Gobelin Blue, Rose Pink, Mandarin Yellow, Leaf Green and Scarlet Attached to Black, Favorites.

The milliners have especially laid stress upon hats in color, instead of black. The world should be quite weary of black on the head, for it has had six years of velvet, straw and satin in this cambray shade. We are now to wear gobelin blue, rose pink, mandarin yellow, leaf green and scarlet attached to black.

The turban is the thing, although there are women who cannot abide it, who look ill in it and who insist upon the brim.

If they do, they will be in fashion. There is no one law that governs the whole. The beaver dam turban, however, with its round crown, is a somewhat new note in millinery.

And another thing that is of interest is that the French milliners have taken the collar and put it on the hat. They have insisted for three years upon what is known as the fence collar—a wired, upstanding ruffle of organdie—and their women have liked and worn it with spirit and dash. Now it has gone up several inches and tries to cover the crown of a hat instead of the neck of a woman.

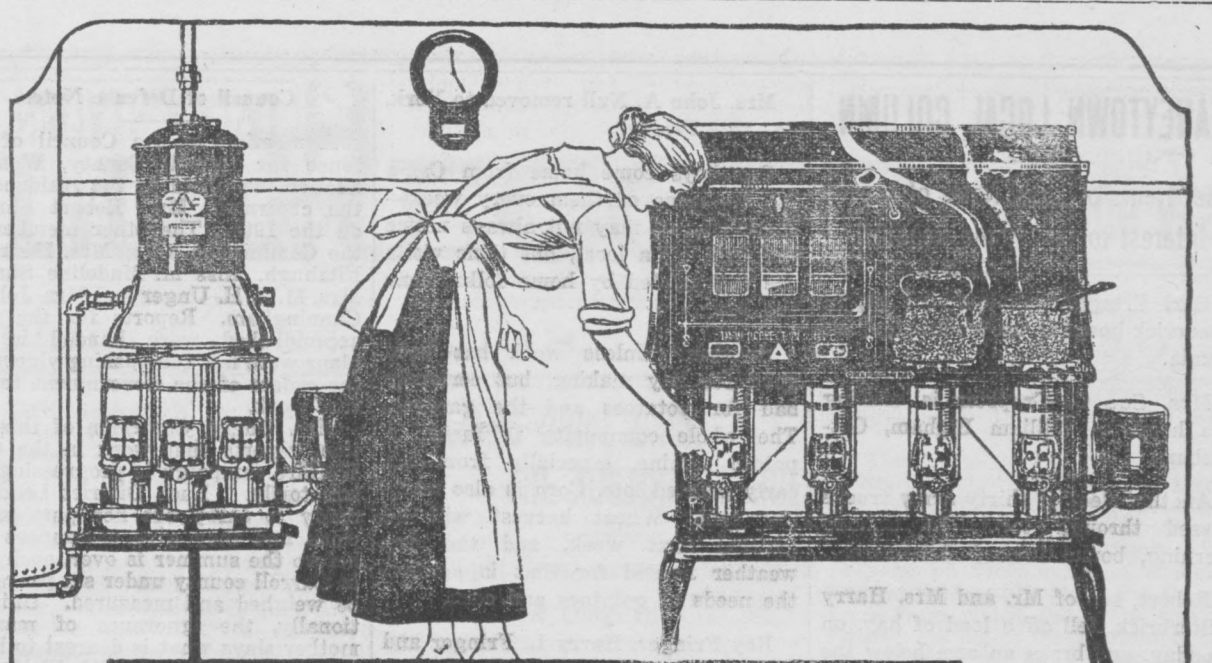
COAT FOR SPRING WEAR



Styles come and go, but the cloths used in making them stay pretty near the same. Corduroy always has been the practical cloth for a spring coat, for it gives just the quantity of warmth that is needed for spring days when sunshine is mixed with breezes. Styles in using corduroy have changed greatly, but corduroy is still used. The color, too, has changed for the better, for this jade corduroy makes a very pretty effect and with its dainty style, the coat is well-nigh perfect. The collar is of tan velours. The belt on the coat, fastened in front with three buttons, is the only slight suggestion of fanciful style.

Colored Facings.

Although there is a disposition toward the wearing of black hats just now, still many of these hats are noticed for their facings in pastel colors, orange, georgette, taffeta and fallie serving this purpose generally.



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HAND-PICK BEAN SEED IS FAVORED

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PLAN TO SECURE BEST STAND

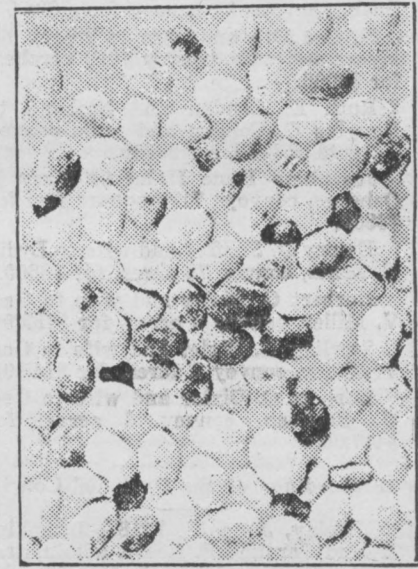
Germination Test Should Be Made During Winter Months When Other Work on Farm Is Slack—Good Method Outlined.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bean anthracnose and blight are carried over from year to year in the seed. The most effective method to reduce the amount of disease, according to the United States department of agriculture, is by hand-picking the seed very carefully before planting. This will eliminate most of the spotted, discolored, shriveled, undersized, and cracked beans, and does a great deal toward insuring a uniform stand. A germination test of the seed will indicate whether a good stand is likely to result. This work should be done during the winter months when work is slack and before the spring rush begins.

Secure Cleaner Crop.

By removing all discolored and spotted beans the source of infection will be greatly reduced, and the result will be a cleaner crop. The weather conditions determine to a certain extent the severity of bean anthracnose and blight, but if all diseased seeds are removed the grower will be insured



Sample of Beans Unfit for Planting Purposes.

against these losses regardless of the weather conditions. The undersized, shriveled, irregular, and cracked beans do not germinate well and their removal will help to secure a uniform stand. No chances should be taken with the 1918 crop. Only the very best seed available should be used.

Test Germination.

Germination tests should be made to determine what percentage of the seed will grow. Follow the method commonly employed for testing the ger-

mination of corn. The seeds may be laid between moist blotters or folds of cloth placed in a shallow dish, covered with a plate and kept in a warm room; or they may be planted in sand or soil.

If the germination is poor, the fact must be taken into account when deciding upon the rate of planting, in order to insure a good stand. It is very important that seed be tested this year, since early frosts in the fall of 1917 prevented the crop from maturing properly in some of the principal bean-growing sections of the country. A failure to do so may result in a poor stand and much reduced yield.

SALT CORN TO RETARD HEAT

Acts Not Only as Preservative but Aids in Drawing Out Water Which Then Evaporates.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Owing to the large amount of soft corn that was harvested last fall, special care should be given to prevent it from heating in the crib. Corn that has already been cribbed without sorting should be worked over during weather unfit for husking. This is especially true if stored in large cribs without special ventilation. Corn in large, broad cribs freezes during the winter months and while frozen appears to be dry. Investigations, however, have shown that corn in such cribs dries out little until the weather begins to warm up in the spring. With the excessive moisture in the soft, frosted, and immature corn it is practically certain that there will be further spoilage and heating of the soft corn as the weather warms up.

The salting of ear corn in cribs will retard and in many cases prevent heating. The salt acts not only as a preservative but aids in drawing the water from the corn, which then evaporates if the corn is stored in well-ventilated cribs so that the air can circulate freely through it. The United States has carried on no special experiments with salted corn, but the quantity of salt recommended ranges from one to two barrels per 1,000 bushels of corn. This condition, however, will not apply to shelled corn stored in elevator bins where a free circulation of air through the corn is impossible. Shelled corn of high moisture content should be artificially dried.

De Whiz—I don't see how Dough-bag managed to get along in Paris.

De Quiz—Why not?

De Whiz—Why, he couldn't speak the French language.

De Quiz—No, but his money could.

There Was a Man.

There was a man in our town Who used to go on toots, Until he saw pink elephants Emerging from his boots.

A Question.

The Critic—That picture entitled "Charity" is pretty fair for Church-mouse to have painted.

The Querist—Yes; wonder where he got the model of the \$2 bill the woman is handing over.

In Suffrage Days.

Pretty Girl—Will you be entitled to a vote before long? Handsome Friend—No; but I hope to have some one whose vote I can direct pretty soon.

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, seized and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land containing 36 Acres and 96 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 R. 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, Estel V. Geiman, who is intermarried with Arthur C. Geiman, Charles 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, and a deceased son 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 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, his wife, are residents of Portland, the State of Oregon; John T. Utz is a resident of Brodbeck, 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, Clerk. EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. 6-7-5t

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.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Earl Fringer was operated on, at Frederick hospital, on Wednesday, for hernia.

Mrs. Sue G. Crapster is visiting the home of William Bigham, Gettysburg.

Another fleet of thirty army trucks passed through town, on Sunday morning, bound toward Baltimore.

Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hiltner, fell off a load of hay, on Monday, and broke an arm below the elbow.

Miss Elizabeth Crapster attended the Commencement at Millersville State Normal School, this week, and the fifth anniversary of her class.

Clotworthy Hill, colored, of Taneytown, has been ordered to report for military service, at Westminster, on Sunday, June 23.

Warren R. Hill, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Conover, of Centre Mills, Pa., with their respective families, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Hill, this week.

Howard A. Frock, son of John Frock, is one of the draftees to report on the 26th. He is registered from Middleburg district, but his home is in Taneytown.

One hundred new hymnals, music edition, have been placed in the pews of the Lutheran church this week. They are the gift of Luther T. Sharetts and wife to the congregation.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie had a fairly busy week, last week; a memorial address to the Odd Fellows, at Littlestown, Tuesday night; two busy days at the Firemen's Convention, Hagerstown; an address at Hampstead, on Friday, and his regular church engagements, on Sunday.

John E. E. Hess, a well known citizen of this district, was stricken with paralysis, on Monday night, sustaining two attacks. Mr. Hess had not been in good health for several months, but was able to be about and do light work. He is slightly improved, but quite seriously ill.

James W. Harner had a bad fall from a load of hay, on Monday. He was operating the hay fork, in the barn, and when about dumping the fork the rope broke, throwing him off the wagon to the floor, on his head and shoulder. He might have been killed, but was only badly bruised and cut.

In a letter received recently from 1st Class Pvt. Mark E. Wisotzkey, Hdqrs. Co., 325 Inf., A. E. F., France, in part says: "We arrived safely overseas, paraded through London, and were cheered by many people. We are all well, and sincerely hope the folks back home realize we are doing our best for our country."

A big surprise party, composed of about eighty guests, was held at the home of Herbert Smith and family, on Tuesday evening. At the close of the happy event, refreshments were served in variety and abundance. We are compelled to omit the list of names, because of short help and lack of time.

Local patrons for advertising, or for job printing, or for any other service, will please remember that our work room force is small, and that it is often impossible to take up and finish work almost as soon as it comes in. Experience tells us that individuals who forget, or neglect, to give us plenty of time to do work, almost always expect us to meet their desires, anyway. Please be more considerate, or more resigned to disappointment.

War Savings Stamps have been selling steadily, all week, in both large and small quantities. The good thing about them, is, they can be "registered" at the Postoffice, making their amount recoverable, if lost, burned, or stolen. They can also be bought, in instalments, making totals of \$50.00, or \$100.00 or more. We think that if all of our people fully understood the attractiveness of the investment, there would be, but few who would not buy the stamps.

The pea canning business considerably improved, this week, some growers having had fairly good crops, and the factory was running practically full time. The season, however, was a failure everywhere—even peas grown in gardens being very scant in bearing, the hot spell in May likely being responsible. It is unfortunate that the first trial in this section turned out so badly, but this should not discourage growers from "trying again" next year.

Mrs. John A. Null removed to York, Pa., this Friday.

Our boys come home from Camp Meade—some of them every week—therefore, we may not always notice the fact, by a local, but their visits are appreciated by home folks, none the less.

Another rainless week has been good for hay making, but seriously bad for potatoes and the gardens. The whole community is facing a potato famine, especially from the early planted lots. Corn is also needing rain. Wheat harvest will be general next week, and the dry weather needed for that is against the needs of potatoes and corn.

Roy Fringer, Harry L. Fringer and John J. Kelly were arrested and taken to Westminster, on Thursday, by the Sheriff and acting State's Attorney Weant, charged with having stolen a set of automobile tires from an automobile bought by a Mr. Fogle, from Mrs. Lucy Fringer, several days previously. The tires were found and taken along with the captives. They were committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

(For The Record.) Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Wright and family, near Uniontown, were Mr. and Mrs. William Formwalt and daughter, Daisy, near Fairview; Mrs. John Wright, near Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Bassett Shoemaker and family, near Taneytown, and Vernon Rinehart, of Washington, D. C.

(For The Record.) The following persons were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Zeiber Stultz, at their home, near Union Bridge, on Sunday last: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Airing, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Overholzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stultz, Mrs. Edmund S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Airing, Misses Effie and Mildred Airing, Margaret Smith, Mary, Bertie and Lillie Mae Snyder, Jacob Hess, Elwood Airing, Bud. Smith and David Stultz.

Couldn't Blame Them.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living-room, one evening, when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting. "Josh," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?" "You don't say so, Maria?" responded Uncle Josh. "What about it?" "Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two fat pullets."

CHURCH NOTICES.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Re-opening services at Mt. Union, Sunday, June 23 are postponed until Sunday, July 7. Regular preaching services at Mt. Union, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; preaching at Uniontown, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.—Topic treated in town at the 10:30 morning service—"3 Ls." Bible Study and Prayer-meeting hours as at other times. "Putting a New Meaning Into 'Eternal Life'" will be touched on from the desk at the 1:30 Piney Creek Bible School. Church-time: 2:30. Subject: "Song 13."

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.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the sermon topic will be "The Kingdom of God." In the evening, "Worthy of Our Vocation" will be the theme. The union prayer service will be held in this church, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Union Bridge Lutheran church.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; Communion service, 10:30 A. M. Evening service, 8:00, theme, "Twice-born Men."

How Texas Saved Wheat.

Actual wheat savings in the State of Texas since April 15 have been equivalent to 14,895,000 pounds of flour. Since the Texas people went on an absolutely wheatless basis they have saved sufficient flour to feed the entire American Army in France for one month—enough to feed the Texas boys in the National Guard, the National Army, the regular Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, for an entire year.

More than 65,225 barrels of flour have been turned over to the Food Administration by Texas mills. Amounts purchased from merchants who had small surpluses come to more than 1,700,000 pounds. The flour has been concentrated at Galveston and New Orleans, where it was resacked and sent direct to the Allied countries. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of flour turned in by citizens of Fort Bend County was delivered direct to Camp Logan, at Houston, Texas, maintaining an adequate supply there until the departure of the Illinois Brigade for France.

The Federal Food Administrator for Texas has taken the position that every State should actually save enough flour out of its normal consumption to feed the boys it has placed in service. The Texas savings are sufficient to make 19,558,500 loaves of bread baked without wheat substitutes. With the amount of substitutes now required of bakers it would be sufficient to make 26,078,000 loaves.

Council of Defense Notes.

A meeting of the Council of Defense for Carroll County, Women's Section, was held at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. Robert Shriver, on the 19th. The other members of the Commission are: Mrs. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Miss M. Madeline Shriver, Mrs. M. S. H. Unger and Mrs. John H. Cunningham. Reports for the work accomplished were handed in and plans were laid for pushing vigorously the orders of the Government for future work.

Mrs. Unger, Chairman of this section, reports that work in the Child Welfare campaign is progressing satisfactorily. Each District Leader is ready to carry out her part of the work and they give assurances that before the summer is over, each child in Carroll county under six years will be weighed and measured. Unintentionally, the ignorance of many a mother slays what is dearest to her—her young baby. Child Welfare is really mother welfare—this movement is intended to save mothers from the sorrows and heartaches that come to them through inexperience and lack of training. Its chief value consists in arousing their interest, in making them realize the importance of certain health rules, in educating them and future mothers in the fundamental principles of the greatest and most important of all tasks—the making of healthy children, healthy in mind and body. So, give your help in this campaign for "Better Babies," and help lighten the burdens of humanity and make this world a happier place for this and succeeding generations.

Mrs. Cunningham, chairman of the W. S. S. committee, reports that up to the present, the women of Carroll county have raised \$53,839.20 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. We have until June 28, in which to complete Carroll's quota of \$679,000. Have you given your subscription yet? Don't put it off—let your Government know right now that you are backing it in every move. You can subscribe now, and pay your subscription as it is convenient any time during the year 1918. Remember, a \$100 Bond only costs you about \$83.00. The Men's and Women's Committees have held over thirty meetings in the county since the campaign began.

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.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Andrew J. Brandenburg and wife to Otto H. Hood, convey 12,165 square feet of land, for \$1800.

Laura S. Morningstar to Dr. T. H. Legg and wife, conveys land, for \$10.

Jacob H. Wisner to Jesse March, conveys 2 acres, for \$169.79.

Edward Leese and wife to George W. Hook, Jr., convey 6 1/4 acres, for \$425.

Catherine Utz and husband to Mattie S. Gladhill, convey 8 acres, for \$325.

Frank G. Rowe and wife to Francis Neal Parke, convey 20 acres, for \$5.

Francis Neal Parke to Frank G. Rowe and wife, convey 20 acres, for \$5.00.

Emma May Tawney to Milton J. Little and wife, convey parcels of land for \$900.

John A. Rineman and wife to David E. Rineman, convey 2 parcels of land, for \$5.00.

David E. Rineman to Annie R. Rineman, conveys 2 parcels of land, for \$5.

Lester V. Kenney et al, to Marshall E. Gettler and wife, convey 265 square perches, for \$1150.

Albert F. Arrington and wife to Harry L. Hess and wife, convey land, for \$5.00.

William H. Keech and wife to Paul W. Keech, convey 16 1/4 square feet, for \$5.00.

Paul W. Keech and wife to Wm. H. Keech and wife, convey 7 acres, for \$5.

Paul W. Keech and wife to George A. Keech and wife, convey 7 acres, for \$5.00.

Paul W. Keech and wife to Emil Amos Keech and wife, convey 16 1/4 square perches, for \$5.00.

Paul W. Keech and wife to Paul G. Keech, convey 9 acres, for \$5.00.

Jacob S. Gladhill to J. Daniel Leakes and wife, conveys 37 acres, for \$5.

Board of Education to John A. D. Bush, conveys 90 square feet, for \$5.

E. Lee Erb and wife to Harry M. Myers and wife, convey 4919 perches, for \$4000.

Ruth E. Condon and husband to Douglas C. Condon and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$8000.

Josephine Irene Hahn to Mary I. Osborne, conveys 7128 square feet, for \$3800.

Emory D. Shaffer and wife to Lydia E. Zentz, convey 72 acres, for \$3600.

Herbert C. Bixler and wife to Geo. V. Miller, convey 9 acres, for \$782.94.

Sterling G. Bixler and wife to Geo. V. Miller, convey 2 acres, for \$145.05.

Herbert C. Bixler and wife to Geo. U. Sullivan, convey 4 acres, for \$417.06.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 17, 1918.—Josephine M. and Caroline F. Reese, administrators of Josephine F. Fairfax, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money.

Corra A. Crowl, executrix of Milton Chew, deceased, settled her first account.

George Alice Hartman, executrix of John C. Hartman, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Henry M. Fitzhugh, executor of Lucy T. Fitzhugh, deceased, returned an inventory of current money.

Tuesday, June 18, 1918.—The sale of real estate of Susannah C. Gorsuch, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Herbert C. Hill, executor of Clara B. Hill, deceased, settled his first and final account.

J. Snader Devilbiss, executor of Margaret Zile, deceased, settled his first account.

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. BRENDLE 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.

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. 6-14-18

FOR SALE.—Small Mission Rocker, Office Chair, good new style Buffet, large Reed Baby Carriage, large beveled edge Parlor Mirror, Parlor Stand.—MRS. RALPH SELL.

FOR SALE.—Jersey Cow, fresh; Sow with 5 Pigs.—EDGAR BROWN, near Kump.

SOW AND 7 PIGS for sale by J. H. HARNER, near Walnut Grove.

BLACKSMITH SHOP property for sale. Frame building, 1/2 acre of land. Possession April 1, 1919. A good opportunity to right person.—OLIVER C. EBB, Mayberry. 6-21-18

HARLEY-DAVIDSON Motorcycle for sale, in good condition.—HAROLD MEHRING, Taneytown.

CORN CHOP for sale, while it lasts, at \$2.95 per 100 lbs.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 6-21-18

WE HAVE A CARLOAD of White Feed and Corn Feed Meal, half and half, for hogs. Price \$2.60 per 100 lbs. THE REINDOLLAR CO.

WANTED.—50 Tons Hay, at market price, for cash. Phone my residence, Hamilton, 302 J., Baltimore.—JESSE REIFESSER.

UMBRELLA AND BASKET left at Public School House, on Decoration Day, can be had at P. B. ENGLER'S, by paying cost of this ad.

LOOK AHEAD Mr. Investor, the best investment on earth is in the earth itself. Mr. Seller, list your Real Estate with D. W. GARNER. Come talk it over. Licensed Real Estate Agt. D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 6-21-18

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

NURSING—Practical Obstetrical Nurse. MISS M. C. FORNEY, Keyville. Phone 32-13, Taneytown. 6-14-18

We have received all our 4 1/2 Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly.—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-23-18

NOTICE.—A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival will be held on Mt. Union Church Lawn, Saturday evening, July 6, for the benefit of the Cemetery. Music by the Pipe Creek Orchestra. 6-14-18

A PRACTICAL Obstetrical Nurse—LINA LOOKINGBILL, Ladiesburg Md. 6-7-18

FOR SALE.—2 Buggies, one home-made, nearly new; and 2 Sets of Single Harness, one nearly new.—JACOB NULL, Frizellburg. 6-7-18

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. 6-7-18

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. 4-26-18

NOTICE Farmers living within reach of Uniontown, and roads leading from there to Frizellburg, can ship their Hogs, Calves and Lambs to Baltimore, by truck, on Monday of each week. For rates and particulars phone ROOP BROS. 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 6-29-18

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 7th day of January, 1919; they may otherwise 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.

DON'T FORGET US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive Printing.

There is apparently no danger of the supply of gasoline running short, but the price is quite likely to advance, it is said, due to the increase in freight rates. With no interference with the Mexican supply, the crude product seems almost inexhaustible, though many American fields have gone dry.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

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.

Ladies' Blouses

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 Gingham

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

YOUNG MAN

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

Ready-made Suits at the old prices.

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.



Soldiers Transferred to Meet Needs.

Nearly 240,000 transfers of men from one unit to another have been made in Army camps as a result of occupational qualifications determined by investigations by the War Department committee on classification of personnel. Recently about 40,000 transfers have taken place each week.

Through the committee organizations have been built up in all army camps, by which enlisted men and commissioned officers are classified according to occupational qualifications. In some camps, where as many as 2,500 men are received daily for 200 interviews are employed to ascertain full information regarding each man's occupation, education, experience, and special qualifications.

Through the operation of repair shops for clothing and other articles, a considerable saving in reissue of new equipment has been made at Army camps. One camp quartermaster estimates the issue of new clothing has decreased one-third, and of shoes 40 per cent.

At a base repair shop for clothing an average of 2,831 garments were repaired daily during the first 18 days of May. In addition to the work done at base repair shops, many thousands of garments are repaired at camp shops, one shop being located at each large camp.

During April nearly 170,000 pairs of shoes were repaired in Army repair shops. At present practically all hat repairing is done by contract, the price varying from 50 to 90 cents per hat.

This work is in charge of the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster Corps, which has been in operation only during the last four months.

JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker,

Pike Hill. New Windsor, Md.

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



WAR RAGES IN FRANCE

They cannot fight or raise food at the same time. WE MUST FEED THEM. Denying our selves only a little means Life to them.

United States Food Administration.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat..... 2.10@2.10

Corn..... 1.50@1.50

Oats..... 50@50