

FORMER COUNTY BOY LOSES LIFE IN FRANCE.

U. S. Marine Who Had Enlisted From
Washington Couy.

Maurice E. Frock—son of the late Jacob Frock, who some years ago lived near Taneytown, and whose widow now lives in Hagstown—was recently killed at Chatou Thierry, France. He was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, having enlisted from Washington county, and is the first from that county to have lost his life in the war.

He enlisted about two years ago, when 17 years old, and repeatedly wrote home, giving an account of his experiences, his last letter telling of wet trenches and general dampness; also that he was paying \$6.85 each month to keep up his \$1,000 insurance that was to go to his mother in case of death.

The authorities of Washington Co. will likely take some important action, looking toward the placing of some permanent memorial in the Court House, in his honor. The sorrowing mother has received notice from the War Department that the body would be temporarily buried in France, until the end of the war, indicating that the government eventually contemplates the return of all American soldiers dying abroad.

Maurice Frock was a nephew of Jesse W. Frock, and Harvey R. Frock and will be remembered by many of the boys of this section. In addition to his mother, he leaves five brothers and five sisters.

Petitions Against Supt. Uger.

Considerable interest is being manifested in some sections of the county, due to the circulation and signing of two petitions concerning the conduct in office of Superintendent of Schools, Maurice S. H. Unger, one referring to the proposition to remove Mr. Charles H. Kell and Wiley W. Jenkins from their positions as teachers in the Western High School, and the other protesting against the manner and methods of the Superintendent, requesting an investigation of his conduct of affairs. Specific instances are not mentioned in the petition, but it is stated that one of the acts complained of, was an alleged refusal of Mr. Unger to allow Attorney Theo. F. Brown to have access to the record of proceedings of a certain meeting of the School Board, his request having been made in order to secure information on which to prepare a case in which he was retained.

Honors to High School Pupil.

(For The Record.) Miss Helen E. Fleagle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. W. Fleagle, of Yonkers, N. Y., graduated from No. 2 Grammar School, Wednesday eve, June 26th, with double honors. She won the gold medal given by the Kestekick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, for the best written essay competition on a historical and political subject. The presentation was made by Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck, regent of the D. A. R. Chapter. Of a class of 49 graduates, Miss F. was second highest.

The winner of the medal for the highest average was 97; Miss F. having 96 6/7, leaving only 1/7 between the two. She is not quite 13 years old, and finished the 7th and 8th years work in one. She is going to take a four-year general course in the Yonkers High School, after which she will specialize.

Miss Fleagle received from her parents, as a token of their gratitude, a gold wrist watch, as the valedictorian of her class.

31,000 Bass Put in Monocacy.

Frederick, July 3.—Superintendent William Bell, of the State Fish Hatchery, Lewistown, and Reno S. Harp, president of the local fish and game association, placed 5,000 young bass in the Monocacy river at Ceresville, 5,000 at Devil's Bridge and 5,000 near Lime Kiln Station. About 16,000 bass were recently sent to the Westminster Fishing Club, to be placed in the headwaters of the Monocacy. More than 45,000 young carp are ready to be deposited in the smaller streams of the county. A consignment of 300 white catfish have been received at the hatchery for brood purposes. These fish attain the weight of 20 pounds and are said to be better food fish than Mississippi cats. Later 400 small-mouth brood bass from Lake Erie will be placed in the spawning ponds.

Big Day at Camp Meade.

The Fourth was a big day, at Camp Meade, consisting of speeches, plays, music, patriotic exercises, athletic stunts and baseball. The crowd present was very large, but not as large as last Sunday when the record for visitors was broken. Thousands of people were fed on the grounds, while many brought their lunches along.

Rev. W. E. Saltzger, pastor of the Unitontown Lutheran church, has resigned to accept a call to Parkton, a suburb of Baltimore. His charge there is a mission that has been an independent, largely German, congregation, which now comes into the Maryland Synod.

OVER ONE MILLION U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Movements now being made Rapidly Each Month.

American troops sent to Europe numbered 1,019,115 up to July 1, including 276,372 sent over in June, the most of whom have been reported safely arrived. Over 600,000 left since April 1, showing the rapidity with which our army "over there" is growing. This information was officially given out by Secretary of War Baker, in a communication to the President, as follows:

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses' Corps. General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917	
May	1,718
June	12,261
July	12,988
August	18,323
September	32,523
October	38,259
November	23,016
December	48,840
1918	
January	46,776
February	48,027
March	83,811
April	117,212
May	244,345
June	276,372
Marines	14,644

Council of Defense Notes.

Mrs. Robert Shriver, chairman of the Council of Defense for Carroll county, Women's section, submitted her monthly report this week to the States chairman. This report shows continued activity along all lines of war work.

Under the auspices of the Thrift Department, of which Miss Madeline Shriver is chairman, was held last week. Eight demonstrations in cheese making and meat substitutes were held throughout the county, conducted by Miss Erickson, of the Maryland State College. Two hundred and seventy-nine women attended these demonstrations. Great interest has been shown in the war gardens, for with few exceptions, each householder with available land has planted a garden and many have increased their acreage over past years.

Mrs. Henry M. Fitzhugh has charge of the committee that co-operates with the Red Cross. At the enthusiastic meeting, on the 28th, more volunteers were obtained for this work.

The W. S. S. committee throughout the county report to their chairman, Mrs. John H. Cunningham, that they have sold and obtained subscriptions for a total of \$61,251.47 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps, out of a total sum of \$400,000 raised so far in the county. At the booth in front of Dr. Fitzhugh's office in Westminster, last Saturday night, \$437.00 in Thrift Stamps were sold.

The campaign for "Better Babies," in charge of Mrs. M. S. H. Unger, is progressing satisfactorily. Some localities have turned in their report, but others are waiting for a more convenient time. Interesting statistics are being compiled and Carroll county promises to be in the front line in this important work.

A meeting of the Motor Messenger Service was held at the Times Building, Westminster, Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, and plans made for giving greater aid in war work.

The Men's and Women's Sections of the Council of Defense are working together in all phases of war work, and for greater convenience, they have consolidated their offices, having both in the Times Building, Phone 164. A stenographer will be there during office hours, and any information desired about war work may be obtained from her.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, July 1st, 1918.—Frank R. Cassell, executor of Elizabeth Cassell, deceased, reported sale of stock and settled his first account.

Harry W. and J. William Hughes, administrators of Mary E. Hughes, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money, and received an order to sell personal property.

James A. Lockard, administrator of Mary C. Lockard, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, and received an order to sell same.

Tuesday, July 2nd, 1918.—Franklin G. Reindollar, administrator w. a. of Chas. F. Reindollar, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Harman, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto George I. Harman, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sophia E. Young, deceased, were granted unto Margaret A. Her, who received an order to notify creditors and returned an inventory of the estate.

Frank Thomas, acting executor of the estate of Chas. F. Thomas, deceased, returned an order to sell real estate.

Weeds are propagated only by seed. Weeds are produced in rows, along road sides, fence ditch banks, in vacant fields, and in waste places, and the seeds are carried by wind, water, birds, and other means. By cutting the weeds before they germinate, an enormous amount of trouble and labor and loss could be avoided; but only the most progressive farmers do this.

OVER ONE MILLION U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Movements now being made Rapidly Each Month.

American troops sent to Europe numbered 1,019,115 up to July 1, including 276,372 sent over in June, the most of whom have been reported safely arrived. Over 600,000 left since April 1, showing the rapidity with which our army "over there" is growing. This information was officially given out by Secretary of War Baker, in a communication to the President, as follows:

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses' Corps. General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917	
May	1,718
June	12,261
July	12,988
August	18,323
September	32,523
October	38,259
November	23,016
December	48,840
1918	
January	46,776
February	48,027
March	83,811
April	117,212
May	244,345
June	276,372
Marines	14,644

Aggregating... 1,019,115

The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea, and casualties, is 8,165, and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 282 have been lost at sea.

The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest report, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

Maryland Crops.

According to a statement submitted by President Woods, of the Maryland State College of Agriculture at the Maryland Council of Defense meeting on Monday, the farmers of Maryland have topped the records this year as to the acreage in actual tillage. Prof. Woods' paper furnishes the information upon which to base the expectation that this is to be a high-record year for the Maryland farms. There are two months more to the growing season, but wheat is now being harvested and the fruit crops are either ripened or approaching the ripening.

In proportion to the area, there are few States that contribute so largely to the nation's food stocks as Maryland. This is a wheat State, a corn State, a peach, apple, strawberry, tobacco, hay, tomato, pig and poultry State. It is all of these and then some more. It is a good State for the farm game—every kind of farm game that goes in the middle zone climate. Horace Greely once advised an earnest inquirer who wanted to be told what he should do to make a living, to go over to New Jersey and raise potatoes.

New Jersey has a soil that is mostly sand. And New Jersey, though it borders the sea, suffers from droughts. The right kind of advice to earnest inquirers is to come to Maryland, corner a bit of land, and raise anything that will grow anywhere north of Florida or south of Greenland. Once cotton was grown in Maryland as a market crop, not extensively, perhaps, but it was produced in this State.—Baltimore American.

Allies Celebrate the Fourth.

The Australians and Americans in France celebrated the Fourth by capturing the village of Hamel, and advancing their line about a mile on a four-mile front. About 1500 prisoners were captured and a large number killed.

Another celebration of vast interest to the war situation, was the launching of over 90 new ships from the various ship yards of the country.

The Italians have also made additional progress in minor operations, 223 prisoners and much war material being taken on the Fourth.

Gains were also made by the French, in two drives, over a front of three miles, and over 1000 prisoners were taken.

England joined with Americans in celebrating the day, a significant mark of the changed relations now existing between the two countries.

The first contingent of American troops has arrived in Italy, where they have been received with great enthusiasm. The Americans are in fine spirits and excellent health, but the Red Cross will within a week establish a complete hospital near the camp.

Grover Kinzy, County Agricultural Agent, who has made many friends in the county, leaves Westminster to take up the same line of work in Louis County, Missouri.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon (Ill.) and "Marse Fred" Talbot (Md.) the two "old regulars" in Congress, have announced their candidacy for return. The former says he proposes to break all records for long service.

The New Motor Vehicle Law.

E. Austin Baughman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has requested the publication of the following, for the information and warning of all motorists:

"No person may now operate a motor vehicle without a license, even for the purpose of receiving instructions. The new law provides that everybody who operates a motor vehicle must have a license to do so. Those learning to drive must obtain an instruction license. This license costs \$1 and is good for thirty days from the date of issue. At or before the expiration of that time, persons who have an instruction license must apply for the regular operator's or chauffeur's license. This does not mean that one who has an instruction license must necessarily wait for 30 days before he can obtain an operator's or chauffeur's license, but it does mean that within 30 days he must make application for the permanent license and demonstrate that he is qualified to operate a motor vehicle.

No person is now licensed unless he first passes an examination. The old law did not contain any penalty for failing to carry a registration certificate issued with the tags. Under the present law the penalty is from \$10 to \$100 for failing to carry the certificate of registration, except in cases where the provision is violated through inadvertence. In such cases the minimum fine may be as low as \$1.00. Another important change made in the new law is that requiring all motor vehicles to come to a full stop not less than five feet from the rear of any street car headed in the same direction which has stopped for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers. The minimum fine for violating this provision is \$10. This provision is now in the State law for the first time and supersedes all local ordinances and regulations upon the same subject.

In order to compel the proper enforcement of the provisions dealing with suspension and revocation of operators' licenses it is provided in the new law that any person whose license has been refused, suspended or revoked, and who operates a motor vehicle shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000 or to imprisonment for not less than 30 days or more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment for the first offense.

A minimum fine of \$5.00 is provided in the case of violations of the section requiring headlights and rear lights. This penalty may seem severe to some people, but when it is realized that just such minor infractions of the law may lead to the most serious consequences for the careless operator as well as for the innocent pedestrians, the necessity for such a penalty is apparent. It is easy to keep the lights on a machine in proper condition that there is very little, if any, excuse for not complying with the law. Many have thought that the provision with regard to lights was unimportant, and that carelessness and negligence with regard to its observance has led on numerous occasions to serious injury and even to death.

Many sections of the new law have been made applicable both to the owner as well as the operator. In past years the chauffeur's law had to suffer, when, in fact, the real offenders were their employers. We now have the means to get at the persons who are really responsible for violations of the motor vehicle laws, and the heavy penalties, including fines, which range up to \$1000 for the first offense, and to jail sentences, will, in my judgment, result in making the roads and highways of Maryland safe for everybody."

An Automobile Fatality.

In an automobile accident, Thursday afternoon, at Ridgeville, Md., Philip C. Yingling, president of the Marine and Stationary Boiler Works, 14 East Lee street, Baltimore, received injuries from which he died several hours later in the Frederick City Hospital.

Mr. Yingling, with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pyle, of 310 Wyman avenue, and Mrs. Alberta Kennedy, of 2813 Remington avenue, left Baltimore Thursday morning in his automobile. His firm was engaged in erecting boilers at Sykesville and he stopped there to oversee the construction work.

Mr. Pyle returned to Baltimore, and at the home of Yingling's mother, Mrs. Catherine Potts, 401 West Twenty-eighth street, said that after leaving Sykesville they stopped at Ridgeville, where Yingling asked a mechanic at a garage to look at the rear left wheel. Both the mechanic and Mr. Yingling were inspecting the rim of the wheel, when an automobile driven by the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Reese, of Washington, swung from the Washington Boulevard into the Baltimore pike, struck Mr. Yingling and mashed him against his own car. The mechanic received a few bruises.

Mr. Yingling was carried into the garage and two physicians were attending him within 10 minutes after the accident. Their examination showed that he had two ribs broken and perhaps a punctured lung. An ambulance took him to Frederick, where he died within 10 minutes.

The son of Mr. Reese, who was driving the car which plunged into Yingling's car, was not able to produce an operator's card issued to those who are learning to drive.

Rev. H. C. Bergstresser has accepted the call to be pastor of the Littleton Lutheran church, and will take charge the last of July.

THE WALNUT TIMBER QUESTION ANSWERED.

How to Get in Touch With Buyer and Requirements.

The Government demand for walnut timber has enlisted considerable interest, and developed the fact that there is quite a bit of it scattered through Carroll county. The timber is needed for gun stocks and airplane propellers, chiefly. It appears, from our latest information from the State Forester, that the Government will not buy the timber, direct, but will utilize it through manufacturers, a list of which is given in a circular just issued, the only one nearby being the Williamson Veneer Co., Baltimore. The State Board of Forestry is interested in helping to locate desirable timber, and gives the following information:

"All who have walnut trees of suitable size are urged to sell, since, by so doing, they will not only help to supply the urgent needs, but will receive a higher price for the material than has been obtainable heretofore and will likely be obtainable after the war is over.

Larger logs bring a much higher price per thousand feet, board measure, than smaller ones. There is no inducement to cut trees that will not make at least one 10-ft log, 12 inches in diameter at the small end and not means that trees measuring less than 50 inches in circumference outside the bark above the root swell are not usually salable. A very small percentage of logs measuring 10 inches in diameter at the small end and not less than 6 feet in length can be used by the manufacturers and are taken in order that useful portions of the tree may not be wasted. The logs must be straight grained and reasonably clear.

In selling direct to the manufacturers, the owner before cutting his timber should obtain definite information from firms having Government contracts as to the sizes and quality of logs desired. With this information, the amount of material which he can dispose of is readily obtained and a sales contract made accordingly. The entire conduct of the sale is then a direct matter between the owner and the ultimate purchaser, and there is consequently no valid reason for making the sale through a middle man or broker. A direct sale guarantees the owner the full market value of his timber.

The quality of timber offered for sale in any one locality will greatly influence the chances of a sale and the price received. The minimum carload is about 3,000 feet, and since it is impracticable to ship less than a carload, owners of small amounts of timber should co-operate in marketing. This method of sale necessitates the cutting and hauling of the logs and loading on cars at the shipping point.

Reasonably clear walnut logs which will cut airplane propeller and gun stock material have been sold f. o. b. shipping points for prices ranging from \$50 to \$150 per thousand board feet, depending on size and quality, small logs bringing a low price, while the larger, better grade bring the higher prices.

The State Forester will furnish information and advice to any one in helping to market walnut or other timber, and when requested will furnish the services of an expert, without charge, for examining walnut timber and estimating the quality and value, or giving advice on the ground in regard to any timber that the owner may have, provided the owner will agree to pay the necessary travel expense. In making these examinations, it will generally be possible to attend to several in the same locality, thereby prorating the travel expenses. Those whose trees are examined and estimates made will have reliable information with which to deal with buyers of walnut logs.

Any one who desires an inspection and estimate, should notify the State Forester, F. W. Besley, Baltimore, Md., by July 10, after which this offer of inspection will be withdrawn.

About Saving Beef.

Food conservation orders and suggestions change almost weekly.

A short time ago we were urged to go slow on pork products; now we are told to eat them freely and cut down on beef.

We shall be very short on beef from now on until the middle of September, says the Food Administration—that is, we shall be short in proportion to the need of it. So we are asked to reduce our beef consumption per person to at least a pound and a half a week. The portion includes bone, a fact which should not be lost sight of, as it means one-third of the ration.

We do not consider that the injunction will cause any deep distress. There are many big families getting along on much less than the suggested portion per person every day. And the increased production and availability of pork will permit us all to acquiesce easily.

Then the time is close at hand when the war garden will give up its good things to eat and it will certainly do us good to go on a vegetable diet for a little while. Of course we will save the beef. It will be no hardship, and even if it was, Americans worthy of the name would accept it as being incident to the job of beating the Boche.

The Farmhand's Wages.

The farmhand comes in for considerable discussion nowadays, but he is much better off than most people think. The Ohio State Council of Defense has been making a survey of labor conditions, and reports that a married man working on the farm for \$30 a month is as well off as if he were to receive \$105 in a city; that a \$35 a month farm job equals a \$110 city job; that a \$40 farm job equals a \$115 city job, and so on. "Not taking into consideration," the report adds, "the possibility of raising some stock or produce on shares, which is usually customary."

Nor has the married man on the farm job a monopoly of advantages, for the report further finds that an unmarried farmhand receiving \$25 is as well off as if he were receiving \$80 in the city; that a \$30 job for the bachelor farmhand equals a \$90 city job; and that a \$40 job on the farm is as good as a \$95 job in the city, and so on. The difference in aggregate returns is brought about by house rent, groceries, meat, milk, light, fuel, unnecessary expenses, and luxuries.

A few reports like this will have good effect in turning the tide back toward the land once the war is over. For the last three or four years it has been running cityward strongly. As city labor was taken for the army, for the shipyards, or in the natural course of advancement, farm labor has been called upon to make up the deficiency. Wages are advancing as a natural result, so that the farmhand who received \$25 or \$30 a few years ago is now drawing down his \$40 every month—as good, the Ohio investigators say, as \$95 or \$115 in the city, depending on whether the man is married or not.

Some day this country is going to take the steps necessary to enable the farmhand and the farm tenant to secure farms of their own, just as it has already taken steps to enable farm landowners to secure money from Uncle Sam at low rates of interest and for long periods. The help may come in the way of advance loans on land, stock or machinery purchased, or in grants to soldiers returning from war service. It is inevitable that it is coming. When that time comes the farmhand will loom larger on the industrial and economic horizon than ever before, and he is no inconspicuous figure even now.

In the meantime, the duty devolves upon him of giving good service and saving every penny for the opportunity which will undoubtedly be his in the near future.—Farm and Fireside.

Hot-Weather Precautions for Handling Hogs in Transit.

Every hog that is killed in transit due to overcrowding or mishandling means a loss, at present prices, of probably more than \$30 to the shipper as well as a waste of meat needed by the Nation. Mortality in transit or after arrival at the central market can be lessened greatly in hot weather by the practice of the following simple precautions on the part of the shippers and dealers:

1. When hogs are very hot, during or after a drive, never pour cold water over their backs.
2. Before loading, clean out each ear and bed it with sand which, during dry, hot weather, should be wetted down thoroughly. Hogs in transit during the night only are not so likely to be lost from overheating as are the animals shipped in the daytime. With day shipments in hot weather it is highly advisable to suspend burlap sacks of ice from the ceiling in various parts of the car, in order to reduce the temperature and, incidentally, to sprinkle the animals with cool water. The ice sometimes is placed in sacks on the floor but the animals are likely to pile and crowd around the cakes so that only those close to the ice are benefited. The ice should be sufficient to last to the destination.
3. Do not overload. Crowding hogs in a car during warm weather is a prolific source of mortality.
4. The feeding of corn, because of its heating effect, before and during shipment in hot weather, should be reduced to a minimum. Oats are preferable where a grain feed is necessary. The maximum maintenance requirement of hogs in transit for 24 hours is 1 pound of grain a hundred-weight, or approximately 3 bushels of corn to a car. In the past, thousands of bushels of corn have been wasted in live-stock cars.—U. S. Gov't News

More Navy Enlistments Wanted.

The recent appearance of hostile submarines off the American coast has been a great incentive for enlistments in the United States Navy and the Naval Reserves. Wanton destruction of unarmed ships bearing passengers and freight in the coastwise trade, is typical of Hun warfare, and the young men of the country seem anxious to put themselves in a position to encounter the perpetrators of such tactics.

The Naval Reserve offers a fine opportunity for duration-of-the-war service, and from its ranks have already risen some of the heroes whose names will be written prominently in the history of the war.

Every rating in the Naval Reserve is open to enlistments, including the Yeoman Branch, provided the applicants for yeomen are expert stenographers and typists.

Full particulars of both the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Sts., Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Substations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
C. E. H. BIRNIE, Pres., JOHN S. BOWEN.
F. H. SEISS, Sec., and Treas. P. B. ENGLAR.
G. A. ARNOLD, V. Pres., D. J. HESSON.
E. E. REINDOLLAR.

TERMS. One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. 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 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., 6th., and 7th. pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 5th., 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."

Newspaper Birthdays.

Not so many years ago it was a regulation custom for the county weekly, once a year, to editorialize on the fact that the paper had passed another milestone in its career, giving at the same time a sort of retrospective and prospective view of the local situation, and of the newspaper job in general, not unmixed with self-congratulation, and more or less wise conclusions.

This regular feature was as regularly followed, in due course, by the publication of nice compliments on the birth-day, made by "our valued exchanges," which may have been true, or mere bunk; for be it remembered that these same "exchanges" also had birthdays, and unless they handed out the "taffy" they could not, in reason, expect to get it back, when their own new volume date came along.

What a source of satisfaction it used to be to hunt up and publish a column of these nice comments—and imagine them to be genuine. But, by and by, the custom was spoiled by a few of the fraternity who dared to have consideration for truthfulness, and refused to hand out praise where none was considered due; or who perhaps saw the inconsistency of commending a rival in a news item, while lambasting it editorially; so the long established feature has gone into the discard, only to be resurrected on special occasions, if at all.

It is also a pleasing change for the better that the "spats" between editors, often long conducted, with "pens dipped in venom" have disappeared, along with the elephants, dilapidated and rampant roosters, booming cannons, and other pictorial extravaganzas following election day. Truly, country journalism has evidently improved in dignity, if not in quality.

The birthday celebration of the weekly is now limited to a stock-taking and report-making effort, and the congratulations—or otherwise—over the past year, are confined to the directorate, or to those otherwise interested, inside. And in this connection, let it be mentioned—not pleasantly—the "income return" to Uncle Sam, and to the other new inquisitor, the State Tax Commissioner—foreigners who have come on the stage, not so many years since, to help rob the country publisher of his hard-earned balance—if he has any.

So, after all, perhaps the "old times" were best. At any rate, there were no banking and book-keeping efforts with outsiders, and nobody to satisfy, particularly, but our "esteemed contemporaries" and our "valued subscribers;" and no such thing as wondering where the cash was to come from to satisfy the importunities of "the force," or the paper man.

Exit, The Chronicle.

The Emmitsburg Chronicle suspended publication, last week, according to its previous announcement, much to the regret of many readers and contemporaries. Editor Galt's "adieu" was a gem, modestly worded, a justifiable retrospect of the Chronicle's course, without any strained defense, and minus of criticism. A difficult "adieu" to write,

considering the opportunity to "say things" that our friend Galt is perfectly familiar with—but he didn't say them.

As was to be expected, The Chronicle was able to publish numerous regrets from the press, and nice things to store away in memory—it is almost worth going out of business to get them—and yet, there was something funeral about them—something like flowers coming too late.

One that was missed was from the Towson New Era, in which Editor Raine said truly (barring the twenty-eight years, which we think not justified by the Bible) as follows:

"Today the last issue of The Emmitsburg Chronicle goes to press. It's editor, Sterling Galt, goes whither we know not. But we wish him well. And we wonder if the people among whom he has labored for twenty-eight years appreciate him at his full value. Or will it be a case of we never miss the water until the well runs dry."

Galt, in his little newspaper, showed both individuality and a strong and kindly sense of humor. There are but two classes of country editors who survive. They must be either darned fools or humorists.

It's dreary work writing good stuff week after week for a small and oftentimes unappreciative audience. But Galt persisted until he came to the time when he gained a wider hearing than that afforded by his own little community. And he kept that hearing because his ideals became clearer as he advanced in age and strength and was true to them.

It is hard to measure the influence of the written word, but that it has an influence is beyond question. And Galt may go into retirement or into another field of activity with the assurance that he has brightened and helped many a life and made his little home town and its surroundings a better place for other folks to live in."

Lame Shoulder.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles. All that is needed is absolute rest and a few applications of Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it.

—Advertisement—

Sectionalism Almost Dead.

The Spanish-American war was the greatest agency since the Civil War for breaking down and destroying the old prejudices and differences that caused, and followed, our great Civil War. When the "Blue and Gray" marched and fought, side by side, and stood practically as one man back of our Government in this "war for humanity" the old sectional issue promoter largely lost his job.

All that was wanted to wipe the slate clean, once and for all, was this great world war, which has demonstrated that there is "no north, no south," when pure Americanism, or National bravery, are issues, and that this country can be, and is, a unit on all patriotic questions. The demagogue who attempts, in the future, to dig up old scores, will find that he has made a tremendous political blunder.

Attending the present spirit, we find in the recent effort in the Senate to discredit the late President Buchanan's loyalty, the same breaking away from old clearly established sectional spirit lines. While Senator Lodge attacked the history of Buchanan, Senator Knox—equally a strenuous northern man—as strongly defended his record. We have also before us the fact that such great questions as National Prohibition and Woman Suffrage, show temper and feeling in which both North and South are divided.

Even in the supreme matter—the conduct of the war—critics are as much in evidence from the President's party, as from the opposition, and this will likely be as true, when the war comes to an end and freedom in criticism will be much more justifiable, and in evidence. Even the Tariff, which has for so many years been a party division line, will likely take on an entirely different phase when it again comes to the front—as it surely will—in due course of time.

Therefore, in casting about for good things to come out of the war, may we not find that our own National life has been immeasurably strengthened and uplifted? May this not mean that, hereafter, the Democracy which we boast so much of in theory, but which fails so miserably in practice, may become with us a reality, and not remain a boast? May we not show ourselves big enough to settle great questions on their present day merits, divested of the ghosts and feuds of over fifty years ago? If this comes about, at least part of the present terrible price being paid for war, will be a good investment.

Don't Waste Time Worrying.

The longer I live the more I become convinced that worry is for the most part an unnecessary state of mind. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that a fallible being, such as all of us are, can become absolute master of his soul and dismiss worry entirely, but if you really make up your mind to do it, you can so nearly knock it out that it will not trouble you very much.

Worry is derived from a German word "wergen" which means literally to strangle. That is what worry, un-

checked will do. It gets a stranglehold on both the mind and body. It paralyzes effort. It makes first-class work, mental or physical, an impossibility. It drives men and women to suicide. It produces sickness, nullifies the efforts of the most skillful physician, and causes millions to die before their time. It is born of fear, and is the twin brother of cowardice. It has reduced efficiency in the world by 50%. It has contributed to poverty, crippled ambition and blotted out hope from the hearts of untold millions. It has drowned laughter with tears and brought jarring discord to mar the music of joy.

When you come to think about it, why should any normal human being worry about anything? Either you are able to accomplish what you want or you are not able. If what you want is proper and desirable and you are able to accomplish it, go to it and do the job. Don't waste time worrying about it. If it is perfectly evident that the accomplishment is beyond your power, forget it. Don't spend your time grasping for what is clearly beyond your reach.

Don't worry about your health. If you find that you have an incurable disease, make up your mind that you are going to keep busy as long as you are able to stay with the game, and that after all it makes very little difference when you have to go. If, for example, you have it, on what seems to be reliable authority, that you have say two, three or five years to live, make up your mind that you are going to do as much good work as you can in the time allotted you, and that you will not waste part of the two, three or five years in worrying about what you can't help. The probability is, however, that no doctor knows how long you have to live, and that there is no fixed boundary to your stay on earth.

Keep a cheerful heart, for old Solomon was eminently correct when he remarked that "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

Take healthful exercise, eat sparingly and of plain, wholesome food. Keep in the open air and above all keep so busy that you will have no time to think about your bodily ailments. Nine times out of ten you will discover that there wasn't much the matter with you after all, and that what there was came as the result of letting your mind worry instead of keeping it occupied with something really worth while.

Maybe you have made a fool investment. I have never known a man who has not. Don't waste time grieving over, either your monetary loss or your lack of financial judgment. Think of the pleasure you had in anticipating the success of your speculation, and balance that up against your actual financial loss.

It is a debatable question whether there is not more pleasure in anticipation than in realization. I think, on the whole, anticipation has the better of it, and therefore our fool investments are not entire failures after all. What you really get out of life at best is enough to eat, enough to wear, good health, a clear conscience, and the satisfaction of doing something worth while. You may have all these things and not pay a cent of income tax or own a dollar's worth of real estate or other wealth.

Maybe you will raise a crop this year, and then again maybe you will not. Have you done the best you could in the way of getting the seed into the ground? Have you prepared the seedbed as well as you knew how? In short have you done your part as well as you could? If so, stop worrying about what you are going to get at harvest time.

You can't make a drop of rain fall, and you can't stop a hailstorm or a cyclone if either is headed in your direction. If it is a cyclone and you see it in time, get your wife and children and possibly also your mother-in-law into the cyclone cellar and say "Let'er go Gallagher." You have done all you could, so don't worry.

If, when the cyclone has passed and you come out of the cellar you find that your house and barn have been blown over into the next township and that most of your livestock has been killed, view the situation with undisturbed mind and be thankful that your wife and kids are still unharmed.

Your boy, maybe, has gone to France. Either he will come home safe or he will not. You can't help it in either event, so don't worry. If he had stayed at home he might have been killed or maimed just the same.

So quit worrying about it. It will come out right in the end in all probability, and if it doesn't, why add to the troubles that we may all have to endure?—T. A. McNeal, in The Missouri Valley Farmer.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. If you have any troubles of this sort, give them a trial and realize for yourself what a first class medicine will do for you. They only cost a quarter.

—Advertisement—

GUNMAKING GREAT SCIENCE

Manufacturer Must Not Exceed Variation of Two One-Thousandths of Inch in Six-Foot Bore.

Gunmaking is a ticklish business—not dangerous, but just ticklish writes Edward Hungerford in Collier's Weekly. It's mighty exact. A gun manufacturer must not exceed a variation of two one-thousandths of an inch in a six-foot bore. Not every man who walks into a shop, his overalls under his arm, and announces himself as an expert mechanic, can build guns to as delicate measurements as that.

And a complicated business, too. A single disappearing gun, of a standard type adopted by our army, has, with its disappearing carriage but exclusive of its sights and accessories, almost eight thousand parts. A three-inch gun battery requires 3,876 tools, accessories and supplies which are simply part of its standard outfit. And yet our government stands in great need of thousands of these guns—and their accessories.

An army officer made these things clear to a chamber of commerce man of Rochester. And the chamber of commerce called a conference of several dozen of the leading manufacturers of Rochester. To them the man in khaki made the problem clear. He said that the program for heavy guns for the army until July, 1919, would run to a cost of \$2,000,000,000—perhaps even more. He translated these figures into those of size. He said that within that time there would be needed at least 65,000,000 tons of new parts for these guns in addition to 45,000,000 tons of replacement parts.

Let me translate these figures still further for you. There are 65,000 railroad locomotives in this country. Let us assume their average weight to be 200 tons each—it is a very fair estimate. That means that the railroad locomotives together weigh some 13,000,000 tons—or just one-fifth the castings required for the new parts alone of our heavy ordnance for the next 18 months of the war. We have embarked upon no piffing enterprise!

Soldiers Get Reading Habit.

The growth of the reading habit among the soldiers has brought to light an interesting contradiction to the generally accepted theory that among a group of individuals the leveling process is a leveling downward.

The men in the camps who are readers stimulate by their example the interest of those who are not. "Have you read this story?" asks Private X of Private Y. "Naw," replies Private Y; "I never read a book through in my life." "Well, you ought to read this one. It's a better'n any movie show y'ever saw. It's a bear!" Thus does Private Y get an incentive to taste the joys of literature. There is a tendency toward a leveling upward.

The valuable service of the libraries is further developed by lectures, university extension courses, and the general education plan. Men not only will keep pace with their former civilian activities, but many of them will emerge from the army and navy better equipped for the battle of life.—Raymond B. Fosdick in Scribner's Magazine.

Musically Obedient.

Antonio was overawed by his surroundings when the first draft sent him to the cantonment. And he continued to live in awe, particularly of all officers, during the early days of his training. While standing guard one night, he was in such a flutter when the corporal of the guard approached, that he made his challenge in a low voice which the non-com could not hear.

"You'll have to speak up, my man," said the corporal, "or you'll get into trouble. I'll take your word for it that you challenged me, but when the officer of the day comes around, you'll have to sing it out or you'll get a trip to the guardhouse. Remember, sing it out and sing it out loud."

Antonio vowed that he would make no mistake that would get him in the guardhouse, and when the officer of the day appeared a half hour later, he was greeted with—

"Tra-la-la, who come dere?"—Everybody's Magazine.

The German Spirit.

"Any restitution that Germany offers to the allies will be offered, you may be sure, in the spirit of Griggs."

The speaker was Edward Hungerford the advertising expert.

"Griggs and Miggs," he went on, "were kidnapped by bandits and shut up in a cave."

"They'll take every cent we've got on us," moaned Miggs. "Every blessed cent."

"They will, eh?" said Griggs, thoughtfully.

"They sure will."

"Griggs pegged a ten-spot from his roll."

"Here, Miggs," he said, "here is that ten dollars I've been owing you for so long."

His Ancestors.

He was always boasting about his ancestors, and one day employed a genealogist to hunt them up. In due time the connoisseur of pedigrees returned, and was cordially received by his patron.

"So you have succeeded in tracing back my ancestors? What is your fee?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Isn't that high?" objected the patron. "What's it for?"

"Principally," responded the genealogist, "for keeping quiet about them."

—Tit-Bits.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

Rugs, large and small.

Window Blinds.

Blind Strips.

Carpets.

Linoleum.

Oilcloth.

Enamelware.

Tinware.

Glassware.

Queenware.

Groceries of all kinds.

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's 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, MI.

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	654,776.65	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	\$1,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.

Resources Over \$900,000.00.

Monuments of Value

QUALITY IS WRITTEN LARGE IN THE MONUMENTS DISPLAYED AT MY STORE

You satisfaction, as a buyer, is assured by my policy of good monuments, fair dealings, and reasonable profit.

Headstones and Markers are included in the unusual values which await your inspection.

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, Westminster, Md.
Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.

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

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

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS - Stylish and Durable.

HANDSOME PATTERNS in our **MADE-TO-ORDER DEPARTMENT.**

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

The Newest in **TIES, HOSE** and **BELTS.**

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

Automobile Supplies

Tires, Tubes, Oils and Gasoline

Bicycles and Sundries; good Second-hand Bicycle

AGENT FOR POPE MOTOR CYCLES.

Will furnish anything stock as promptly as possible to obtain.

JOHN W. FRIEDMAN HARNEY, MD.

Read the Advertisements in THE CARROLL RECORD.

YOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

PLAN TO GET RID OF GRASSHOPPERS

Poisoned Bait Distributed Over Infested Fields Proves Effective Remedy.

SIRUP OR MOLASSES IS USED

Coarse-Flaked Bran Is Most Desirable, Although Ordinary Middlings or Alfalfa Meal May Be Substituted—Sow Broadcast.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

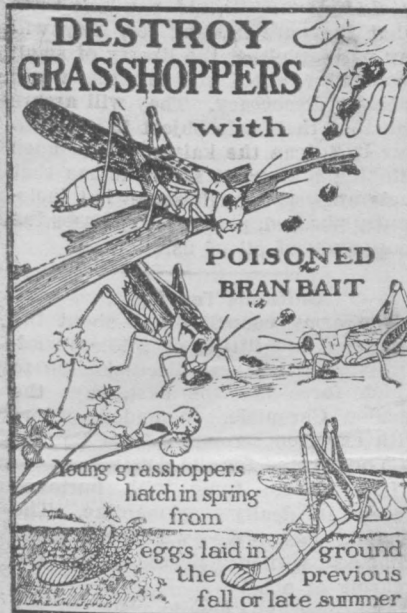
Poisoned bait has proved to be a simple, reliable and cheap method of destroying grasshoppers. It is made up as follows: Wheat bran, twenty-five pounds; paris green or crude arsenic, one pound; lemons or oranges, six finely chopped fruits; low-grade molasses, such as refuse from sugar factories, or cattle molasses, known as "black strap," two quarts; water, two to four gallons. The bran and poison are thoroughly mixed while dry, the chopped fruits are then added, and lastly the molasses and water are poured over the bait and the whole thoroughly kneaded. A coarse-flaked bran is most desirable, although where this cannot be obtained easily ordinary middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted.

Sirup or Molasses Essential.

Low-grade, strong-smelling sirup or molasses is essential to the entire success of the undertaking. Crushed ripe tomatoes, watermelons or lemons may be substituted for the lemons or oranges, if necessary. In California and other semiarid regions water should be added to the bait at the rate of four gallons to twenty-five pounds of bran, as in these climates the bait dries out very rapidly and the extra moisture is necessary in order to attract the grasshoppers. Five to seven pounds of the mixture should be estimated per acre.

Another Good Bait.

Another effective bait of similar character is the modified Criddle mixture. This is prepared as follows: Fresh horse droppings, one-half barrel; paris green or crude arsenic, one pound; finely chopped oranges or lemons, six to eight fruits; water sufficient to make a moist but not sloppy mash; mix thoroughly. As most people object to handling this mixture with the



bare hands a pair of cheap rubber gloves or a small wooden paddle may be used for the purpose.

Poisoned baits are distributed over the infested fields by sowing broadcast, either on foot or from a light wagon or buggy. In applying the poisoned bait in orchards, avoid distributing it close to the trees because severe injury to fruit trees occasionally results from heavy applications of arsenicals.

Distributing Baits.

The time of day chosen for distributing the poisoned bait is important. In semiarid regions the bait should be distributed in late afternoon or early evening, just before the grasshoppers ascend the plants on which they usually pass the night. Apparently they are hungry and thirsty at this time and greedily take the bait if it be available. In the moisture portions of the country, such as New England and Florida, the bait is best applied in the early morning.

GRAPE PEST IS CONTROLLED

Two Thorough Applications of Arsenate of Lead Are Satisfactory, Say Specialists.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Large-scale spraying experiments against the grape-berry moth, in progress in northern Ohio vineyards in co-operation with the Ohio agricultural experiment station, have confirmed earlier results obtained at North East, Pa., according to the annual report of the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture. The conclusion from the experiments is that the pest can be controlled by two thorough applications of arsenate of lead (preferably in bordeaux mixture) made by the "trailer method," the first immediately after the falling of the blossoms and the second two weeks later. This is held to be an important improvement over schedules requiring late spraying, which usually result in discolored fruit at picking time.

UNIMPROVED LANDS TO INCREASE SHEEP

Opportunity for Wool and Mutton Found on Idle Areas.

United States Should Possess Three or Four Times Present Number of Animal—Much Assistance in Winning War.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Immediate opportunity for increasing the sheep population of this country is found on the rougher and idle lands of the Appalachian region, the cut-over timber lands of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, and to some extent those of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The acreage of these areas that is suitable for sheep is alone capable of supporting as many breeding ewes as are now kept elsewhere in the country.

Unimproved land in farms also offers opportunity for increasing our sheep population. Such land amounts



Pastures Are Essential to Sheep Production.

To nearly half of the total area in farms. To some extent these lands are now in use as live stock pastures, but much of the area that is wholly idle would furnish fair summer grazing for sheep. Some readjustment with regard to cropping and the keeping of other stock would be required, to furnish winter feed, but under existing conditions of farm labor and the present grain prices this change would have a favorable effect upon the net farm income.

For the greater production of wool and mutton, however, future dependence must be placed chiefly upon the more general rearing of sheep upon improved lands. The keeping of one ewe to each three acres of all land in farms on one-fourth of the 90 per cent of farms now having no sheep would double the number now in the country. Sheep on farms seem to be assured a larger place, as successful participants with other stock in the economical and profitable utilization of the products of the soil, as well as producers of valuable clothing material for which there is no complete substitute. Before many decades have passed the United States should possess three or four times the present number of sheep. A doubling of the present number within four years is quite possible, and it would be of most valuable assistance to our war interests if such a result could be produced in a shorter time. Doubling our wool product would not render us independent of wool imports, but it would furnish all that is needed for military purposes and a large part of that needed for civilian uses.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do you want to make extra money during your spare time this summer at home?

If you consider money saved is money made, you can do it.

Put in a half-acre garden. If well planned and cared for properly, it will produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume.

That means a supply of a variety of fresh vegetables for the table—a reduction in the cost of living.

WATCH FOR PLANT DISEASES

Food-Products Inspectors Are Reporting Disorders Found in Shipments of Vegetables.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To detect local outbreaks of diseases of vegetables and fruits which when uncontrolled cause heavy losses in the field or in transit, the food-products inspectors of the United States department of agriculture are reporting diseases found in shipments of produce at twenty-three of the leading market centers of the country. Some of these inspectors are expert plant pathologists and others are market inspectors who have been trained to detect signs of important diseases and rots.

Whenever a shipment shows a serious disease or rot, the department at once notifies its county agent and other representatives in the affected locality and distributes explicit instructions for overcoming or minimizing future losses. The notification to the point of shipment also prevents shippers from continuing to ship material certain to spoil in transit and thus waste car space.

This detection of disease, however, is largely a by-product of the market inspection made at these markets by the department to certify to shippers the condition as to soundness of fruits, vegetables and other food products, as authorized by the food production act, approved August 10, 1917.

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
Open An Account with Us

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Summer Shoes

During these Hot Summer Days, don't your thoughts just naturally turn to WHITE SHOES OR PUMPS? Sure, they do. And then they are so reasonable in price, as well as cool and comfortable. Our Stock is Complete.

IN THE WORK SHOE LINE

we are right in the front rank, with the kind that wear and are easy on the feet.

Summer Shirts, Wash Ties, Silk Hose, Belts, Caps, Straw Hats.

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.



He is happiest who hath power To gather wisdom from every flower, And wake his heart in every hour To pleasant gratitude.

—Wordsworth.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR DINNER.

With the food problems of the present day, a housekeeper must not only be a good manager but a mathematician. It is necessary to have no waste, that careful preparation for each meal be made. Surprise Biscuit. —Prepare baking powder biscuit as usual with the exception of wheat flour; substitute corn flour, potato or barley. Roll the biscuit rather thin and place a spoonful of chopped seasoned meat on one, cover with another, bake until well done and serve with a brown gravy poured over each. This makes a good main dish, which will use up leftover meats.

Add a cupful of stoned chopped dates to a loaf of bread when ready for the pan. Cheese Salad.—Grate half a pound of cheese and mix it with a boiled salad dressing, or a mayonnaise, enough to make it creamy. Put it through a potato ricer on head lettuce and serve with bits of chopped olives for a garnish. Grated maple sugar, chopped almonds and cream make delicious sandwich filling and quite in season.

Date Tapica.—Cook in a double boiler, stirring frequently, three tablespoonfuls of tapioca, three pints of milk and three-fourths of a cupful of maple syrup. When cool stir in a cupful of chopped dates, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then bake in a well buttered baking dish.

East Indian Meat.—Put a pound and a half of round steak through a meat grinder, also one green pepper and onion, a cupful of bread crumbs and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and make into a loaf. Lay in the baking pan with slices of bacon over the top, pour over a can of tomatoes and bake one and one-quarter hours. Remove the meat and thicken the sauce. Serve either hot or cold.

Nellie Maxwell

Not All Officers.

I have three brothers in the service. One is a captain; one is a first lieutenant. The youngest, when asked if he was not up for a commission, replied: "Guess not; there have to be some privates."—Exchange.

Yes, We Do Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory



Slightly Used Pianos

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

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$5.00 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of Musical Instruments in exchange.

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

Let Us Send One to Your Home on FREE TRIAL. Write or phone Phone 455-R

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 Book—Its Free.

Got Something You Want to Sell?

Most people have a piece of furniture, a farm implement, or something else which they have discarded and which they no longer want.

These things are put in the attic, or stored away in the barn, or left lying about, getting of less and less value each year.

WHY NOT SELL THEM?

Somebody wants those very things which have become of no use to you. Why not try to find that somebody by putting a want advertisement in

THIS NEWSPAPER?

PROFIT FROM MUSKRAT FARM

Animals Are Easily Kept, Become Very Tame and Breed Well in Narrow Quarters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If many of the swamps and marsh lands which are now occupied by muskrats are reclaimed for agricultural purposes it may be necessary to start "muskrat farming" in order to supply the demand for muskrat fur, is the opinion of biologists of the United States department of agriculture. For the present, however, a sufficient number of muskrats to meet demands for their fur are trapped from marshes and swamps that are, for the most part, unprotected, millions of skins being taken each year. So long as the natural breeding places remain undisturbed and reasonable closed seasons are maintained, the biologist say, there is little likelihood of the numbers of the animals being depleted. This is because these animals multiply much more rapidly than most other fur bearers. With adequate protection in the breeding season and with the present habitat available, from ten to twelve million pelts can be taken in North America annually without depletion of the supply.

The practicability of muskrat farming already has been demonstrated. The animals are easily kept, become very tame, and breed well in narrow quarters. Under present economic conditions, however, keeping muskrats on preserves is more practicable than keeping them in restricted quarters. The former plan is in remunerative operation in the Chesapeake Bay region. In Dorchester county, Md., marsh land formerly considered almost useless, and now used as muskrat preserves, is worth more, measured by actual income, than cultivated lands in the same vicinity. The owner of one 1,800-acre tract of marsh, took in two seasons—1909 and 1910—more than 12,000 pelts which sold for more than \$9,000.

TRACTORS TO PREPARE SOIL

Endeavor Being Made to Solve Farm Problem and Increase Crop Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Maryland and New York state councils of defense have been endeavoring to assist in solving the farm labor problem and increasing the production of crops in those states by making a limited number of tractors available to farmers for use in communities where the conditions rendered this practicable. Last spring the New York state council of defense purchased a number of tractors to be used in plowing and preparing land for crops. These outfits were made available to responsible organizations in the principal agricultural counties with the understanding that a considerably increased acreage of land would be planted to crops over the amount normally planted. Last fall the state



Tractor at Work.

council of defense of Maryland bought a small number of tractors for a similar purpose.

The results thus far have proven so satisfactory that plans are under way to continue the use of the tractors in the preparation of land for spring crops.

In addition to meeting an emergency use of the tractors has resulted in the purchase of a number of them by individual farmers and groups of farmers.

SPREAD MANURE ON FIELDS

Best and Most Economical Way to Handle Fertilizer—No Loss Where Soil Doesn't Wash.

The best and most economical way to handle manure is to draw the manure out to the fields as fast as made, and spread it. If the ground is not liable to wash badly and is not of a leachy character, there will be no loss of fertility.

FOWLS MUST HAVE EXERCISE

Grain Scattered in Clean Litter Makes Hens Hustle for Feed—This Promotes Health.

Provide four or five inches of good, clean litter on the floor of the poultry house in which to scatter the grain feed. The hens must exercise in order to get on the grain, and this promotes health and egg production.

BARN'S PART IN SOCIAL LIFE

Small Boy Whose Father Possessed One Used to Be a Good Deal of an Autocrat.

In simpler times, and in parts of the United States where simple customs prevailed, the popular small boy of the neighborhood was not necessarily the son of the richest or most prominent family, but, more likely, the boy in whose yard there was a good rain barrel, a smooth cellar door, or a barn. The boy who would now and then, from pure favor, or in return for nuzzles, or some other valuable consideration, permit other boys to "holer" down his rain barrel, or slide down his cellar door, or, greatest privilege of all, play in his father's barn, was the boy whose friendship was best worth cultivating.

Some boy, in the small community of a generation ago, was sure to have a father who possessed a barn, and, generally speaking, he intuitively felt his power, and exercised it over the other boys on his street or in his part of the town. Wherever he went, the barn stood back of him and gave him support and influence. He could say and do things to the other boys that they would not dare say or do to one another, simply because the boy he said or did things to could see the barn door behind him, open or closed, as the case might be.

To be one of those entitled to admission to the barn was to be in the right set; to be denied the privilege of playing in the barn was to suffer social ostracism.

AMONG WORST OF BAD HABITS

Procrastination, When One Has Work That Must Be Done, Bound to Result in Failure.

He was an excellent workman. Few things were in his specialty which he could not do better than his mates. But he was not a success. Others who had worked at their calling much less time passed him in the upward climb of progress. His fault, his crime, lay in one thing—he had the "tomorrow" habit.

When he had three days in which to do a piece of work, he squandered the first two in idle speculation as to the amount of time absolutely necessary to complete his task. If he decided that, by hurrying, he could perform that task in six hours, he temporized until the beginning of the six-hour period. He was eternally loafing and hurrying, eternally wasting time and making time do double service. His work became more and more slovenly. Other workmen surpassed him. Before long he was superannuated.

If you find yourself figuring on the amount of time you can loaf and still get your work done, watch out. If you do not, the tomorrow habit will get you.—Milwaukee Journal.

New Kind of Honeymoon.

A domestic long in the service of a well-known Alabama family recently gave "notice" of two weeks, explaining that she desired to get married. The mistress managed to secure a successor, but was dismayed to discover that the new servant could not report for duty until a week subsequent to the time fixed for the wedding of her predecessor. So the present incumbent was asked whether she would not agree to postpone the happy event for a week. This the domestic declined to do. However, she said that she didn't in the least mind getting married and continuing the household duties till her successor could put in an appearance. The husband-elect offering no objections, this arrangement was agreed upon, and an hour or so after the marriage ceremony the domestic was performing her duties just as before.

"I presume your husband has returned to his work, as you have done," the mistress chanced casually to remark.

"No'm," responded the girl, in a matter-of-fact tone; "Joe, he done gone on his honeymoon."

Historic Totem Poles Vanishing.

The totem poles are going. These quaint monuments of a vanishing race that have made the coast of British Columbia and southern Alaska famous are fast wasting under the influence of wind and weather.

Once the designing and constructing of totem poles flourished among the Haidas and to a lesser extent among the Tsimpsian Indians. This was long before the white man invaded the Pacific Northwest. Real totem poles with the history of tribes and families carved into their odd structures are no longer made and each year sees some of the older ones disappear. Some are still standing in their original positions in the village of Kitwanga, on the Skeena river. Some of these are said to be two hundred years old.

Astronomer Sees Sun's Finish.

Our friends, the learned astronomers, says the Syracuse Journal, are intent upon adding to our load of worry burdens. They—some of them—believe the sun is going to explode. One of them, writing in Popular Astronomy points to the fact that our sun is of advanced age, and predicts its finish as the leading figure in our solar system. He finds that our sun has contracted 93,000,000 miles from each side, thus giving its hot center 186,000,000 miles less room. So you see the sun's center is rather crowded for space. Something like the three-room apartment couple when visiting relatives begin their summer vacation drives.

FRIDAY, JULY 5th., 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. E. 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.

Correspondents' Record.

The following is the record of our Correspondents for the 6 months ending June 30, 1918. For most of our representatives, the showing is a very good one, and we appreciate the fact very much.—Ed.

Uniontown	25
Detour	25
Union Bridge	22
New Windsor	21
Keysville	16
Union Mills	15
Harney	13
Bridgeport	10
Emmitsburg	10
New Midway	10
Bark Hill	9
Linwood	9
Pleasant Valley	8
Keymar	8
Clear Dale	8
Blue Ridge College	5
Frizzellburg	7
Middleburg	6
Northern Carroll	5
Silver Run	4
Littlestown	3
Mayberry	2

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. Parson and family returned home from Harrisburg, on Saturday, where they had been with Mrs. Parson's father, during his last illness and death. He was buried last Thursday.

The audience at the War Stamps meeting, last Saturday evening, was not so large, owing to a threatened thunder storm. The Boy Scout Band paraded the street, and gave us some of their fine music. The speakers were George Mather, Hon. Neal Parke and Rev. Yoder. \$4,500 was subscribed for the fund.

Henry Gobright took his family with him, on Sunday, for a week's visit to his son, William, and family, in New Jersey, where the men are employed in a munition plant.

Ephraim Bowersox and daughter, Florence, spent last Saturday in Frederick, with his four little girls, who are in a children's home at that place.

Mervin Powers and wife, and Guy T. Billmyer, of Baltimore, were weekend guests of Jesse F. Billmyer.

Mrs. Mary Cover, of Easton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Roy H. Singer and family.

Mrs. Wm. Stremmel, of New Windsor, spent part of the week at Frank Haines'.

Edward Eck and family, and Wm. Duder and wife, of Oak Orchard, and Mrs. Emma Royer and children, of Westminster, spent Sunday at H. T. Erb's.

Mrs. Mary Beard, of New Windsor, was a guest at W. F. Romsper's, for a week.

Mrs. Wm. Christ, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Monday at Miss Annie Baust's.

Harry Haines, of Baltimore, spent several days, last week, with relatives here.

Carroll Crabbs, of Camp Meade, was home on a few days' furlough, the first of the week. He is looking well.

LINWOOD.

A party of sixteen, in three cars—Mrs. Etzler and family, two of Mr. Albaugh's sons, Miss Helen Brandenburg and brothers, Miss Lotta Englar and Stewart Brandenburg and son, autoed to Camp Meade, on Sunday.

Harry Reese and family spent Sunday in Waynesboro, with Mrs. Reese's mother.

Misses Helen and Vivian Englar won first prize, \$10.00 in gold, at the auto parade, in Union Bridge, on Saturday. They presented the Red Cross with the prize.

Mrs. Clara Englar, Mrs. Lee Myers and Mrs. Evan McKinstry and Joe Englar attended the funeral of Mrs. Amanda Creager, on Monday, at Walkersville.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of John A. Englar and family.

Joseph Englar has purchased a new Buick five-passenger car.

Mrs. Kate Gilbert, of Uniontown, and Alvy Garner, of Owings Mills, were guests of Jesse Garner's family, over the Fourth.

C. H. Englar, of Baltimore, was home for the Fourth.

Rev. Tombaugh, of Hagerstown, will organize a Sabbath school in the Brethren church, Sunday, morning July 7th.

The farmers are about through cutting wheat, and Mr. Reese and Mr. Lipsey, on Mrs. Shriner's farm, have finished hauling in to the barn.

Prof. Holsapple will deliver an educational sermon, at Pipe Creek, Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock.

Miss Flota Dorsey, who was a recent graduate at the Samuel Ready School, near Baltimore, is home on a few weeks' vacation, after which she expects to take up a position in the city, as stenographer.

Miss Gertrude Rowe returned to the city, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Louis Messler.

Misses Susie Hann and Sue Collins, of Ridley Park, Philadelphia, are visiting John Koons' family.

Rev. Riddle visited Camp Meade, on Saturday.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Anna Ritter gave a delightful social, last Friday evening, in honor of her guests, Miss Gladys Poole, of Martinsburg, Va., and Miss Laura Panabaker, of Westminster. About fifty were present.

Jos. Fox and family, of Troutville, were visiting relatives at this place, on Sunday.

Misses Agnes Kiser and Carrie Fox are visiting relatives and friends at Sabillasville.

Edward Young and wife, of Washington, were guests of the former's brother, Charles Young and family, on Sunday.

Misses Marian Wilhide, Ellen Valentine, Messrs. Frank Alexander and Gregg Kiser visited Camp Meade, on Sunday.

Robert Valentine and wife had as guests, on Sunday, Garfield Pittinger, wife, and family, of Philadelphia.

The following were visitors at Harry Dinterman's, on Sunday: John Moser, Emory Valentine and family, and Mary Munsing, all of Frederick county. Ruth Valentine remained with her aunt, Mrs. Dinterman.

John Newcomer, of Hanover, Pa., spent last week with his brother, Oliver Newcomer and family.

Wm. Robinson and wife, of Frederick, spent Sunday with Wm. Devilbiss and family.

DETOUR.

Mary Royer, of Westminster, is visiting relatives, here.

Private Amos Cushon, of Camp Meade, visited his parents, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harner visited Mrs. H's parents, at Emmitsburg, on Sunday.

Mrs. Herman Greason and daughter, Rose, of Walkersville, spent the week with John Laurence and wife.

Those who visited E. D. Essick's, during the week, were: Howard Bond, of the U. S. N., and Allen Aughaugh, wife, and daughter, of Philadelphia.

Ella Dutta spent Sunday with her parents, at New Midway.

Guy Warren, who has been on the sick list, spent this week at home.

Rev. Ibach, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Warren.

UNION BRIDGE.

The chautauqua was enjoyed by all. The lectures were patriotic and inspiring. The music was of a high class. The Union Bridge and Oak Orchard Bands received well merited applause.

Weather conditions interfered with a larger attendance at the W. S. S. meeting, on Sunday night. Mr. Wineberg's address had the right ring.

Miss Fern Snook, of Rocky Ridge, was a guest at the Lutheran parsonage, last week.

Miss Cleo Pittinger is attending the summer school of Johns Hopkins.

Miss Grace Rinehart was in Baltimore, for several days, this week.

Go to the post-office and capitalize your patriotism with War Savings Stamps.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. R. H. Alexander, Barbara and Minnie Geiling, and Cora Sappington, spent Sunday with C. W. Sappington's family, at Unionville.

Mary Repp spent a few days with Mary Newman.

Mrs. Robert Galt spent Tuesday afternoon with Miss Maggie Mehning, at Bruceville.

Miss Maggie Mehning and brother, and Mrs. Robert Galt, spent Wednesday afternoon in Taneytown.

DIED.

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

MR. OLIVER D. BIRELY.

On Wednesday, June 26th, at his home in Keymar, Mr. O. D. Birely died, after one week's illness. Several days before his death Mr. Birely walked out to his barn, near which was a cherry tree. The step ladder stood under it, which he ascended and began to pluck a few cherries to eat. Suddenly, by a misstep, he fell from the ladder and lay for several hours, unconscious, under the tree. When found he was still unable to talk, but soon after taken into his home, he regained full consciousness and described his accident. He related his experience after falling and this indicated that he had suffered a stroke and paralysis about the time of his fall; for he never regained feeling in his lower body and limbs.

Mr. Birely was the son of Lewis Birely, and was born near Keysville, January 26th, 1849. At the time of his death he was 69 years and five months old—almost having reached the allotted three score years and ten.

O. D. Birely was married to Ella Angel, daughter of Samuel Angel, of Keysville, in 1873. Two children, Lewis and Miss Lila, were born to them and still survive. Miss Lila lives with her mother, and Lewis fills an important position with the Government in New York State.

Mr. Birely was a prominent and successful farmer in Carroll county for many years. His father having died when he was quite young, he became manager of his farm, and soon thereafter became owner of the same. By patient and earnest toil, he accumulated a nice little fortune. At one time, a few years ago, he bought the warehouse business at Keymar, and moved from the farm to the village, but this business did not appeal strongly to him and he moved back to the farm. From his farm, he moved back to Keymar, where he built his present home in the meantime. It was in this home that his death occurred on the above date.

His funeral was conducted at Mt. Zion (Haugh's) church, on Saturday, June 29th, by his pastor, Rev. R. S. Patterson. Rev. Mr. Snook, a school-mate of Mr. Birely, came a distance of 300 miles to be present at the funeral. He made some very interesting remarks, recalling boyhood's experiences, and paid high tribute to the sterling character of his comrade and friend. There were many neighbors and friends at the funeral service. The floral display was rich and beautiful. During his illness, Mr. Birely was attended by Drs. Diller, father and son, and had for nurses, a trained Deaconess, Sister Mamie, from the Lutheran Motherhouse, in Baltimore. Every attention was given him, but it was all to no avail—the good man died.

As a citizen, Mr. Birely was exemplary. As a neighbor, none could have been better. As a family man, father and husband, he was ideal. As a church member, he was a model. As a gentleman, he was of the first order. The community and the church that produced such a man, with such a record, have just reason to feel proud. His influence for good will live after him.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Oliver D. Birely desires to publicly express its sincere thanks to the many neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted them, in every way, during their recent great bereavement.

MRS. O. D. BIRELY.

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR

Little Village of Oberammergau Has Received Spiritual and Physical Blow.

Oberammergau, the little village in Bavaria that became world-famous as the home of the Passion Play, is virtually a deserted village where sorrow broods. All of its male inhabitants capable of bearing arms have entered the ranks of the Bavarian army, and many have fallen in battle.

Miss Madeleine Doty, who has visited the village, in recording her experiences relates a conversation that she had with a waitress at the little hotel.

"The town is sad," we averred.

"Why shouldn't it be?" she retorted.

"We have lost so much."

"How many men have gone to war?" we asked.

"Every one under 45. Five hundred and fifty out of a population of 1800."

We paused a moment. It seemed brutal to go on now, but we wanted information.

"There were 40 killed and 48 wounded the first year. I don't know the number now."

"Will there ever be another Passion Play?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Some of the players and musicians have lost an arm or a leg and others are dead. The town no longer has any money."

We pushed back our chairs and went out into the golden sunshine. No one moved about the streets. It was like a village swept by a plague and deserted. War has been a special disaster to Oberammergau. It has dealt a blow at its spiritual as well as its physical welfare.—Atlantic Monthly.

Legend of Alsace.

There is a quaint old legend of Alsace concerning a family of giants who, once upon a time, lived in a certain castle in a certain valley of the old country. The moral of the story seems appropriate at a time when the French minister of agriculture, to mention but one of the allies, is making special effort to encourage the cultivation of land.

The giants lived, says the legend, far from the peasants of the plain, and one day the daughter of the house, who, though quite a child, was already 30 feet high, strolled toward the plain and saw a laborer peacefully plowing his field. She picked up the peasant, the horse and the plow and put them in her pinafore and returned to the castle to show what she had found to her father.

"What you think is but a toy," said the giant, "is what produces the food which enables us to live. Put back the laborer and his horse where you found them." From that time onward, adds the tale, the peasants were never molested by the giants.—Christian Science Monitor.

German Morals.

A senator was talking at a tea in Providence about the Germans.

"I heard a young lady schoolteacher tell a story the other day," he said, "which brought the Germans vividly to my mind."

"The young lady said she came upon two of her pupils one afternoon in a wood. The older pupil was eating a stick of candy. The younger one was howling with rage and grief on the ground. The young lady inquired into the matter and soon learned how the land lay."

"Gus," she said to the older boy, indignantly, "do you think it's fair to take Tommy's stick of candy away from him?"

"Fair?" said Gus, as he sucked away. "I don't have to be fair. I can lick him!"—Washington Star.

Women Soldiers.

There were literally scores of women who served in the Northern and Southern armies. Since the war with Germany began more than one woman has been discovered in a soldier's uniform. One, at least, got almost to France before she was detected.

We men of America who, for whatever reasons, are not in the military service honor very greatly the Russian women who entered the army "in the hope of inspiring the men of Russia." We beg to assure them that in case of desperate need the women of America would not hesitate to serve also in the war against the Hun. They have proved their valor in past wars.

Voluntary Rationing.

Controller Hoover congratulated a Washington gathering on the success of the voluntary rationing system.

"The observance of voluntary rationing has been universal," he said. "I heard the other day of a tiny urchin on a picnic in the country who ran to his mother with tears in his eyes."

"What's the matter?" his mother asked.

"The urchin held out a swollen finger and shouted indignantly: 'Them bees! Today is a meatless Tuesday, and them bees ain't observin' it!'"

In Plain Sight.

Willie Stone had been sent on an errand to the home of the rich Mr. Lott. He returned with the astonishing news that Mr. Lott was going blind.

"What makes you think that?" his father asked.

"The way he talked," said Willie. "When I went into the room where he wanted to see me, he said, 'Boy, where is your hat?' and there it was on my head all the time!"—Harper's Magazine.

STYLISH SUMMER FUR



You can't tell much by looks now, adgys. This mink stole looks heavy and warm enough for every winter need, yet it is designed for summer use.

TO MAKE NEGLIGEE AND CAP

Dainty Wearables Can Be Made With Small Amount of Material, Fashion Writer States.

There is something particularly attractive about a thing that is simple to make, according to a fashion critic. Then when it turns out a confection, too, it becomes an absolute joy forever. Just such a thing is the boudoir cap made from a perfect square of material. It is one of those fascinating Arabian models with long soft folds falling well to the shoulder and forming an attractive though maybe a bit severe frame for the face.

All you have to do to achieve it is to take the square of silk or lace or whatever else you are going to use, fold it diagonally or cornerwise, place it on the center of the head so that the four points of the hankie fall equidistant from the center. Now eliminate the front point altogether by first cutting out an oval the shape of the face and continuing the line down alongside the head. The cap is kept in place with a bright band of ribbon drawn across the forehead banded through the cap and fastened comfortably tight in back. One of those brilliant Japanese or Chinese hankies is ideal for the purpose.

How about a new short summer negligee from a yard and a half of material? You can do it, too, if you choose your material "on the square." You see, it has to be 54 by 54. Begin by cutting out quite a deep square back and front for the neck, which will, of course, be directly in the center of the square. Now simply pull the square over the head, being sure to have the two sides fall in half across the extended arms. Then seam the lower sides to form the sleeve simulations. The rest of the negligee hangs quite loose. If you would further elaborate it, cut out a deep square on each sleeve just below the shoulder. These are strapped with three cords, either ribbon or a metallic fabric. You may make like incisions on the front and back of the garment, too, and strap them also.

AIRMAN CAPE BECOMES A FAD

Italian Aviator Style Enables Splendid Use of Cloth, Serge, Satin and the Jersey.

Whether the Italian aviator brought about the revival of the cape, the fact remains that it is the fad of the season.

It was left to Catherine DeMedici to introduce a flowing cape, she who also introduced the corset, the small bonnet afterward called the Marie Stuart, and the pompadour, which was then called "en raquette," says an exchange. Marie Stuart, her daughter-in-law, improved on the cape and wore it as a voluminous garment that fell from her famous black-and-white ruche to the edge of her train.

Today we think of the cape as belonging to brigands, to grand opera, to Italian aviators and to the navy. Maybe it was from all these inspirations that France started to make the cape on a woman the most fashionable garment of the spring.

There are capes of cloth, serge, satin and jersey. The latter are especially smart. They are lined with colored silks, some have high collars of fur and others are of plain but conspicuous black-and-white satin with heavy embroidery.

Waistcoats, are fashionable as capes, and they are even making them of fine Irish lace.

Waistcoats Match Bags.

Waistcoats and reticules to match are the latest whim of Madame Mode. And another whim is to have both waistcoat and reticule made of very wide, fancy ribbon, the ribbon bag mounted on a metal frame, or gathered on bracelet hoots.

Sterling Auto Tires

Hand-made—5000 and 6000 Miles.

Repairs Free.

We have an exclusive agency for these high-grade Tires, and will back them to the limit. We want all our customers to feel that although the manufacturers are miles away, we are right at home to make good every claim the manufacturer makes. We DO make good.

A look at Sterling Tires will convince most open-minded prospective buyers. Their size, being about 20% oversize, their weight and their sturdy appearance all give promise of an extra amount of wear—and WE guarantee this extra wear.

All 30x3½ and 31x4 Tires are guaranteed on a 6000-mile basis; all others on a 5000-mile basis.

The Sterling Tire Corporation actually repairs these Tires free of charge from the day they are put on the car until they are finally sold for junk, so long as repairs are justified by the condition of the casing. If you cut the Tire the first day you run it, it is repaired free. Repairs are made in Baltimore, Md.

We have personally seen Sterling Tires still in actual use which had run 6200, 7000, 11,000 and 14,000 miles.

Buy GOOD Tires and avoid Tire trouble. Very often when you buy cheap Tires, you buy trouble and adjustments. Buy good Tires and avoid this.

Buy Sterling Tires.

TIRES:

Defiance

United

United States

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

TANNEYTOWN, MD.

TIRES:

Portage

Revere

Sterling

AN EXCITING SPORT

Hunting Monkeys in Burmah Is Full of Thrills.

Consternation in Treetops When Gibbons Are Assailed—Travel Faster Through Trees Than Man Can Run on Ground.

Our most exciting sport at the Nanting camp was hunting monkeys, writes Roy Chapman Andrews in Harper's. Every morning we heard querulous notes, sounding much like the squealing of very young puppies, which were followed by long drawn-out wails. When the shrill notes had reached their highest pitch they would sink into low, full tones exceedingly musical.

We were inspecting a line of traps placed along a trail which led up a valley to a wide plateau when the querulous squealing abruptly ceased. We moved on, alert and tense. The trees stretched upward a full 150 feet, their tops spread out in a leafy roof. In the topmost branches of one we could just discern a dozen balls of yellow fur from which proceeded discordant wails.

It was a long range for a shotgun, but the rifles were all in camp. I fired a charge of "BB's" at the lowest monkey and as the gun roared out the treetops suddenly sprang into life. They were filled with running, leaping, hairy forms swinging at incredible speed from branch to branch—not a dozen, but a score of monkeys, yellow, brown and gray.

The one at which I had shot seemed unaffected and threw himself full twenty feet to a horizontal limb below and to the right. I fired again, and he stopped, ran a few steps forward, and swung to the under side of the branch. At the third charge he hung suspended by one arm and dropped to the ground.

We tossed him into the dry creek bed and dashed up the hill where the branches were still swaying as the monkeys traveled through the treetops. They had a long start and it was a hopeless chase. In ten minutes they had disappeared and we turned back to find the dead animal. It was a young male, and I knew at once that it was a gibbon (Hylobates), for its long arms, round head and tailless body were unmistakable; but in every species with which I was familiar the male was black. This one was yellow and we knew it to be a prize.

For the remainder of our stay at the Nanting river camp we devoted ourselves to hunting monkeys. The gibbons soon became extremely wild. Although the same troop could usually be found in the valley where we had first discovered them, they chose high sides on which it was almost impossible to stalk them because of the thorny jungle. We went forward only when the calls were echoing through the jungle and stood motionless as the wailing ceased. But in spite of all our care they would see or hear us. Then in sudden silence there would be a tremor of the branches, splash after splash of leaves, and the herd would swing away through the trackless treetops.

The gibbons are well named Hylobates or "tree walkers," for they are entirely arboreal and, although awkward and almost helpless upon the ground, once their long thin hands touch a branch they become transformed into veritable spirits of the treetops. They launch themselves into space, catch a branch twenty feet away to swing for an instant and hurl themselves to another. It is possible for them to travel through the trees faster than a man can run on open ground.

BRAVE SONS OF FAR WEST

Boys' Sole Object in Going to War, Like That of Others, Is to "Can the Kaiser."

Maj. E. Alexander Powell, in Scribner's Magazine, says "It has been my good fortune to have marched with many armies, but none of them has given me the thrill of pride which runs up my spine when I see these loose-limbed, brown-faced, clear-eyed sons of the far West go swinging by under the slanting lines of steel."

"They are for the most part serious looking, with a curious set expression about them which makes you feel that, though they realize the immense difficulty of the task for which they are preparing, they intend to see it finished, no matter how long it may take. Just as their fathers carried the frontier of civilization westward from the Mississippi, so these, their sons, are going to push that same frontier from the Rhine."

"But that isn't the way that they would put it. Should you ask them what they are fighting for, they will say nothing about the liberty of small peoples or about making the world safe for democracy. They will assure you that their sole object in going to war is 'to can the kaiser.' And, upon thinking it over, it seems to me that their answer, though somewhat inelegantly phrased, perhaps, expresses the sentiments of all of us."

Uniforms Too Tight.

The army council order about the tightness and fitting of soldiers' uniforms led to expert discussion as to which force has the best, says the London Chronicle. Wounded officers with experience ranging from Bagdad to Ypres voted for the Australian.

Its shirtlike tunic with buttoned sleeves is ideally workmanlike. The Norfolk jacket-like waistband gives trimness without necessitating the wearing of a belt.

And just as unanimously expert opinion declared the U. S. A. uniform the worst.

"It's too tight—it's skin tight. Bless you, the pockets won't hold anything—they're for appearance. You couldn't crum a handkerchief in one. And I used to carry quite comfortably a pair of socks, a couple of Mills grenades, a tin of bully, chocolate, cigarettes, and my revolver in one side of my jacket. 'A thing in your pocket is worth a stone in your haversack.'"

"No Lick, No Candy."

"I'm going to buy some candy with my penny," hisped a little two-year-old girl.

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?



PHONE 705
P.O. BOX 7

GUARANTEED
REPAIRING

MCLEERY'S

JEWELRY STORE

48 N. MARKET ST. FREDERICK, MD.

CUT GLASS
SILVERWARE

The KITCHEN CABINET

And see how everywhere
Love comforts, strengthens, helps
and saves us all;
What opportunities of good befall
To make life sweet and fair.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYBODY.

When you want a new combination
try the following:

Holland Salad.—Mix half a pound of bologna sausage cut very thin with a pint of cold boiled potatoes, also thinly sliced, one medium sized onion finely shredded, six sardines freed from skin and bones; then cut in bits two hard cooked eggs sliced. Pour over three parts of oil and one of vinegar, a teaspoonful of horseradish, and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup; salt and red pepper to taste. Serve on lettuce.

Dainty Croquettes.—Mix a cupful of boiled calf's liver, finely chopped, with a half cupful of bacon, also finely chopped and cooked crisp and brown; add salt and pepper, form into balls, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

Fish Souffle.—Poach cooked fish of any kind through a sieve—there should be a quarter of a cupful. Cook a fourth of a cupful of bread crumbs with a third of a cupful of milk five minutes, add the fish and half a tablespoonful of butter, salt and paprika to taste. Beat the white of a small egg and add to the mixture. Turn into a buttered mold and bake in hot water until firm. Serve with a white or any desired sauce. This amount makes a small dish sufficient for two, it can be doubled for a larger family.

Marmalade Pudding.—Mix a cupful of barley flour with the same amount of stale bread crumbs and a cupful of suet, chopped fine; add one beaten egg, a half teaspoonful of salt, and a cupful of marmalade. Turn into a buttered bowl, tie up in a cloth and steam three hours. Serve with a hard sauce.

A thick slice of tomato covered with chopped onion and cucumber and served with French dressing is both a good and a pretty salad.

Hash may be made into balls or cakes, rolled in crumbs and browned making a most tasty dish with little work.

Nellie Maxwell

NO CALENDAR FOR 500 YEARS

Christians Reckoned Time According to Customs of Nations to Which They Belonged.

History tells us that for 500 years the Christians had no calendar of their own, but reckoned the years according to the customs of the nations to which they belonged. The Roman Christians used the "Anno Urbis Condita," or year of the founding of Rome, to count from; others counted from the reign of Diocletian, calling it "the Era of the Martyrs"; and still others used the calendar of the Copts of Egypt. In the sixth century Denis the Little, a Greek monk living in Rome, made a calendar counting from the Incarnation, the date of which he fixed at 753 A. U. C. So we commonly say that Rome was founded 753 B. C.

At the beginning of the eighth century the venerable Bede pointed out that this was an historical blunder. But no general notice was taken of his criticism and the error has continued to this day. Historic facts have enabled modern scholars to determine without much possibility of doubt, the exact year of the birth of Jesus, and to place it at what we call 5 B. C.

"It should be noted," says the great French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, "that the birth of the Saviour remained totally unperceived at the time. No register of birth, no contemporary historian has bequeathed us any sacred parchment registering the event."

Moreover, although we are actually

approaching the year 1923 A. D., there is little probability that our calendar will ever be reformed to show the fact. The confusion of dates that would result from a substitution of the more accurate designation would be too great to make such meticulousness worth while.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

FERRY ACROSS THE CHANNEL

Freight Cars Are Carried for the First Time in History From England to France.

For the first time in the history of railroading a train ferry has crossed the English channel from Newhaven, England, to Dieppe, France, carrying about fifty cars, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Since early in the war thousands of British railway cars have been employed in France in transporting troops and supplies, but they have all been transferred to the continent by freighters. The inauguration of ferry service indicates that the difficulties created by very pronounced tides have been overcome at last to the mutual advantage of these two allies. At Dieppe the water level varies as much as 31 feet. To overcome this, short bridges, attached at one end to the dock and resting on large floats, are employed. During loading and unloading the ferry is chained to the boat and dock pier as well. The two smokestacks are located one at either side of the craft, leaving space for tracks down the center of the deck.

Tragedy of French Trees.

Broken homes, ruined factories, shattered churches, violated graves, it had seemed to me we had rung all the changes on the destruction of war. But there remained one—the tragedy of the trees—says a writer in McClure's Magazine. You can rebuild houses, churches, towns even—for that takes only money. But you can't rebuild orchards of fruit trees and avenues of great shade trees—for that takes time. We were seeing them everywhere now—orchards with trees that were but faded, shriveled branches of brown leaves lying on their sides; orchards, where these had been cleared away, that showed nothing but white-topped stumps. They say that when the warm spring came, some of these orchard trees, lying on their sides but not wholly severed, leafed gently and then—just before they died—bloomed once again for France.

Years of Experience.

Years of experience and preparation are necessary for the accomplishment of certain kinds of results, for participation in certain lines of activity. This was never more true than today. Business men, professional men, the well-equipped man in the average walks of life, are being called upon to show and to give all that is best in them. The very years the passing of which they may have regretted have equipped thousands of men and women to do excellently well important tasks which have arisen out of the emergencies of the nation's peril.—The Three Partners.

Clams by the Square Mile.

Any new source of food supply is important in these days, and the government fisheries bureau is greatly delighted at the discovery of the vast and hitherto unknown beds of clams off the coast of central Alaska, not far from Cordova. One bed is 60 miles long and from three to five miles wide.

The clams are quite different from those common in our Eastern markets. They are "razor clams"—a kind of bivalve that derives its name, appropriately descriptive, from its likeness in shape to a razor.

His Long Life Assured.

"Your cobra is quite a card," said the visitor at the circus.
"Yes, sir."
"But where are you going to get another cobra in this country in case that one dies?"
"Well, I expect this one to last a long time," responded the performer.
"As you see, he leads a charmed life."
—The People's Home Journal.

STORIES OF FOOD RIOTS MAY BE GERMAN BLUFF

Washington.—In many provinces of Hungary, a despatch via Amsterdam, there is only one third of the amount of food needed to keep the population in health according to a speech made before the Hungarian Parliament by former Premier Tisza. Other news items arriving here tell of an attempt upon the life of Emperor Charles, of attacks upon the German Embassy at Vienna, of riots in many large centers in the Dual Monarchy, and of serious friction between Germany and its ally over the distribution of the dwindling food supply of the Central Powers. Vienna's leading paper states that for six weeks the inhabitants can hope for little else to eat than salads and certain vegetables.

These despatches, if founded on fact, would conclusively prove that the Food Administration's prophecy, "Food Will Win the War," is rapidly coming true. But officials here point out that it is unwise to put too much faith in news which emanates from the enemy whose censorship is not prone to admit the publication of news which would give the Allied world a true idea of the state of affairs in Hunland. Germany has before now spread stories to lure the Allied people into believing that she is on her last legs. German propaganda of this kind was responsible for a lot of pacifist talk in England last autumn and it would be very serious, and indeed might cause disaster, were these stories of Austro-Hungarian privation to lull the United States into relaxing for a moment its effort to produce and save every last ounce of food for our Army and our Allies. It is true that Food Will Win the War. It is even truer that the lack of it will cost defeat. The placing of too much faith in these food-riot despatches might have a tendency to discourage production or encourage wastefulness here. It is much better, therefore, to rate them as mostly Hun concoctions until such time as the "Sammlers" arrive in Berlin and find out whether they are actually true.

HUNS NAB FRENCH SUGAR.

Washington.—Destruction by the Germans of over 200 French sugar factories and capture of thousands of acres of beet sugar land in France have created a grave sugar situation for the Allied countries. A tremendous increase in the sugar demands on the United States has resulted, which this Government is preparing to meet.

QUADRUPLE WHEAT CROP.

London.—The British people consume annually 13,200,000,000 pounds of bread—that is to say, 275 pounds each for every man, woman and child in the country. They will now themselves be able to provide more than 10,000,000,000 pounds of this amount, the Director General of Food Production announces. In other words, of the 275 pounds allotted annually to each man, woman and child, about 212 pounds will be made from home-grown food stuffs.

The net saving in shipping thus effected is more than 2,400,000 tons.

NEW ORDER IN FOOD FIGHT.

The shifting fortunes of war do not allow a general to issue in one day orders to be followed throughout a whole campaign. Herbert Hoover is really a supreme quartermaster of the whole Allied forces, combatant and non-combatant. He cannot tell today what orders it will be necessary to issue next month, nor what restrictions now in force may be then safely removed. The whole American people is in the thick of a titanic fray, and the biggest job for the civilian population is to keep the fighters supplied with food. A multitude of inter-locking contingencies decide what commodities must be shipped overseas from season to season.

At present wheat and beef are the two outstanding essentials, although the supply of sugar and fats must be kept moving too. The order which debars hotels from serving roast beef except at Monday's mid-day meal is drastic, but necessary. And the order to buy not more than one-and-one-quarter pounds of clear beef per person per week is just imperative upon all the housewives of Maryland. The new rules must be accepted at home as would the command for a general advance at the front. It would be treason to hang back.

SOAP FROM FAT SCRAPS.

Economy is developed to its fullest extent by the armies in France and Flanders. In connection with the commissariat is a department for the elimination of waste, and each soldier, except in the very front trenches, where it would be impossible, is compelled to scrape his plate for the purpose. This refuse is gathered up and collected at certain points behind the lines, where it is sorted and put to various uses, not the least important of which is the soap used by the Army and Navy.

The art of soap making, which a hundred years ago was known to almost every household, has never quite died out, and could very profitably be revived at the present time. Full directions for its making are given with the various brands of lye upon the market, and the aggregate saving achieved in the thousands of homes on this North American continent would be little short of marvelous.

CORN DODGER.

(Official Recipe.)

Two cups corn meal, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons fat and one and three-quarter cups boiling water. Pour the boiling water over the other materials. Beat well. When cool, form into thin cakes and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Makes 14 biscuits. These little biscuits are good with butter or gravy. Eat them with your meat and vegetables.

There is a work for every person to do in this war—food is ammunition. Are you wasting it?

Almost a million men gone to France. Almost a million mouths for the U. S. A. to feed.

SAVE AND SHIP!

WOMEN'S APPAREL AND WAR PERIOD

No More Criticism Is Levelled at the Short, Narrow Skirt.

CAPES AND CORSELETS NEW

Short Zouave Jackets That Show Brilliant Sashes, And in Conservation of Material, the Watchword in America and Paris.

New York.—The conservation of wool is an established fact in France and America. It is a fact that will entirely change our conception of apparel.

Silk will rule. The world has a surplus of other materials, it would seem, from statistics, and yet the foundation stone of conservation will extend throughout the fashionable clothes "for the period of the war."

The fundamental idea of saving has so penetrated the consciousness of our people, the propaganda is so widespread and vital, writes Aime Ritten-



Jersey frock for young girl. It is of black and white silk jersey with bands of black velvet embroidered in silver. There are long, loose sleeves.

house, that the historian of the future will surely look with extraordinary interest upon the psychological change that took place in 100,000,000 people in eight months.

There are changes in a nation that do not create surprise when they are thrust upon it by an invading army in war, but the change in America is one of spirit. There is money a-plenty, men by the millions, industries at full speed, and yet, with wealth and resources, 100,000,000 people have turned a somersault in their attitude toward material possessions.

Slim Little Clothes.

The passion for conservation wiped out of existence the fashion for flowing robes made of piteous material. Whenever a slim silhouette has been thrust into the fashions, whenever an extremely short and narrow skirt has been offered to women, critics galore have risen in their bickerings and denounced women as immodest, indecent and vain to the uttermost degree.

There is no such bickering today, however. The critics of women's clothes remain silent. A man looks appraisingly at a woman gowned in a conservation costume and nods his head in approval, as though she carried a flag.

There is no more talk about indecency. The talk hinges upon the patriotism shown in the slenderness of silhouette and in the scarcity of materials won. Therefore, fashion and national approval go hand in hand. Unless we are mockingly indecent and there is no chance of that today, there is none to rise and call us outrageous.

The excessive décolletage of two years ago would create a storm of protest in any public place. Giggling, painted women with mere belts held over their shoulders by slipping bands of rhinestones, would be frowned down by men in khaki and by those in civilian clothes.

And yet women may go on the street with skirts so short and narrow that they closely resemble trousers, and laced army boots or puttees that reach well above the calf of the leg, and not a glance is given them that expresses contempt or disapproval.

The new suits in Paris, as well as those that are launched in America, show these skirts. Some are so narrow that they might cause discomfort if it were not that their shortness gave freedom of movement.

Coats are short when they belong to suits. Army capes ripple down the figure when warmth is needed.

The cape will be exceedingly smart this season, so you who have one of these garments tucked in the closet,

mind it well, for in a few weeks you may be able to swing it on with the bravado adopted by all those women who are in war activities or would like to be.

The Exaggerated Waistcoat.

Capes, and long waistcoats that reach half way to the knees, are substitutes for coats in the absence of suits, although the really smart thing is the Eton or the bolero jacket, as far as the American fashions are concerned.

The early French clothes sent to this country before the present exhibitions in Paris showed the short jacket cut much after the manner of those worn by the French soldiers in Algiers, and often supplemented by the brilliant scarlet or yellow sash or an immense suede belt pulled through several buckles in front.

The Eton jacket is not for the woman with hips, however, and unless she has been able to reduce her figure to the proportions of a planked shad, it is wiser for her to look upon other models with more approval.

There are short coats that hang straight from the shoulders to a finger length below the waist and are slightly belted in such a manner that the waistline is casually defined.

Because of its limitations, this short jacket cannot be the ruling fashion. None know that better than the French artists, so they have sent over loose coats of silk poplin, and the American designers have turned out a new cape which reaches to the hips, is slim in outline and fastens at the neck with a high rolling collar.

The Revival of Lace.

Starting out with the foundation stone of the new Paris fashions, which are based on the conservation of other materials than wool, and remembering well that you must not bulge or flare or to provoke discussion as to your extravagance in the usage of fabric, then it is wise to go on to the minor adjuncts of fashion.

The revival of silk poplin is a bit of news that appeals to the majority of women. You know, this fabric makes admirable coat suits, and with the modern activity of nearly every woman in this country, there will not be such a wide demand as usual for frocks that need constant cleaning and laundering.

The late spring and summer will probably usher in a vast array of women dressed in silk poplin. Shantung, the thinnest gaberdine, satin and dark foulard.

The tailored suit which is adopted by such numbers of women doing active relief work, has already set its impress upon the fashions, and it is quite probable, despite the talk of the dressmakers, that coat suits of silk poplin in black, beige, brown and blue will rise to unusual heights of popularity. Let us hope this may come about.

Dinner gowns are of black, white and cream lace, and they are elaborately touched up with threads of silver and gold.

Scant lace flounces are draped over slim linings of satin and taffeta.



Gown worn at the Folies Bergere. It was exploited by Mlle. Montville and is of midnight blue satin with paillettes of satin. Note how it is caught at the ankles.

Lace bodices will be returned for usage under coat suits, and blouses that fall below the waist and are girdled with vividly colored ribbons, will be added to suits of white flannel, matelasse and jersey.

By the way, white flannel has slid into the limelight. Palm Beach approves of it. Smart women say they like it better than jersey. Once upon a time, it was the accepted summer garb of our leisurely millionaire class of men, but we have no such class today, and the decks of yachts and other pleasure craft have been placed in the category of things that were. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

FARM STOCK

DEHORNING CATTLE IS EASY

Operation Is Simple and Not Difficult When Performed on Calves Four to Ten Days Old.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dehorning cattle is almost universally practiced by stockmen who raise high-grade steers. Cattle without horns are easier to handle, have an equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lots, are less dangerous to attendants, and are more uniform in appearance. Also, they cannot gore one another in the feed lot or in transit to market, which causes greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, thus detracting from its value.

While there are many cruel ways of performing this operation, one of the simplest and easiest methods is to use caustic, either soda or potash, on the



Cow in Dehorning Crate Ready for Operation.

undeveloped horns of the calves. To obtain the best results, the caustic should be applied when the calf is from four to ten days old. Clip the hair from around the knobs where the horns are developing. With a slightly moistened stick of caustic, rub each horn alternately three or four times, allowing it to dry each time before applying the next. Extreme care should be taken not to have the stick so wet that the solution from it will run down the side of the calf's head. To prevent the spread of the caustic, which will cause sores on the skin, apply vasoline around the edge where the hair has been clipped.

For older cattle, where the horns have developed, either saws or clippers should be used. It is best to use the clipper on the young animals when the horns are still soft and tender, but with older animals which have hard, brittle horns the saw should be used. While the operation can be performed with clippers quicker and with less pain, this instrument is liable to crush the bone in older animals, causing a wound that heals very slowly.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, spring being the best time to perform the operation. If delayed too long in the season, the wound may become infested with screw worms, and flies are very annoying. Either coal tar or pine tar applied to the wound will prevent fly injury. If screw worms appear in spite of all precautions, they may be removed by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton in chloroform and inserting it into the wound, or by pouring gasoline into the horn cavities. This kills the worms, which should then be removed with a pair of forceps.

In order to make a clean cut and avoid trouble in performing the operation, the animal's head should be clapped or held in a firm position. For this purpose dehorning chutes, the front of which consists of two strong pieces which can be closed firmly on either side of the cow's neck, are very convenient.

COMFORTABLE PEN FOR HOGS

Always Provide Dry Sleeping Quarters With Small Air Space Above Nest—Give Exercise.

Always give the pigs a dry place in which to sleep. Do not allow much air space above the nest. Give an opportunity for an abundance of exercise and a variety of feed. It is practicable to push them to popular market weights by the time they are seven months of age. The gains are made more cheaply before that time than it is possible to make them after that age.

PORK BEST FOR OUR TROOPS

Great Supplies of Bacon Must Be Transported to Boys in Khaki at Front in France.

Pork can be transported more readily and economically to troops in the field than can any other meat. Great supplies of bacon must go to the boys in khaki at the front. Unless a larger number of sows are bred, the amount of meat we will require next year will not be available.

Courage and Cash

By R. RAY BAKER

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

Long before she left Indiana—where she first saw the light of day and subsequently saw the light of some 7,666 days—Catherine Owens had decided on the "three C" policy when it came to matrimony. A man must have courage and cash; then he would stand a chance of possessing Catherine.

It was principally on account of her father's health that they had gone out to run the small sheep ranch in a sparsely settled part of Montana, and there, exiled from civilization, Catherine didn't change her views. In fact, as none of the men who occasionally appeared at the ranch seemed to have either of the necessary qualifications, she gradually lost interest in the subject of marriage and devoted her spare time, which was plentiful, to people in story books.

Nevertheless, while she looked with disdain on all the mere male creatures that happened along, Catherine had hopes lingering somewhere within her that the "three C" man would enter her little world sometime. She was twenty-one, and at that age most girls begin to have serious thoughts of wedded bliss.

Thus things stood when a strange young man rode up to the veranda of the ranch house one sunny afternoon and asked what were the chances of being a guest at the supper table. He said the prospects were, if he didn't obtain a real meal soon, that he would fall by the wayside before he reached Odessa, ten miles away.

Catherine was seated on the veranda reading. Her father was out tending his flock and her mother was taking a nap.

"The first real man besides my father that I have seen in the whole year I've been here," said Catherine—to herself. His hair was coal black, as were his eyes, and he straddled his lively bay mount with a jauntness that captivated Catherine—almost. His broad-brimmed hat sat rakishly on his head and he wore a blue shirt, corduroy breeches, cowhide boots, a red bandana handkerchief—everything a cowboy is supposed to wear but frequently doesn't except on parade. The stranger even "toted" a revolver in a holster on a cartridge belt around his waist.

With a gallant sweep of his hat he introduced himself as Fred Garland and dismounted, as though it was a foregone conclusion he would be invited to stay. As a matter of fact, it was. Catherine wouldn't have let him get away.

The meal was a jolly one. Garland told humorous stories and proved very entertaining. His speech and manners showed education and refinement; and as Catherine watched him with her big, gray eyes, she became decidedly interested.

After that Garland was a frequent visitor, and it was plain from his actions that Catherine was the attraction. He proved to be a mystery, for he never told where he came from, where he was going or the nature of his vocation.

One day, six weeks after they became acquainted, while they were walking in the woods, the conversation took a personal turn. Catherine intentionally guided it into that channel, for she was curious concerning Garland's past—as well as his present. They sat on a log, and he chewed a piece of grass while she built a house of sand on the ground with the end of her parasol.

Presently Garland leaned close to her and said earnestly:

"I might just as well tell you now what's been in my mind since I met you. I want to marry you."

Catherine had been expecting it, rather hoping for it. However, she didn't fling herself into his arms; instead, she carefully wrecked the sand house with the parasol.

"I don't know," she said demurely. "You see, I don't know anything about you."

He hesitated several minutes, twisting his hat out of shape. Then he spoke in a rather strained tone:

"It's a rather painful topic. I came of a good family and was educated at Yale; but I guess I was a black sheep, for I never made use of what I learned. I contented myself with drifting aimlessly about, existing by doing various kinds of jobs. Finally I landed on a cattle ranch in this neighborhood. Not a very rosy prospect, I admit, but if you were my wife I'd have an incentive to do something worth while."

Catherine was fond of him, she was bound to admit, and she told him so. However, she had taught herself to hold the "three C" creed almost sacred, and she said she would have to reserve her decision for a week.

"I've always said a man would have to be in good financial circumstances before I'd marry him," she explained. "Money means a whole lot in this world."

She decided, however, while they were walking back to the ranch. A snake suddenly wriggled out from somewhere and coiled itself in front of them. Garland grew pale, and his arm, which she gripped in fright, actually appeared to tremble. He stopped in his tracks, despite her admonitions to kill the snake, and stood idly by while she overcame her own terror and dispatched the reptile with a stone.

Catherine scarcely spoke to him during the rest of the walk home. He apologized repeatedly, saying a snake always gave him "the shivers."

"It's the one thing I'm afraid of," he declared. "I'd rather face a lion than a snake. I've seen two men die from snake bites."

She prepared to enter the house. "I can't accept your offer," she said coldly. "A man must have courage to win my affections."

Without a word he mounted his horse and disappeared down the road, while she stood and watched him and meditated on the cruelty of fate in sending that snake into their path.

Two weeks later the Odessa bank was robbed of \$4,000 by a lone bandit, wearing a mask, who appeared suddenly at noon, held up the employees at the point of a gun, seized all the money in sight and got safely away, although several bullets were sent whizzing about his head.

Shortly after that the stage coach between Odessa and Bay Springs was stopped by the same man and the passengers relieved of their valuables. When one old man attempted to secrete his few dollars, the bandit shot him in the leg.

The next day the Bay Springs post office was visited by the outlaw, who, on account of his daring, had earned the cognomen of "Reckless." The post office paid him a forced toll of \$500.

One week later Reckless stood amid a clump of trees a mile from the Owens ranch and smoked a cigarette while he adjusted his mask. His horse was tethered to a nearby tree. In the distance could be heard the rumbling of the Breno coach on the way to Odessa. Presently it appeared over the crest of a hill, and Reckless adjusted his belt so his revolver was in easy reach.

His eyes on the stage coach, slowly drawing near, Reckless was not aware of the presence of another man, creeping stealthily upon him from behind, until the newcomer threw himself at the outlaw's shoulders. A furious struggle ensued.

Catherine Owens was in the kitchen washing dishes. Her mother had joined Mr. Owens, who was watching his grazing sheep.

Suddenly the door at her back was thrown open, and she whirled in fright, dropping a plate to its doom on the floor. A man wearing a mask stood before her. From description she had read of the outlaw she recognized his black gauntlets and his Mexican hat.

"Reckless!" she exclaimed, stepping back in terror.

He nodded.

"But what can you want here?" she cried. "This is just a sheep ranch, and there's no money to speak of in the house."

He answered in mild, quiet tones: "I don't want money; I want you."

Thereupon he took off his mask. "Fred!" she screamed. "So you're the bandit. What do you want with me?"

"Just to marry you," he responded with a smile.

She covered her eyes with her hands.

"Never!" she cried. "Better ten times a man afraid of a snake than a miserable outlaw who shoots old men."

Garland laughed and tossed aside the gauntlets and hat.

"Reckless is on the way to Odessa in the stage coach with two men holding guns at his head," he said. "I caught him while he was preparing to hold up the stage, and I put on these things just to fool you. Since I've shown a little courage, will you have me?"

She stared incredulously at him, but his eyes never flinched before hers, and slowly a smile crept across her face.

"I've got to believe you," she said, "because I love you. You don't know how I have regretted sending you away the other day; for I realize lots of brave men are afraid of snakes. And about the money—well, I'll even forget that. anyhow," she added, "you have earned the \$500 reward offered by the Odessa bank."

Garland shook his head.

"I can't accept it," he replied. "You see, I own the Odessa bank. I didn't tell you all my story the other day, because—well, I didn't want to be married just for the cash I had."

Dead Murderer's Hand.

The most ghastly of all talismans or charms was the "Dead Man's Candle," or "Hand of Glory." Sir Walter Scott, in "The Antiquary," describes it, in the mouth of Dousterswivel, as a hand cut off a man hanged for murder. It was dried, he says, in the smoke of juniper and yew. A candle made of the fat of the bear, the badger, and a "little sucking child" having been put into the hand at the proper planetary time, treasure buried then would never be discovered by any but the true owner. Scott, however, was inaccurate. The proper recipe is to be found in "Les Secrets du Petit Albert." The hand (which had to be the right hand of a murderer hung in chains) was blanched in the sun with mystical ceremonies. The candle was composed mainly of the fat of a murderer scooped from under the wayside gibbet, the wick being made of the twisted hair of the criminal. The light of the horrible candle was alleged to have the effect of preventing those who saw it from moving or calling out, and he who held it could ransack with impunity.

Feminine Intelligence.

"Why don't you insist on being the head of the house?" "I am the head of the house, but my wife says a head is no good without brains."

SAVAGE AND HIS SHIELD

Writer Explains Why Men Button Their Clothing With the Right Hand.

A popular writer who is particularly fond of giving his readers diluted science, in sugared pellets, says that men button their clothing with the right hand because their prehistoric ancestors used to carry shields on their left arms. To quote his own words:

"Primitive man had a shield on his left arm to protect the heart side from attack. That left his right hand free to do the buttoning."

This is interesting and highly imaginative, but is it true? Did primitive man wear shirts and collars, vests and coats, that buttoned up at all? And did he know that his heart was more important to guard than his lungs or his liver? Is there any real evidence that he was concerned about the relative value of his internal organs, when he fashioned his shield? Did he carry his shield on his left arm to protect his heart or was it to leave his right arm, apparently always the stronger, in the majority of individuals, free to wield a sword or spear, or a stone hammer or knobbed war club, farther back toward the beginning of man's long story on this battered old planet?

Beyond question, he wanted his most efficient hand and arm free to use his weapons, but is it certain or even probable that he had a strong preference for being stabbed in the right side, if he must needs be punctured at all? Surely the weapon of attack always dominated the means of defense. The knife counted more than the shield. The spear controlled the use of hands and arms more than any buckle ever did.

Buttons are placed for the convenience of the right hand, not because the left hand was kept busy, carrying a shield, in the childhood of the human race, but because the right hand was usually the stronger and more skillful then, just as it is now.

Sense of Taste.

The principal seat of the sense of taste is the mucous membrane of the tongue, in which dissection reveals a cutis or chorion, a papillary structure, and an epithelium. The cutis is tough, but thinner and less dense than in most parts of the cutaneous surface, and receives the insertions of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. The papillary structure differs from that of the skin in not being concealed under the epithelium, but in projecting from the surface like the villi of the digestive canal, and it thus gives to the tongue its well known roughness. The epithelium is of the scaly variety, as on the skin, but is much thinner on the tongue than on the skin. It is most dense about the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, and it is here that, in disordered digestion, there is the chief accumulation of fur, which, in reality, is simply a depraved and over-abundant formation of epithelium. The papillae on the surface of the tongue are either simple or compound. The former, which closely resemble those on the skin, are scattered over the whole surface of the tongue in parts where the others do not exist, and they likewise participate in the formation of the compound papillae.

Your Good Servant.

"Make habit your servant, not your master." A dog turns around before he lies down, because his distant ancestors found it necessary to trample down the weeds to make themselves a resting place. And the energy which has gone into that restless motion since is beyond calculation. There are boys and girls today who are doing useless things, things which hinder advancement and success, because they are in the grip of habit formed long ago. Plenty of these say, "I have always done it," as a sufficient and satisfactory explanation for anything and everything.

"Habit is one of the most admirable of servants. One who is a saver of time and energy. But it can be the most tyrannical of masters. Do not let it get the better of you."

Make habit your servant, but make it your good servant.

Health Suggestions.

Cultivation of an attitude of cheerfulness by an aggressive proportion of outdoor sunlight, fresh air, repose, sleep, work, study, exercise, baths, simple fare and wholesome habits contributes to a good end.

The behavior of certain substances of the living structures in quality and quantity at particularly appropriate moments, the entrance of these into the blood stream, their distribution to the eyes, which begin to sparkle with the glow of pleasure, spreading from the corners of the lips to the large muscles of the skeleton, as a whole, are all set free by the group of unexpected sensations, which result in the "big idea" of the comic side of the event.

Hint on Physical Culture.

Merely to hear the sound of music gives one the dancing impulse—an inclination to move the feet or the hands or the body in time with the rhythm of the music. To make your exercise attractive, therefore, start your music first and then as you feel the swing of it you will find pleasure in going through your exercises. Make it a part of your daily schedule. You can either follow the practice of taking ordinary, standard exercises to the accompaniment of music or you can do special dancing movements. All dancing movements partake of the character of exercise.—Carl E. Williams in Physical Culture.

FARM STOCK

INCREASED FLOCKS ON FARM

Ways Outlined of Hastening Development of Sheep Business—Source of Wool and Meat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Though much is yet to be done to improve the carrying capacity of the western range lands and to furnish facilities for increasing the production from those areas that should always be used for grazing, and though the possibilities of sheep raising on out-over timber lands are very great, neither of these advances can be made to contribute so extensively and so quickly to market supplies as an increase of flocks on the farms of all parts of the country. Only one-tenth of all holdings now classed as farms maintain sheep. The establishment of flocks on as many as possible of the other farms that are suitable for sheep offers the greatest opportunity for quick results.

This is not wholly a war matter. When peace comes it will still be necessary for farmers to accord greater importance to live stock. The requirements of the country and the most economical use of farm crops and farm labor call for a much more general keeping of farm flocks of sheep, entirely aside from the war situation. The magnitude of such an undertaking argues against large results in a short time, but if the true facts and prospects can be adequately realized by farmers, within a space of two years it can be expected that the supply of both wool and meat will be increased materially.

An obstacle to any increase in the number and size of farm flocks is found in the prevalent idea that wool and meat prices, after the war, will recede quickly to low levels and cause a loss to those who have invested in higher-priced stock for breeding purposes. The statistics of the world supplies and requirements, however, and the trend of prices prior to the war indicate that we already had entered a new era with regard to the live stock industry. While it is not possible to give a guarantee as to future values, the great use of wool by all countries



Good for Wool and Mutton.

at war undoubtedly will deplete stocks rapidly, and this will tend to influence the market for some time to come.

The belief that sheep do not have a place upon high-priced, highly productive land also is inapplicable at present. It is true that the development of the sheep industry on the rougher, cheaper, or drier types of land has prevented and in some cases destroyed the business of sheep raising upon farms of high productive capacity. Conditions now are changed. The sheep today provides a profitable source of meat no less than an income from the sale of wool.

The large use of forage and pasture and the small use of grain favor the keeping of a flock on the farm. Sheep are most profitable and most healthy when kept upon pasture lands or used for grazing off such forage crops as cereal mixtures, rape, cowpeas, etc. Where large grass pastures are available the forage crops may not be required, but under common farm conditions the forage crops will have a part in the best flock husbandry. With good roughages, made up in part of leguminous hays, little grain is needed for wintering breeding stock, and if ewes do not lamb until they go to pasture grain may be wholly eliminated from winter rations. Lambs are most in demand and most profitably disposed of when weighing from 65 to 90 pounds. Ordinarily the lower weight will be reached at from four to five months of age and without the use of grain if stock is of good breeding and kept upon good pasture. The lamb carcass requires less fat to render it suitable for the table than is necessary in any other class of meat. This fact particularly adapts sheep raising to sections that are not adapted to production of grains but can furnish good pasture and forage crops. It also enables the flock to produce a cash return from forage crops and other grazing included in a diversified plan of cropping. The rapidity with which lambs attain marketable weight insures very quick returns at a low cost.

The comparatively small amount of labor required in caring for sheep is another argument in favor of the farm flock.

CORSET AND GRACE

Provides the Foundation for Well Fitting Garments.

Season of Vests and Vestees Is Further Demand for Service of Corsets That are Right.

You wouldn't expect to stand firm if the foundation were faulty. That is the first thought in building a house—a good foundation which is intended not only to preserve the unity of the building that is to come, but also to be the means of holding it in place. Later, all the finishing touches can be added to make the house beautiful. What is true of the house should also be true of your costume. Be sure that the foundation—the corset—is right. This is the beginning, afterward you can add to it beautiful clothes for usefulness and adornment.

Correct corsets are even more important this year than ever before, asserts an authority. If you have any desire to look attractive, and every woman should have a keen sense of the value of always looking her best, not only does the silhouette demand that there be a good figure beneath, but the accessories also demand that the corset be well fitting, for this is a season of vests and vestees, which will not and cannot look smart or fit well unless the underneath fits well.

There is no need these days for any woman to buy a corset at random or to wear a corset that is in any way uncomfortable, for there is such a variety of shapes, sizes and measurements that, no matter what your need may be, there is a corset made to fill your requirements.

Just buying a corset, because it is made of pretty material is not being done by women who wish to be well gowned and comfortable. Such women appreciate the fact that it is impossible to pick up a corset from the counter and by holding it in the hand decide that the corset has the correct lines for her figure.

The time spent in the retail shop, having a corset tried on to determine if it is the right one for you, repays a hundredfold, and every shop nowadays would far rather go to the trouble of trying on corsets in order to have the customer content. It is also a great aid in overcoming the return goods trouble.

Certain it is that if the start isn't right the finish can't be what you desire for no matter how good looking your clothes may be the foundation must be well fitting.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER FROCK



Flesh-colored taffeta is the material of this lovely frock, which is a foundation of cream-embroidered organdie and a charming fichu collar of the same.

Mouth Veil Is Latest.

Just to prove that variety is all that is needed in the world of fashion to interest femininity, gaze on the new veils which are designed for afternoon and evening wear and already show signs of becoming popular. The new veil swatches the lower half of the face, giving the upper half a rest, and reaches from the tip of the nose to far below the chin. Smart women are probably growing tired of the nose veil and the veil for the chin and mouth will doubtless be a welcome change. The harem veil, which made its appearance last summer on the bathing beaches, suggested the new one and the designers, disregarding the original purpose of the bench veil as a protector from the sun, are using the idea for evening wear. It is never worn with a hat and is tied about the head like a scarf.

In Dyeing Anything.

Remember, in dyeing anything, that to get the best results the things that you dye must be free from dirt. Boil them clean in a boiler of water and then rinse them thoroughly in clear cold water.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, J. F. MYERS
Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

Drs. Myers,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Are prepared to do All Kinds of
Dental Work, including
ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

WE Buy Dead Animals

Paying Highest Cash Prices for same.

Quick Auto Truck Service!

Phone Message for Dead Stock Calls paid by us.

A. F. REIS,

Sanitary Reduction Works,
HANOVER, PA.

Phone 95
Night or Sundays 88J

Use "Reis'" Bone Fertilizers only. There are none better made.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your
Dead Animals
PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"

"Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259

Westminster, Md.

Both Phones Opposite R. R.

S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds,
Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part
from top to bottom.

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

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

Merchants
who advertise in
this paper will give
you best values for
your money.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 7

BEGINNING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 16:13-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever will, let
him take the water of life freely.—Revela-
tion 22:17.

DEVOTIONAL READING—John 15:4-16.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Acts 2:37-47; 8:26-40; Romans
8:1-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Loving and trusting
Jesus.—John 1:35-51.
MEMORY VERSE—We love because he
first loved us.—1 John 4:19.

I. How Lydia Began the Christian Life (vv. 13-15).

Lydia was the first convert to
Christ in Europe. Hers was a typical
conversion. Note the steps therein:

1. Attendance at the place of pray- er (v. 13).

The accustomed place here was at
the river side. The accustomed place
today is in church. God can and does
save men and women without any
seeming connection with places of es-
tablished worship, but he appears to
most people at such places. The very
fact that he has established and sus-
tains churches here and there is an
urgent call to all men and women to
place themselves in the way of salva-
tion. While no one can save himself,
yet all can put themselves in the way
of salvation by attending church, read-
ing the Bible, etc.

2. Listening to the preaching of the Word of God (vv. 13, 14).

Paul took advantage of the oppor-
tunity which was given him by the
assemblage of this group of devoted
women to preach Christ to them. He
was alert for and prized highly the op-
portunity to tell the people about
Christ. He knew also how perilous
it was to neglect to witness for Christ
at a time when unsaved people are
together. The opportunity is God's
call to preach Christ.

3. Her heart was opened by the Lord (v. 14).

The individual may place himself
in the way of salvation by coming
near to the means of grace, and the
preacher may preach the Word of God,
but there is no hope of salvation until
the heart is opened by the Lord (John
6:44, 45). While the salvation of
every one is dependent upon this sov-
ereign act of the Lord, yet we can be
sure that he is willing at all times to
do this for those who, like Lydia,
place themselves in the way of his
saving grace.

4. She was baptized. (v. 15).

This ordinance follows belief in
Christ. The invariable rule in the
early church was for believers to be
baptized. While there is no salvation
in the water of baptism, yet hearty
obedience should be rendered in this
respect (Acts 2:38-41; 8:12; Mark 16:
76). Lydia brought her household to
Christ. This is as it should be. She
showed signs of the new life, in that
she expressed gratitude toward those
who had been instrumental in her con-
version (v. 15) by constraining them
to share the hospitality of her home.

II. How the Philippian Jailer Be- gan the Christian Life (vv. 23-34).

1. The occasion (vv. 23, 26).

The casting out of the spirit of di-
vination from the damsel landed Paul
and Silas in prison. The pain of bleed-
ing backs, and of feet in stocks, kept
them from sleeping; but not from
praying and singing. The Lord heard
their prayers and sent an earthquake
which shook the jail, opened the doors
of the prison, and loosed the bonds
from the prisoners' hands.

2. The method (vv. 27-34).

(1) Visitation of the supernatural
(vv. 27-29). The jailer was awakened
from his sleep by the earthquake. This
earthquake was unusual in that it
loosed the bonds from the prisoners'
hands. In his desperation the jailer
was about to commit suicide. This
was averted by Paul's assurance that
all were safe. The fact that the doors
were opened and the prisoners free
and yet no one escaped, showed him
that something unusual had occurred.
Therefore, he came trembling and
prostrated himself before Paul and
Silas.

(2) The great question (v. 30). In
the presence of the supernatural he
cried out, "What must I do to be saved?"
One's salvation is not far off
when he utters this cry with sincerity.

(3) The vital answer (vv. 31, 32).

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ,"
is the only way to be saved.
(Acts 4:12). Though the way
of salvation is restricted, it is simple
and easy. No one who has believed
on Christ has failed to receive it. The
jailer's faith was not blind faith, for
they spoke unto him the word of the
Lord, and to all that were in his house.
They were taught the meaning of be-
lief in Christ.

(4) The evidence of a transformed life (vv. 33, 34).

(a) He was baptized (v. 33). As
soon as one believes on Christ he
wants to be baptized.

(b) He tenderly washed the stripes
of Paul and Silas, showing that he
was no longer the brutal jailer (v. 34).

(c) He rejoiced (v. 34). The one
who really accepts Christ is filled with
joy.

(d) A transformed home (v. 34).
He believed on Christ and was bap-
tized, and his household.

— THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

— From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

July 7
All for Christ—Our Abilities
Matt. 25:14-30

Our divine Lord is now in the "far
country" of verse 14. Some day He
will return as in verse 19. During
His absence we are to "occupy" or
"do business" for Him (Luke 19:12,13).
For the successful pursuit of this busi-
ness He has furnished us with cap-
ital—gifts, talents, abilities inherited
and acquired. When He returns He
will, among other things, reckon with
us concerning the use of the capital
entrusted to us.

Our acceptance before God, and our
entrance into Heaven, are not made
to depend on the use of our abilities,
otherwise eternal life would not be a
free gift. See John 10:28 and Ro-
mans 6:23. But the divine approval
and the reward of glory and our po-
sition in the coming Kingdom are made
to depend on the use of our talents,
gifts or abilities. Those who through
trading or use have improved their
gifts, enlarged their capacity and in-
creased their capital, will be entrusted
with greater gifts and a larger
stewardship. To them the words of
verse 21 apply—"Well done, thou good
and faithful servant, thou hast been
faithful over a few things; I will
make thee ruler over many things;
enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."
This is additional to heaven and life
eternal; it is the reward for service
rendered. Salvation is by faith, but
the reward is for works. Clear dis-
cernment at this point is of the utmost
importance. If our salvation was
made to depend on works there would
be no ground for certainty or assur-
ance. We could never know whether
our works were sufficient either in
quantity or quality to secure our ac-
ceptance before God and our entrance
into heaven. Let it be settled once
for all that "by grace are ye saved
through faith and that not of your-
selves; it is the gift of God, not of
works, lest any man should boast"
(Eph. 2:8, 9). Then as a result of
the divine operation we are created
(made new creatures) in Christ Jesus
"unto good works," which God hath
before ordained that we should walk
in them (Eph. 2:10).

Titus 3:5-8 teaches the same truth
with even greater clearness and force.
We are saved "not by works of right-
eousness which we have done." Could
anything be plainer or more em-
phatic? Believe it in spite of all
human argument, philosophy or con-
tradiction. "According to his mercy
he saved us, by the washing of re-
generation and renewing of the Holy
Ghost." Then being justified by His
grace, and made heirs according to the
hope of eternal life, we must be care-
ful to maintain good works.

It is at this point that our topic fits
in, "All for Christ." "All our ran-
somed powers." Having shared His
life with us we must share His pro-
gram with Him. "Go make disciples."
This is His program. Evangelism
and missions in some form are the
only things worth while for a Chris-
tian. Our highest ambition is "To win
for the Lamb that was slain, the re-
ward of His suffering." This is the
missionary motto of the Moravian
brethren; make it yours. All for
Christ, abilities, gifts, talents, and
powers. Then when He returns we
shall be with those to whom comes the
joy of reward, in addition to the gift
of life eternal.

The late Dr. Dale, a renowned
preacher and theologian, said towards
the end of his life, "If I could live my
ministry over again I would lay great
emphasis on the doctrine of rewards
for service."

1 Corinthians, 3:11-15 should be
read in this connection. Of course it is
written: "He shall receive a re-
ward;" of another, "He shall suffer
loss, yet he himself shall be saved."
We believe that the loss to be suffered
by the careless Christian is a severe
loss, a dreadful loss, even though the
exact nature of it may not be re-
vealed.

Having been bought with a price,
let us seek grace from Him to be all
for Him.

Bagdad Has Fallen Far From Proud Position She Is Said to Have Oc- cupied in the Past.

Bagdad is glorious only by reflection
from the past. The houses of the pre-
sent town are crude constructions of
brick, mostly from ancient ruins and
adobe; living is primitive; sanitation
is non-existent; the streets or rather
lanes, so narrow at times that one
beast of burden fills the whole space
from blank wall to blank wall, are
sewers and rubbish heaps, and the res-
ervoir for water supply is the Tigris
river, which divides the city into two
parts, just where all the filth of the
city's lanes pours into it. In the busi-
ness sections, the bazaars, the streets
are roofed over with rude screens of
palm logs covered with mats and reeds
as a protection against the burning
heat of the summer sun.

The houses are provided with ser-
dabs, a sort of cellar, for household re-
sort during daytime in the long sum-
mer months, and when there is no ser-
dab, with mats of thorny shrubs to
hang before the windows and keep
drenched with water. At that season
the whole town sleeps and eats on the
roof, and the main middle floor of the
house, is practically unused. The heat
of summer is intense, and everything
is constructed to alleviate its discom-
fort, consequently one suffers miser-
ably during the brief rainy period from
the cold and damp at home and abroad.
The death rate is enormous.—Dr. John
P. Peters in American Review of Re-
views.

BOMBAY GREAT CITY

Beautiful Metropolis Owe Much
to the Parsis.

Unthinkable Towers of Silence Still
Maintained in Heart of Most Fas-
hionable Residential District—
Population Now Million.

Bombay now has nearly 1,000,000 in-
habitants. At the beginning of the
nineteenth century it already had 200,-
000 and early in the twentieth century
the census takers counted 959,537
souls. Eleanor Franklin Egan writes in
the Saturday Evening Post. Nearly
700,000 of these are Hindus and 150,-
000 are Mohammedans, while less than
16,000 are Christians, counting both
pure European and mixed blood.

There are about 60,000 Parsis, and
the Parsis are the most interesting and
important element in the community.
It is to British initiative and example
and to Parsi appreciation, intelligence
and generosity that Bombay owes the
fact of her present existence as one of
the most beautiful cities in the world.

Yet the Parsis still maintain the un-
thinkable towers of silence in the
heart and center of Bombay's most
fashionable residential district; the
towers of silence, where the Parsi dead
are disposed of by the forever hover-
ing horrible flocks of kites, which on
occasion grow gorged and careless and
drop human flesh and little bones in
the flowering fragrant gardens of the
great on Malabar hill. But what would
you? The towers of silence are un-
thinkable only to the Christian mind.
To the mind of the Parsi all other
methods of disposing of the dead are
unthinkable.

The Parsis are sometimes carelessly
referred to as Persian Jews or are
grouped with Persian Jews, of whom
there are a good many in Bombay. But
the faith of the Parsis is not the Jew-
ish faith. They are Zoroastrians—
worshippers of the sun and fire as the
truest manifestations of the Almighty
—and they came down from Persia in-
to India about the middle of the sev-
enth century, when they began to be
grossly persecuted by the Mohamme-
dan conquerors of the Sassanian em-
pire.

But they were persecuted always by
the Mohammedan conquerors of India
and by the Hindus, until the happy
day arrived for all religions when
British power began to be predominant
in India. But Bombay was purely
British long before the rest of India
was anything but a happy hunting
ground for English merchants, and the
Parsis along with other mistreated ele-
ments in the population flocked to the
sure shelter of the British flag. There
are only about 100,000 Parsis in all
India today and 90,000 of them belong
to the Bombay Presidency or province;
and at least 60,000 of these live in the
city of Bombay.

Many of them are gentlemen of the
finest type and they are distinguish-
able by their long black coats and the
curious stiff black miterlike hats they
wear. Their homes are the most pre-
tentious in the city—palaces set along-
side British palaces in the most fas-
hionable districts; and they control a
tremendous percentage of the city's
commerce and trade.

A Parable.

Brand Whitlock said in an address
in Washington:

"My war experiences have done me
good. They have broadened my mind.
I am a writer rather than a politician,
and we writers live too restricted
lives."

"You know the story of Carlyle and
his sound-proof room in Chelsea.

"Carlyle had built a sound-proof
room for himself on the top of his
house. The room had no windows,
but only a skylight for illuminating
purposes. To an elderly visitor from
Craigenputtock the room was shown
proudly by Carlyle, and the visitor
gave a cackling laugh and said:

"My conscience, this is fine! Here
you may write and study all the rest
of yer life and nobody'll be a bit the
wiser!"

Children's Savings.

More than 40,000 children under six-
teen years of age have savings ac-
counts in the Los Angeles banks. They
have more than \$1,000,000 on deposit,
or an average of something over \$25
each. One thirteen-year-old youngster
is credited with heading the list. He
has nearly \$2,000 on deposit, from a
beginning made with 50 cents when
he was seven years old.

Many of the Los Angeles banks make
special provisions for the savings ac-
counts of children and in addition to
accepting savings accounts, teach les-
sons of thrift in their advertising mat-
ter. They also lend encouragement
to thrift propaganda in the public
schools and children's organizations.

The Supreme Test.

I was at a strange little meeting in
Ohio, and just before the meeting a
woman came up with a very stern ex-
pression on her face and said: "I am
just going to tell you this. I had to
give my boy. He was drafted and I
had no choice. But I won't give up
my food for anybody." It sounded as
if her food was of more value to her
than her boy. "But won't you please
come to the meeting and hear what I
have to tell you about how it is over
there?" I asked. She came; and after
the meeting she came to me and said:
"I am just going to tell you that I am
going to change my mind. I will go
without some of the things."—Mrs. A.
Burnett-Smith, in the Atlantic.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES



Meals On Time and Better Cooked

—and smaller fuel bills, gas stove comfort and convenience—no coal hod, ash
pan drudgery, no soot or smoke—are some of the reasons 3,000,000 women find
for cooking with a New Perfection.

It bakes, broils, roasts and toasts perfectly—the flame is instantly regulated—and
stays put—for any kind of cooking.

Ask your dealer
about the New Per-
fection Kerosene
Water Heater.
Use Aladdin Secu-
rity Oil—Always
available, inexpen-
sive.

The long blue chimney saves money by changing
every atom of oil into clean, intense heat—and
concentrates the heat on the cooking—keeps the
kitchen cool.

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



STANDARD OIL COMPANY, (NEW JERSEY)

Washington, D. C.
Norfolk, Va.

Baltimore, Md.
Richmond, Va.
Charlotte, N. C.

Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston, S. C.

FISK CORD TIRES

are made in the ribbed tread
familiarily associated with
Cord Tires and in the fa-
mous Fisk Non-Skid Tread.
No matter which of these
tires you choose you cannot
go wrong!

They are big, sturdy,
beautiful—combining re-
siliency, speed, mileage,
safety and comfort.

TANEYTOWN GARAGE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Many-Sided Missionary.

A missionary in India gives some
idea of the multiplicity of a mis-
sionary's duties. He tells us that he is:
a minister of the Gospel, preaching
whenever possible. A medical man
with a large practice. A schoolmaster
with 30 to 40 small schools under his
supervision. A magistrate for the set-
tlement of local disputes, the nearest
government official being 30 miles
away. A road contractor, being re-
sponsible for the upkeep and repair of
50 miles of public roads. A tree plant-
er. (This and the last office are means
of providing employment for the unem-
ployed.) A builder, attending to the
erection of his own churches and hos-
pitals. A meteorologist, reaching and
reporting the rainfall at the request of
the government. A money-lender and
the supervisor of a local agricultural
bank. A literary man, translator and
reviser. A colporteur. A seller of
soap and tea, to raise money for mis-
sionary purposes.

First Settlement on Manhattan.

The first habitations of white men
on the island of Manhattan were erec-
ted in 1613. The first structures in
the American metropolis were four
small houses, or, rather, huts, and they
were on the site now occupied by the
skyscraper at 41 Broadway. A bronze
tablet on the building at that address
commemorates the beginning of New
York city.

The collection of hovels gradually
grew into a town, which was almost
wiped out by fire in 1826. The first
fort was commenced in 1632, on a site
now occupied by the customhouse,
the main gate of Fort Amsterdam, as
it was called, opening on Bowling
Green, where the first settlers played
their games. In 1653 a wooden wall
was constructed as a defense against
a threatened invasion of New England-
ers, and the site of this wall afterward
became Wall street.

NO. 5044 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

Thomas E. Utz, widow, 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 cer-
tain 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. No. 104, folio 89, &c., a certified
copy of said deed is filed among the pro-
ceedings marked "Exhibit A," and prayed
to be taken together with all other ex-
hibits as part of the bill.

That the said George A. Utz at the time
of his death left surviving him the fol-
lowing 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 Alex-
ander S. Mummert, Jersey N. Utz, Clar-
ence 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 Grover C. Geiman,
Charles Utz and Harvey S. Utz, whose
wife's name is Maggie Utz, children of the
said George A. Utz, deceased, and John T.
Utz, Bessie V. Horn, who is intermarried
with Frank L. Horn, and Daisy Utz, chil-
dren of Jay T. Utz, deceased, and the said
George A. Utz; the said Jay T. Utz
having predeceased the said George A. Utz.
That the said real estate upon the
death of the said intestate, George A. Utz,
descended to and vested in the aforesaid
children and grandchildren of the said
George A. Utz, as tenants in common, sub-
ject to the dower interest therein of Sa-
villa M. Utz, widow of the said George A.
Utz.

That the said real estate is not suscep-
tible 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 nec-
essary that said real estate be sold, and the
proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties
according to their several interests.

That all of the parties both plaintiffs
and defendants, are adults, George 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, in 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 Coun-
ty, 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.

EDWARD O. CASH.

True Copy—Test: EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

6-7-51

Some Time

You will be in need of
printing of some kind.
Whether it be letter-
heads, statements wed-
ding invitations or
public sale bills, re-
member 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.

Irvin C. Kelley and family moved to Hanover, Wednesday.

Thomas Myers, of Hanover, Pa., visited Mrs. Jesse Myers and family, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Slonaker, of Baltimore, visited his brother, B. O. Slonaker, and wife, this week.

Robert T. Ridinger, wife, and two children, of York, are spending a few days with his father, and sisters.

Mrs. M. C. Duttera and daughter, Agatha, returned home this week, after spending some time in Baltimore.

George W. Clabaugh, of Omaha, Neb., is here on his annual visit to relatives, and will likely remain a few weeks.

Misses Anna Null and Anna May Fair spent Thursday with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Belt, in Westminster.

Mrs. Wm. H. Formwalt, of near Fairview, spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. W. Bassett Shoemaker and family, near Taneytown.

Harry S. Downie and daughter, Mary Elizabeth, of Harrisburg, Pa., are with the Rev. and Mrs. Downie for several days.

Mervin Ashenfelter and wife, of Roanoke, Va., spent several days with Mrs. Ashenfelter's parents, J. A. Thomson and wife.

The following Camp Meade boys were home over Sunday: Clyde L. and Raymond Hesson, B. Walter Crapster, Geo. W. Shriner, and Roy D. Phillips.

Mrs. Martha E. Phillips, of Gist; Mrs. H. M. Griffie, Arthur H. Griffie, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Barnes, of Statewood, and Stuart S. Wantz, of Baltimore, were guests of I. C. Kelley and family, this week.

The first new wheat, about 400 bushels, was received by the Reindollar Co., on Wednesday. It was bright in color, and of excellent quality, much finer in every way than last year.

This year, among other things, is likely to be the "dog-goneest" year for some time, if the new dog tax law works out as we expect, by sending many dogs to the "happy hunting grounds" long before they would otherwise go.

Carroll county is thought to be considerably behind in the War Stamp drive, but district reports have not yet been gathered, or tabulated. We are hoping that Taneytown district will hold up its end, fully equal to the rest.

Another fine harvest week has enabled farmers to house, or stack, practically all of the wheat in this section. In the Westminster section, the harvest is just about a week later, this having been the week for cutting. Threshing is in progress.

The lengthy article on first page is in answer to all inquiries about the walnut timber, or log question. We know nothing further on the subject, and have no interest in it except to try to bring together local timber owners, and a buyer. We would therefore suggest that all who have walnut to sell, correspond with the Williamson Veneer Co., or F. W. Bosley, State Forester.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer had a pleasant surprise, on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Chas. J. Weckman and his sisters, Misses Carrie and Clara, and Mr. David Snow, young people of Bethel Lutheran church, Philadelphia, called on them in Taneytown. The party is making a trip by automobile from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Pittsburg, Bedford, Gettysburg, Frederick, Washington, and back to Philadelphia by way of Camp Meade and Baltimore. While at Gettysburg they made the side trip to Taneytown and return, to call on their former pastor and his wife.

H. A. Allison, Ernest Bankard, and Robert Myerly met with a narrow escape from being killed, at Sharretts' crossing, on Wednesday evening, while on their way to town in their auto truck. The mail train, south, was behind time and running at high speed, and did not whistle for the crossing, or was not heard. The truck had cleared the track as the engine reached the crossing, but the bed was struck and crushed into splinters. Fortunately neither of the occupants were hurt. A little boy who had been "hanging on behind" dropped off a few seconds before the crash occurred. It was a "close call" for all concerned.

James Buffington spent Thursday in Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary Martin is visiting Mrs. Joseph Douglass and Mrs. Margaret Reindollar, in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clingan and Miss Helen Roop, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Silas Shoemaker, this week.

The mid-year purchase of books for the public library has just been completed, twenty in number, bringing the number of books up to 629.

Misses Elizabeth Crapster, Eliza R. Birnie and Helen Reindollar, Mrs. Anna Smeltzer, Mrs. Roy B. Garner, and Mr. Chas. O. Fuss, spent the Fourth at Camp Meade.

The Fourth was very slimly observed, in Taneytown, as a holiday, the most people no doubt considering it more patriotic to work, and nobody will seriously find fault with them, this year.

A ruling has been made by the Attorney-General, that all local dog tax laws have been repealed by the State law, as being inconsistent with it. A number of towns in the State applied for a ruling on the question.

Those who run their automobiles through town with much the same speed and freedom as in the open country, should remember that persons using the regular street crossing have first right of way, and that drivers of cars must slack up, and even come to a stop, if necessary, to permit pedestrians use the crossings with safety.

Last Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Basehoar, of Littlestown, entertained to dinner the following: Rev. and Mrs. Gould Wickey, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Basehoar, of Hagerstown; Rev. and Mrs. Irvin Lau and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bollinger, of Littlestown, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mehrling, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner, of Taneytown.

We have heard, without full particulars, of a painful accident to Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider, of Baltimore, well known here. She was driving her car, near Uniontown, on Wednesday, when something went wrong with the mechanism of the car, causing it to overturn. Mrs. Reifsnider was caught under the car and severely injured, her nose being broken, so it is reported. She was taken to a Baltimore hospital, by Geo. R. Sauble, where her wounds were treated. It is said that she will not suffer any serious permanent disfigurement.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed church, Taneytown. —Willing Workers, Friday evening, 5th, at the home of Mrs. Frank Crouse. Preparatory service, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Holy Communion, Sunday morning, at 10:30. Sunday school at 9:30. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. The evening service will be omitted, this congregation joining in the union service at the U. B. church.

Keyville. —Service at 2:30 and Sunday school at 1:30 P. M.

Presbyterian. —Services at Piney Creek will be omitted—both congregations uniting to celebrate the Holy Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, at 10:30 A. M. No town-school session. Service of Preparation, Saturday night, 8 o'clock. Mid-week union Prayer-meeting here next.

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

Town—Bible school at 7 P. M. Union preaching services; sermon by Rev. Hafer, at 8 P. M.

Uniontown Lutheran charge. Holy Communion at Winters, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Re-opening of Mt. Union church, Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Rev. Ibach, of Union Bridge will preach.

Union Bridge Lutheran charge. —Union Bridge, 9:30 A. M., Sunday school; preaching 10:30. Rocky Ridge 8 P. M., service flag dedication. Addresses by Judge Urner and Prof. Smith.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on the topic "A Safe-Guard from Sin." There will be no preaching services in the evening on account of the union services in the United Brethren church.

The Soldier's Chances.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured. Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows: Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed. Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them. One chance in 500 of losing a limb. Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the Army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home. In other wars from 10 to 15 men died from disease to 1 from bullets; in this war 1 man dies from disease to every 10 from bullets. For those of our fighting men who do not escape scatheless, the Government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

July Union Services.

Attention is called to the union services to be held each Sunday night in the several churches of our town, during this month, at the usual hour, as follows:

7th—United Brethren—Rev. L. B. Hafer.
14th—Presbyterian—Rev. G. P. Bready.
21st—Lutheran—Rev. D. J. March.
28th—Reformed—Rev. S. R. Downie.

Urgent request is made that everybody make special effort to support these helpful times for worship in every possible way, "for hereunto were ye called, that ye should inherit a blessing."

The Joy of Living.

To enjoy life we must have good health. No one can reasonably hope to get much real pleasure out of life when his bowels are clogged a good share of the time and the poisons that should be expelled are absorbed into the system, producing headache and indigestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets will move the bowels, strengthen the digestion and give you a chance to realize the real joy of living. Try it.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Mr. Butterworth, a grocer, was looking over the credit sales slips one day. Suddenly he called to the new assistant. "Did you give Mr. Smiley credit?" "Sure," said the assistant. "I—'Didn't I tell you to get a report on any and every man asking for credit?' 'Why, I did!' replied the assistant. "I did get a report. The agency said he owed money to every grocer in town, and, of course, if his credit was that good, I knew that you would like to have him open an account here!"

Mrs. Burns' Letter.

Here is a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity, as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances: Savannah, Mo., Oct. 12, 1916. "I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about 9 years ago, and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to dozens of people since I first used it."

IT'S A PREMATURE MONUMENT

Tall Obelisk Was Raised by the Turks to Commemorate Anticipated Capture of Kut.

Approaching Kut-el-Amara from the south by the River Tigris, the first thing one sees nowadays is a tall obelisk. It stands on ground sacred to no people in the world but the British. Eleanor Franklin Egan writes in the Saturday Evening Post. It stands on the wide, shell-toned and deeply trenched neck of land—base of the peninsula on which the town is built—where for 144 days the shattered remnant of a British army withstood a double siege of constant bombardment and slow starvation.

This obelisk was raised by the Turks to commemorate the surrender of General Townsend and their victory over the British forces that had tried so long and so heroically to relieve him. To me it was an exclamation point to punctuate my own astonishment!

I saw it first in the wonderful lights of early evening—a tall white shaft in a half-circling fringe of palm trees, lifting itself against a background of placid river, which lay in a short, straight stretch to the north, reflecting the colors of the sunset.

Was ever anything quite so premature? It makes one realize, as nothing else could, how confident the Turks and the Germans were that they had the British in Mesopotamia permanently defeated. Defeated! It seems incredible that anyone could have imagined it. In the face of things as they have become, that obelisk seems to me to express a kind of whimpering enmity, as though it felt itself strangely inappropriate and would get away if it could to follow its builders on the long trail of retreat to the north. It is a monumental misconception, the ironic humor of it being unique and a thing in which Englishmen may now rejoice.

Petulance and Earnestness.

To look mad and growl is almost as bad as swearing. In fact, if one analyzes the two, he will not find any difference between them. Profanity is only an expression of the state of mind. Of course, there is some difference in the character and form of the expression; but they all mean the same thing. We speak of this because the world notes the mental attitude and regards it the same as profanity, and imputes this fault to the man who wears a growl, remarks Ohio State Journal. And so a religious man who looks mad and growls depreciates his relation as a member of a church and reflects upon the church, too. There is unwholly a good deal of this going on and it is all in violation of Scriptural teaching. We must learn the difference between earnestness and petulance and observe the difference in conduct or we injure the cause we are engaged in. There is no room for ill-temper in a noble enterprise even if that ill-temper does not break out in epithet and wicked language.

Two Points of View.

"Eggs are coming my way and I'm glad of it. I'm a dealer."
"Eggs are coming my way and I'm sorry for it. I'm an actor."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

BUTTER AND EGGS. Also Poultry, Guinea, Squabs and Calves wanted at all time at highest cash prices, 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL Prop.

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

\$5.00 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. 6-14-17

LOT OF FRAMING LUMBER 2x6, 6x6 and 4x4, odd lengths, hemlock, in good condition, from a building torn down.—J. E. FLOHR, Taneytown. 7-5-22

WANTED.—Women, white or colored, for domestic work. No washing or ironing; very good wages. Apply to Box C, Taneytown. 7-5-22

UNDERTAKING NOTICE.—I am not going out of the Undertaking business, as rumored, but will give it my special personal attention in all of its up-to-date features. Automobile funerals a specialty.—CHAS. O. FUSS, Taneytown. 7-5-22

FORD TOURING CAR, fine condition, mechanically perfect, for sale by D. W. GARNER. 7-5-22

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from July 22nd to 27th, for the practice of his profession. 7-5-22

FOR SALE.—Durham Heifer, fresh. Empire Cream Separator.—S. C. REAVER Taneytown.

NOTICE.—Please pay your Dog Tax by July 15.—JOHN E. DAVIDSON.

30 MORE SHOATS for sale. Some as good as grown.—A. G. RIFFLE, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Cow, by J. ROY KEEFER, Mayberry. 6-28-22

BLACKSMITH WANTED, one with experience, to start work at once.—ROY F. SMITH, Taneytown. 6-28-22

FOR A GOOD double or single Ladder, or any kind of Washing Machines or Wringers or repairs, for the same, write or telephone L. K. BIRNIE, Middleburg. 6-28-22

BLACKSMITH SHOP property for sale. Frame building, 1 acre of land. Possession April 1, 1919. A good opportunity to right person.—OLIVER C. EBB, Mayberry. 6-21-22

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. 6-21-22

We have received all our 4% Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-28-22

FOR SALE.—2 Buggies, one home-made, nearly new; and 2 Sets of Single Harness, one nearly new—JACOB NELL, Frizellburg. 6-7-22

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. 4-26-22

NOTICE Farmers living within reach of Uniontown, and roads leading from there to Frizellburg, can ship their Hogs, Calves and Lambs to Baltimore, by truck, on Monday of each week. For rates and particulars phone Roop Bros. 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 3-29-17

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN A. NULL, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 5th day of January, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under our hands this 7th day of June, 1918.

ELMIRA R. NULL,
DANIEL J. NULL,
Administrators.



T. S. Food Administration. Ol' Squire "Tater 'low he goin' to be mighty high king er de roos' 'mong garden sass folks. We alls kin eat him as a 'tater boiled, baked, fried, stewed, cooked wid cheese on dey gettin' so dey make him inter flour; so we kin 'substi-tute' him fo' wheat flour. He's de 'substi-tutenest' of all de vittles, he sez. De udder gard'n sass folks lak inguns, tomatoes, cabbage en turnips en squash don't need to git peeved 'cause dey's goin' to be rooom in de pot fo' de whole tribe. Eyy' las' one on 'em can he's save what's en meat fer de boys dat's doin' de fightin' over yander.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

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, Georgetown Crepe.

Wash Goods, Linens, and Domestic

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

New Dress Ginghams

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

YOUNG MAN

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

Ready-made Suits at the old prices.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, June 29, 1918.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$147,036.15
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured.....	154.26
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.....	636,223.26
3rd Liberty Loan 4 1/2% Bonds.....	5,900.00
and War Savings Stamps.....	41,085.76
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures.....	11,100.00
Other Real Estate Owned.....	5,900.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record.....	59,885.37
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....	16,823.49
Checks and other Cash Items.....	248.74
Due from Approved Reserve Agents.....	58,185.52
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....	\$14,036.00
Gold Coins.....	679.40
Silver Coins.....	713.00
Nickels and Cents.....	85.13
Total.....	\$966,158.68
LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	30,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid.....	18,196.99
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....	2,622.74
Dividends Unpaid.....	2,135.93
Deposits (demand).....	\$107,578.09
Certificates of Deposit.....	1,008.59
Savings and Special.....	\$2,513.68
Certificates of Deposit.....	752,027.29
Trust Deposits.....	12,420.16
Total.....	\$966,158.68

State of Maryland, County of Carroll: I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1918.
GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business June 29, 1918.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$130,942.78
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured.....	44.34
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.....	225,374.85
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures.....	4,679.89
Mortgages and Judgments of Record.....	65,180.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....	1,801.97
Checks and other Cash Items.....	202.04
Due from Approved Reserve Agents.....	33,225.30
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....	\$962.00
Gold Coins.....	1,091.00
Silver Coins.....	764.25
Nickels and Cents.....	92.88
Liberty Loan Bond and War Stamps.....	14,802.23
Total.....	\$881,643.40
LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid.....	14,456.16
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....	134.74
Dividends Unpaid.....	1,000.80
Deposits (demand).....	\$60,756.66
Certified Checks.....	14.00
Cashier's Check outstanding.....	60,905.79
Savings and Special.....	2579.00
Certificates of Deposit.....	\$452,969.91
Total.....	\$881,643.40

State of Maryland, County of Carroll: I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, 1918.
GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Corrected Attest: J. S. BOWER, L. W. MEHLING, D. J. HESSON, Directors

Subscribe for the RECORD

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned will offer at public sale on his premises, on State Road, at east end of Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1918, at 1 P. M., the following described property:

COLUMBIAN OAK DOUBLE HEATER this is a comparatively new stove, only used a few seasons, in perfect condition, will burn wood or coal, good size, has pipe and fixtures;

ONE NO. 8 COOK STOVE has grates for coal or wood; 1 kitchen sink, 2 kitchen tables, 2 rockers, 2 kitchen chairs, 4 oak dining-room chairs, about 8 yards linoleum;

FRENCH PLATE BEVELED MIRROR 28x32 in. over all, 6 in. embossed gilt molding, 16x20 in. French plate beveled mirror; about 30 yards carpet, lot of matting, 1 washing machine, 5-gal. oil can, 1-gal. oil can, lantern, lamp, 2 child's desks, toys, sled, stove pipe,

4-PIECE PARLOR SUIT lot of blinds, bought new last Spring, blind strips, velveteen, air rifles, hammock, step ladder, 5 feet high; child's rocker, towel rack, 2 wash-bowls and pitchers, fancy tapestry portieres, good quality tapestry, figured pattern, dark red; lace curtains and lace door panels, 1 bed and spring, 1 Diston wood saw, axe, shovel, fork, garden rake, hoe, poultry wire, 75-ft. wire clothes line, iron chicken trough, meat barrel, screen door, curtain rods, gallon stone jars, glass jars, and many other articles.

TERMS: Cash.

IRVIN C. KELLEY, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 7-5-22

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, 1918, at 2 P. M., at his home, 262 E. Main street, Westminster, consisting of

ONE 3-PIECE LIVING-ROOM SET, leather upholstered; one 3-piece upholstered set, one quartered-oak library table, 1 new 48-in oak dining-room table, 1 new sewing machine, one 39-in oak buffet, 1 new Banner refrigerator, one 3-piece oak bedroom set, 2 washstand sets, 2 iron bedsteads and springs, 1 heavy; child's iron crib and mattress, 1 folding iron couch and pad, 1 small writing desk, 1 large square-top stand, 2 small square-top stands, 1 clothes tree, 2 small rockers, 2 porch rockers, 1/2 dozen straight chairs, 1 window-seat clothes chest, 1 Perfection oil heater, 1 No. 12 Egg Stove and pipe, screen door, window screens, odds and ends of dishes, and other articles.