

THE SUGAR RATION AND SUGAR PLEDGES.

Important That All Household
Observe Both.

There seems to be some misunderstanding, both on the part of dealers and customers, as to the rationing of sugar, with the result that explanations and instructions have been given out, not in full accordance with the pledges. We reproduce, again, the Sugar Pledge for ordinary household use.

"Upon my honor, I certify that purchase of sugar by me, this date, from (dealer's name) is made upon the express understanding that there will not be used in my household more than 3 pounds of sugar per person per month.

I agree not to hoard sugar—and except for canning purposes, of which my supply at present is not more than 25 pounds—I have not now, and will not at any time have in my house or under my control, more than a week's supply of sugar, based on a consumption of 3 pounds per person per month except on special permission of the local Food Administrator.

I agree to continue on this plan until the Food Administrator advises that the sugar situation has been relieved."

Some are of the opinion that they are entitled to three-fourths of a pound of sugar, a week, for each member of a family, this being the basis of 3 pounds per person per month, but this is not correct. If sugar is bought on the basis of so much a week, and not on the basis of the amount used, it is easily possible for sugar "hoarding" to begin, and the pledge be violated.

Again, some are of the opinion that as soon as they have just a little less on hand than the week's allowance—if only an ounce—they can go to a store and buy 2 pounds more, if living in town, or 5 pounds more, if living in the country. This is incorrect, for as soon as the 2 or 5 pounds are purchased the customer has violated the pledge, because there is then on hand more than "a week's supply."

Suppose there are four in a family. This means 3 pounds a week allowed on hand. If a town consumer, with say 2 pounds and 15 ounces of sugar on hand, goes to a store, signs another pledge, and buys 2 pounds more, then there are 4 pounds and 15 ounces "on hand," and the pledge is violated. In order for such a consumer to be within the conditions of the pledge, the amount in the home must be less than 1 pound before another 2 pounds can be bought.

It seems to be true that consumers may buy their month's supply, within a week's time, providing they use it up as rapidly as they buy it; but, all such persons would necessarily need to go sugarless the remainder of the month. It also seems that a special visitation of "company," requiring an increased use of sugar, would justify an increased purchase above that of the regular family member allowance, without causing a pledge violation.

The pledge concerning sugar used for canning purposes reads as follows:

"I hereby certify to the United States Food Administration that I desire to purchase from (dealer) an amount of _____ pounds of sugar for my use for preserving and canning purposes only, and that I shall return any surplus not used for this purpose.

The reasonable presumption is that those who have a surplus of sugar on hand, purchased before the pledges went into effect, must use this surplus for canning, and not sign a canning purpose card until this surplus is used up. Also, that such a surplus, as well as sugar purchased for canning, must not be used for regular household use, but for canning and preserving only.

Some may erroneously hold to the opinion that through the "canning" provision they may easily "get around" the pledge; but these sugar pledges are sent in to the State Food Administrator, where they are tabulated; and when it appears to the officials that any household is using too much sugar, they have a right to make an investigation, when said household will be required to show, by evidence on hand, in canned goods and preserves, that the sugar has actually been used, as promised.

This sugar rationing proposition has been adopted, to be strictly and honorably observed, and it will be neither safe, nor honest, to try to evade it.

In Baltimore, this week, a number of persons have been brought before the Commission for violating the orders. One woman was charged with having obtained sugar for canning purposes, in addition to sugar obtained for table use, and using the canning sugar on the table. She had attempted to obtain double the allowance for table use by signing another woman's name to a card. When that was refused she obtained the sugar upon the pretext of using it for canning. She was caught and warned that serious consequences would follow another offense.

Mr. Hoover assures the country that there is no "sugar famine" but that it will be safest to continue the rationing plan—perhaps for fear of a famine later.

119,000 bushels of Australian wheat reached Baltimore, on Monday, for export. It came by the way of the Panama Canal, and is the second cargo to reach Baltimore within a week.

The Vehicle Light Law.

Maryland's new light law affecting all vehicles, other than motor vehicles, became operative on July 1st.

The act, known as Chapter 53 of the Acts of 1918, is designed to compel all horse-drawn vehicles to display lights, at night, so as to diminish what has been a source of many accidents resulting in serious injuries and deaths.

Under the provisions of Chapter 53, all vehicles in use, or at rest, on the public highways of the State, or of any city, county, town or village, during the period of from one-half hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, shall display not less than one bright light so placed as to be clearly visible both from the front and rear for a distance of two hundred feet. It is also provided that vehicles may display, at the option of the owner of user, one white light visible from the front and one red light visible from the rear for the same distance of two hundred feet.

Nothing in the new law applies to motor vehicles, which are governed by the provisions contained in the general motor vehicle law.

Chapter 53 is state-wide in its scope, and its enforcement is in the hands of the municipal and county police authorities, as well as the state officials.

The penalties for violating the law apply to all those who cause or knowingly permit a violation. The minimum fine is \$5.00 and the maximum \$10.00.

It is hoped that the officers of the law in every part of the state will co-operate in an effort to obtain a rigid enforcement of the light law since its proper observance will do much toward making the roads safer for all vehicles.

Game Laws, 1918 and 1919.

OPEN SEASONS.

Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, rabbit and wild turkey Nov. 10 to Dec. 24, inclusive.

Ducks, geese, brant, jacksnipe and crow bills, Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive.

Doves, Aug. 15 to Dec. 24, inclusive. Squirrels, Aug. 25 to Oct. 1 and Nov. 10 to Dec. 24, inclusive.

Yellow leg, black breasted and golden plover, Aug. 16 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

Reed birds, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive.

Rail Birds, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

NO OPEN SEASON.

Closed season at all times on deer, swan, woodcock, curlew, willet, upland plover, bull bats, small shore and beach birds, and all song and insectivorous birds.

Closed season on ring-necked pheasants in Baltimore, Wicomico, Harford and Dorchester Counties.

Closed season on quail in Frederick county until 1921.

BAG LIMITS.

(Per day): Partridge, 12; grouse, 2; English pheasants, 3; rail, 50; woodcock, 50; doves, 12; woodcock, 6; rabbits, 10; squirrels, 10; jacksnipe, 10; ducks, geese and brant, 25; yellow-leg plover, 15; black-breasted plover, 5; crows/bills, 10.

(Per season): Wild turkeys, 4.

NON EXPORT.

Illegal to export any game, wild water fowl excepted, out of Maryland.

Licensed Sportsmen may carry out one day's Bag Limit.

PROHIBITED.

Shooting wild fowl from a power boat; shooting at night time; shooting on Sunday; hunting while a tracking snow is on ground.

STATE-WIDE HUNTING LICENSES.

All persons—excepting landowners their tenants or children while hunting on their own or leased land—must have a license to hunt. Non-resident of Maryland pays \$10.25.

Resident who wishes a state-wide license good throughout the State pays \$5.10.

A resident of a county who wishes to hunt in his own county only pays \$1.10. Non-resident land owner of property in county assessed at \$500. or over pays \$1.10.

In every case the applicant obtains same from the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the counties, or the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore City, in person or by mail.

Guests of land owners must have license.

Penalty for violation, \$15.00. Aliens not permitted to hunt.

No person under fourteen can obtain a license without written consent of guardian or parent.

These laws are compiled with due regard for Federal, State and County Statutes. For information concerning laws in detail address State Game Warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Report violations to your District Deputy, Louis C. Etchison, Jefferson, Md., for Carroll and Frederick counties.

A REDUCED MAIL LIST.

Following a request of the governmental authorities, and in order to further save the supply of paper, the Record, after this week, will make a further reduction in its free list, which will eliminate a few more exchanges, some advertisers who do not run regular contracts, and a few contributors who write only occasionally for the Record.

Exchanges who fail to receive the Record, next week, are requested to omit the Record hereafter, from their mailing list.

Make one spoon of sugar
Do the work of two.
Every day until
The war is through.

MORE TO BE CALLED INTO THE ARMY SERVICE.

Will be sent to Camp Meade the
Last of this Month.

Following is a list of the names of men who will be called to report for military duty in the near future. They will be sent to Camp Meade, Md., on or about July 22, 1918:

Mordecai J. D. Selby, New Windsor. Charles B. Barnes, Sykesville. Herman A. Smelser, Westminster. Herbert R. Conaway, Sykesville. George H. Saylor, Westminster. Harvey Merlo Alban, Hampstead. Howard A. Hobbs, Marriottsville. Elsworth E. Hossler, Hampstead. Robert B. Fleming, Westminster. Albert Hanson Reese, Hampstead. Tolly Thomas Spencer, Finksburg. John Kearney Leahy, Westminster. Elmer W. Barnes, Westminster. Claude B. Unglesbee, Bartholow. Arthur N. Starner, Union Bridge. William E. Wright, Woodbine. Charles E. Dayhoff, Linwood. Clinton A. Maymore, Alesia. William B. Garber, Keymar. Glenn Dorsey, New Windsor. Herschel H. Barber, Westminster. Albert O. Lewis, Woodbine. Harry M. Powers, Woodbine. William B. Hyde, Union Bridge. A. Winfield Bitzel, Westminster. William A. Fleming, Woodbine. Claude Theo. Wisner, Westminster. Roland R. Reaver, Taneytown. John R. C. Martin, Hampstead. Elton Warehime, Westminster. William Howard Walsh, Hampstead. William Barnes, New Windsor. William H. Barnes, Reisterstown. Charles A. Leese, Manchester. John Jos. Nawrot, Marriottsville. Wm. Donald Richards, Patapsco. Lee L. Condon, Woodbine. H. Isaiah Warehime, Westminster. Roland O. Crammer, New Windsor. John G. Barber, Westminster. Luther A. Anders, Taneytown. Ira L. Leister, Westminster. Ellis R. Harrison, Woodbine. John C. Martin, Westminster. William J. Hively, Westminster. Clarence E. Derr, Detour. Roy Pickett, Mt. Airy. George B. Lippy, Westminster. James E. Tawney, Westminster. Franklin J. Rinaman, Taneytown. Lewis A. Welsh, Woodbine. Freddie E. Harrison, Mt. Airy. Chas. Albert Apperley, Finksburg.

Statement of Red Cross Treasurer.

We have received from C. Fisher Wantz, Treasurer of the Carroll Co. Red Cross Fund, a detailed statement for the Second Red Cross War Fund for the county, showing the great care of the Treasurer in keeping his accounts, but as the totals of each district have already been published in the Record, and as the statement in full would require more space than we can give, we have posted the same in our office, where it can be seen by all persons interested.

Accompanying the statement is a letter showing that the Union National Bank of Westminster, is paying 5 per cent. interest on daily balances of the fund.

Uniontown Red Cross Work.

The following articles have been made by the Uniontown Auxiliary of Carroll Co. chapter of the A. R. C., during the month of June: 17 Hospital shirts, 2 pairs of drawers, 6 trench socks, 18 hospital socks, 8 sets of pajamas, 6 pairs of knitted socks, 4 pairs of wristlets, 3 sweaters, and 9 pinafores.

We hope the interest in the work will continue, and all are welcome on Thursday afternoons, at 1 o'clock, at the I. O. M. hall. There is much to be done; let us all help.

MAUDE HAINES, Sec.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Edward M. Molesworth et al, to William H. Rigler, convey 1 acre, for \$10.
William C. Barthlow and wife to Guy W. Caple, convey 138 acres, for \$5.

Geo. P. Walsh to Susan L. Walsh, conveys 7 1/2 acres, for \$500.
Jacob R. Hood and wife to Oliver T. Davis, convey 51 1/3 square perches for \$1300.

Alvie Gilbert and wife to Mt. Airy Real Estate and Insurance Co., convey 4,370 square feet, for \$2900.

Mt. Airy Real Estate and Insurance Co., to Caleb W. Selby, convey 4,370 square feet, for \$2900.

Thodore M. Trish and wife to Harry M. Leese, convey 56 acres, for \$900.

H. Oliver Stonesifer and wife to Charles H. Stonesifer, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$6000.

Elmer E. Hood et al to Robert E. Penn and wife, convey 68 1/2 acres, for \$2070.

Clarence L. Eckard and wife to Frederick A. Shank and wife, convey 6 1/2 acres, for \$1000.

Marriage Licenses.

Robert P. Dunty, Baltimore, and Mollie Cleo Senterfitt, Jacksonville, Fla.

Estee Ray Kiser and Blanche I. Hiltbrich, both of Taneytown.

Ernest Baumgardner and Grace C. Strevig, both of Westminster.

Roy A. Stitley and Ruth L. Lescalet, both of Middleburg.

Ross J. Blocker and Ray Lenore Hoffacker, both of Manchester.

Clarence H. Wolf, Bark Hill, and Edna M. Bowersox, Uniontown.

Coal Rationing May Come.

Washington, July 7.—A warning that every household consumer of coal now faces the ration system, like that which prevails in France and England, was issued today by the Federal Fuel Administration as a result of the enormous demands and limited supply of coal for next winter by the domestic consumer, Dr. Garfield, in a statement, declares the orders are now mounting so high that drastic steps will be taken to prevent any one household from getting more coal than it actually needs. Unless this is done there will not be near enough to go round.

The Federal Fuel Administration, it is announced, has worked out a plan to prevent hoarding by households and to prevent waste. This plan, which has been tried and found to work well in Philadelphia, involves a department of coal allotments in connection with each local fuel administrator's office. The organization of this department has been mapped out in such detail that the local bureau can inaugurate the system without delay.

The important features of the plan are as follows, according to the announcement of the Fuel Administration.

"First—A censorship of every order for coal received by any dealer, each order being compared with a figure obtained by very simple yet effective formulas showing the rating of the house where the coal is to be used.

"Second—Actual inspection of all doubtful cases and a checking up through inspectors of statements made by householders as to the coal on hand, the space to be heated and the heating system employed.

"Third—An effective refusal to furnish any household more coal than a scientific analysis shows is necessary, if the requisite care is taken in the heating of the house. Under this system surplus coal will be refused.

"All consumers who have obtained a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments, or who by deceit or misrepresentation have violated any regulations of the Fuel Administration, will be prosecuted.

"This system will be drastic and will introduce conditions new to the country; it will be more drastic, however, than conditions demand in the interest of all concerned. No one will be deprived of coal actually needed for heating, but no one will be allowed fuel for waste or extravagance, or to doubly insure a supply of fuel while neighbors on account of this excess are unable to obtain enough.

"With a shortage of coal confronting the country, it is only through such detailed regulations that a necessary supply can be insured to all. To delay until the emergency is upon us would be fatal. The Fuel Administration expects everyone to recognize the necessity and the reason for this supervision and to co-operate fully with the local committees entrusted with carrying out the plan."

U. S. May Be Dry, January 1.

There seems to be strong probability that the whole country will go dry January 1st, 1919, by stopping the manufacture and sale of all kinds of intoxicants during the period of the war.

The question is before Congress in the shape of a rider to the Food Conservation bill, calling for prohibition. On the appearance of the rider in the Senate, a point was made against it by Senator Penrose, who held that the provision was general legislation attached to an appropriation bill, hence not in order. Senator Saulsbury, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order, but on an appeal from the chair his decision was not sustained by a vote of 36 to 33, thereby placing the dry rider back in the bill.

The victory of the days on the first test vote in the Senate gives them control of the parliamentary situation and will enable them to put through the war-time prohibition legislation. Many members, who voted to sustain the chair, are expected to vote for the dry legislation when it comes up for its final passage.

Shortly after this vote was taken another solar-plexus blow was struck by the Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, who issued an order cutting off the future coal supply for all breweries. The effect of this order will greatly strengthen the war-time prohibition forces in Congress, who are claiming that the closing of the breweries and other manufacturing of intoxicants is not only necessary as a food conservation measure but is now necessary for coal conservation. It is estimated that when this order becomes effective it will conserve more than 3,000,000 tons of coal for war industries and households.

Lutheran Reunion, July 25.

The 32nd annual Lutheran reunion will be held at Pen-Mar, Thursday, July 25. A patriotic program has been arranged as a feature of the day's entertainment. It is also expected to have a Company of soldiers from Camp Colt, to attend.

Theodore F. Brown, of Westminster, has made application for a writ of mandamus, returnable on July 17, requiring County Superintendent of Schools Maurice S. H. Unger, to show cause why the writ should not be issued commanding him to allow Mr. Brown to inspect the minutes of the County Board of Education, the same being public records of the county.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

List of Teachers Appointed for the
Various Districts.

At the regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education, held in the office of the Board, Wednesday, July 3, 1918, all members were present. The meeting was called to order at 7:15 A. M.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular order of business was taken up.

The list of paid and unpaid bills was considered, and all bills as listed were ordered paid.

The resignation of Chas. H. Kolb was read to the Board and noted.

The following requests for contributions to local funds raised for libraries, etc., were presented, to which the Board contributed \$10.00 to the amount raised in each case: Pipe Creek, Bessie D. Mering, \$10.00 for library; Salem, LaRue H. Gunn, \$10.00 for maps; Wisner's, Margaret Cullen, \$15.00 for organ.

Several changes in the appointment of trustees were made, as follows: West End school—Dr. Chas. R. Foutz instead of Dr. L. K. Woodward, resigned. Union St. colored school—Jesse Charns instead of Daniel Warfield, deceased.

The request of Edgar T. Mercier for a refund of \$50.00 of auctioneer's license, less 5%, authorized by Act of Legislature, was granted by the Board.

Reports of committees on the Oakland Mills school and the Priestland colored school, were made. Concerning Oakland Mills, the Board ordered that the old school building be renovated to meet the demands for another year. Concerning the Priestland colored school, the Board authorized the acceptance of the \$350 fund offered through the interest of the State Supervisor of Colored Schools, for the purpose of building an addition to the colored school at Priestland, and at the same time authorized the immediate construction of the same. They appointed a committee, composed of Commissioner MacGee and Supt. Unger, to arrange with the trustees of the colored church, at Johnsville, to pay a rental to be determined by the committee in agreement with the representatives of the colored church, for the use of the basement for school purposes, providing the said basement is built according to the specifications required by the Department of Education for school purposes.

An application from Theo. M. Bufington for teachers' pension was presented to the Board, and approved by them.

Miss Elizabeth R. Lewis was appointed to fill the 3-year vacant scholarship at the Maryland Institute of Art and Design, Baltimore.

Permission was granted the Supt., Supervisor, and Attendance Officer, to attend summer school.

A delegation from Hooper's school appeared before the Board, requesting that the school be re-opened. They laid before the Board a list of names of 22 children, whom they claimed would attend school. The Board directed that the Attendance Officer be authorized to investigate this list of names and complete the census covering this district, and the Attorney of the Board to prepare a bond for the citizens of this community to execute to safe-guard the expense to the Board on account of opening the school, in case the numbers did not justify keeping the school open.

The following is a list of appointments of teachers for the schools of Carroll county, for the coming year. The appointments marked conditional means that these teachers are attending summer school, and must qualify with new certificates before their appointments are confirmed. A number of schools are at present unfilled, because of the great shortage of teachers. It is the hope of the Board that before the schools open, September 16, it will be possible to fill all these appointments.

Taneytown District:
Pine Hill—James E. Galt.
Piney Creek—Gertrude Cook.
Walnut Grove—Mabel Lambert, conditional.
Washington—Frances Todd.
Oak Grove—Mary M. Longridge.
Taneytown High School—J. L. Hunsberger, Principal; Ruth N. Brauer, Commercial Subjects; Nellie Royer, C. Elizabeth Crapster, Harry Ecker, conditional; Emma L. Reaver, G. May Fouke, conditional; Mrs. H. B. Miller, conditional.
Oregon—Flossie Skidmore.
Clear View—Mary Shaum.
Hearney—Harry L. Feaser, Alma Shriners.
Otterdale—D. Gertrude Rankin.
Uniontown District:
Uniontown—Ella M. Lee, Grace A. Wilson.
Pipe Creek—Bessie D. Mering.
Friselburg—Katherine Joyce, Jessie Knader.
Pleasant Valley—Marie Webster, Angela Dilley.
Baust's—M. Jane Ecker.
Fairview—open.
Bear Mount—Irvin K. Myers, conditional.
Mayberry—Nevin W. Crouse, conditional.

Myers' District:
Mt. Pleasant—Anna Richt.
Carroll Academy—Wellington M. Penn, Mrs. M. M. Warehime, conditional.
Wisner's—Margaret Cullen.
Bish's—open.
Humbert's—E. Cora Lambert, conditional.
Silver Run—L. Miraud Nushbaum, Margaret A. Sloan.
Black's—open.
Green Valley—A. J. Bemiller.
Good Hope—Elizabeth Frenzel.
Pleasant Grove—Aurora Rankin.
Cherry Grove—Raymond G. Markle, conditional.

Wooley's District:
Roese—Mary Haller.
Wesley—Roland E. Basler, conditional.
Nellie Lee.
Patapsco—W. W. Shamer, Ruth R. Chaw, conditional.
(Continued on Page Five.)

Causes of Wasted Grain.

If a thrashing machine fails to separate all the grain from the straw it usually is because the machine is not being run at its proper speed; it being crowded beyond its capacity, the cylinder fails to thrash all the kernels out of the heads, the separating mechanism is not level, or the blast is not adjusted properly.

Methods of preventing these and other causes of waste are given in Farmers' Bulletin 991, "The Efficient Operation of Thrashing Machines," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cracked grain is another source of waste which may become serious. Cracked grain may be due to excessive speed of the cylinder, to the cylinder being too close to the concave teeth, or to grain being returned in the tailings elevator and run through the cylinder repeatedly. Loss both from poor separation and cracked grain can be largely prevented by proper adjustment of the machine and attention to it while in operation.

It is essential in placing a separator for thrashing, to get it level. The thrasherman should not guess, but should have a good spirit level and use it at every setting. A slight difference in level between the two sides of the separator will make the shafts run against the bearings on the lower side and have a tendency to heat them. That may mean the ignition of dust, an explosion, and a fire. It will also cause the grain constantly to work toward the low side of the separator and make it more difficult for the cleaning—mechanism to do good work.

If the machine is set on soft ground one or two of the wheels may sink further into the ground than the others. Even if the machine is set on a barn floor, it should be leveled carefully, for barn floors are rarely precisely level, and the weight of the separator may make it sag in weak places.

The War Situation.

The war news, for several weeks, has been largely of one kind—a recital of numerous minor engagements all of which have been advantageous to the Allies; and speculation on the question of whether the allies will attempt to take part in the Russian situation.

Whether these advances and gains by the allies are interfering with the German plans for more drives, and thereby postponing them, is not clear. It is also not quite clear whether the Germans have also made minor gains but which have not been mentioned in the news dispatches.

If the situation now is as it seems to be from the news of the past three weeks, there seems to be the fair assumption that the tide of the war may be at its turn, especially as troops from the United States seem to be going across in large numbers. War critics, however, seem to be of the opinion that the Germans are preparing for their supreme offensive, the greatest yet in the long history of the war, and that until this comes it will be unsafe to consider the tide turned.

That our allies are not having everything their own way, is attested by the casualty lists given out, showing severe fighting. Some of the critics say the Germans are waiting for the moonlight nights, the last of this month, as their two last offensives were made by moonlight.

Cardinal in Auto Accident.

While riding through the Green Spring Valley toward Westminster in an automobile belonging to E. Frank Shriver, Union Mills, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop O'Connell, of Richmond, narrowly escaped serious injury, July 4, when their car was struck by a machine driven by a colored man. An investigation has been made by Automobile Commissioner Baughman.

Fortunately, neither the Cardinal, Bishop O'Connell nor Mr. Shriver, who was driving the car, was injured, notwithstanding the fact that the impact from the collision drove their car into the roadside fence with such force as to demolish the fence. The Shriver car was damaged, but was able to proceed to its destination under its own power. The accident occurred on the road leading from the Falls road to Stevenson's Station.

No Wheat Price Advance.

The Senate, last Saturday, promptly accepted the \$2.40 a bushel price for wheat passed by the House, the original Senate bill having been for \$2.50 a bushel.

It is thought that the President will surely veto the \$2.40 price, and that the law can not be passed over his veto, especially in the House.

The reasons given for the veto, are, that the Government is convinced that the \$2.20 price is not only profitable to wheat growers, but is entirely satisfactory to practically every wheat-growing center in the country; that flour would be raised \$2.00 a barrel by the advance; that bread would be made much higher, and that all flour substitutes would advance proportionately with flour.

It is also claimed that such an advance would cause about 43 cents a bushel to be added to the cost of wheat, when the new freight rates are added, and that this would upset all of the Food Administration's carefully worked out plans for distributing wheat and wheat products.

Wheat at \$

THE CARROLL RECORD

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY JULY 12th., 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."

Beating Food Regulations.

Trying to "beat" the sugar and coal regulations, and to evade the use of flour substitutes, as well as disregard all advice as to the consumption of meats, are practices that are said to be exercised with but little show of concealment, by a considerable number of people, who can have no better justification than that if they can evade these regulations without being caught, it is all right to do so.

A very large number of people are fully conscientious in trying to help the Government in its war plans. Even those who can financially well afford to indulge in expensive food to the former normal measure of consumption, are not doing so. Others are cutting down in every way, not only to help the food situation, but also to save expense. These classes are playing the game, fair, and are making real sacrifices.

Others are not using substitutes, if they can possibly be avoided. Their tables are largely loaded, as before the war, with all wheat flour articles, meats practically without restraint, and in general with little or no concern for "Hooverisms." This is a brand of insubordination, or stubbornness, the proper name for which would not look well in print, nor sound well if given as a name for quality of patriotism.

There is a very close relationship existing between the stomach and the brain. There is a habit of intemperance in eating, which we commonly call "appetite," that influences us, more than we realize, to do things we ought not do. Many people are willing to sacrifice in almost every way than in that of eating—of gratifying appetite—and even the urgent needs of our country, and our Allies, are not sufficient to cause them to curb the animal craving for food, and lots of it, of the kind most relished.

It must be that a great many of those who are purposely ignoring food regulations, do not realize the enormity of their offense. None of us like to cut down the quantity or quality of the food we have been accustomed to; but it is neither our likes in the matter, nor our financial ability to gratify taste, that should influence us now. It is our willingness and determination to do "our bit," at home, for the boys who are at the front, that should alone restrain our acts with relation to food.

Perhaps there will be an investigation along these lines, if the need for food for the Allies continues. It would be wrong on the part of the Government not to do so, as those who do not stint themselves are placing unfair burdens of sacrifice and expense on those who do play fair with food regulations.

Paper Saving Advice.

There is considerable official advice as to the saving of paper, largely as it affects the smaller users; but from what is openly said in Congress, as to the tremendous waste of paper by the Government itself, it would seem that the advice given should be taken at home, first.

There are said to be many many tons of paper accumulating in almost useless reports and statistics, and in "official documents" of various kinds that practically nobody cares any-

thing about; and certainly the mails and the country are being flooded with a tremendous mass of various kinds of publicity stuff that is almost waste.

Most of the Departments, also, circulate the press, lavishly, using high grades of paper that would be just as effective if less expensive paper was used. Just now, the public is not critical as to whether the Government uses high-grade bond and writing papers, or whether it uses machine finish book paper; but it does make a vast difference in the cost and scarcity of these papers.

It also seems to us that the Sunday papers should be compelled to cut down the enormous bulk of their issues. For the time, the funny pages, illustrated supplements, society sections, and the "padding" in general of these papers, should be cut out, in the interest of paper conservation.

No Light—More Stealing.

One of the effects of placing a ban on lighting stores, and store windows, at night, in the cities, has been to increase burglaries. In Philadelphia, one night last week, a jeweler's window was robbed of its contents amounting to \$3535.00, and the police say the robbery was due to there being no light. The Government, no doubt, takes the stand that valuables of this sort should not be left in windows over night.

In a smaller way, this economy of lighting, even in the smaller places, is likely to produce the same result—more stealing—and if possible, the protection of street lights, at least, ought not be removed, unless it be a real necessity, which emphasizes how important it is that coal be supplied for producing power, and gas, for light plants.

No doubt many municipalities will be glad to encourage the "no light" proposition, and stores and other places may falsely congratulate themselves that at least the cost of light will be saved; but there is a wider and more general sense in which ample light is a real safeguard, and it should not be easily dispensed with.

Machinery Prices.

A great deal has been said, in one way or another, by way of complaint, that the cost of farm machinery has advanced a great deal, and that there has been no restriction placed on this advance, while there has been a restriction placed on the price of the farmer's wheat. It is not our purpose to try to discuss the merits of the implied unfairness contained in the proposition. At first sight, it appears to be one-sided, but there is so much more to be said in a debate, as to whether the one is fair and the other unfair, that we do not feel competent to take up the subject, even if so disposed.

We rather desire to emphasize the fact that not only has farm machinery "gone up," but other kinds. Our linotype, for instance, purchased about a year ago, is now \$300.00 higher in price. Other machinery used in the printing business, has advanced at the same ratio, or more. And while our information does not extend far into the machinery line, we have no doubt that the advance made on all classes of machinery has been practically the same, and that farm machinery is no exception.

If this be true, and if these advances are due to increased cost of raw material, and labor, and cost of living, then there is nothing to do, or say, about it but make the best of the situation. Perhaps in these times, when one very largely does not know the full truth of what he is inclined to argue about, it will be best not to be too sure of being just and fair in his conclusions.

There has never been a time within the past fifty years when important questions were so much involved—so hard to appreciate and see through; and it is about equally true to say that the temper of those engaged in industries that seem antagonistic to one another, is about equally on edge.

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 with 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.

—Advertisement—

Loyalty of Labor Organizations.

Perhaps the most exasperating thing we have had to read and hear since this country entered the war is the vapors of Gompers and other high labor officers about the loyalty of organized labor.

We believe the great majority of the men comprising these organizations would be loyal and satisfied with conditions and the high pay they are receiving if the autocratic leaders and

bosses could be interned until the war is over, but with the constant agitation of these men who extract tribute from the Unions and live in ease and luxury, strikes and walk outs are ordered for all sorts of imaginary grievances. Some times the demand is for higher wages or shorter hours, but more often because the employers are not willing to surrender to the labor bosses all their rights, insist on our open shop and the right to employ or discharge men without consulting the labor boss or walking delegate.

The president of the Telegraphers' Union has ordered a strike of all members of the union employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, effective next Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The leaders demand the reinstatement of certain men and full recognition of the Union.

The result of this strike will probably mean Government control of Telegraph and Telephone companies, all demands of labor granted, the rates advanced and the dear people will pay the freight.—The Times, Westminster.

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—

The Financial Side of the War.

Internal loans caused by the world war in the chief belligerent nations, and in a few neutrals, have reached the colossal total of almost \$71,000,000,000. There is a current saying in the financial world that Frank A. Vanderlip is one of the very few men living who approaches comprehension of a billion. Consequently, genuine appreciation of the financial burden which has been shouldered by the world is beyond the powers of even the ablest financiers.

The estimate given above is compiled from a book just issued by the National City Company, "Internal War Loans of Belligerent Countries." Some interesting deductions may be drawn from the tables therein presented.

Take the case of the Allies. If we wish to include Russia, they have to date subscribed for \$40,936,246,000 in internal loans. Without Russia the total is \$34,761,246,000. The British Empire has raised almost half of this, the total being \$15,186,955,340 for the mother country and the commonwealth, including India. The United States, with an estimate made for war-savings stamps which is already too low, no doubt, has risen handsomely with \$10,220,990,660 in real money, and lots more where that came from.

Great Britain has raised \$13,483,399,000; Canada, \$762,226,340; Australia, \$673,000,000; New Zealand, \$97,330,000; India, \$171,000,000. France has a record of \$6,808,300,000, while Italy's total is \$2,545,000,000.

The United States has placed all its loans at par—not counting the war-savings stamps—and France has floated loans at the largest discount, her low record being 68.60 for the 4% bonds of the third war loan of December 16, 1917. Leaving Russia out of consideration, the next lowest issue price in the Allied ranks was in the case of Italy—86.50 for the fourth war loan 5% bonds of January 1, 1918. The French slump, or apparent slump, was not serious; 5% bonds in France have stood up well.

In the camp of the enemy the total internal loans of Germany, Austria and Hungary have reached \$28,974,000,000. As the Kaiser shows a disposition to hog everything, the Dual Monarchy has allowed Germany to hog the loans. Kaiser Wilhelm's subjects have taken \$20,814,000,000, against \$8,160,000,000 for the subjects of Emperor Charles. Austria, which probably couldn't do any better, is credited with \$5,914,000,000; Hungary, which probably wouldn't do any better, has a total of \$2,246,000,000. In no instance has any Teuton loan been placed at par. The high mark is 99 for the third German 5% loan of April 1, 1916; the low is 91 for the 5½% bonds of the seventh Austrian war loan. Every Allied country, exclusive of France, Russia and Italy, but including British dominions, has issued loans at par.

Among the Allied nations the highest rate of interest allowed is 5½%, which has been touched by Canada and Russia; the lowest is 3½%, allowed by both the United States and Great Britain in their first war loans. The highest yield on any internal loan security issued by an Allied Government is 5.83% on the French third war loan 4 per cents; the highest yield among the Teutons is 6.72% on the second Hungarian war loan 5½ per cents. The lowest yield of any Teuton bond is 4.66 on the seventh German war loan 4½ per cents, and two other German issues; but, as a whole, German bonds have been yielding from 5.11 to 5.59%, Austrian bonds from 5.96 to 6.59% and Hungarian bonds from 5.77 to 6.72 %.

Of the neutrals, Spain has issued \$195,000,000 at 5%, the issue price being 90 and the approximate yield 5.60%. Holland has raised \$412,500,000 in four loans, putting three out at par when the interest rate was 4½ or 5%, but dropping to 97 as the issue price on \$50,250,000 of 4 per cents of February 1, 1917. Switzerland has issued \$140,890,000 in eight mobilization loans, dropping to 96 on some of the 4½% issues, but placing bonds at par in two issues of 5% and at 99 in another at the same rate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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—

ART VS. BRICKS IN SYDNEY

A Peculiar Controversy in Australia That Is Agitating Labor Circles.

Here is a curious point of law or logic presented in the Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin. The musicians' union of Sydney charges the Melbourne eight hours' procession with something like scabbing because it decided that unionists, even if they don't belong to the musicians' organization, may play in its own ranks on the annual gala day.

There are arguments on both sides. It seems hard that a union bricklayer shouldn't be allowed to blow his own cornet in his own demonstration on a holiday, yet if he found a professional cornet-player laying bricks on a Good Friday he might object. Of course the man in the procession isn't playing for hire, but then it wouldn't improve things much if the cornet-player laid bricks gratis.

The bricklayer might argue that there are a certain number of bricks that must be laid, so the cornet-player would be doing another man out of a job, while there isn't any fixed amount of music that must be blown, so an amateur might blow a sample or two without depriving any other man of a crust. And the brick-layer probably says that the cornet-player couldn't lay bricks decently if he tried, to which the cornet-player possibly replies that the bricklayer can't make music.

To some extent it is a struggle between art and materialism. Music properly played is capable of arousing the highest and noblest emotions of which the soul is capable; a brick, even if properly laid, isn't. And soul isn't a thing to be lightly despised. But here the tangible bumps against the intangible. Nobody has seen a soul, while almost everybody has seen a brick.

TO RECLAIM DISABLED MEN

War Is Teaching a Great Lesson as to Possibilities in This Important Field.

The reclamation of the energies of all the disabled of the nation may be taught by the exigencies of war, according to Maj. Harry E. Mock, M. R. C., who in addressing the National League of American Pen Women, said:

"There are in the United States 600,000 persons who have been disabled in industries—probably more than the total number of soldiers who will be disabled through this war—yet neither government nor industry has hitherto made thorough effort to reclaim their energy. That is a great lesson this war has taught us, and when we have won it we shall find that, through deaths, a cessation of immigration, and other causes, we shall face a great shortage in the labor market. We shall then turn our attention to the reclamation of all the disabled and thus our country will profit by the labor of all her sons and daughters."

Pigeons Broke Up a Monopoly.

One of the queer things about the nutmeg is the romantic way in which nature thwarted the Dutch attempt to establish a complete monopoly of the spice. They own the Banda islands, where most of the nutmeg trees grow, and at one time they wanted to prevent everyone else from raising the spice. So to keep up prices and to induce other planters on other islands to cut down their plantations the Dutch at one time burned three piles of nutmegs, each of them said to have been as big as an average church. They induced other planters to join with them and it soon seemed as though they were killing all competition.

Then nature took a hand in the game. A large pigeon of the islands, which was extremely fond of mace, carried the seeds to all the surrounding lands, even to the mainland of Asia. Nutmeg trees began to grow wild in numerous places and all danger of a monopoly was removed.—Boston Post.

Two Mistranslations.

To the Spectator thanks are due for two enterprising mistranslations, one belonging to the genus schoolboy howler, and the other resulting from an attempt at French on the part of a mess sergeant.

The menu one day announced "imbecile roti" as the piece de resistance, the riddle being solved by the appearance of roast goose. It is just possible that the sergeant nourished some resentment against that particular goose, but it was generally thought that the imbecile roti had resulted from a half hour or so spent with a French-English dictionary.

The schoolboy added to the hilarity of nations by rendering the Horatian line: "Post equitem sedet atra Cura" as: "After horse exercise the black lady sits down with care."—Christian Science Monitor.

Abhorred Red Tape.

"A swollen organization always means inefficient administration," says the air minister, as he surveys the staff which he has taken over. How did Napoleon manage his clerical staff one wonders. According to Wellington there were 12,000 clerks in the French war office. Normally we had 60 clerks with the war secretary, 40 in the ordnance, and about 50 at the horse guards. "These 150 do the work of the French, yet the French clerks begin to write at six in the morning, and ours go down at ten or eleven." Of course the size of the armies differed also.—London Chronicle.

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

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.88
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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TOWN ORGANIZATIONS JOIN WITH OTHER AGENCIES IN HUNT FOR HARVEST HANDS



Harvesting Grain With Self-Binder—City People With Farm Experience Are Called Upon to Help Farmers in This Sort of Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To find workers with farm experience to help farmers harvest the wheat crop town organizations, including in many cases those which successfully conducted the third Liberty Loan and the second Red Cross campaigns, are now uniting their efforts.

If the wheat is to be saved, and other needed farm work done, there must be closer co-operation between the town and country. Nonessential industries must permit their employees, who have had farm experience, to go to the country and help during the harvest season.

Spend Vacation on Farm.

Commercial organizations should secure pledges from men who are willing to devote a few days or weeks of their vacation in the harvest fields, and should see that these men are placed when and where they are most needed. City Y. M. C. A.'s, athletic clubs and country clubs should open their doors to these men and give them an opportunity to take physical exercise that will prepare them for labor in the fields. And women's organizations should volunteer to go to the country and help prepare meals for the army of harvest laborers, and in other ways lighten the tasks of their rural cousins.

The plan which is to be followed is to bring about co-ordination of effort on the part of every agency engaged in securing farm labor. At a meeting held in Kansas City recently, which was the first of a series planned by the department of agriculture, a committee was appointed to formulate

plans and policies for the organization of the various forces in the state so that the needs of the farmers may be met in an adequate way.

It is recognized that many men now in offices, stores and banks and engaged in other city work would in their present condition be unable to go into the fields and withstand severe labor. It was therefore proposed and arrangements were made at the Kansas City conference for all such men who register for farm work to take a special course in training under the direction of the Kansas City Athletic club. Here is an opportunity for similar clubs, Y. M. C. A. and country clubs of other cities to render definite service in connection with the farm-labor problem.

Prepare Meals for Workers.

When this army of harvest laborers is taken from the cities to the harvest fields a large additional force will be needed in the farm homes to prepare meals for them. It is estimated that in Kansas alone 80,000 men will be taken to the harvest fields. With this in mind it was recommended at the Kansas City conference that a campaign be waged to enlist women of the villages, towns and cities to go to the country and assist the farm women in their work as men are assisting the farmers. It was felt by all that it would be possible to secure the services of many thousands of women to assist in this big work. In many instances there are school boys unable to pitch wheat, who could be used to peel potatoes, carry water, wash dishes and help in other ways, and it was planned to enlist a large number of such boys to assist in this work.

COUNTY AGENTS CAN AID

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In securing farm labor the county agent is the key man. These agents, of which there are now more than 2,500 representing the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, are supported in their respective counties by large and active county and farm bureaus or better-farming associations.

Naturally when a farmer needs help he calls upon the county agent, who, through his close contact with the labor supply of the towns and cities, is able to meet the need. Last year the county agents placed on farms more than 100,000 men. This year they are giving a much larger assistance.

GIVE SPECIAL CARE TO SUGAR BEET CROP

Growers Urged to Increase Yields by Better Attention.

Careless Blocking and Thinning Is Responsible for Small Crops—Unnecessary Loss Due to Breaking of the Roots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Growers of sugar beets are urged to give special care to their beets during the growing season in order that the yields may be increased, and in this way add to the nation's supply of sugar. There is every indication that a normal crop has been planted this year in nearly all sugar-beet states. In the past the average yield of beets per acre in the United States has been approximately ten tons, yet yields of 15 to 20 tons are not uncommon. If the 800,000 acres of beets which were planted last year all had been carried to maturity and an increase of but one ton per acre had been produced by more careful methods, we would have had 800,000 tons of beets in excess of the normal crop, which would have added 100,000 tons to our supply of sugar.

As soon as the beets have from four to six leaves they should be blocked and thinned, so that the plants stand singly at intervals of 8 to 12 inches in a row, the rows being 20 inches apart. Careless blocking and thinning is responsible in part for low yields. This is readily preventable. Likewise careless cultivation reduces the number of plants and thereby cuts

SOLUTION OF FLOUR PROBLEM

Wheat Can Be Ground at Community Mills and Farmer Enabled to Get Benefit.

One of the most serious problems confronting the food administration is that of transportation. This is particularly so during the late summer and fall months. Along about the first of August grain crops are started moving and millions of bushels of wheat are offered to the railroads. With wheat and the winter stock of coal to carry the roads are usually swamped. There is a shortage of rolling stock and consequent congestion.

This freight congestion can be relieved in a great measure by milling the wheat at home and thousands of freight cars diverted to the transportation of other necessary commodities. Incidentally it would relieve us of the cost of carrying the worry of changing prices, commissions, etc.

Every community needs a flour mill. Not only for districts where wheat is grown, but even in localities where wheat growing has almost become a lost art, the community mill has revived the industry. The small mill is coming into its own again and the farmer is enabled to realize about one-third more for his grain.

Wheat bread is quite necessary to our home workers and this can be ground at the home mills and still have enough for our own armies and our allies.

The Matter of Luck!

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

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

—Tamil Proverb.

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22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.



The oak tree's boughs once touched the grass,
But every year they grew
A little farther from the ground,
And nearer to the blue.

MORE COOLING DRINKS.

For drinks that are both nourishing and refreshingly cool, egg lemonade is probably the most popular. Make the lemonade in the usual way, add a beaten egg and serve, well iced, not forgetting a pinch of salt to remove the flat taste of the egg.

Koumis.—Koumis is another food drink which is most wholesome. It was originally made in Arabia from mare's milk, but is commonly made by using cow's milk. It is most easily digested; often a weak stomach which cannot digest any other food will retain koumis. To make it heat a quart of milk to 70 degrees or lukewarm and add a third of a yeast cake dissolved in one and a half tablespoonfuls of water, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar; place in bottles after mixing well and tie down the corks. Let stand ten hours in a warm place for the yeast to grow and cause fermentation, then place on ice to check it.

Mint Cup.—Express the juice from five lemons, using a glass squeezer; add the leaves from a dozen stalks of mint, one and a half cupfuls of sugar or honey and a half cupful of water; cover and let stand 30 minutes. Just before serving pour into a pitcher over a large piece of ice and add three bottles of chilled ginger ale. Put a sprig of mint in each glass when serving.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Make a syrup by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of water for ten minutes; add the juice of three lemons and a can of grated pineapple; cool, strain and add a quart of ice water.

Raspberry shrub makes a most delicious drink; add a tablespoonful of the shrub to a glass of ice water to serve it.

Fruit beverages are cooling and slightly stimulating; as there is no limit to the variety of combinations one may always have something different.

Iced Tea.—To make tea that is palatable prepare the tea, scalding the pot and pouring fresh boiled water over the leaves, using a tablespoonful to a pint of water; strain over ice and chill. Serve as soon as cold enough with a bit of lemon, a cube of sugar and a sprig of mint.

Nellie Maxwell

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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?

HARVEST GRAIN WITH LITTLE OR NO WASTE

Especially Important That Farmers Adopt Effective Plan.

Careful Methods This Year Will Include Raking of Fields and Stacking of Gleanings—Covered Storage Is Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

High prices and the need of supplying the country and our European partners in the war with grain make it especially important that grain farmers study the most effective methods of harvesting without waste every acre of grain. Careful harvesting methods



Wheat Well Shocked—Good Shocking Is One Way to Prevent Waste of Grain.

for this year will include the raking of grain fields and the careful stacking of gleanings in order to save all possible grain that may be grown. In connection with this comes the careful shocking and stacking of the grain. Many a farmer has raised a good crop of choice wheat or oats only to have a crop of inferior grain to market because of poor shocking or poor stacking and subsequent loss by protracted rainfall. Everybody needs to be on the lookout this year in order to prevent any of the wastes or losses that usually occur after the grain has actually been grown and harvested. Covered storage is especially important in all humid areas. Thrashermen should see that their machines are in order for prompt and clean threshing and that the cleaning up after the threshing is complete.

AREA OF PASTURE LAND

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Of the total farm land in the United States at the time of the last census—1910—which comprised about 879,000,000 acres, somewhat more than one-third was in crops, one-third in pasture and a little less than one-third in all other kinds of farm lands. Land in improved pasture represents nearly one-tenth of the total land in farms, and is doubtless used for crops from one-half to three-fourths of the time, according to the crop rotation that is practiced. A large part of the pasture land is unimproved, about 99,000,000 acres being in "wood-land pasture," and 108,000,000 acres "other unimproved pasture."

INJURY BY CORNSTALK BORER

Farmers and Gardeners Urged to Watch for Destructive Pest and Report Appearance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The European cornstalk borer, which was discovered in eastern Massachusetts last summer and which is one of the most destructive insect pests of corn, is reported to be spreading rapidly to other neighboring localities. The most vigorous and energetic action possible will be required on the part of farmers and gardeners, county agents and entomologists if the pest is to be eradicated or satisfactorily controlled.

It is known that shipments of infested ears of sweet corn were shipped last year to practically all the New England states before the presence of the worm was discovered. Corn growers are warned to be on the alert to discover this pest in growing corn or within the stalks of last year's crop, and gardeners are urged to watch for it in such vegetables as tomatoes, beans and some of the common weeds. In the caterpillar state this pest when full grown is about one inch in length, grayish in color, and covered with numerous small, round, dark-colored specks. Persons discovering the insect are urged to communicate immediately with the state agricultural college or the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This pest bores into cornstalks at the joints beneath the leaf sheath or into the bases of the ears. As many as two dozen caterpillars have been found inhabiting one dry stalk. The insects pass the winter in the pupal or resting stage protected inside the stalks or stems of corn or weeds of the previous year growth. When they are found in such places in the spring or summer, the dry vegetation should be carefully gathered and immediately burned to destroy the pest.

ANGLING FOR RICH PATRONS

How a New York Milliner Catches the Unwary Western Woman With Money.

In Woman's Home Companion, Corinne Lowe tells of the wiles used by a Fifth avenue milliner in making the "Fern Piper" hat famous:

"Those for whom the spider spread its web were not the wealthy and unfashionable women of New York, but wealthy and prompt customers from the middle West. These are the people who make money for every Fifth avenue specialty shop. And the only difficulty which now lay in our path was that this profitable custom always has to be secured through a reputation for serving the most fashionable members of New York society, those notorious fashionables who are so sensitive to a second bill and who never think of paying their first one until at least six months have elapsed.

"At first we did not have a single member of this sorority. What we did was to fake them. This was achieved by several ingenious methods. One of these was to pay \$10 a week each to the chauffeurs of Mrs. Philip Rhinestewart and of Mrs. Clinton De Salle Rives for driving their crested limousines up before our doors when these same ultra-fashionable employers were otherwise engaged. The empty limousines were extremely efficacious, and it was not long before the women who were trying to get into fashionable society were impressed. One by one they came to us.

"Meanwhile, we were also paying the clerks of two of the smartest of New York's hotels to recommend Fern Piper to their rich out-of-town patrons."

JOB HAD NO SUCH WOES

Boils Were Not Like Getting Your Nose Caught in a Cogwheel Under an Auto.

Speaking at a dinner, William H. Thompson of Kansas referred to the beauty of patience and contributed an anecdote along that line.

Some time since Smith and his wife went out for a spin in their new automobile, but before they had gone many miles something went amiss with the machinery. Crawling beneath the car, Smith began to twist and turn things, and finally there came sundry words that sounded like breaking one of the blue laws.

"John, John!" expostulated the good woman in the car. "You should not use such dreadful language!"

"Of course I shouldn't, Mrs. Smith!" irritably responded hubby. "Of course I shouldn't! I suppose that if you were down under here you would sweetly sing!"

"You should have more patience," returned Mrs. Smith. "Why don't you try to be like Job?"

"Don't quote Job, madam!" shouted the old man. "Never in all his life did Job ever get his nose caught in a cogwheel!"—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Old English Furniture.

That fine old furniture is yet found in Britain in many unexpected places is said to be largely due to the stirring up of the country that was given by the great exhibition at London of 1851. This was soon after the development of the railway system in England, and there flocked to London, a large number of squires and their wives. A new world had opened to the country dames. The new things had a wonderful fascination for them. On returning home they got rid of much of their old furniture and bought new. Much of the old furniture found its way to second-hand shops, and was sold to poor folk, who could not afford to buy new. This accounts for the finding today of much good old furniture in small houses in provincial towns and among country people.—Indianapolis News.

Not to Be Taken In.

"Germany will sing small, very small, in the end, but we'll answer her like the judge."

The speaker was Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"Yes," he went on; "we'll no more be softened by Germany's penitence than the judge was by the kidnaper who wiped his eyes on his cuff and blubbered:

"Jedge, I'm down and out."

"No, no, my man," said the judge. "You're down, but you're not out yet. You won't be out for seven years."

Weapons of War.

This is the most scientific war ever fought. There is less dependence on man power and more on machinery than at any time in the history of the world, says the Popular Science Monthly. We pin our faith to high explosives, poison gases, tear shells, gas masks, liquid fire, etc., all of which are applied chemistry, and to machine guns, heavy artillery, automobiles, submarines, airplanes, and so forth, which are very much refined mechanics. The greatest minds in the scientific and mechanical world have pooled their brains and obtained wonderful results.

Land of the "Great Unwashed."

Alaska has been called the land of the "great unwashed," and it is said that in some parts of the country water retails at \$1 a bucket. In still other sections clothes are washed in the rivers, and women have been seen "treading blankets" when the water was so cold as to turn their feet and ankles beet red.—World Outlook.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY JULY 12th., 1918.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Layne Shaw is visiting her sister, Mrs. Orrison, in Frederick.

Miss Anna G. Hollenberry spent part of last week in Westminster.

Miss Lucile Weaver, of Nusbau & Jordan's, Westminster, is home on a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. R. K. Lewis and daughter, Mary Waters, and Miss Anna Bryan, are spending a month with relatives in Somerset Co.

Andrew Repp is visiting in Hagerstown.

We are sorry to report the sickness of Mrs. L. F. Eckard, who has been helpless from rheumatism the past ten days. She is much missed at her post of business.

Word received from two of our boys, Raymond Dayhoff and Edgar Stultz, tells of their safe arrival on the other side. More have gone since.

Wm. Bankard and Theo. Eckard, who have been traveling in Pennsylvania, were home with their families, for a few days.

H. F. Cover and wife, of Westminster, and Mrs. Martha Singer, spent Sunday at R. H. Singer's.

Tuesday afternoon, B. L. Cookson and wife entertained Mrs. Mary Cover, of Easton; Mrs. Martha Singer, R. H. Singer and wife, Rev. Saltz-giver and family, and Mrs. M. C. Cookson.

Miss Diene Sittig and nephew, Sterling Spielman, spent several days, this week, in Baltimore.

The funeral of Miss Lizzie Harbaugh, of Westminster, took place at the M. P. cemetery, last Friday. She was a native of this place, and was very well known, being the daughter of the late Henry Harbaugh, a business man of the town.

Visitors for the week: Samuel Fitz, wife, and son, Robert, of Frederick county, and Miss Anna Keefer, of Berrett, at H. B. Fogle's; Mrs. Jas. Butler and little son, of Washington, at D. M. Englar's; Miss Julia Burns, of York county, at Rev. W. E. Saltz-giver's; Mrs. Wilbur Shaw and daughters, of Baltimore, and Alvin Shaw, of Cecilton, at Mrs. M. J. Shaw's; Miss Cora Beard, of Washington, at Edward Beard's; Mrs. John Grimes and children, of Baltimore, at F. G. Reindollar's; Joseph Hiteshaw and wife, of Chambersburg, at Solomon Myers's, as guests of their cousin, Miss Ella Beam; Charles Rodkey and family, at Wm. Rodkey's; Mervin Powers and wife, and Clarence Billmyer and family, of Baltimore, at Jesse F. Billmyer's; Miss Blanche Crouse, of Baltimore, at Theodore Crouse's.

One of our progressive farmers, Wm. Eckenrode, who has his crop in, hauled of each, wheat and hay, over seventy loads. Other farmers made good time this year, on account of fair weather.

EMMITSBURG.

On Tuesday, the Reformed Sunday school held a picnic at Crystal Fount. Many of the congregation availed themselves of an afternoon outing. Rev. Chas. and Mrs. Reinwald, Rev. L. B. Hensley, Mrs. Hensley and daughter, Travis, were among the invited guests. All came home feeling better, as the grown people were quite an addition in helping to entertain the children.

Mrs. Lucy Beam left last Saturday, to spend several weeks with her daughters, Mrs. Diefenback and Miss Harriet Beam, of Washington.

Mrs. E. L. Annan, Sr., has been quite ill for the last few days, but her condition is very much improved.

Dr. E. I. Jamison made a very narrow escape on Friday night. His automobile was run into by a large one which threw his over, he was thrown on the railroad track, his head was cut and his collar bone broken. He went to the hospital where he had the X-ray used.

Mrs. E. L. Annan, Jr., and daughter, Helen Rowe and Mrs. Annan's mother, Mrs. Sellers, motored to Baltimore to visit Miss Helen Rowe of the Samuel Reddy.

Mrs. Anna Bankard, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. E. L. Annan.

Miss Adele Minnick, of Carlisle, Pa., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Michael Hoke.

Rev. L. B. Hensley handed in his resignation on Sunday which was accepted much to the regret of most of the congregation. It will take effect Oct. 1st.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Newcomer, of Philadelphia, and Miss Etta Miller, of Washington, were recent visitors at Robert Spielman's.

Mrs. A. C. Miller and Miss Helen Miller, of Thurmont, spent a few days this week, in town.

Mrs. Charles Diller visited relatives in Frederick, a few days last week.

P. D. Koons, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., spent Sunday at Camp Meade.

Dr. M. W. Shorb, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at his home here. His mother accompanied him back.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Carbaugh, of Chambersburg, visited Wm. Miller and wife, over the Fourth.

Mrs. Guy Warren and daughters and Mrs. James Warren, spent the Fourth with Milton Lawyer and wife, near New Midway.

HARNEY.

Mrs. Fannie Wisotzky, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Thomson.

Wm. Fuss, of Camp Meade, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Fuss.

Dr. Elliot and family spent Sunday at York Springs.

Mrs. John Ohler and daughter, of Gettysburg, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Spangler.

Wm. L. Shoemaker, of near Harney was taken to Frederick hospital Wednesday by his physician, Dr. Elliot.

Mrs. George Valentine, of Waynesboro, spent a few days here among her friends and relatives.

Mrs. Martin Keefer, of Littlestown, spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Edw. Staub.

Carroll Bush, of Lemoyne, Pa., is spending his vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newcomer.

Mrs. Hannah Hess, who had been off on a visit to her son, Erwin, of Reisterstown, is here again with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Hawn.

Work has begun on the new bridge to be erected over monocacy, commonly known as the old Sterner mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams and son, of Romeo, New York, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. David Sentz.

Wm. Sentz left for New York, last week, where he has secured employment.

Estee Kiser and Miss Blanche Hiltebrich were united in marriage July 3rd., at 6 o'clock, by their pastor Rev. Stockslager, in the presence of their families at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Viola Slagenhaupt.

Mr. Kiser is one of the Camp Meade boys, and left the same evening for that place. Best wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

Misses Anna Galt and Beulah Englar, of Taneytown, spent last Wednesday afternoon with the Red Cross workers here in their work room, now at the home occupied by Mrs. Ernest Sentz. We have plenty of room for more workers and there are lots more should be doing their bit, this is a work for us all not just a few.

Miss Esther Crouse, of Littlestown, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Catherine Shiner, of near Harney.

Mrs. Frank Kiser, Mrs. Estee Kiser and John Snyder, spent Monday at Camp Meade.

Mrs. Cleve Fox and children, of Baltimore, are here on their vacation as the guest of Mrs. Wm. Fox and daughter, Alma.

Work has been begun on the new steel bridge to be erected on the dividing line of Carroll and Frederick counties, at what was formerly known as the Sterner's Mill near Harney, M. D. Forman, of York, has the contract for the bridge. The contract price is \$21,409 each county will pay half the amount.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mrs. Stella Wheeler and two children, of Baltimore, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mollie Six.

James Myers, Emory McKinney, Rebecca Bowman and Lucy Sherman of Baltimore, spent Sunday at their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Crouse, of Carrollton, spent Sunday at their homes. Louise McKinney returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Six, of Baltimore; John Six and son, Richard, Mary Six and mother, Mrs. Mollie Six, motored to Pen-Mar, last Sunday.

Mrs. John Mackley spent Tuesday in Walkersville, with her sister.

Children's day service was largely attended, on Sunday night.

*Cards have been received from Myron Stouffer and Ernest Delphy, members of the 112th M. G. Co., at Aniston, stating that they have arrived safely in France. Mrs. Mary Mackley also received word from her son, James, that he has arrived safe.

LINWOOD.

Henry and Rudolph Rowe, of Arlington, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Louis Messler.

Mrs. Samuel Brandenburg was called to the bedside of her mother, who is very ill.

Philip Snader, Jesse Stevenson, and Dr. Norris and wife, of New Windsor, were recent callers at Linwood Shade.

John Dehoney and daughters, of Washington, D. C., made a flying visit to his niece, Mrs. Louis Messler, July 4th.

Joseph Englar is having a new porch erected at Mrs. Mollie Royer's farm.

Miss Donaline Stem, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stem.

Mrs. Maggie Reese and granddaughter have returned from a week's visit to the Monumental city.

Miss Audrey Reese, of Baltimore, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reese.

Rev. E. M. Riddle and family and Mrs. John A. Englar, of Linwood, and Dr. T. M. Tombaugh and family, of Hagerstown, spent Monday last with the family of John Drach, at Sams Creek.

CLEAR DALE.

Little Miss Helen Hess, of Bethel, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Plunkert and daughter, Marie, and Miss Manola Crabbs, of near Littlestown, spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bankert, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Bankert and daughter, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Miss Esther Bair, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, near Piney Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myers and children, of near Littlestown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crouse, of Ironville, Lancaster, spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Miss Minnie Byers, accompanied by some friends, spent Sunday at Camp Meade.

NEW WINDSOR.

Lieu. S. L. Wilson, of U. S. Navy, is visiting his wife, who is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. H. B. Getty, of Overbrook farm.

Earl Frounfelter returned on Wednesday evening, from Moline, Ill., where he went to bring an automobile.

Wm. Lovell received word, this week, that the vessel on which his son, Leslie, sailed for "over there," has arrived safe.

Warren M. Dou has sold his dry goods store to the Misses Warner, who will move their stock into the Dou store and conduct business there. Chas. Petry will clerk for them.

Miss Ruth Myers, of Pen-Mar, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Don't forget the Red Cross entertainment at the College Gymnasium, this Friday evening.

Mrs. N. H. Baile and Mrs. J. W. Myers, who are on the sick list, remain about the same.

Rev. J. Ensor and family, of Govans, Md., visited at E. J. Stouffer's, the latter part of last week. Mrs. Stouffer returned home with them for a few days.

Mrs. Oliver Lambert, of Taneytown, visited her parents, Thomas Haines and wife, this week.

Edgar Frounfelter, of Camp Meade, who was transferred to Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., for training in the X-ray for the medical corps, spent Sunday with his parents, Wm. Frounfelter and wife.

Miss Margaret Wilson, of Westminster, is visiting relatives here.

Marker Frounfelter was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, on Monday, suffering from double pleurisy.

Miss Frances Holtsopple entertained friends from Hagerstown and Mt. Airy, the first of the week.

Mr. Suter and family, and Miss Meryl Devibiss, all of Baltimore, visited at Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson's on Sunday last.

Gesseler Stultz is improving nicely since returning from the hospital.

It is rumored that Gustavus Har-mar has purchased the tenant house on the Geo. P. B. Englar farm, at the edge of town, and that Mr. E. will move into town, and his farmer occupy the large house.

Mrs. A. C. Smelser, who has been visiting her daughter, at Philadelphia, returned home this Wednesday evening.

The Jr. Red Cross is making preparations for a festival, in the near future.

KEYSVILLE.

Homer Pittinger, of Philadelphia, is spending the summer with his aunt, Mrs. Robert Valentine.

Charles Young and family, and Harry Dinterman and family, visited with Mrs. Dinterman's parents, W. Moser's, of Frederick county, Sunday evening.

Miss Myrtle Devibiss, of Walkersville, is visiting her brother, Wm. Devibiss and family.

Misses Bessie Rigler, Agnes Kiser, Messrs John Moser and Orestes Fox took a trip to Pen-Mar, on Sunday.

Mrs. Philip Stansbury, of near Motters, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Maurice Hahn.

C. E. Six, wife and son, Donald, of Keymar, visited with Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and family, on Sunday.

Peter Wilhide and wife, Calvin Valentine and wife, Edward Shorb and Charles Cluts and wife, spent Sunday at Camp Meade.

Rowe Ohler, wife and daughter, Helen and William Devibiss and wife, all of Emmitsburg, visited at George Ritter's, Saturday and Sunday, with Mrs. Lydia Stansbury, who is on the sick list at this writing.

Carl Haines and wife of Motters, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kiser.

The following were visitors at George Frock's, Sunday: Elcie Frock and family, of Woodsboro; Mrs. Jessie Starnier and daughter, Ruth, of Frieslandburg; Harvey Starnier and family, of near Silver Run, and Upton Dayhoff and family, of Bruceville.

Mrs. A. N. Forney is ill at the Frederick hospital. We are sorry to hear of her not improving.

Miss Anna Newcomer, Grier Keilholtz and wife, and Roy Baumgardner, spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Robert Galt, Mrs. Scott Koons and Cora Sappington, spent Friday, in Westminster.

Mrs. Luther Sharets, visited friends in Westminster, last Thursday.

Mr. Davis and family, of Baltimore, are spending some time at their summer home.

Robert Galt and wife, spent Sunday in Taneytown, with friends.

Misses Geiling has returned home after spending a few weeks with R. H. Alexander and other friends.

UNION BRIDGE.

At this writing, the most welcome visitor would be a refreshing shower. The Red Cross is busily engaged on an order of hospital bed shirts.

Mr. Kramer has resigned his position with the Waskins store, and accepted a job at a Baltimore ship-building plant.

Littlestown booze has been flowing into this community. Have you forgotten what happened to the little red house?

Now, how about that investment in War Savings Stamps? Or have you made up your mind to double your subscription? See the Postmaster.

Mrs. Phil Myers died Tuesday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Englar.

Mrs. Eliza Gilbert is seriously ill at her home here.

Mr. Morningstar is improving nicely, after the serious accident.

You were missed at Sunday school, last Sunday. Bring the children.

Mrs. Frank Shiner was elected chairman of the Red Cross, at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school, here, Sunday, at 10 A. M. All come.

Rev. Paul D. Yoder will preach in the chapel here, this Sunday night, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

The Sunday school has decided not to hold its annual picnic, this summer.

Charles Maus and wife returned to Baltimore, their home, after a two week's vacation.

Harvest is about over, with pleasant weather for ingathering.

MARRIED.

STITLEY-LESCALEET.

Mr. Roy Stitley and Miss Ruth Lescaleet, of near Middleburg, were married on Saturday night, July 6, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. G. Fields.

REAVES-DUTTERER.

Mr. Charles B. Reaver and Miss Carrie Dutterer, both of Taneytown, were married early Friday morning, July 12, by Rev. Guy P. Bready, at the parsonage. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Reaver departed on a wedding trip, and on their return will reside in Taneytown.

DIED.

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

MRS. SAMUEL FROCK.

Mrs. Maude, wife of Mr. Samuel Frock, of Ladiesburg, died at Frederick hospital, on Tuesday night, aged 40 years. She leaves her husband and seven children; Vernon, in Hagerstown; Mrs. Sargeant Bankard, in Taneytown, and the rest at home. Funeral services will be held at the home, this Saturday morning, interment following at Haugh's Church. Mrs. Frock was a daughter-in-law of Levi D. Frock, of Taneytown.

MR. DAVID D. RENNER.

Mr. David D. Renner, of Littlestown, son of the late John and Catharine Renner, of Taneytown, died suddenly from apoplexy at the home of John H. Marker, at Marker's Mill, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Renner, in company with Robert Mehning and Charles Straley, were fishing along Pipe Creek, and it was while seated on the bank of the creek that he was stricken with apoplexy. He was removed to Mr. Marker's home, and his brother and a physician summoned, but he was beyond relief and death ensued about 6:30, without his regaining consciousness.

Mr. Renner was formerly a farmer, but recently was engaged in the hardware business in Littlestown, with his brother, Samuel. The most of his life was spent in Taneytown district. He was twice married, first to Miss Emma Crebs, and second to Miss Anna Sharrer, who survives him, with the following children: Mrs. Addison Harner, of Hanover; Mrs. Charles Little, of Two Taverns; William and Ernest Renner, near Taneytown; John and Roy, with the U. S. Army in France; and Samuel, at Camp Meade. He also leaves one brother, Samuel J., of Littlestown, and two sisters, Mrs. Daniel Null, of Taneytown, and Mrs. Geo. H. Hammond, of Baltimore.

Funeral services were held this Friday afternoon, in St. John's church, interment being in Mt. Carmel cemetery, the services in charge of Rev. I. M. Lau, assisted by Rev. Milton Whitener. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A., of Taneytown, the ritualistic honors of the Order being rendered at the grave.

In Loving Remembrance of our dear sister,
MRS. SUSAN E. MILLER,
who departed this life one year ago,
July 10, 1917.

One year with all its changes,
Since death bade us part:
Cannot take thee from our memory,
Nor thy image from my heart.

You are not dead, dear mother:
But as a star unseen,
We hold that you are ever near,
Though death intrudes between.

And we often sit and wonder
At what you would say,
If you only knew the changes
That have happened since that day.

By her loving daughter,
MRS. JOHN W. FROCK, JR.

Some may think I will soon forget you,
And my wounded heart be healed;
But they little know the sorrow,
That's within my heart concealed.

By her grand-daughter,
LELIA C. FROCK.

Dearest grandma, when the roses are in bloom,
And the trees in beauty wave,
We will gather up a little bunch,
And lay them on your grave.

By her grand-daughter,
LULA L. FROCK.

In Sad, but Loving Remembrance of our dear mother,
SUSAN E. MILLER,
who departed this life, one year ago to-day,
July 10, 1917.

A sad and lonely year has passed, dear mother,
Yet it seems but yesterday,
Since we saw them place your form
Beneath the cold and silent clay.

O mother! could I open wide thy grave,
And see thy face once more,
And hear thy voice, is all I crave,
As in the day of yore.

Oh, a mother, who is like her
No one on earth can take her place,
And we will try to heal our sorrow,
Till again we see her sweet face.

By her daughter,
MRS. JACOB STRAUBURG.

Oh, how long the months have been, dear mother,
Since you have been away;
And oh the many heartaches,
Since that sorrowful day.

I do not know the pain she bore;
I did not see her die;
I only know her life was taken,
Before I could say good-bye.

By her daughter,
MRS. EDW. STRAUBURG.

In Remembrance of our dear mother,
MRS. ARAMINTA M. HILTEBRICK,
who departed this life three years ago
today, July 12, 1915.

Mother, you were so suddenly called away
Not even time to say good-bye;
But God's will be done, it was his way,
For when we are called to die,
We shall not know the hour.

By her children,
MAGGIE M. C. SAUBLE.

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 30x3 1/2 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:		TIRES:
Defiance	REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. TANETOWN, MD.	Portage
United		Reverse
United States		Sterling

Soldier and Sailor Insurance.

Secretary McAdoo has received the following cablegram from Gen. Pershing:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces appreciate deeply the generous measure the Government has taken to provide insurance for their families, in proof of which more than 90% of men have taken out insurance. To wisely provision for their loved ones heartens our men and strengthens the bonds that unite the Army and people in our strong determination to triumph in our most righteous cause."

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance up to June 28 has written \$21,566,000

BARGAINS 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?



COULDN'T USE MOTOR CARS

Etiquette Would Not Allow Driver to Sit in Presence of Chinese Dowager Empress.

When the dowager empress of China died in 1908 she left 48 motor cars, among other things, to her heirs. Most of these had been made specially for her, many were gifts from high Chinese potentates and all were gorgeous, palatial, expensive cars. Her favorite was an eight-passenger French machine with its body painted deep orange and its seats upholstered in violet satin brocade edged with round fawn blue turquoise stones.

But the dowager never rode in a motor car in her life and not one of the 48 varieties ever left the Imperial garage.

It was not because there were no embryo chauffeurs in China. The young Chinese who had been in England and America imbibing Occidental college educations had learned to joy-ride and dozens of them might have qualified as high chancellors of the wheel in the dowager empress' buzz wagon.

But—no one may sit down in the presence of a Chinese monarch! And how could any one stand up straight and drive a high-powered motor car?

In 1908 there were not more than a dozen motor cars in all China besides the collection in the Imperial garage; today there are about 400, at least 60 per cent of which are driven by Occidental traders, commercial agents and members of the various Western legations. Driving is restricted to a very few of the largest coast cities, where it is rough going at best, and there is not a road in China fit for a motor ride.

MAN NOT HARD TO ANALYZE

Observation Will Enable One to Determine the Qualities Which Will Make Him Valuable.

The qualities that go to make up a man are tremendously complex and yet it is possible by close scrutiny and keen observation to analyze a man and understand him more clearly than he sees himself. There are certain cardinal mental and physical characteristics which can be determined by a visual examination made by an expert. In like manner can be determined the mainspring of the man as exemplified in what we ordinarily consider the various parts of his will, or those factors which govern his actions. The practical application of the studies taken together with his experience and history is then apparent. Knowing his various physical and mental characteristics and his experience, we know what sort of work he is able to do. Knowing his will and what might be termed spiritual characteristics, we know what he will do, provided surrounding circumstances permit. With this in mind we would place each one of our present or new employees at such work as he is best able to do, and we see that this is not necessarily that which he has always done, although in general it does have a more or less close relation with that.—Industrial Management.

Veteran Dies in the Harness.

Having entered the United States navy in 1878, serving on many ships and many stations, Chief Carpenter Alonzo C. Burroughs died at his home in Norfolk, Va., on April 16, as a sailor would want to die, in active service. Although he had a long and honorable record of service, and had attained the age of sixty-six years, Mr. Burroughs came back into the service at the outbreak of the war and was placed on duty at the Norfolk navy yard. He was made a ship's carpenter in 1879, and 20 years later, while on duty at Newport News, was made a chief. His service included cruises on the Monongahela, Vermont, Independence, Franklin, Lancaster, Yankee, Iowa and Texas.

Britain's New Star.

Opportunity is not confined to the United States. Some of Great Britain's greatest men rose from the ranks. The newest star to shed its effulgence

over the empire is Lord Beaverbrook, who has a seat in the cabinet as minister of information.

He is not yet forty years old and is the son of Max Aitken, a poor New Brunswick clergyman. He first amassed a fortune in Canada, went to England eight years ago, was elected to parliament, was knighted under Premier Asquith, was made a peer under Lloyd George, and is now one of the brainiest and most influential members of the George cabinet.

Yankee Pep Worries Boches.

The Yankees are making things mighty uncomfortable for the German troops. A Boche officer, taken prisoner the other day, expressed the situation thus:

"It's this way: The men of the European armies are tired of war and are willing to take things easy whenever they can. But you Americans are fresh and anxious for trouble. You are always trying to start something and you make us damned uncomfortable."

American Hospital in Ireland.

A large dwelling house, with a considerable area of land attached, has been acquired near Queenstown for an American naval hospital. It will be used for men from American warships. Wooden dormitories will be added to the existing building so as to bring the capacity of the hospital up to 250 beds. The dormitories are being built in sections in America and shipped to Ireland in knock-down form.

Hard on Nora.

Nora was a new servant girl in the employ of the Browns, and hardly had she been 24 hours on the job before she had the misfortune to drop a piece of roast beef on the floor.

Roast beef that has been used as a mop becomes just a little bit gritty to the taste, so Nora thought it the part of wisdom to consign it to the garbage can.

"I think, Nora," remarked Mrs. Brown, rambling into the kitchen later in the day, "that we will have some of that roast beef, cut cold for supper."

"Sure, an' Ol'm sorry, ma'am," responded Nora, contritely, "but the cat got it when Ol' wasn't lookin'."

"The cat got it?" exclaimed the mistress. "What cat?"

"Jay whizz, ma'am!" rejoined Nora, considerably concerned. "Ain't there no cat?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Royal Academy Dean Is Eighty-Six.

The doyen of the Royal academy is B. W. Leader, the landscape painter, who, although eighty-six, is still going strong and painting his lovely Surrey downs as well as ever.

But there are others not far behind him in age who write "R. A." after their names. London Answers says, G. A. Storey is eighty-four, G. D. Leslie, eighty-three; W. F. Yeames the same age, the president himself (Sid Edward Poynter), eighty-two, while Briton Riviere, Marcus Stone and Sir William Richmond are far past three score and ten, and there are a dozen others verging on that limit.

Intelligent Nantucket Dog.

Whenever the steamer Gay Head sounds her whistle at 6:15 mornings at Nantucket, Harrigan, the town dog, runs down to the dock and aboard the boat, and then down into the dining saloon for his breakfast. He knows the sound of the Gay Head's whistle and never shows up on the three mornings when the Sankary is at the dock. He figures the time so carefully that he always is through when the call comes to go ashore.—Boston Globe.

Young Women Shine Shoes.

A bootblackening establishment, owned and personally managed by a young woman, and conducted exclusively by young women, is the latest war novelty at Clarksburg, W. Va. Miss Helen Saunders, until recently connected with a restaurant, has bought a shoe-shining parlor and all the young men employed there have been replaced by young women. Young men of draft age were thus released for military service and for farm and industrial work.

"UNK" IS ALL FOR HAVING THE GIRLS ON THE FARM

It hath been well said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before deserves well of his fellow men.

But what would you say of the old man who put in as much crop this spring as he had last year when he had the boy with him? That young gentleman is doing his bit at the front, and doing it well, and his old man is doing his work on the farm besides his own. Of course the girls help the old man a whole lot.

I was looking over the Belden farm last Sunday after church—no harm in that I hope—and I jiggered if Ole Matt hasn't got a bigger and a better crop in than he had last year when Billy was at home and they had a hired man—two of them part of the season.

As old Twilight says, "Ther wuz too many of them to the acre. They wuz in each other's way half the time. They used up one man's time all summer talkin', arguifyin' an' chewin' the rag about this an' beefin' 'bout that an' gouchin' 'bout somethin' else. Now Ole Matt, he's all alone an' he's a gettin' 'long like a house afire. The girls say that Harriet is a whirlwind and Rosie! Look a here, girls is takin' the place up men in banks, offices, factories an' such, an' glory be to God, the girls is gettin' back to the land. Fer several decades, as they call 'em, the milkmaid wuz defunk. Now some of 'em would rather run a gasoline engine ner a sewin' machine. They kin handle these here milkin' machines far better ner they kin handle a suction carpet sweeper. They would rather keep a pig ner a pug dog, an' they are better ladies an' kin wear better clothes ner they ever did in their lives before. What wuz to hinder Ole Matt gittin' in a good crop, I like to know? That ther Rosie, she'd hop out a sulky plough like a hawk at a hen, and she'd roll over her two acre a day an' never turn a hair. An' then she'd whirl around an' yank the seeder out 'n the barn an' put in the grain. Hat, she masheen milked them sixteen Holsteines an' did the chores. Every evenin' after supper they tog themselves out in their glad rags an' give a free concert in the ole parlor. Say, by hedges, them young wimmis is all right!"

"Say, unk, what's yer favoarrit toon?" "Ole Dan Tucker," I says, an' she up 'n' ripped out "Ole Dan Tucker" better'n I ever heard it ontoe a band. A grannyphone aint in it with her—dang!"

"Son, this is the year uv jubello!"

The midday meal is the only one at which hot or cold beef may be served. The letter of this law applies only to public eating places, but its spirit is expected by the Food Administration to prevail in every household in Maryland.

CAN'T SHIP BERMUDA SPUDS.

In Bermuda, as in many other places, the lowly spud is coming to the help of the Allied Cause. The food supply on the island and a proclamation issued under martial law forbid the exportation of potatoes which, next to the Bermuda onion, were the best-known product of that British colony.

SUGARLESS SWEETS.

There have been enquiries made by June garden party conveners for candy that will not use up our sugar supply. Here are two recipes by which a sweet tooth may be indulged without further diminishing the white sugar.

Bittersweets.—An attractive variety of candies may be made by dipping sweet fruits in bitter chocolate. Use for this purpose dates, citron, candied orange peel or home preserved fruits. Drained, sprinkled with very little sugar and dried in a slow oven. Melt unsweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Keep the chocolate just warm enough to prevent solidifying. With a silver fork drop pieces of fruit into the chocolate. See that each piece is completely coated, then remove to waxed paper to harden.

Molasses Candy.—Boil down molasses until it reaches the hard crack stage. Pour on oiled plates and cool. Oil the hands and pull portions of the candy until it becomes light colored.

From present indications, the Food Administration's control of sugar alotted to manufacturers will continue throughout the war.

KEEP UP WHEAT THRIFT.

Says Mr. Hoover: "If present restrictions on the use of wheat should be in the slightest degree relaxed it would result in serious want for the people of Europe before the new crop can reach the market."

OAT MACAROONS.

(Official Recipe.)

One cup sugar, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon vanilla, two and one-half cups rolled oats.

Cream butter and sugar; add rolled oats, to which baking powder has been added; add vanilla; lastly, add well beaten whites of eggs. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in a slow oven. This recipe will make about 65 macaroons.

Roast beef used to be passed. Now it's past and gone.

The moving picture, "How the Jones Did Their Bit," loaned by the Maryland Food Administration, was a centre of interest of the Conservation Food Show in New York, the greatest exhibition ever held in the United States.

In Eastern Canada there must now be a purchase of one pound of substitutes with every four pounds of standard flour. In the West the order will not be enforced till there is sufficient supply of substitutes to make its observance possible.

THE HOARDER IS KIN TO THE HUN.

(Continued from Page One.)

Sandy Mount—Emma Caples. Pinksburg—Estie Bosley, Minnie Rankin. Gamber—Isabella Lauterbach, Irving A. Buckingham, Mabel R. Albert, conditional.

Deer Park—Agnes T. Howat. Morgan Run—Julian Abbott. Mahlon's—open. Bird Hill—Carrie Niner, conditional. Bethel—Marie F. Finzel. East View—Edna Bizzard.

Freedom District: Haight—Sue E. Ware. Stony Ridge—Claudine Burgoon, Eva B. Lewis.

Slack's—Esther M. Sixx, conditional. Sykesville—Principal, open; Helen Etzler, Pearl Garrity, Anna N. Brown, Louise Lacey.

Hood's Mills—Frankie Wetzel. Brandenburg—Julia V. Ruby. Pleasant Gap—Ednah M. Hynes, conditional. Arthur Griffith, conditional.

Highland View—Wesley P. Barnes. Sweet Air—Olive Biper. Woodbine—Mrs. Lily H. Becraft, Stella M. Sterry.

Oakland Mills—Anna Manley, Eva O. Knadler, conditional. Gaither's—Esther Mullen. Louisville—William Schram.

Pine Knob—Carolyn Bevard, conditional. Flohrville—Clara Powell. Manchester District: Manchester—Homer Bortner, Principal; Mary McCaffrey, Cecelia M. Shower, Emma Cox, Carrie LaMotte.

Miller's—Luther Wentz. Springville—N. Vernon Hoffacker, conditional. Cross Roads—Lloyd Miller, conditional. Tracey's—Theo. J. Myers, conditional.

Westminster District: Westminster—High School—open; Geo. F. Morlock, open; M. Katherine Fisel, Mrs. Alice Ciley, Winona Greiman, Samuel P. Caldwell, Margaret Cream, Mrs. P. Lockard, Ruth W. Noll, Emory Ebanga, Margaret Lockard, Grace Withrow, Alma McCaffrey, Olive M. Batson, conditional; Rachel Buckingham.

East End—Main Court—Jessie R. Matthews, Principal; Mary Weagley, Evelyn Rinker, conditional; Hattie Willet. West End—Mary Taylor, Principal, conditional; Ethel Mahanah, conditional; Lottie Moore, Anna Ruge.

Cranberry—open. Stonestree—Emma J. Hanna. Shade's—Dorothy Harmon. Meadow Branch—Rebecca Erb.

Warfieldsburg—Della Myers, conditional. Friendship—J. H. Ehrhart. Fairview—Ruth K. Walsh, conditional. Spring Mills—Mae Williams.

Ogg Summit—Bessie Beaver, conditional. Hampstead District: Hampstead—Mary B. Fowble. Brownsburg—Pauline Kuhns, Minnie Burgoon.

Fairmount—J. E. Houseman. Hampstead—Joseph Barst, Principal; Mary Whitmore, Edw. W. Belt, Harvey T. Kill, Fannie Shower, Miriam Serz, man, L. Naomi Derr, conditional; Mary H. Stansbury.

Hocksburg—T. W. Buchman. Emory—open. Lowes—Anna Ridgely, conditional. Shiloh—Margaret Inskip.

Greenmount—Myrl Miller. Leister's—Mary M. Manley. Franklin District: Salem—Nora B. Hattus. Enterprise—Mae Farver.

Four Corners—Lillian H. Trayer. Taylorsville—Lillian H. Gunn, conditional. Walnut—Jacob Farver.

Pleasant View—Verna Ott. Middleburg District: Middleburg—Carrie Harbaugh, Clara Devill-biss.

Bruceville—Maud McAllister. Keyville—Nannie C. Davis. D. J. Cook—Ethel Lutz. Hobson Grove—Helen Elkhorn.

New Windsor District: New Windsor—Hannah M. Shunk, S. Edna Wilson, conditional; Ivy L. Fowler, conditional. Wakefield—open. Springdale—Nena Roser.

Park Hall—Eva Roach. Mt. Vernon—Anna Kroll. Baile's—Koslene Staken. McFord—Emma R. Ecker, conditional. Retreat—Anna N. Barnes.

Liawood—open. Union Bridge District: Union Bridge—open; Elizabeth Bennett, Mrs. Ellen Long Crapster, conditional; E. Pauline Derr, Harry Fogle, Arminia Murray, Carrie H. Panchaker, Cleo H. Pittinger.

Priestland—Joseph A. Langdon. Bark Hill—Ruth Klein, conditional. Mt. Airy District: Ridgeville—E. Pearl Mercier. Chestnut Grove—Addie F. Spurrier.

Mt. Airy—Kathleen Footen. Ridge—Hazel Cleary, conditional. Mt. Olive High School—J. Keller Smith, Mrs. H. D. Hancock, Alma Wathen, open, M. Eleanor Albough, Alice Y. Selby, Edna C. Devillbiss, Olive I. Mount, Lucille D. Hobbs, conditional.

Newport—open. Colored Schools. Uniontown District: Uniontown—Bulah Ash.

Freedom District: White Rock—Mrs. P. Cook. Johnsonville—Freda Dotson. Sykesville—Mrs. Ida S. Harris. Slack's—Mrs. Ida S. Harris.

Westminster District: Union Street—Edna M. Moore. Charles Street—Marguerite Woodson. Western Chapel—Ida B. Waters, conditional.

Franklin District: Winfield—Katherine M. Esterday. New Windsor District: New Windsor—Ethel M. Dorsey. Union Bridge District: Priestland—Hattie L. Earley.

Mt. Airy District: Fairview—Dora S. Tyler. Parkville—Madison Roan.

No other matters being up before the Board, they adjourned at 10:15 P. M.

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."

Bible Saves Life.

During the progress of most wars stories gain currency of how some soldier's life was saved because the bullet which hit him first went through the Bible he was carrying on his breast. There were several such instances reported in the Civil war and perhaps all of them were true. The first to come from France is that of William R. Wilson, nineteen years of age, from Newcastle, Pa. He was carrying a Bible and a trench mirror in his pocket. A German bullet hit him both, penetrating only enough to scratch his skin and do no damage whatsoever though it came from a sharpshooter and was well aimed. Books, especially Bibles, are evidently very efficient breast-plates.

Poinsettia's Pickpocket

By IMES MACDONALD

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With perhaps a dozen or fifteen others, Dunton sought shelter from the sudden downpour in the entrance of a building on Broadway. The entrance was not large and it was filled to capacity, but Dunton had not noticed his fellow refugees particularly until he felt a hand on his arm and a strange low voice addressed him confidentially.

"I hate publicity! So if you will just be kind enough to return my purse, I shall ignore the fact that you took it."

With a hot feeling of surprised anger Dunton looked down into a calm pair of gray eyes. Instinctively he slipped both hands into the pockets of his light overcoat, and to his consternation the fingers of his right hand closed over a strange folded purse.

"But—but," he protested, withdrawing the purse slowly from his pocket. "I didn't take your purse! Really, I don't know how it got there!"

"Please don't try to explain," she said stiffly. Then, impulsively: "You're too nice-looking to be just a common crook! Here, if you need money, take this. It will keep you going till you get a nice, honest job." And she slipped open the purse and drew therefrom a new \$20 bill. This she thrust into his hand and ducked out across the sidewalk through the pouring rain and into a taxi, without once looking back.

For a moment Dunton stood there stupidly gazing after the splashing car and then looked around sheepishly, but no one seemed to have noticed the incident. He puzzled over the thing angrily on his way home, but could make nothing of it whatever. It was possible that some one had taken her purse and then, fearing detection, had slipped it into his pocket. That must



Dunton's Glance Swept the Floor.

have been it; yet why had she selected him as the likeliest looking pickpocket in the crowd? Wilbert Dunton was much chagrined and decidedly sore.

Not an hour after the episode on Broadway, a certain young woman stood before her dressing table.

"Aren't you ever going to be dressed for dinner?" demanded her aunt, entering from the other room.

"Of course, I am! But auntie, it is so entrancing! The stuck-up thing didn't even remember me, and I just slipped my purse into his pocket and then accused him of taking it."

"Why, Margie Everly! How could you?"

"The idea, his not knowing me! Why, when I was sixteen, didn't he win my young heart? Didn't he even kiss my hand one night and tell me I was beautiful? And now after only seven years he doesn't even know me!"

"Well, you terrible child! What will you be doing next? Please do try to behave at the Morton's masque tonight. Your costume's here and it is a dream. And Margery, Wilbert Dunton is sure to be there! I only hope he won't remember the pert young woman who called him a pickpocket and then rubbed it in by giving him twenty dollars to start him on a new life." And the good lady sighed a bit, for she had hoped, or at least figured that Wilbert Dunton might be a matrimonial possibility for the niece whom she had ventured to pilot through the social season.

However, that young lady was, or seemed to be, entirely mistress of her own destiny, for after she was dressed she slipped down to the phone and called a certain number. Then waited demurely.

"Hello, this is Dunton," came his well-bred voice.

"Hello, pickpocket," she laughed into the phone.

"I beg your pardon?"

"Don't be dignified. A pickpocket is never dignified."

Dunton grinned in spite of himself. "And who might you be?"

"I? Oh, I might be almost anyone, but I'm not. I'm only—Poinsettia."

ing into a dead telephone, for she had hung up.

When Dunton, dressed as a Portuguese pirate, arrived at the Morton's masque, that night, the dancing had been under way for some time.

"The Poinsettia must be some professional dancer," Dunton heard some one behind him say. "I've never seen anything like her in our set. She's great!"

Dunton's glance swept the floor where a crimson flash swirled on a yellow background. There was a clapping of hands and the other dancers fell back and left the floor to those who were receiving the applause. The girl was gowned in a shower of poinsettias cut from scarlet silk and hung over a yellow satin underslip, and she danced with a poised perfection and supple surety that was startling.

"Ah!" murmured Dunton, "Poinsettia!" And he stepped through the fringe of people on the edge of the ball room with his hand on his sword. Crouching ferociously he advanced slowly in step with the waltz threatening the dancers. There was an instant's hush and then sudden applause. Everyone thought it was arranged—a bit of entertainment, as it were. Even the Spanish grandee who danced with Poinsettia played his part, for he swung his fair partner behind him and drew his rapier.

Dunton knew him in a minute. It was Ferris, with whom he'd crossed foils at the club many times. Poinsettia hovered about them as they circled there, the ring of their blades swinging in time with the music. Then suddenly the grandee slipped on the polished floor. Dunton leaped over his prostrate form, swung the surprised Poinsettia over his shoulder and sped straight through the applauding crowd, into the conservatory and out to the balcony beyond. Here he slid her down from his shoulder and snuggled her into his arms, sitting the while against the balcony rail. She never moved—and said not a word, so he stripped the mask up over her forehead and looked down into her wide gray eyes.

"You—you wouldn't," she protested, struggling a bit when she saw his intention in his eyes.

"Oh, wouldn't I," chuckled Dunton. "Do you suppose a man who would steal a purse would miss a chance to steal a kiss?"

"Let me go, pirate, dear," she insisted. "My aunt is so fussy about who kisses me—and I think she's on your trail."

Dunton released her swiftly. For so long a time had he been dodging aunts and mammas bent on garnering his scalp for matrimonial purposes, that the reaction was almost automatic, and before he could recover himself, Poinsettia had slipped out of his arms and danced back into the house. Nor, try as he would, could he get within reach of her alluring, elusive self again that evening.

At eleven the next morning, Poinsettia turned reluctantly from her toast, and reached for the telephone.

"It's Mr. Dunton, miss," said the maid.

"Goodness," thought Poinsettia. "It took seven years to get that man started, and now I suppose it'll take the rest of my natural life to get him stopped. Men are so contrary!"

"Oh—Mr. Dunton? Let me see—did I meet you last night at the Morton's?"

His answer must have been an impatient one.

"You seem to be in such a hurry, Mr. Dunton, and I'm only just getting up. Would you mind calling me tomorrow, or—the day after?" And she hung up with a little laugh.

An hour later she had just finished dressing when her aunt entered, a little breathlessly.

"Do hurry, like a good girl," she begged. "Wilbert Dunton is waiting downstairs—says you're expecting him."

"Expecting him! That robber? The idea! Seven years ago he stole my young heart—yesterday he stole my purse—last night he stole, well, anyway, he kissed me against my will. Now what does he want?" She leaned over and looked into the glass, giving her hair a pat. "Will I do?" she asked brightly, twirling around on her toes. And then she tripped down the stairs demurely as her aunt smiled approval.

"Poinsettia!" Dunton caught her as she tried to elude him.

"Pirate!" said Poinsettia, with back flung head and wide eyes full of mystery.

And five minutes later Poinsettia's aunt tiptoed by the door, pretending not to see them.

"Young people are so—so elemental," she murmured, "so elemental."

Discipline in Work.

Work is the greatest disciplinarian in the world, definite, regular work, coupled with the knowledge that if you do not come up to the standard you will lose your job. The reason there are so many wretched housekeepers and miserable cooks among the married is that they know they hold their jobs for life and can't be fired for incompetence, at least that is one reason; another is, a multiplicity of duties, so various that no particular one of them can receive due attention, and still another is, that they have not the incentive of a weekly pay envelope, and in many years no pay envelope at all, even a yearly one.

The trained woman is the disciplined woman, and this is the hour of the trained woman. There are women of great wealth who are highly trained, because much is required of them. The business and professional women are also thoroughly trained because the exigencies of their work demanded it.—Washington Times.

IN 4-D

By MAUNA COWLES

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

"Tenant in apartment Four D, Marbridge court," whispered vociferous Nathan, the young man who worked the switchboard at Curtis & Carter's real estate offices. The young man listened to the voice on the telephone, then turning to the young Mr. Carter, he said: "She wants to talk to one of the firm. Kind o' mad, I should say. Want to talk to her, Mr. Carter?"

"What's she like?" queried the youngest member of the firm.

"Sounds like a cranky old school ma'am. She's awful mad—"

"Oh, well, I might as well talk to her. I'll kid her a little, and maybe that will keep her quiet," and still turning over the papers on his desk, with his right hand, Mr. Carter reached out with his left hand to take the receiver off its hook on his desk phone while the operator connected him with the tenant in apartment Four D.

"So you're pretty cold. Well, now—I didn't catch the name—Miss Crosby—I certainly am sorry. But you'll have to see Mr. Hoover about that. Now, you don't think we're keeping that apartment cold just to make you mad. No, honest, there isn't any way we can get more coal. What—the theaters get coal enough. Well, that's a good one. All you can do, then, is to go to a show. It's matinee day. Now, really, I didn't mean to make you angry. But you see, everyone is kicking, and it really isn't our fault. We can't get any more coal and all we can do is to try and keep cheerful about it. What? You bet that it isn't so cold here in our office as it is in your apartment? Well, now, Miss Crosby, I'll have to admit that it is pretty comfortable here. We've got a southern exposure and we're on the ground floor, and somehow these office building people do manage to get the coal. Yes, it is unfair. What? Why, certainly, I'd be glad to see you. Come right along. Yes, just ask for Mr. Carter, Jr., Frank Carter. Good-by, Miss Crosby. I'll see you soon." He hung the receiver back on the hook and then clapped his hand over the ear with which he had been listening as if to relieve it from the effect of the volley fire that had been charged on it through the phone.

"Wow," he said, addressing the telephone operator on the opposite side of the room, beyond the little wooden fence. "Wow, but she certainly is some sour old maid. I thought I'd kid her into good humor, but it was the wrong tack. I wonder if she'll call my bluff and come down and see how warm we are. But say, Nathan, try to get the coal commissioner on the wire again. It's a shame to run the fires so low. Ask them if they can't let me speak to him personally. It seems as if something ought to be done."

A half-hour later young Carter heard a very low but unmistakable whistle. It was Nathan's way of indicating that something worth observing was occurring in the office. There was a note of admiration in the whistle—distinctly it was his way of signaling to the other boys in the office and Mr. Carter, who was still young enough to be interested in such a signal even though he was a member of the firm—the proximity of a pretty girl.

Carter looked up from his paper, caught the direction of Nathan's gaze and then whistled an answering whistle, very low, but still audible to Nathan. It was a pretty girl and she was approaching in the vicinity of Nathan. Enveloped in a voluminous fur-trimmed rough woolen coat of a dark violet hue, with her hands encased in a black muff to match the fur on her coat, with a picturesque black velvet hat, cut on the poke bonnet order, that cast much shadow on her face, there was still enough opportunity to see that the girl beneath so much warmth-giving clothes was young, animated and pretty.

The bewildered Nathan looked up as she approached and to her query that Carter did not hear, he nodded to the desk of the youngest member of the firm. Then the violet coat and the delicate aroma of violet sachet that went with it moved toward the little wooden fence that hedged in Mr. Carter's desk.

"Here I am," said the girl. "I'm the tenant in Four D, Marbridge court. Where do you want me to sit—inside the fence or outside?"

Carter jumped from his seat and was so confused that all he could say was: "Inside the fence—please take this chair, any chair, any chair. Yes, indeed. You—are actually Miss Crosby? How very good of you."

"No, I won't take your chair. I'll take this little one," she said, slipping out of her coat and revealing a very neatly fitted plain blue serge dress beneath. She placed the chair precisely half way between the radiator and the window where the light would come over her left shoulder. "There," she said. "I like it just like that. I shall knit and not disturb you at all. Please sit down, Mr. Carter. You can't imagine what a pleasure it is to be warm."

Carter noted a tone of asperity in the girl's voice but he did not feel in the least irritated by it. He tried to swing himself around in his swivel

chair so that he could go on with the work before him, but the chair seemed to swing of its own accord around again so that he sat looking at his guest.

"So—so you took my invitation seriously, did you? I'm glad." He laughed with embarrassment and the girl opened two blue eyes wide and round, with studied naivety, behind which Carter knew lay much sarcasm. "Why, didn't you mean that you wanted me to come?" she asked. "You first suggested the theater, but you see, I've been at the theater till I've seen every show in town and every movie in the neighborhood. And I simply must get these army sweaters done!" Carter noticed that she had taken a half finished khaki sweater from her bag.

Even to his inexperienced eyes the knitting seemed wonderfully firm, warm and compact and he noted the gold ends of the knitting needles.

"I've called on all my friends. You see I don't know many people in town, and I've shopped till I've bought a trunkful of things I don't need. I've spent hours in church and other hours in the museum and the public libraries. So your invitation was very welcome. Perhaps if I had always lived in the North I could stand the apartment. But you see this is my first winter North. I came with my aunt and now she has gone away for a few weeks and I'm alone. One feels the cold more when one is alone, I think." Then promising not to disturb Mr. Carter any more she continued her knitting in silence. From time to time when Mr. Carter felt that her eyes were intent on her knitting he swung around in his swivel chair and caught a timid glance at the girl. Sometimes he noticed the graceful hands that were so neatly framed in the tight white lace cuffs of her dark sleeves. At other times he noticed the glint of auburn in her hair and then again the long curve of the dark lashes that shaded her blue eyes. He did not know that from beneath those long lashes the blue eyes were perfectly capable of observing his stolen glances though the graceful fingers went on uninterruptedly with the needles and wool.

"Couldn't you give me a job?" Nancy Crosby put this question to Mr. Carter one day after she had been making her visits to his office for the purpose of keeping warm during the course of an entire week. "I am getting tired of knitting. One can't do that all the time. I could do copying for you and sort over papers perhaps and stick up envelopes and stamps and things."

So Mr. Carter secured a little mahogany desk, had it placed beside his own and there established Nancy Crosby as his volunteer assistant. They had finally agreed that the money that she earned as his assistant should be contributed to the Red Cross.

It was in the afternoon of that day that Mr. Carter dropped in at the Marbridge Court and getting the emergency key to apartment Four D from the janitor there let himself into the empty apartment and did a little amateur tinkering on his own account. That morning through his incessant efforts a goodly supply of coal had been deposited in the coal bins of the Marbridge Court.

Nancy Crosby continued to work for him for a week more. He asked her one day whether her apartment was still cold. "Yes," she said, "it really is dreadful. There isn't any steam in the living room radiator, though the bedroom radiators are all right. But you see I can't stay there in the day time. Isn't it strange, for the other tenants are perfectly comfortable now."

"Yes, it is funny," agreed Carter, and began to read a lease on his desk with eagerness.

At the end of that week Nancy's aunt was expected to return and Nancy had indicated that she would have to give up her job.

"I took it just to be spiteful. In fact, I came down to bother you, just to make you furious. I thought you were holding off the steam so as to save money and I intended to find out and to make you so tired of seeing me around that you would get the coal at any cost. But really I have had a lovely time. Thank you for making it so pleasant. But now that aunt is coming back I really wish something could be done about that apartment."

"I'll go up myself," Carter promised. "Maybe something is the matter with the living room radiator. I'll have it attended to at once. But—but—we aren't going to forget each other now, are we? You see, I've been getting terrifically interested in you, though I suppose to you I'm an impossible sort of fellow."

"Impossible!" echoed Nancy. "You don't suppose I would have fibbed about the radiator if I hadn't wanted an excuse to be with you. I haven't even noticed whether it was hot or cold."

"You haven't," gasped Carter. "And I put the valve out of commission in your living room."

Family Well Represented in War.
Practically all the members of the family of Henry Phipps, pioneer steel man and millionaire philanthropist, have been called into war service.

Of his sons, John S. Phipps is a captain in the aviation division of the United States Signal corps; Hal C. Phipps is a captain in the ordnance department at Washington, and Howard Phipps is preparing for a commission in the regular army. Mrs. Amy Phipps Guest, a daughter, has converted her palatial London home into a hospital. Frederick Guest, husband of Mrs. Guest, is a captain in the British army, and Bradley Martin, Jr., husband of Helen Phipps, is a major in the United States army.

INCREASED HONEY CROP DESIRABLE

Beekeepers Can Add to Supply of This Sugar Substitute at Small Cost.

MORE BEE COLONIES NEEDED

High Degree of Skill, Special Training, Faithful and Persistent Attention, Is Required for Marked Success.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

About 250,000,000 pounds of honey are produced annually in the United States, California being the leading state in the production of this sweet. Honey production in this country could be increased largely—ten or twenty times the present yield—without an appreciable increase in the cost of production, for the raw material—the nectar in flowers—is at certain times practically unlimited. To produce more honey we just need more colonies of bees properly managed. The proposition is very simple to state, but decidedly difficult to execute. Successful beekeeping requires a high degree of skill, special training, and faithful, persistent attention to the business, so any marked increase in successful beekeeping hinges upon educational work among present and prospective beekeepers.

Losses by Disease.
Losses of bees by disease, principally foulbrood, range during the summer from nothing to 10 per cent. Winter losses of bees range from 10 to 15 per cent, and in some states the loss was almost 50 per cent during the winter of 1916-17. Winter losses may be greatly reduced by more careful attention. The honey production business, commercially, is getting more and more in the hands of specialists because disease and winter losses discourage many who are untrained and unable to prevent these losses by proper treatment.

Honey became established some years ago as a seasonal product rather than a staple food for use throughout the year. The bulk of the honey was produced by farmers as a side line, the bees were given little attention and the honey was produced at little expense. The crop was marketed at low prices during the autumn and stocks were usually exhausted during the winter. There was little demand and practically no supply, during the spring and summer. But honey is now handled in a large way as a staple food product.

Produced in Three Forms.
Honey is produced in three forms: Comb honey, in one-pound sections as commonly retailed; extracted or liquid honey, which has been removed from the comb; bulk or "chuck" honey, in which the comb is more or less mixed with the liquid honey. From 1914 to 1917 the production of liquid honey has increased in proportion to the commercial output of comb and chunk honey. The bees are able to produce a larger quantity of honey, if they are not compelled to build a comb for it, and when the comb is emptied and replaced in the hive the bees are able, in periods of heavy nectar secretion, to proceed immediately to the storage of more honey.

CONSERVE ALL GRASS CROPS
Meadows and Pastures Should Be Used to Best Advantage to Produce Large Tonnage of Hay.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is need of making use of all meadows and pastures to the best possible advantage for the production of a large tonnage during the current season, but without reducing the production of milk and pork from pasturage. In the Northern and Western



Dairy Cows on Timothy and Clover Pasture.

portions of the country there are a considerable number of farms where there is a substantial acreage of natural meadow and pasture such as prairie and marsh land, which can be profitably harvested for hay this year. The high prices of the past winter for both hay and straw point to the desirability of filling barns and stacking the surplus hay and the immediate apparent needs as a measure of safety. Transportation problems may be serious again next winter.

GUAM IS A LOYAL ISLAND

Voluntary Universal Training Helps Very Materially in Americanization.

How far the people of the Pacific Island of Guam have progressed in the process of Americanization is indicated in the current issue of the Guam News Letter, copies of which have recently reached Seattle, Wash., the Post-Intelligencer of that city states. The island, which is our cable outpost for the Philippine Islands and the orient, is governed by Capt. Roy C. Smith of the American navy, under the oversight of the navy department. Captain Smith seems to be developing a very ardent brand of Americanism among the island people, who are known as Chamorros and have a strong admixture of Spanish blood.

The News Letter describes the celebration of Washington's birthday in Guam, to which the people flocked from all parts of the island, coming by launch, owing to the absence of any island highway system. The proceeds of the various enterprises, amounting to \$1,270.55, were donated to the Red Cross, and we gather that the program of amusement was purely American. For instance, the "hot dog" stand realized \$108.94; Butler's soda, \$158.50; knock the cat down, \$112.07; the moving picture show, \$75.90; the jitney dance, \$45.60; wheel of fortune, \$350.10; lemonade stand, \$72.03; baseball game, \$16.40. From all sources the Red Cross received \$1,500, and subscriptions were given for \$50,000 in Liberty bonds.

More than this, the island militia had its first parade. Some time ago Governor Smith put into effect a universal military training law at the request of the people, this being the first portion of American territory in which such a law has been made effective. There are 1,000 militiamen, the government supplying guns and ammunition and the regular khaki uniform of the United States army. Seven per cent of Guam's population is in the militia, at which rate, if we of the mainland kept up with the Chamorros, we should have an army of 7,000,000. The flags and floats of the parade induced a tremendous enthusiasm in the populace.

SHELLS TO USE FOR BUTTONS

A Species That Is Abundant in New Zealand Can Be Used to Advantage.

According to information which has been furnished by the department of internal affairs at Wellington, the Trochus niloticus, commonly found in Queensland and the South Sea Islands, does not occur in New Zealand; but other shells which are found in these waters might be used in the manufacture of buttons, especially the paua, Haliotis iris, and the totolo, Ostrea sulcata. They are not at present used for the manufacture of buttons or for similar uses, but both occur in great numbers on rocky coasts near the low-tide mark, the paua being much the commoner.

Since these shells have never been sought for commercial purposes, there is no way of ascertaining their cost the method of disposing of production, market, etc., but it is understood that they are very easily gathered as the tide ebbs and flows on the sandy beaches about the island.—Scientific American.

The Reckless Girl.
Mrs. Mamie Colvin, New York's recent prohibition candidate for congress, said in a stump speech:

"But there's another side to this question. If liquor on the man's part causes divorce, recklessness on the woman's part causes it also."

"I once knew a girl—she's divorced today, of course—who was warned by a friend:

"If you marry that man, I warn you, my dear, that he'll lead a double life."

"Well," said the girl, recklessly, "if I don't marry him I'll lead a single one, and that's worse."

To Remove Splinter.

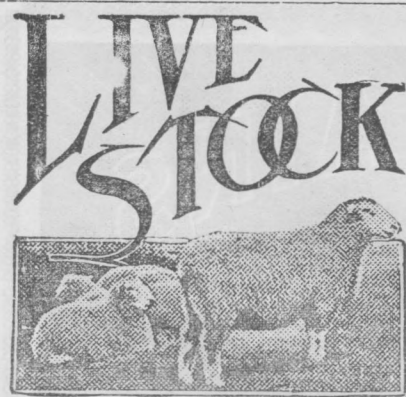
To remove a splinter from the hand, fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Thrust the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The flesh will be drawn down and shortly the splinter will be exposed under the action of the steam. This method is far better than the common and dangerous practice of pricking the flesh with a pin or knife point. The usual antiseptic solution should be applied.

First War Stamp Bank Built.

The first building in the United States to be erected as a war savings stamp bank has been built at Oklahoma City, Okla. Every piece of lumber and article of furniture going into the bank have been donated by business firms of the city, and the workmen erecting the building were paid in baby bonds. The building stands on one of the downtown streets and is devoted exclusively to the sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

Artificial Landscape Targets.

Most young men are city or town bred. Hence few of the soldiers of our national army have a clear idea of distances in nature. As many of the cantonments have not been placed amid scenery like that which marks men are likely to see "somewhere in France" or "on the way to Berlin," artificial landscapes are provided on which they can practice.—Popular Science Monthly.

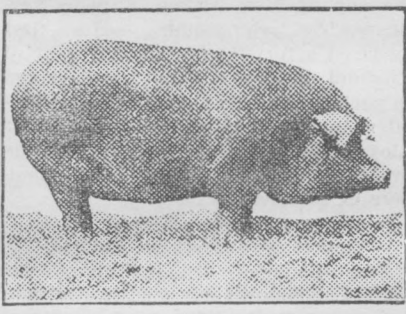


GOOD HOG FEED FROM WASTE

Utilization of Garbage Possible in Production of Pork and Fats During War Period.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Feeding garbage to hogs is in keeping with the national movement for the utilization of waste products and for increasing the production of pork and fats, at least during the war. There is reason to believe, however, that many of these emergency enterprises will prove to be sufficiently remunerative to remain permanent after the war, especially if hogs are fed on garbage from cities of 10,000 or more, from which, doubtless, the garbage will be disposed of and utilized in this manner. Already this method of feeding has produced good results, and many who have entered the field probably would not have engaged in the production of pork under any other conditions, owing to the



A Good, Heavy Pig Such as Nation Wants.

amount of capital necessary and the small probability of getting satisfactory returns on the money invested.

So far as can be ascertained in cases in which failure has been met with the trouble has been mostly due to the fact that hog cholera was allowed to claim a large portion of the animals; in other words, the owners failed to immunize their stock in a proper manner. The belief that hogs fed on garbage are exposed daily to the danger of cholera infection is well founded. There is always the possibility that garbage contains scraps of pork, such as rinds and trimmings from hams and bacon, or products of cholera carcasses that have been prepared for markets at small local slaughtering houses where no inspection is maintained. These pieces of choleraic pork, without doubt, will reproduce the disease if consumed in the raw state by susceptible animals, besides creating a source of infection which may be retained on the premises under garbage-feeding conditions.

The hog raiser who feeds garbage in a limited way only to supplement in part other classes of feed can readily arrange to cook the garbage thoroughly before feeding and in this way eliminate, to a large degree, the danger of cholera infection. If, however, large herds are fed on garbage entirely, cooking is not practicable and from the feeder's point of view it is not advisable. Therefore, in all such cases it is of the utmost importance that the animals be immunized and thus protected from hog cholera; in fact, owners of such enterprises should be sure that hogs are permanently immune before they are placed on such feed.

Pigs farrowed from immune sows have a natural resistance to hog cholera during their suckling period. When they are about to lose this degree of immunity, about weaning time, they should be given the simultaneous inoculation (serum and virus). Even with this method of treatment a few individuals may become again susceptible; therefore the herd should be observed closely at all times and treated again if any of the animals show signs of infection.

Considering the income derived from hogs and the reasonable rates at which garbage has been obtained, the extra expense of treating the animals must be viewed as part of a business proposition, such as insuring against destruction by fire or against accidents of any kind; and feeders of garbage cannot consider their business as safe unless they protect it against all possible reverses, of which the most serious is hog cholera.

ADAPTED TO SOIL BUILDING

Sheep Peculiarly Beneficial to Land Losing Its Productiveness—Droppings Are Rich.

A great many farms that have been cropped year after year are rapidly losing their productiveness, and there is no class of live stock so well adapted to building up of the soil as sheep. Their droppings are extremely rich and are scattered over the fields in a manner which neither man nor machine can duplicate.

Advantages of Sheep.

Sheep will live and thrive where a cow would starve to death. They will clean out the weeds in the fences and corners, but if you expect to make money with them they must be given a certain amount of care.

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but the question is, Where will I
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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 14

READING GOD'S WORD.

LESSON TEXT—Psalms 19:7-11; Acts 8:
26-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall know the
truth, and the truth shall make you free.—
John 8:32.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Psalms 139:1-6; 119:9-16; Pro-
verbs 13:13; Isaiah 55:8-11; John 5:39-46-47;
Romans 15:4.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 119:
1-16, 97-105.

1. Characteristics of God's Word (Ps. 19:7-11).

The Psalmist here sets forth six de-
scriptive titles of God's Word, six out-
standing qualities, and six resultant
effects.

FIRST GROUP—

1. Title: "The Law of the Lord" (v. 7).

By this is meant the fundamental
principles which God as a moral being
reveals to the consciences of men as
binding upon the soul.

2. Quality: "Perfect" (v. 7).

It is free from omissions and re-
dundancies. It is perfect as a moral
code, and it perfectly accomplishes
man's salvation.

3. Effect: "Converting the Soul" (v. 7).

The practical effect of the law of
God is to turn men to God himself,
righteousness and holiness.

SECOND GROUP—

1. Title: "The Testimony of the Lord" (v. 7).

It is the witness which God bears as
to his attributes, and against man's
sins.

2. Quality: "Sure" (v. 7).

It is plain and infallible. We can
repose in it our interests for time and
eternity.

3. Effect: "Making Wise the Sim- ple" (v. 7).

The simple are those who have hum-
ble, open and teachable minds.

THIRD GROUP—

1. Title: "The Statutes of the Lord" (v. 8).

These are the principles or charges
which the Lord gives to us all, to fit
us to rightly perform the duties which
the different relations of life make
obligatory upon us.

2. Quality: "Right" (v. 8).

They are from the righteous God
and are absolutely just and equitable.

3. Effect: "Rejoicing the Heart" (v. 8).

The true heart rejoices in justice
and equity.

FOURTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Commandment of the Lord" (v. 8).

This brings into view the personal
God who stands back of his law to en-
force its demands—to require obedi-
ence to its precepts.

2. Quality: "Pure" (v. 8).

It is free from deceit and error.

3. Effect: "Enlightening the Eyes" (v. 8).

The effect of God's law is to give
man ability, not only to under-
stand his love and salvation, but to be
wise as to the things about him.

FIFTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Fear of the Lord" (v. 9).

Reading the Word of God produces
reverential fear in the heart of the
reader.

2. Quality: "Clean" (v. 9).

It is not only clean in itself, but
sanctifies the heart of those who re-
ceive it.

3. Effect: "Enduring Forever" (v. 9).

The life and relationship founded
upon his law abide forever.

SIXTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Judgments of the Lord" (v. 9).

By this is meant the sentences pro-
nounced by God's Word.

2. Quality: "True and Righteous" (v. 9).

The penalties prescribed by God
are true, conformable to the intuitive
moral sense of man.

3. Effect: "Serve as Warnings and Bring Reward" (v. 11).

If the warnings be heeded, ship-
wrecks upon life's sea will be pre-
vented. Besides God pays a wage
for obedience to his laws. Godliness
is profitable unto all, having the promise
of the life that now is, and that which
is to come.

II. A Notable Example of Bible Study (Acts 8:26-39).

1. Who It Was (v. 27).

The Ethiopian eunuch, a man of
great authority. He was the secretary
of the treasury of the Ethiopian queen.
The wisest and best men and women
of the earth have been reverent stu-
dents of the Bible and have testified
to its beauty and power.

2. The Circumstances of (v. 28).

It was while traveling that this
great man was studying the Bible.
This is a most excellent way to im-
prove moments while on a journey.

3. Doing Personal Work (vv. 29-37).

Philip was taken from his great
evangelistic work in Samaria and di-
rected to go to the desert. The Spirit
directed Philip to join himself to the
chariot in which the Ethiopian was
traveling. Philip ran in obedience to
the Spirit's command. One should be
alert for the Spirit's direction as for
the individual with whom to do per-
sonal work. The eunuch was inquir-
ing after the way of life. But still
he needed the help of a Spirit-taught
man.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

July 14
Lessons From Favorite Parables.
Mark 4:1-8, 26-32.

In the first twelve chapters of the
New Testament no parables are
found. Our Lord is presented in the
first verse of the New Testament as
the Son of David, the Son of Abra-
ham. He offers Himself to the Jew-
ish people as the long promised King,
and gives abundant proof of His power
to establish the Kingdom predicted
and promised through the Hebrew
prophets. But this Kingdom can be
established on the earth only in right-
eousness, hence the insistent call:
"Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven
is at hand." But the people, and es-
pecially the national and religious
leaders, refused to repent. They
prided themselves on an external
righteousness which consisted in a
scrupulous observance of outward re-
ligious forms. They were formal re-
ligionists, with all the icy coldness
and self-esteem usually coupled with
religious formalists. Repent? No,
indeed. Take the place of sinners
and humble themselves? Never.
They will criticize, contend, condemn,
and even conspire to take His life
(Matt. 12:14), but to confess their
need of a righteousness other than
they possess, this they will not do.
So the King turns from them and be-
gins to speak in parables, the great-
est collection of which is found in
Matthew 13.

Our lesson chapter, Mark 4, con-
tains four parables, and our lesson
text gives three of these. What are
the lessons from these three favorite
parables?

1. The Word of God is to be sown
in the world as seed is sown in a field.
There is a life principle in a seed.
Even so the Word is "The word of
life." Some seed may look like grains
of sand, but there is a vital difference
between the two. The Bible may look
like other religious literature, but
there is the same vital distinction as
between the seed and the sand. The
one has life-giving power, the other
has not. Are you sowing the seed;
are you holding forth the word of
life?

2. Not all of the seed sown will
spring up and bring forth fruit. Some
hearts are hardened by the traffic of
affairs, as the soil is hardened by the
constant traffic of wheels. Satan
easily snatches away the Word from
such hearts. Other hearts are shal-
low. A profession of religion is
hastily made and quickly forgotten.
Cares, pleasures and lusts choke the
seed in other lives, so that much of
the seed sown is unfruitful. But
there is some good ground prepared
of the Spirit, and here the Word is
received and brings forth a harvest.
This parable plainly teaches that the
world will not be converted or saved
by the present process of preaching
or seed-sowing. But some will be
saved, for the Word sown "effectually
worketh in them that believe." Those
who believe are separated unto God
and constitute His church. When the
church is complete, our Lord will re-
turn to take the church to Himself,
after which will come the subjection
of all things to Himself.

3. Trust God for results. The
process of the generation of life in
the soul does not concern us. In na-
ture the seed springs up and grows,
we know not how. So it is in spiri-
tual things. "How can these things
be?" asked Nicodemus, when Jesus
spoke to him of spiritual birth and
life. There is no direct answer.

4. We must not be deceived by ap-
pearances. Outwardly the grain of
mustard seed may become a big tree.
Big things externally in the religious
sphere are often deceptive. Recently
a minister of a large church testified
that 75% of all the people received
into his church by letter needed to be
converted to God. This is the inside
view.



U. S. Food Administration.
O! Br'er Rabbit better make his-
self mighty skeerce en not go pro-
jickin' round whar dere's cookin'
goin' on, 'cause a rabbit in a pot is
er goin' ter look mighty good to mos'
ennybody 'fo' long 'count er folks
havin' ter save on meat. 'Sides
folks'll kinder have ter save de
wheat flour fer compny en eat bread
made outen dis yere "substitute"
flour. Dat wise ol' owl done say dat
to win de war you got ter feed de
sojer boys dat's doin' de fightin'.
Dat's w'at's takin' de wheat on meat.

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neat and attractive
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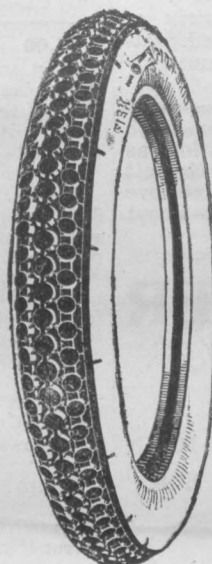
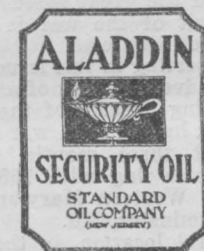
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This newspaper reaches the eye
of everybody who might be a
possible buyer in this section.

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?

ALEUT YOUNGSTERS AT PLAY

Manage to Have Periods of "Fun,"
Much as Do the Children of More
Favored Nations.

The Aleut boys and girls are very
like boys and girls in the States,
when you get under the furs and dirt
and brown skins. They like fun as
well as our children. One of them
writes: "I was at Atka all last win-
ter. I trapped two blue fox, which I
am sending down to have sold for me.
I also learned how to use a gun. Yes-
terday we went out with one of the
teachers and I killed an eagle. The
marshal gave me 70 cents for killing it
because, he said, I was a girl."

Picking melinas (large raspberries)
is a favorite occupation. The bushes
grow on the side of the mountain, and
to pick the berries one must either sit
down and dig his heels into the bank
or lie down and hang on with one hand.
In spite of care the picker often takes
an involuntary coast down the hill.
Bogholes, pitfalls and mountain creeks
add to the difficulties of the quest.

Clam digging is another change from
home life that is welcomed by the
children. They do this when, as one
of the small boys said, "the tide is get-
ting downer and downer." Salmon
catching and curing is another help
to the family larder.—Alice M. Guernsey
in World Outlook.

Demand for Canned Milk of Goats.

California has a large ranch stocked
with Swiss and Nubian goats, the milk
from which is condensed and canned.
Goats' milk is said to be very rich, and
is in demand as nourishing food for in-
valids. A well-bred milch goat will pro-
duce 12 times its weight in milk. A
cow produces yearly three times her
weight if she is a good milker, but the
goat cannot be depended upon for a
steady supply of milk at all times
through the year. Therefore it is said
that canning is the best method of
making a goat dairy profitable. An 11-
ounce can of condensed goat milk re-
tells at 20 cents in the West, and the
sale has thus far been confined chiefly
to drug stores.—Pacific Daily Review.

A SMALL OFFER



"A penny for your thoughts."
"Of course! Just like a woman, al-
ways looking for bargains!"

FAVOR GOATS AS MILK PRODUCERS

Interest Growing in Possibilities
of Milk-Producing Breeds
in This Country.

CALLED THE POOR MAN'S COW

In Many Parts of Europe Animals Are
Used for Milk Supply in Summer
Months While People Are En-
joying Vacations.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

In this country the goat is usually
regarded simply as a plaything for the
children, but in some parts of Europe
it is regarded as the poor man's cow.
A well-known American importer of
live stock states that "the goat of
Switzerland is the Swiss peasant's
cow, the Swiss baby's foster mother, a
blessing to the sanitariums for in-
valids, and a godsend to the poor." In
England and in many other parts of
Europe people who leave the city dur-
ing the summer months, either for
their country homes or for travel,
often take a milk goat with them in
order to insure a supply of good milk
of uniform quality. In this country
the fact that the goat will supply suf-
ficient milk for the average family at
low cost and can be kept where it is
impossible to keep a cow, is beginning
to appeal to many people, especially
those in the small towns and in sub-
urbs of cities. In this way the milk
goat can be made to relieve the milk
shortage which is now felt in many lo-
calities.

Adapted to This Country.

The milk goat is adapted to this
country and the industry is likely to
become of greater importance every
year. The goat is especially useful to
those who desire a small quantity of
milk and do not have room for and
cannot afford to keep a cow. In fact,
a goat can be kept where it is impos-
sible to keep a cow, and will consume
considerable feed that otherwise would
be wasted.

A doe that produces three pints a
day is considered only a fair milker,



Group of Angora Goats.

while the production of two quarts is
good, and the production of three
quarts is considered as excellent.
Goat's milk is nearly always pure
white. The small size of the fat glob-
ules is one of its chief characteristics.
In consequence the cream rises very
slowly and never so thoroughly as in
the case of cow's milk. If it is prop-
erly produced and handled, it will keep
sweet as long as cow's milk, and there
should not be any goatly odor. The
milk can be utilized for the same pur-
poses as cow's milk, but is less sat-
isfactory for making butter and perhaps
better for making cheese. Practically
all publications dealing with milk
goats attribute considerable impor-
tance to the use of the milk for in-
fants and invalids.

During the last few years a number
of goat dairies have been in operation
in different parts of this country. If
only a few goats are kept, it is not
necessary to have much equipment, if
any. Any clean, dry quarters free
from drafts may be used for housing
goats. The building should have proper
ventilation, plenty of light, and ar-
rangements made so that each goat
can be properly fed and handled.

Feed for Goats.

Goats should receive a liberal quan-
tity of succulent feed such as silage,
mangel-wurzels, carrots, rutabagas,
parsnips, or turnips. The grain feeds
best suited for their rations are corn,
oats, bran, barley, and linseed-oil meal
or oil cake. A ration that has been
used in the government herd, and
which has proved to be very satisfac-
tory for milk goats during the winter
season, consists of two pounds of al-
falfa or clover hay, one and one-half
pounds of silage or turnips, and from
one to two pounds of grain. The grain
ration consisted of a mixture of 100
pounds corn, 100 pounds oats, 50
pounds bran, and ten pounds linseed-
oil meal. All feed offered for goats
should be clean and of good quality.
Plenty of rock salt should be kept be-
fore them, and occasionally a small
quantity of fine salt mixed with the
grain feed. A good supply of fresh
water is necessary.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mr. Chas. E. Knight made a business trip to Baltimore, on Monday.

Master Ralph Coombs, of Hagerstown, is visiting at Amos Wantz's, near town.

Mrs. James H. Reindollar and son, James, of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting home folks here.

Master Howard Ulrich, Jr., is spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. Guy P. Bready.

W. Wallace Reindollar is at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, for treatment for stomach trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Feeser and Miss Lillie M. Sherman were in Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Galt and two children, of Hanover, spent several days in town, this week.

Miss Lilly Belle Hess and Master John Hess Belt, of Westminster, spent the week with Jacob Null and family.

Miss Mary Brining was operated on at Johns Hopkins hospital, on Monday, for the removal of a nasal obstruction.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mohney, of Niles, Ohio, spent last week with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Essig. Mrs. Essig, accompanied them home.

Wm. L. Shoemaker of near Harny, was taken to Frederick hospital, on Wednesday, for treatment and a possible operation if found advisable.

Word has been received by Mrs. Mary Brown, of York, of the safe arrival overseas of her son, Saddler Maurice E. Brown, Supply Co. 323rd. L. F. A.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ott had as their guests, this week, her sister and cousins, Mrs. C. R. Combs, and Misses Virginia Eyster and Grace Rowe, of Emmitsburg.

G. Beale Bloomer, Past Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy, spent several days, recently, at Mrs. H. M. Claiborne's. Mr. Bloomer has made numerous trips to France, in the service.

The cool weather the first of this week, was the Hudson Bay variety, being drawn to us by storms over the North Atlantic section. We have therefore been getting Bay Harbor temperature without paying for it.

Rev. J. O. Clippinger, former pastor of the Taneytown U. B. church, died at his home in Chambersburg, this week. He was 70 years of age, and is survived by his widow and one son. He had been in declining health for some time.

Lieutenant and Mrs. M. C. Wentz, of Camp Ogleshorpe, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Wentz, of Lineboro, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Fringer. Lieut. Wentz is connected with the Medical Corps, and is doing special X-ray work.

Harry L. Feeser and wife, Theodore Feeser, Mrs. Mark Wisotzky, Harry E. Feeser, Jr., Mrs. Lizzie Shanabrook, of near Harny, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Zeigler and daughter, Helen, of Hanover, spent Sunday with J. Henry Hawk and family, of near Littlestown.

According to the list of teachers announced in the Record, this week, Miss Winona Greiman will not return to Taneytown, but will go to Westminster High School. The new teachers in town will be, J. L. Hunsberger, principal, and Ruth N. Brawner, commercial branches.

The outlook is for no entertainment course in Taneytown, this winter, as nobody seems inclined to shoulder the work and financial responsibility, although last winter's course came out on the right side. This will give local talent ample opportunity to fill the vacancy.

Newspapers are not allowed to publish notices of the movement of troops, which includes notices of the transfers from Camps for sailing to France. Such notices are only allowable after the boys have arrived "over there." Previous publications are prohibited because they may give information to the enemy.

J. N. O. Smith, our widely known auctioneer, who lives just out of town along the state road, acted as statistician for motor vehicle traffic, last Sunday. By actual count, there passed his home from 7:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., 550 motor vehicles, of all sorts and sizes. The horse drawn vehicles, of which there were many, were not counted. This was at the rate of 44 an hour, for the whole time, which means that they were much thicker than that, during the morning and evening hours.

Mrs. John H. Shorb, of near Keysville, who has been ill for several weeks, is slowly improving.

All books that belong to the traveling library must be brought back this week, as the time for which it was loaned has expired.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Angell, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Myers and son, Walter, of Frizellburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Albaugh, at Frederick, on Sunday.

The Record may want a boy, over 16 years of age, this Fall, to learn the printing business. If there are any bright boys, in or near Taneytown, who want to learn a good trade and at the same time keep on educating themselves, they and their parents might keep this possibility in mind. Those who expect to get big pay, while learning, need not think about it at all.

Why Prepare in College?

When you go to College you are not running away from the war. You are moving toward it in the most effective way. You are going where the Government wants you and on your skill may some day hang the issue of success or failure.

High grade ability is not grown overnight. Have you stopped to think that most of the great leaders in the war are college men. President Wilson is pre-eminently a college man and so is every member of his cabinet and the heads of the most important war agencies. Colleges are a part of the great system today and the spirit of the war is in the schools as nowhere else.

We are inserting in this issue of the Record the advertisement of a college that is keeping abreast of the times. Its president has been in war service for the last three months and it floats a service flag with 155 stars. We refer to Western Maryland College at Westminster, Md.

Its beautiful location, in the highlands of Maryland, its excellent equipment in buildings and grounds, its well-trained faculty, its up-to-date curriculum, and its charges all kept down to reasonable terms make it an attractive place to get an education.

In addition to the usual Classical, Scientific and Historical courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, there are supplementary courses in Music, Elocution, Oratory, Domestic Science and Pedagogy. Completion of this last-named course secures the certificate of the State Board of Education. And it will hereafter have military training.

We commend this Institution to any of our readers who may be considering the question where is my boy or girl to go to College.

Meeting For Sabbath Observance.

The union prayer-meeting in the Lutheran church, next Wednesday evening, will be turned into a meeting in the interest of Sabbath Observance and the preservation of our Sunday laws. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock, the usual hour, with a half hour of song and prayer, after which Drs. Davis and Watson of the Lord's Day Alliance, will deliver addresses.

This meeting ought to be of far more than usual interest, and it is hoped that a large number of people besides those who attend the regular prayer-meetings, will be present. If you can not get to the church before 8:30, come anyhow. You will not interrupt the meeting and you will be in time to hear all the speaking.

CHURCH NOTICES.

U. B. Church.—Taneytown: Sunday school at 9:30; sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.

Harney: Sunday school at 7:30, and preaching at 8:30 P. M.

Uniontown charge, Church of God. Uniontown: Preaching 10:45 A. M., subject, "Palestine: Jehovah's Covenant Land." A study on the Fall of Jerusalem and its meaning to the Jews.

Wakefield: Sunday school, 10 A. M.; preaching and Communion, Sunday, 8 o'clock, subject, "The Aspects of the Lord's Supper."

Reformed church, Taneytown:—Service at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. No evening service.

Church of God, Mayberry.—Sabbath school at 10 A. M.; preaching at 11 A. M.; Children's service in the afternoon at 2:30, also in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Fink is expected to be present to assist in the services.

The Sabbath school will hold its annual picnic, Saturday, Aug. 3rd.

Presbyterian—10:30 morning service at Piney Creek—Bible School one hour previous.

Town—Union Service, 8 o'clock, the Rev. G. P. Bready, Preaching. Bible School and Christian Endeavor hours on schedule.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "Christian Brotherhood." The C. E. Meeting will be held at 7 o'clock, and the evening service will be omitted on account of the Union Service in the Presbyterian Church.

The Summer Communion will be held on Sunday, July 21st.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Keysville, 10 A. M., preaching, theme, "Sowing and Reaping." Rocky Ridge 2:30 P. M., preaching.

The New Government Tax.

The Treasury Department proposes to increase the list of items producing direct Government revenue, and aims particularly at luxuries, or near luxuries, but in some cases—if the suggestions are carried out—will hit industries hard. The main items are as follows:

Gasoline, 10 cents a gallon. Autos, bicycles, tires, etc., 20%. Twenty per cent. on all clothing and accessories over a fixed moderate price.

Jewelry, clocks and watches, 50%. Tax on house furnishings and furniture.

Ten per cent. on hotel and restaurant bills over a certain figure.

Big increase on soft drinks and double the present tax on alcoholic liquors, tobacco and cigarettes.

Double the tax on motion-picture tickets.

Double on club dues.

Tax on wages of more than one female servant and all male servants, including chauffeurs.

While this tax is classed as a tax on luxuries and semiluxuries, it is in the nature of a consumption tax. As soon as Chairman Kitchin read the plan to the Ways and Means Committee, on Tuesday, considerable opposition immediately developed on account of its character. Many members did not like it because it smacked of being a consumption tax. They declared the tax included too many articles which are necessities in the life of the average man, and to lay a heavy tax on them, which is to be paid when the articles are purchased, would cause widespread discontent.

The 10c tax on gasoline will be especially hard on small manufacturers using gasoline engines, as it will increase the price to about 35c a gallon. Automobile owners have the option of cutting down their travel, and saving expense, but the users of gasoline engines, for power, in necessary operations, would bear the tax as a compulsory burden.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, July 8, 1918.—Margaret E. and Charles H. Barnes, executors of Lewis J. Barnes, deceased, settled their first and final account.

W. Frank Thomas, acting executor of Rebecca F. Thomas, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ella A. Nusbaum, deceased, were granted unto William E. Nusbaum, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

George I. Harman, executor of Daniel Harman, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts.

Tuesday, July 9, 1918.—William L. Seabrook guardian of Rosie Frick, settled his first and final account.

Sarah C. Valentine, executrix of George S. Valentine, deceased, settled her second and final account.

Prof. Charles H. Kolb, former Principal of the Westminster High School, has accepted a position as Principal of the Oakland Garrett County High School. He will remove to the little mountain city, about August 1st.

S. L. FISHER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN, will be at

BANKARD'S HOTEL, TANEYTOWN THURSDAY, JULY 18th, 1918.



If you need glasses, call and get fitted up properly and carefully. Your eyes examined free. Glasses at reasonable prices.

HEADACHE, EYE STRAIN AND EYE TIRE

can be relieved by properly fitted glasses. The latest in frames and mountings. Double vision glasses. Broken lenses replaced, no matter where you got them; bring the pieces. All work guaranteed. My usual monthly visits.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CARROLL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

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

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 50,764.54
Overdrafts, Secured and unsecured	67.75
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	248,340.81
U. S. 2nd and 3rd Liberty Loan Bonds	26,250.00
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	21,531.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	899.61
Checks and other Cash Items	1,072.37
Due from approved Reserve Agents	7,502.52
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$3,304.00
Gold Coin	18.00
Silver Coin	244.25
Nickels and Cents	57.04
War Savings Stamps	1,439.00
Total	\$366,400.89

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	5,116.15
Dividends Unpaid	180.54
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$31,682.98
Certificates of Deposit	134.25
Savings (Time)	
Certificates of Deposit	\$10,850.01
Total	\$289,286.97
Total	\$366,400.89

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss. I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1918.

MILTON A. ZOLLIKOFFER, Notary Public Correct Attest:

JACOB J. WEAVER, JR., Director

JOHN E. FORMWALT, Director

ROY H. SINGER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

BIG REDUCTION ON HATS until July 27. After that, store will be closed for one month.—Mrs. J. E. POIST, Taneytown. 7-12-2t

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE Policies, issued for short term, three to six months, by P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—My property in Taneytown. Possession can be given October 1.—O. J. STONESIFER, Union Bridge, Md. 7-10-3t

HORSE FOR SALE at once. Good driver and worker. Reason for selling, horse not needed.—MRS. MARY E. CRAPSTER, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—One Horse 12 years old, good off-side worker and driver.—HARRY E. BOWERS, Piney Creek Station. 7-12-3t

FOR RENT.—Two-story Frame Dwelling on Emmitsburg St., Taneytown, owned by Mrs. Isaiah Reifsnider. Town water in house. Possession given at any time—Apply to LOUIS, or DAVID REIFSNIDER. 7-12-4t

BAUST CHURCH Sunday School will hold a Festival on Wednesday evening, July 24. Music will be furnished. 7-12-2t

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S Society of Baust Church, will hold a Picnic on Thursday afternoon and evening, Aug. 8. Music will be furnished. 7-12-3t

CATTLE FOR SALE.—We will have a car-load of Heifers, Steers and Bulls for sale, on Wednesday, July 17, on the Middleburg road, in Jacob Sentz's woods.—SCOTT M. SMITH, LeRoy A. SMITH.

NOTICE.—Watch next week's issue for the big July Clearance Sale at HAINES' BARGAIN STORE, Mayberry, Md.

WELL KNOWN Optician here. S. L. FISHER, Optometrist, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, Thursday, July 18, one day only. Your eyes examined free, glasses carefully fitted, prices reasonable.

DOG TAG will not be issued before July 22.—J. E. DAVIDSON, J. P.

\$5.00 War Saving Stamps. and Card certificates at THE BURNIE TRUST CO. Plenty for everybody, come and get them. You can get your money back with interest, whenever you are tired of holding them. 6-14-1f

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

WANTED.—Women, white or colored, for domestic work. No washing or ironing; very good wages. Apply to Box C. Taneytown. 7-5-2t

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

UNDERTAKING NOTICE.—I am not going out of the Undertaking business, as rumored, but will give my special personal attention in all of its up-to-date features. Automobile funerals a specialty.—CHAS. O. FUSE, Taneytown. 7-5-2t

FORD TOURING CAR, fine condition, mechanically perfect, for sale by D. W. GARNER. 7-5-2t

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. 7-5-3t

BLACKSMITH SHOP property for sale. Frame building, 4 acre of land. Possession April 1, 1919. A good opportunity to right person.—OLIVER C. EBB, Mayberry. 6-21-1f

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. 6-21-1f

We have received all our 4% Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly.—THE BURNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-28-1f

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. 4-26-1f

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. 3-29-1f

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value FOR YOUR MONEY

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,orgetta Crepe.

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

New Dress Ginghams
All the newest plaids, Roman stripes, and plain colors.

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

Ready-made Suits at the old prices.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE
WESTMINSTER, MD.
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories; Library; Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution, Oratory, Military Training, and Domestic Science. Strong Faculty.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

Send for Catalogue and Book of Views.

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, lanterns, lamps, 2 child's desks, toys, sled, stove pipe,

4-PIECE PARLOR SUIT lot of blinds, bought new last Spring, blind strips, velocipede, 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 Disston 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. 7-5-3t

So the People May Know

that you are in business, come in and let us show what we can do for you in the way of attractive cards and letter heads. Good printing of all kinds is our specialty and if we cannot satisfy you we don't want your business.

That's Fair, Isn't It?

WAR MAP FREE!

SUNSET MAGAZINE increases its rates to 20c per copy on news stands and \$2.00 per yearly subscription beginning with September Issue, 1918

A LAST CHANCE to subscribe to **SUNSET** Magazine at the old price of \$1.50 per year and receive a

Large Liberty War Map of the Western Battle Front, FREE.

This remarkable offer is open to all whose subscriptions will be received at this office up to Aug. 15, 1918.

Subscribe before this date and save the price of TWO THRIFT STAMPS

"Kill two birds with one stone." Help the Government and Yourself.

SUNSET MAGAZINE

San Francisco, California 7-12-1t

JOHN R. HARE, Watch & Clock Maker, Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md. Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat..... 2.15@2.20
Corn..... 1.70@1.70
Rye..... 1.50@1.50
Oats..... 50@50

Subscribe for the RECORD