

WHO MADE BIG PROFITS SHOWN BY INCOME TAX.

Getting Close to the Truth by
Sworn Statements.

Washington, August 17th.—War profiteers in 1917 were most numerous in business devoted to food production and distribution, cotton and woolen manufacturing and dealing, coal mining, iron, copper, aluminum and other metal production and oil production and distribution, according to a treasury analysis of increased tax returns.

In addition thousands of small concerns in a great variety of industrial and commercial classifications made profits ranging from 100 to 300% above their normal profits for pre-war years which even then were considered high.

Detailed information on the extent of war profiteering has been given by Congress recently in compliance with a resolution requesting it, and the Federal Trade Commission is understood to have obtained considerable information from the income reports in preparation of its criticism of the meat packing industry.

In citing certain industry or commerce classification as containing the largest percentage of profiteers, the Treasury has made it clear that not all individual businesses in these groups have gathered in swollen earnings. This is true particularly of coal operators, some of whom made enormous profits often several hundred per cent. higher than good earnings of former years, while others made barely enough to pay justified dividends.

With few exceptions, manufacturers of clothing and shoes reported big profits. This was true of most concerns holding Government contracts, many of which were let early in the war when the Government felt compelled to stimulate production of the vast quantities of supplies needed by the army. Scores of income reports from suit, shirt, underclothing and shoe manufacturers showed earnings of from 30 to 100% on invested capital.

Meat packers, flour millers and canners apparently stood at the top of the list of food profit takers, according to income returns. Farmers also made money heavily last year, but not enough of their returns have been analyzed to justify a general statement of their profits, officials say.

More than 300 clerks of the Internal Revenue Bureau have been employed in tabulating income returns for the last six weeks and transmitting these in weekly or bi-weekly installments to the Senate, where the reports now are being prepared for examination by the Senate Finance Committee in connection with its consideration of the new revenue bill.

Names of individual companies are not reported, since these by law must be considered confidential unless the President specifically authorizes publication of tax returns.

Roy and Harry Fringer Arrested in Shelby, Ohio.

Westminster, Aug. 22.—For more than a year there have been in this county repeated robberies of produce houses, garages and stores, by parties traveling in automobiles. In June the garage of Ray Fogle, near this city, was robbed of automobile tires and tools to the value of \$150. The robbers were tracked to the home of Jake Fringer, near Taneytown, 12 miles away from the burglarized garage. The stolen property was found, and Harry Fringer, a son of Jake, Roy Fringer and John Kelly arrested. All three confessed and were locked up in jail here. Later Harry Fringer and Kelly secured bail. Roy Fringer, by means of false keys, broke jail on July 13 and has been at large since that time. It was learned that Harry Fringer had gone to Shelby, O. Last week he returned. The Taneytown Garage was robbed of about \$100 worth of tools and supplies. Harry Fringer again disappeared.

Some of the property stolen from the Taneytown Garage was found at his home. State's Attorney Seabrook and Sheriff Mellor have been in constant touch with the authorities at Shelby Ohio, and telegrams last night announced the capture in that city of both Roy and Harry Fringer. Both consented to return without requisition and Sheriff Mellor left here last night to bring them back.—Baltimore American.

A CORRECTION.

In publishing the notice of the Myers-Wantz wedding, in our issue of August 2, by mistake we gave the name of the groom as Harry B. Myers, instead of Murray B. As the Myers name is so numerous in this county, it is quite possible that we inadvertently married off a Harry B. without his knowledge.

An American Prayer.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Rev. Henry N. Coudon, the chaplain, in opening today's session of the House, prayed: "Good Lord, deliver us from the hypocrite American, the pro-German, the spy, the profiteer, the pacifist, the slacker and all who would retard the prosecution of the war for human rights, human happiness, in the establishment of a permanent world-wide peace, for Christ's sake, Amen."

England's grain crop, this year, is the biggest since 1868. This will help materially to lessen the demand on the United States.

Another Camp Meade Draft.

The following from Carroll county are due to go to Camp Meade, on Thursday, August 29:

George W. Steger, Westminster.
Amidee Kootz Ecker, Union Mills.
Norman S. Phillips, Sykesville.
Chas. Samuel Gilbert, Millers.
Arthur J. Matthews, Hampstead.
Earl E. Schaeffer, Westminster.
Ralph Fritz, New Windsor.
Wm. Nelson Harris, Eldersburg.
Edw. Louis Spencer, Westminster.
Irvin Kootz Myers, Westminster.
Emory Hollice Smith, Hampstead.
Carroll D. Shaffer, Manchester.
John L. Sweigart, Westminster.
Edward M. Haines, New Windsor.
Milton C. Basler, Westminster.
George M. Berwager, Manchester.
Chas. W. McMillen, Jr., Patapsco.
Norman Wesley Myers, Medford.
Arthur W. Stem, Westminster.
Jos. Frederick Englar, New Windsor.
Charles Jos. Diffendal, Westminster.
Herman M. Taylor, Westminster.
Fern R. Hitchcock, Taneytown.
Paul Chas. Bonsack, New Windsor.
Richard E. Cullison, Hampstead.
Chas. Herbert Bowers, Westminster.
Harry J. Berwager, Westminster.
Wm. Stetely Myerly, Westminster.
Arthur S. Croft, Westminster.
Paul McKinley Lease, Westminster.
Raymond Mark Wimer, Westminster.
Earl W. Gibson, Westminster.
Norman Aug. Lantz, Westminster.
John Gerald Daley, Westminster.
John Paul Smith, Westminster.
Benj. F. Bond, Jr., Reisterstown.
Herbert T. Greenholtz, Westminster.
Jas. Andrew Awalt, Westminster.
Chas. Henry Study, Westminster.
Edgar H. Barnes, Finksburg.
Paul Cletus Leppo, Patapsco.
Preston E. Bollinger, Alesia.
John Sherman Switzer, Hampstead.
Ralph G. Barnes, New Windsor.
Wesley M. Stuller, Westminster.
Paul Theo. Shorb, Westminster.
Chas. Harold Smelser, Uniontown.
Charles C. Stonesifer, Westminster.
Sterling N. Poole, New Windsor.
George Wm. Beard, Smallwood.
Chas. Winter Jones, Ridgeville.
Francis W. Steinberg, Union Bridge.
Harvey Edgar Wantz, Harney.
Karl E. Yount, Westminster.
Albert E. Green, Carrollton.
Clifton Paul Null, Westminster.
William G. Giggard, Cranberry.
Harry Earl Green, Tannery.
Jas. H. Wheatley, Jr., Sykesville.
Elmer E. Frock, Westminster.
Edmund Leroy Carr, Maple Grove.
Leslie Carl Gilbert, Uniontown.
John B. Hockensmith, Taneytown.
Walter G. Barnes, Louisville.
Chas. McK. Barber, Westminster.
David Smelser Royer, Westminster.
Maurice H. Warner, Manchester.
Paul E. Zepp, Westminster.
Irvin L. Ruby, Hampstead.
John R. Vaughn, Taneytown.
Chas. Nelson Kootz, Littlestown.
Chas. B. Barnes, Reisterstown.
Walter F. Hargett, Mt. Airy.
Edwin E. Thompson, Union Bridge.
John Guy Love, Westminster.
Herschel H. Barber, Westminster.
William B. Fleming, Woodbine.
Reginald Lowman, Keymar.
Roland O. Crawford, New Windsor.
Ira L. Leister, Westminster.
Marvin V. N. Trott, Sykesville.
John T. R. Greenwood, Watersville.
Lloyd Humbert, Taneytown.
Aubrey E. Kootz, Mt. Airy.

Don't Travel Unless Necessary.

Unnecessary railroad travel, at present, is considered unpatriotic, Director General McAdoo declares, as the railroads are needed for troops and freight. He says:

"It was hoped the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic. The smaller the number of passengers who travel the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers also will be released for service on troops and necessary freight trains."

"Among the many patriotic duties of the American public is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country, and the fewer who travel the more ample the passenger train service will be."

"I may add that consistently with the paramount duties of war every possible effort is being made by the railroad administration to supply the largest amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service."

Candidate Against Talbott.

Charles J. Hull, of Mt. Winans, will be the only Republican candidate for Congress, and as Mr. Talbott is the only Democratic candidate there will be no primary election this year, which will save the tax-payers of the district about \$18,000.

A number of Republicans, among them Speaker Wooden, Senator Allen, Laban Sparks and William James Heaps, declined to be candidates. Mr. Hull was formerly Police Justice, and is a comparatively new figure in Second District politics.

It is said that Hull's filing of his candidacy was a surprise to the Republican leaders, who were planning to have the State Central Committee select a candidate.

MUST CUT USE OF PAPER

Weekly Papers Must Cut Circulation, Whether They Want to, or Not.

The War Industries Board has ordered weekly newspapers to reduce their use of print paper 15% by Sept. 15, the method of such reduction being left largely to the publishers, who will have to work out the problem.

At a meeting of Country Weekly publishers, held in Chicago, called by the National Editorial Association, it was decided that the most effective plans would be—

1—AN INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, WHERE PRICE IS BELOW \$2.00 A YEAR.

2—DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

3—THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FREE COPIES, EXCEPT TO REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

The Record has had no direct official notice of the above order, but it comes through a trade paper as a Washington news dispatch.

As yet, we have not decided as to the course of The Record, aside from cutting off practically all free copies and exchanges, but plan No. 2 appeals to us as being the first to be put into effect.

THE RECORD NOW HAS 483 NAMES ON ITS MAILING LIST NOT PAID IN ADVANCE; and this is the fact notwithstanding our numerous appeals for advance payment.

Are you one of the 483? Are you willing to help us, at once, to meet this 15% reduction in use of paper, by showing us who the ones are who do not intend to pay?

The strong probability is that The Record will be compelled—whether it prefers it or not—to adopt the ADVANCE PAYMENT rule about October 1, or to INCREASE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, or both.

TO PATRIOTS ON FARMS

A Message From Secretary of Agriculture to all Farmers.

You are asked to undertake another offensive—to go "over the top" this fall for a great harvest of wheat in 1919. I need give only a few figures and facts to impress you with the increasing and urgent need of our people, our armies, the allied peoples and their armies for large supplies of American wheat.

Our reserve supply or carry-over from the 1917 crop is practically exhausted and is the smallest on record. The need of building up reserves of wheat is evident. Although this country produced a small crop of this grain in 1917, the total exports of wheat in excess of imports, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to approximately 100,000,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1918. This is in comparison with 178,000,000 bushels exported in 1917, 236,000,000 bushels in 1916, and 331,000,000 bushels in 1915. It was possible for the United States to export wheat in large quantities in 1915 and 1916 because of the large crops of 1912-13-14-15, which gave this country an accumulation of stocks of this grain. Both the 1916 and 1917 crops were smaller than any crops since 1911 and besides this there was a greater demand for seed wheat and an increased population to be fed.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the carry-over in all the ten importing countries in Europe was practically exhausted this year before the new harvest; that the normal requirements of the exporting countries are increasing instead of diminishing; that some losses in storage and transit may be expected to continue; and that it is highly desirable that a surplus should be accumulated as insurance against partial crop failure next year.

You have been asked to sow to winter wheat this fall not less than 45,000,000 acres—an increase of 7% over last year's sowing—and the department has suggested that an even greater area, 47,500,000 acres, is desirable. The increased planting asked of each State has been carefully determined with regard to its local conditions and its reasonable capabilities. Your county agent can tell you the quota assigned to your State and you can apply the responsibility to your case.

You have occupied and do occupy the first line trenches of the food army. You have to fight difficulties too. I am not unmindful of these. In the Department of Agriculture we consider them daily, and daily we give our best efforts to help you meet them. You know of the difficulties in your community, but I know of them in many communities of many States, and so seriously do they impress me that I might almost consider them insurmountable had not American farmers last year, and again this year, revealed the true American fighting spirit and ability to meet serious situations. They will not let the war fail because of deficient food production.

Let us sow liberally for a big harvest in 1919. It has been called the Liberty Wheat Harvest. We hope it will be. But let us undertake the task with the determination that we will sweat our blood for many more if need be before we yield one measure of our freedom to a Prussian domination. Let us fight in the furrows.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

A great deal of wheat has been harvested in the west, this year, by the use of a tractor harvester-thresher, a machine that cuts and threshes as it goes, at the rate of about twenty acres a day, the outfit being operated by two men. The machines are said to do the work at about one-third of the cost of any other method of cutting and threshing.

The Germans are complaining because the Americans are using cartridges loaded with buckshot, for some of their guns. Think of a poison gas crowd having a right to complain about anything!

THESE ARE NONESSENTIALS

D. of C. Labor Board Puts 25 Industries On List.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Twenty-five industries, employing many hundreds of men in Washington, were classed today as nonessential war industries by the District of Columbia Community Labor Board, and the male employees of these industries will be recruited for essential war work by the Labor Employment Board. This is the first step taken in the nation's capital for the mobilization of unskilled labor for war work.

The industries declared to be engaged in nonessential war work follow:

Auto industry accessories.
Drivers of pleasure cars—cleaning, repairing and delivery of same.
Sightseeing cars.
Auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or Government work.
Teaming other than delivery of products for war work.
Bath and barber shop attendants.
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms.
Bottlers and bottle supplies.
Candy manufacturers, cigar and tobacco.
Cleaners and dyers.
Clubs.
Confectioners and delicatessen establishments.
Builders and contractors not engaged in the erection of structures for war work.
Dancing academies.
Mercantile stores.
Florists.
Fruit stands.
Junk dealers.
Livery and sales stables.
Pawnbrokers.
Peanut vendors and establishments.
Shoe-shining shops.
Window cleaners.
Soft-drink establishments.
Soda fountain supplies.

Must Register on Saturday.

Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield, announces that the local draft boards will sit on Saturday and will receive the registrations of all men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5, last. All young men who have reached their majority up to and including August 24, will also be called upon to register. General Warfield estimates that the total number of registrants in Maryland will be 2,200, who will be immediately sent to the training camps.

No additional clerical or other aid will be necessary in registering the new list. These duties will be performed by the local registration board, without outside aid. General Warfield specifically declared that the registration on Saturday must not be confounded with the registration to occur later for all men between 18 and 45 years of age, the date for which registration has not yet been announced.

Allies Still Advancing.

The French and English are still keeping up the offensive, not giving the Kaiserites time to make plans other than for retreat. A large number of villages have been occupied, during the week, resulting in the capture of several thousand prisoners and large quantities of war materials. Almost the whole of the western line is in activity, and especially so on a front of 120 miles. It is claimed that a further German retreat, on a large scale, is in prospect. The whole battle line is now only 200 miles, instead of 250 miles in the Spring.

The Austrian army is said to be preparing for another strong offensive on the Italian front, the result of which will be awaited with great anxiety, as on this likely depends the future of this line. It is generally thought that the Austrians will make their supreme effort, and if they fail again, they will not be able to do as well at any time in the future.

No More Cheap Food.

The food problem is serious now during war times, but it must not be forgotten that it was becoming serious before war began. Moreover, it will be serious after the war is over. It is highly important, therefore, for the nation to get a clear understanding of the agricultural situation. And the first big fact it should recognize is that the real problem is not to get cheaper food, but to get enough food, even at present prices. The era of cheap food is over.

When I say prices of farm products are to stay "high," if present prices are so considered, I do not mean that the farmer is to be a profiteer or reap unearned profits at the expense of other classes. By no means. The prices of farm products must stay high as compared with former prices for these products, simply because the consumer has heretofore paid the farmer less than a living wage. As Alva Agee puts it, our city consumers have been "objects of charity" in that they have received the benefits of the unrewarded labor of women and children on the farms.

Of course, some men have all along made money at farming. No one denies that. But when one reads that this farmer or that has made a profit of 10 cents a pound on cotton, of 50 cents a bushel on corn, it by no means follows that the man making the economist's "last considerable quantity" required to supply the world's need is even breaking even. To begin with, let the interested reader ascertain just how much corn or cotton the farmer with a family of five finds it physically possible to produce, and hence what is the total profit per family under the most favorable of the widely varying conditions.

Widely varying conditions, I say because while our manufacturers of any line of goods have rather uniform machines and expect a rather uniform product per worker, an industrious farmer may get 100 bushels of corn per acre from his rich Iowa soil, only 10 bushels from a Vermont rock-ridge, and find total failure in a drought-cursed area in Kansas; just as two-bale-per-acre land in the Mississippi Delta may yield \$5.00 per day for the labor expended in cotton-growing, while thousands of cotton farmers on sandy wastes or gullied hillsides yielding one-fifth of a bale per acre may not receive returns equal to 25 cents a day in wages.

It is impossible longer to grow food enough under such conditions as have prevailed in the past. And instead of resting under the wholly unfounded charge that they are profiteers, our farmers and those familiar with farming conditions desire to present certain fundamental facts to the consideration of their fellow citizens. These facts have heretofore been too largely ignored, and national leaders intent upon reducing the cost of living to consumers regardless of the effect upon producers, may continue to ignore them for a time. But in the long run we can evade neither these facts nor their logical consequences.—From "Why the Era of Cheap Farm Products is Over," by Clarence Poe, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1918.

Soil Survey in Carroll.

The soils of Carroll county are now being surveyed by a party from the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation with the Maryland Geological Survey.

The soil surveyor is R. T. A. Burke, who will visit every section of the county, constructing a base map, plotting the soil areas and boundaries, making borings to obtain samples of the top soil and subsoils.

Much of the information will be gathered from the practical experience of farmers in the county. Many of the readers of the Record will doubtless meet the men at work. Through the columns of this paper the Federal department asks for them a hearty co-operation which will greatly help them in their work and add to the value of the published report. It is stated that the representative of the Government will carry an identification card which he will gladly show to anyone desiring to be assured of his identity.

The purpose of this survey, from the practical point of view is to help the farmer or home seeker to adapt farming occupations to soil types, or to select the locations where the soils are adapted to the kind of farming in which he desires to engage. From the scientific point of view such a survey furnishes a fundamental basis for the study of any other agricultural problems that may be undertaken in the county. About one-third of the United States has already been covered by such surveys.

The information collected, together with a colored soil map of the county, will be available for free distribution later to residents of the county.

There is approximately enough wheat in Australia to feed England and France for a year, but Australia is far away and her 300,000,000 bushels cannot be transported because of lack of ships. This is why shipbuilding is so important. The same is true of Java, where there is an excess of 1,000,000 tons of sugar, and large quantities in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Garrett county is a picture, just now, with its big oats and buckwheat crops. It has not only the largest acreage ever known, of these crops, but the best in quality. The county has not suffered from drought, this season, which makes up for its big damage to garden crops by June frosts.

WILL WIN IN 1919

GENERAL MARCH SAYS.

Status of Married Men in the New Draft Ages.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The American army will win the war on the western front next year, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, told the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs at a public hearing today on the new man-power bill. Both houses of Congress prepared to enact quickly the new man-power legislation extending the draft limits to eighteen and forty-five years.

With eighty divisions of American troops in France by June 30, 1919, which the new army program calls for, General March said that we should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919. (There are 40,000 men to a division, making a total of 3,200,000 men.)

"When we have eighty divisions in France," he continued, "the Allies will have a great advantage in rifle power over the Central Powers."

"When the German drive started last March, the Germans had the rifle advantage, but the rapid shipment of American troops to France gave the advantage to the Allies, and it is the rifle advantage that will win the war."

General March explained that by "rifle advantage" he meant the number of combatant troops.

General March, Secretary Baker and Provost General Crowder were questioned by the committee for more than three hours.

Secretary Baker, in answer to questions, said "there must have been a misunderstanding" about the exemption of married men between eighteen and forty-five, the proposed new draft limits. He told the committee that men within the new draft ages will not be exempted automatically because of the mere fact that they are married, as he previously announced. "There are many married men in the country who ought to go and fight as freely as single men," he said.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, asking whether it was true that the War Department proposed to exempt married men as a class under the new man-power bill, Secretary Baker today informed the Senator that the existing regulations as to married men would continue in force. Senator Chamberlain had written to the Secretary saying if it was true that deferred classification for married men generally was contemplated many Senators would oppose lowering the present draft age to eighteen years. "The present situation," Mr. Baker replied, "with regard to married men in Class 1 is that four classes of married men are included within the limits of that class: First, married men who do not support their wives or families; second, married men whose wives support them; third, married men whose wives have adequate independent means; fourth, married men engaged in useless occupations and who are not the main or principal support of their families." "There is no intention to change this situation."

Larger Use of the Council of Defense System.

General Francis E. Waters, chairman of the Council of Defense for Maryland, has just received a letter from the Council of National Defense, in Washington, advising him that plans are being made by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, who is also chairman of the Council of National Defense, to make a larger use of the Council of Defense system.

Secretary Baker writes the President that he is much pleased with the work accomplished through the State Councils, and recommending that as far as possible the work of the various Federal departments and of the Administration be sent out through the State Councils of Defense. The object is to avoid, as far as possible, the creation of new machinery for carrying on the various kinds of war work.

President Wilson in his reply to Secretary Baker expresses his appreciation of the work that the Council of Defense has accomplished, and also says he is much impressed with the value of the suggestion of using this organization to the fullest possible extent in carrying on the work of the Administration, rather than creating new committees and appointees to take up the matters as they are handed out.

He also endorsed most heartily the idea of extending our Defense organization into the smallest communities, through the forming of community councils. The work of organizing community councils is now being pushed in Carroll county. A number of districts are already so organized, and others are being lined up.

Carroll County's Honor Roll of Girls.

The following girls from this county have enlisted in the United States Student Nurse Reserve: Misses Marjorie Virginia Green, Westminster; Alice Marie Miller, New Windsor; Mary Isabelle Spangler, Baust Church; Nellie Lenora Stevens, Sykesville, and Margaret Cookson, Littlestown.

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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, AUGUST 23rd., 1918.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This is 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."

Some of the stories of money-making current now sound like chapters from the "Arabian Nights," but none are too remarkable to be untrue. The war game has made fortunes practically out of nothing, when men were fortunate enough to have wanted materials, and were wise enough to hold on to them.

Travel for pleasure, nowadays, has its handicaps. In fact, railroad travel is hardly a pleasure at all, except as a connecting link, and is likely to grow still less so, this winter. It is difficult to imagine just what this country would do, without automobiles, for they are taking care of well on towards three-fourths of the travel of the country, much of it long-distance travel.

There is an uncomfortable "kick" to the income tax reports, now being tabulated by U. S. Treasury experts, as these reports are showing up who have been making the big profits during the last year—not individuals, by name, but individuals in classes and occupations. The aggravating thing to some must be, that these reports tell a story that can't be "lied-out" of, if one felt so disposed.

Must Keep on Fighting.

While the war situation has greatly improved for the Allies, so that it is now a sure proposition that they will finally win, the end is a long way from being in sight, so far as careful calculation can foresee. There are those who have confidence in a smashing victory this year, that will bring peace, but there is little to back such an opinion aside from hope and chance, both of which have little part in a great war such as this.

Those who have the wider view at the forefront, do not expect the end to come under a year, and perhaps two years, or until the United States is able to send over an overwhelming force of men and munitions, sufficient to rebuild the Russian lines; as well as make the Western lines one of steady invasion and permanent victory.

The recent gains have been vastly important largely because they have ended the German advances on Paris and the English channel. It is probable that these advances have been ended permanently, and if so, the turning point has been reached; but, this is yet very far from the end of the war, as a study of the whole map will easily show.

The only thing that can prevent a long drawn out termination, is serious trouble within the central powers—an internal uprising that will break the power of the war party—but this is not confidently expected, even though earnestly hoped for.

It is a fact we must recognize that the reports we get of the whole situation are the most favorable possible. In reading between the lines, and drawing conclusions not stated in the head-lines, we cannot help but be impressed with the one-sidedness of many of the reports and opinions spread over the newspapers of this country. Not to the extent, of course, of making deliberate misstatements for the deception of our people, but very often wishes are likely very strong fathers to expressed

thoughts, and the result is an optimism not always firmly based on all of the facts.

The one thing sure, is, that we are going to win, but, when? is the big unsettled question. So, the only thing to do, is keep on fighting, as hard and fast as possible.

The Fourth Liberty Loan.

The Fourth Liberty Loan which opens September 28 and closes October 19, promises to be a complete success. Our people are becoming educated in the direction of subscribing to Government bonds, and no longer regard them as gifts to the Government, but as real investments, sure to grow in value as time rolls on, and especially after the war ends.

The coming loan will be of special significance, as the manner of its taking up will be a great object lesson to the enemy. It will be a stronger test of loyalty, perhaps, than any of the preceding loans; at least, it will speak louder, for it will show the great strength of this country, not only financially, but that the war itself is being prosecuted by us with vigor, confidence and determination.

The success of the loan will also show that we are willing and anxious to send our money after "our boys," and that although it hurts, we intend to keep on sending our boys, and our cash until the job is finished. No good American doubts its success; and no good American will withhold contribution to its success.

Carroll County's Representatives in the Legislature.

The following write-up from The Christian Citizen, published in Baltimore, by Dr. W. W. Davis, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, although somewhat ancient as history, will be new to many citizens of this county, and deserves publication as it shows up the record of our county's representatives from the view-point of Dr. Davis, who kept very close tab on the various questions relating to the liquor traffic and to Sabbath observance legislation.

The record as given by Dr. Davis is a very good one, and shows that these men represented their constituency, almost without even a single minor break, during a session in which desperate efforts were made to mislead them. He says:

Senator Warfield is comparatively new in the State political arena. His first term in the Senate of 1916 marked him as an aggressive force for righteousness. When Senator Ogden introduced and brought from the Senate Committee on Judicial Proceedings, of which he was chairman, his Sunday Moving Picture Bill, with a favorable report, when seven of the nine members had never heard of it being before this committee which Bill was jammed through the Senate without the knowledge of practically every Senator, though every one of the 27 Senators were recorded as voting for it, Senator Warfield offered a message to the House of Delegates asking for the return of this Bill to the Senate, which motion passed the Senate and killed the Bill. In the session of 1918 Senator Warfield was signally dependable on all moral questions. His vote was for the Federal Prohibition Amendment, against every Race Track Gambling Bill, against all attempts to legalize Sunday Baseball or in any way to weaken Maryland's splendid Sunday law. The thing most to be honored in Senator Warfield was his frankness. He did not seek to mystify his actions by promising to consider, but he frankly told you his position, and having told you, he could be depended on. If all men in public life were but frank and open in their statements on these moral questions much would be gained. We gladly pay this brief tribute to Senator Warfield, who never trimmed on any moral question, but was ever dependable to use his voice, vote and influence to promote civic righteousness in Maryland.

Speaker Wooden. As one looked on the quiet, reserved, modest man in the Speaker's chair, and then let his eyes turn to the front seats occupied by Baltimore County's Delegation, with Benson, Bryant and McIntosh—each a skilled parliamentarian—in the seats of advantage, so far as position was concerned, the query naturally came: Will Speaker Wooden be master of the situation? To those who knew him best, there was no doubt that his quiet man from the farm would not be found wanting in the testing time. So it proved. No Speaker of the House of Delegates was more loyal to the right than was Mr. Wooden. The Christian home and the State owe to Speaker Wooden a debt of gratitude for his manly leadership in the Legislature of 1918. Even in the face of defections within his own party he stood like adamant for the things that made for righteousness. He stood fearlessly for the right in the Prohibition, Race Track Gambling and Lord's Day fights. His speaker-ship may be the words: Sans peur, sans reproche.

Delegates Ely and Leatherwood stood as strongly and unflinchingly for the right on all these moral questions as did the Senator or the Speaker. They not only voted right when they voted but they were present and voted every time these questions were before the House of Delegates. More cannot be said.

The same is true of Delegate Kephart except he favored in Committee and voted on the floor in favor of Sunday Concerts. In view of his splendid record on Prohibition, Race Track Gambling and Sunday Baseball we believe he did not fully understand the Sunday Concert Bill, or he would have been against it.

Unsatisfactory Train Service.

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel certain that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, between the different cantonments and then to the seaboard, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials, and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger train service. The movements of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller the number of passengers who travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel the more ample the passenger train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the Railroad Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service. W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads.

A Bilious Attack.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

The Liberty Loans.

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond bill.

On May 2 the First Liberty Loan was announced, on May 14 the details were made public, and on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3½% interest and running for 15-30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition, race, and class of citizens, subscribed for more than \$3,000,000,000 of the bonds. Only \$2,000,000,000 was allotted.

The outstanding features of the First Liberty Loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted, the patriotism of the newspapers, banks, corporations, organizations, and people generally in working for its success, and the heavy oversubscription of more than 50%. Another notable feature was that there was no interruption to the business of the country occasioned by the unprecedented demand upon its money resources.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4% interest and run for 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 50% of the oversubscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an oversubscription of 54%. Only \$3,808,766,150 of the bonds was allotted.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign, and the women of the country did efficient organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan. The men in the Army and Navy worked for and subscribed largely to the loan.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4½% interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,019,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A great feature of this loan was its very wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the country districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan, in a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. The effect of the Liberty Loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit. Not less incalculable is their effect on the destiny of the world as our ships plow the seas and our men and material in Europe beat back the Hun.—Treas. Dep't Press Service.

Keep a Level Head.

One woman makes this sensible suggestion in the August Woman's Home Companion:

"Every patriotic citizen should do everything in his power to aid the country during this soul-trying time, but we should also continue to live, as far as compatible with war aims and conditions, as nearly as possible in the same wholesome, normal manner as we would had not the black shadow of war descended upon us.

"We can be better patriots and do more efficient war work if we maintain our health spirits, and legitimate interests, and live as normally and sanely as possible. Proper living at any time is a fine art, but in war time it is a science, and one that demands the deepest thoughts and efforts of which one is capable. The war will not be won more quickly by being long-faced and doleful and on the lookout for dire evils and disaster.

"Scripping and denying one's self that which we need to maintain health and strength and the highest efficiency is not wise economy, but downright foolishness.

"Women who neglect their homes and families in order to do relief or war work do not deserve, and should not receive praise. It is just as wicked to let one's children run wild and learn bad habits, while we are absorbed in knitting for the soldiers, as it would be if the same sorry results were brought about by attending too many bridge parties.

"It is no particular virtue to eschew laughter and cheerfulness and to deny happiness because we are at war. This does not mean to imply that we should be selfish, thoughtless and frivolous, but it does mean that a sense of the duties, the horrors and the privileges of war, and the doing of our full share to diminish the suffering and sorrow connected therewith, need not blind us to the essential beauty and joy of life and living, and to the need of maintaining at even higher standard than in ordinary peace times our conception of sweetness and light.

"We may conserve wheat, sugar, fats and coal with a cheerful countenance and sunshiny spirit, or we may be mournful, crabbed and grudging or self-righteous about it. The latter attitude does not make us more efficient, end the war any sooner, or make it easier for us to use our heads and hands to the best advantage, it certainly does detract from our desirability as companions to live with, and does diminish our influence for good at a time when that influence should count for the most."

Cure for Dysentery.

"While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw, of Des Moines, Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysentery, and had been given up by the family physician. Some of his neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He stated that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratifying results."

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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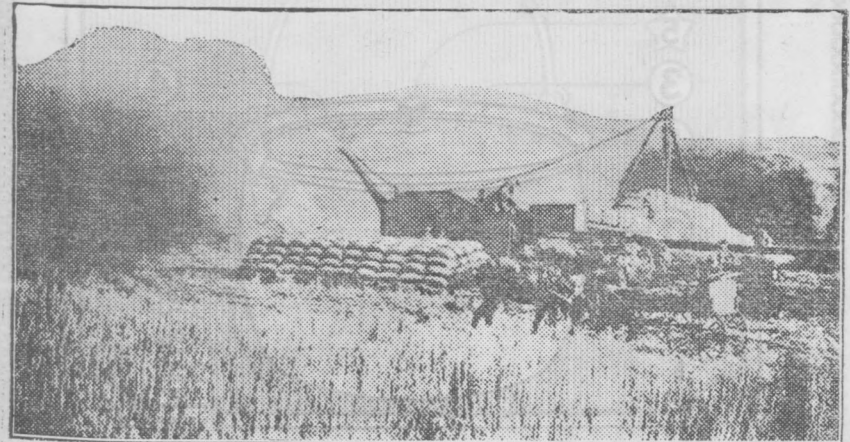
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EFFICIENT OPERATION OF FARM MACHINES WILL SAVE MUCH GRAIN FOR HUMAN FOOD



Properly Adjusted and Operated Tractor Outfits Will Eliminate Waste.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most essential thing in setting a separator for thrashing is to get it level. Here again the thrasher should not guess, but should have a good spirit level and use it at every setting. To do its best work the machine must be as nearly level as possible from side to side, and it is generally conceded best to have it level lengthwise, although a few inches difference in level between the front and rear ends is not likely to be detrimental. If the machine is set on soft ground, one or two of the wheels may sink further into the ground than the others after it has been standing for a short time, and the operator should not forget to watch this point.

A very slight difference in level between the two sides of the separator will make the shafts all run against the bearings on the lower side and have a tendency to cause them to heat. 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. 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 a separator may make it sag in weak places.

The main drive belt should hang loosely over the pulleys, with just enough tension to keep it running smoothly. If it is too tight, it will have a tendency to pull the separator out of place and will put unnecessary strain on the cylinder shaft and boxings and possibly make them heat or pull the cylinder out of line so that the teeth will not run true.

When thrashing in the open, it is well to pay attention to the direction of the wind, if there is any choice in the direction in which the machine is to be set. It is much more pleasant for the men working at the machine if it can be set so that the wind blows the dust and chaff away from them. If a steam engine is used, the setting should be such also that sparks will be carried away from the separator and straw stack.

The separator should always be blocked solidly to prevent vibration as much as possible, and to prevent the belt from pulling the machine forward. It will frequently save some time if blocks of the right size and shape for this purpose are selected or prepared before the thrashing starts and carried with the machine from place to place. Wornout or broken plowshares make excellent blocks.

Cylinder and Concaves.
The problem of adjusting the cylinder and concaves is to get them placed in proper relation to each other, with the right number and arrangement of teeth in the concaves for the grain that is being thrashed. The adjustment should be such as thoroughly to loosen all the grain from the heads without cracking or breaking up the straw into such fine pieces that separation will be difficult.

It is essential that the cylinder and concaves be adjusted so that each tooth is at all times equally distant from the two between which it is passing, and that the concaves be kept close enough to the cylinder that unthrashed heads cannot get through. The first thing in adjusting the cylinder is to see that the shaft is aligned properly, that is, that one end is not further forward than the other. There is a constant tendency for the end of the shaft to which the main drive pulley is attached to pull forward, and at the same time force the other end back. The next step is to take up any superfluous end play. Some provision for regulating end play is found on all machines. The space that must be left to prevent friction on the end of the shaft and consequent heating is from one thirty-second to one sixty-fourth of an inch, or just enough to allow the shaft to run freely. Any more play than is absolutely necessary should not be tolerated, as it allows the cylinder teeth to get close to the concave teeth on one side and correspondingly far away on the other. The distance between the cylinder and concave teeth when properly adjusted is generally not much over an eighth of an inch. It is easily seen that a very little end play will cause cracking of the grain on the one side and allow unthrashed heads to pass through on the other. For the same reason it is important that all teeth in both the cylinder and concaves be kept straight. There should, always, be wrenches in the tool box for straightening any which get out of line.

Self-Feeders.
A large majority of the thrashing machines of the country are now equipped with self-feeders. It is a mistake, however, to assume that because the feeding is done mechanically the feeder will always deliver the unthrashed grain to the cylinder

In the proper manner when the bundles are pitched on promiscuously and at irregular intervals. The governor which controls the feeder should be adjusted so that it will stop feeding as quickly as possible when the speed is reduced below normal. By all means it should be adjusted to act more quickly than the governor on the engine. If a reduction in the speed of the cylinder does not stop the feeder before the engine governor acts, the speed will pick up again and the bundles will continue to move into the machine without giving the separator time to clear itself of the overload which originally reduced the speed.

The bundles should be pitched on one at a time, with the heads toward the machine, and the distances between bundles should be as nearly uniform as possible. In bundle-thrashing, the center, or dividing board, should nearly always be used to keep the bundles from piling up into the center of the carrier. If one man on each side of the machine cannot pitch bundles in the proper manner fast enough to keep the machine supplied, it will usually be better to supply extra pitchers than to have the two men pitch two or more bundles at a time without any regard to the way they fall in the conveyor. It is hard work to keep the bundles going into the machine in a steady stream, with the heads all pointing in the right direction, but unless this is done it is impossible for the machine to do its best work.

There is sometimes a tendency to crowd a machine to the limit and keep it overloaded most of the time. This is especially true of large custom machines. While both the operator of such a machine and the owners of the grain to be thrashed naturally are desirous of finishing each job quickly, the attempt to get as much grain as possible into the machine, combined with more or less irregular feeding which is almost sure to accompany it, will certainly result in a considerable waste of grain. The value of grain thus wasted may easily more than offset any saving in time effected by speeding up the operation of the machine beyond its normal capacity.

Cleaning the Grain.
The adjustment of the cleaning mechanism and the proper direction of the blast from the fan to separate the grain satisfactorily from the chaff calls for more skill on the part of the operator than anything else in connection with the operation of a thrashing machine. One of the main duties of the man in charge of the separator is to see that the grain is as nearly free as possible from chaff and weed seeds before it is delivered from the machine. At the same time he must see that the amount which goes back in the tailings elevator to be rethrashed is kept low and that the loss occasioned by grain being carried out of the machine and into the stack is eliminated as nearly as possible. The condition of the grain and the construction of different makes of machines are so variable that it is impossible to give any definite rules in all cases. However, an operator who knows the function of each part of the cleaning mill; how to make all adjustments, and does everything possible to maintain the proper speed, should have no great difficulty in saving practically all the grain and cleaning it well at the same time, if he will examine the machine frequently to see just how much stuff each part of the cleaning mechanism is handling and the amount and character of the tailings. The quantity of tailings should be small and they should contain very little plump grain and light chaff.

Probably more grain is wasted from failure to clean up at the end of a setting than from any other single cause. Just as much care should be taken in cleaning up all the unthrashed straw and loose grain that has accumulated around the machine as is taken with the rest of the job. Even with the best of care a considerable amount of unthrashed straw will accumulate around the feeder in the course of a day's work. If the straw is very dry, considerable grain will shatter from the heads as it is being pitched from the wagons or stacks onto the feeder. Small piles of chaff and straw which contain a certain amount of grain will accumulate at various other places around the machine, and the machine should not be stopped at the end of the job until all of this is pitched into the cylinder and carefully rethrashed.

Of course the careless thrasher or farmer may say that the chickens or pigs will clean up whatever is left in this manner, but practically it is a total loss, and any machine which is operated carelessly in this respect wastes a large amount of grain in a single season.

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.

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CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Precision.

"Look here," said the irate diner, "there's a fly in the butter."
"That isn't a fly," commented the waiter; "it's a moth. And that isn't butter; it's oleomargarine. Otherwise your assertion is correct."

Booming Business.

"The doctor advised me to get an automobile, as the outdoor exercise would cure me."
"The doctor is foolish."
"No, he isn't. He gets double rates for surgical visits."

Too Strenuous.

"I once heard a lazy man say he wouldn't mind being the hero of a novel."
"I see the point. I'll bet he wouldn't want to be the hero of a moving picture."

A Great Idea.

Mr. Smiley—My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has gone smash, and—
Mrs. Smiley—What a mercy you've got your checkbook at home.

The Hot and Cold of It.

Nell—Will is always telling me of his burning love.
Belle—That's nothing. Jack is always treating me to ice cream.

BAD CRULLERS.



Man in Lunchroom—The best part about these doughnuts is the hole.
Walter—How so, sir?
Man in Lunchroom—You don't have to chew that.

The Object.

Betty had a knitting bag
On a capacious plan,
For when she started using it
She promptly bagged a man.

Complimentary.

She—What did papa say when you told him you wanted to marry me?
He—He asked me if I had any integrity in my family.



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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?**

Saving Sugar Saves Shipping



AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

**Must Use No More Than Two Pounds
Per Person a Month if the Present
Meagre Allied Sugar Ration
Is Maintained.**

**Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New
Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.**

Two pounds of sugar a month—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation.
The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

Save Food

**120 million
Allies
must eat**

United States Food Administration

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.

Rev. R. K. Lewis is visiting with his family in Somerset county, and will return home Friday, Aug. 30.

Miss Gertrude Devilbiss and sister, Mrs. Harold Smelser, are spending the week with Mr. Smelser, at West River.

Joseph Shorb and daughter, Vallie, of Detour; Mrs. M. A. Koons, of Taneytown; and Miss Rhoda Weant, of Baltimore, were visitors at Dr. Luther Kemp's, this week.

Rev. H. T. Bowersox and wife, of York, are visiting his parents, F. Bowersox and wife.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and daughters, Grace and Mary, who have been guests at Dr. J. J. Weaver's, left on Monday, for a two weeks' stay at Pen-Mar.

Roger Stultz, of Camp Meade, was home over Sunday.

Harry Hull heard from his son, Wilbur, who went across some time since. The vessel they sailed on was 900 ft long, and carried 27,000 passengers and all arrived safe.

Mrs. Hughes, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Eugene Greenwood, of New Windsor, spent Tuesday at B. L. Cookson's. During the day they took a spin to Gettysburg.

Dr. Newton Gilbert and mother and sister, of Annapolis, and aunt, of Baltimore, spent Wednesday with John Bowers and wife, of Clear Ridge.

M. D. Smith threshed his wheat crop and had an average of 27 bu. to the acre.

Mrs. Will Gobright, of Delaware, has been visiting at Henry Gobright's. William Hoffman, wife and daughter, and Mrs. T. E. Warner and son, and Ben. Hoffman, of New Oxford, spent Tuesday with friends in town, who were glad to renew old acquaintanceship.

Rev. D. Umberger, of Myersville, Frederick county, preached at the various appointments of the Uniontown Lutheran charge, on Sunday.

Mrs. Johns and three daughters, of Pittsburg, are visitors at the home of Edward Lewis.

Rev. Lyons, of Ohio, will preach at the Church of God, both morning and evening, on Sunday.

KEYSVILLE.

Sunday school, this Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. There will be no preaching, as the pastor is away on his vacation.

Edward Knipple and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Edward Thomas, of Biglerville, Pa.

A delightful party was held at the home of James Kiser and wife, last Tuesday evening, in honor of their daughter, Vallie. It being a complete surprise, as Miss Vallie did not know anything about it until the guests began to arrive. About 50 were present.

Miss Ellen Valentine was operated on for appendicitis, on Tuesday, at the St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, and at this writing is doing as well as can be expected.

Harry Dinterman, wife and son, Kenneth, visited at his parents, at Rocky Ridge, Sunday.

Mrs. Koontz, of York, Pa., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Byron Stull. Wm. Kiser and family, of Taneytown, visited the former's brother, John Kiser, and wife, Sunday.

Garfield Pittinger and wife, of Philadelphia, are spending some time with Robert Valentine and wife.

Chas. Deberry, wife and family, of near Detour, visited at Geo. Frock's, on Sunday.

Geo. Cluts, who was taken very sick one day last week, is improving.

Miss Emma Devilbiss, of Walkersville, was a recent guest of the home of her brother, Wm. Devilbiss.

Ralph Weybright and sister, Elizabeth; Roger Weybright and wife, of Minnesota, and Geo. Frock, took an automobile trip sight-seeing to Gettysburg, Monday.

Miss Elsie Springer, of Emmitsburg, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. M. P. Baumgardner, has returned home.

Miss Virgie Fox is spending the week at the home of her uncle, Harry Fleagle, near Bridgeport.

Miss Agnes Kiser has been on the sick list.

NEW WINDSOR.

Frank Hammacker, of Liberty, spent the week's end with his uncle, E. I. Stouffer and wife.

Miss Florence Tudor, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Virginia Getty.

R. Lee Slingluff and family, of Sudbrook Park, are guests of Thos. Stouffer and wife.

Bernard Fisher and wife, of Baltimore, spent the week's end here, with Grant Devilbiss and wife.

Mrs. Rudolph Eyer and daughter, of Thurmont, spent the week's end with M. D. Reid and family.

The Red Cross fete held on last Friday and Saturday evenings, cleared in and about \$500.00.

Mrs. Baile, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Donia Mullineaux.

Quite a number of persons attended Emory Grove Camp, on Sunday last.

The B. F. Shriver Co. is canning corn. Their trucks are hauling corn, after night, from Finksburg.

The Electric Light Co. is re-arranging the line on High St.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ring, and Mrs. Ring, of Relay, and Mrs. Margaret Routzahn, of Westminster, visited at L. D. Troxell's, on Sunday.

Mrs. F. J. Shorb and daughter, Vallie, visited Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp, at Uniontown, during the week.

A letter from Private Amos Cushon "Over There," was received by his parents here, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eiler and son returned to their home, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The Misses Essick accompanied them.

Miss Vallie M. Shorb visited Miss Corrinne Hibberd, at New Windsor, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Graham and children, of Baltimore; Mrs. Biser, and the Misses Biser, of Frederick, called on E. L. Warner and wife, Monday.

Mrs. Yoder has returned home, after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Warner.

Mrs. Herman Greason and daughter, of Walkersville; and Mrs. Walter Faust and children, of Reading, Pa., visited relatives here during the week.

Philip Royer, of Westminster, visited his cousin, Victor Weybright, a few days this week.

Mrs. James Warren and Miss Louise Warren are visiting in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer entertained during the week: Mrs. Ernest Troxell, daughter and son, of Uniontown; and Russell Troxell and Mrs. Earl Hosler, of Union Bridge.

Robert Spielman was very badly injured recently, when the horses hitched to a manure spreader, which he was oiling, ran away.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Adams, of Woodsboro; Miss Clara Hoffman, of Baltimore; Mrs. Florence Klipp and son-in-law, of Philadelphia; Frank Houck, wife and children, of Keysville, and Jacob Adams, wife and children, of near here, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albaugh.

BRIDGEPORT.

Miss Rosa May Weant is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Staub.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Baker spent last Sunday at Emory Grove Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Bohn, of Westminster, visited Mrs. B's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant.

Mrs. H. W. Baker is spending the week with friends in Baltimore and New Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Miller and children, Elenor and Carrie, and Roy Sharrer, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Hockensmith, in Taneytown, Sunday.

Misses Helen Ohler and Margaret Eckard, of Taneytown were week-end guests of Misses Alice and Maude Ohler.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kemper and family; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ohler and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith and daughters, spent Saturday evening in Fairfield, Pa., the guests of Mrs. Kemper's brother, Mr. Jacobs and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuss and daughter, Emma, of Four Points, visited Russell Ohler and family, on Sunday.

Miss Pauline Baker has now returned home after visiting her cousin, Lieut. John Cornell and family, at Hempstead, L. I. She also visited Miss Helen Quinn, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. P. F. Strauss and family, at Long Island City, N. Y.

UNION BRIDGE.

Owing to a serious wreck, on Tuesday, mail and evening papers failed to arrive.

Mrs. Lewis Stauffer, living west of town, fell, last Saturday night, and was seriously hurt.

We are glad to report that Frank Snyder is much improved and will soon be out as usual.

Owing to extra work, fifteen men will be added to the working force at the shops.

The annual picnic of the Sunday school at Rocky Ridge, will be held on the 24th.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Lutheran church was held, Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Raymond Angel.

Workmen are busily engaged concreting the road between the bridges, west of town.

Mrs. Marga Grossnickle received word that her son, Sergt. D. Leslie Grossnickle of the 331st Aero Squadron, arrived safely "overseas."

Miss H. Quintinella Fuss died suddenly at her home at Mt. Union, last Sunday afternoon. The summons came like a flash. Miss Fuss was taken ill at Sunday school and friends conveyed her home, when she became unconscious and soon passed away. (See death column.)

CLEAR DALE.

Master Paul Shilt, of near Littlestown, is visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hyser and sons, Edwin, Roy and Malcolm, of near Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Weisensale and Miss Hilda, and Edgar Weisensale, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Myers.

Miss Alta Crouse spent several days, last week, in Littlestown, with her grand-father, Levi J. Motter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bloom and sons, of Piney Creek, and Miss Charlotte Currens, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mervin Miller and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shilt, of near Littlestown, spent Sunday with Rufus Kump and family.

To Improve Your Digestion.

"For years my digestion was so poor that I could only eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of, to get relief, but not until about a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them did I find the right treatment. Since taking them my digestion is fine."—Mrs. Blanche Bowers, Indiana, Pa.

—Advertisement

NEW MIDWAY.

Quite a number attended the party held at Milton Dutrow's, on Thursday night.

Miss Edith Radcliff is the guest of Arthur Haugh and wife.

Miss Rhea Smith is spending a few days in Woodsboro.

Little Misses Catharine Bowers and Madeline Fogle have been very sick.

Misses Sadie Spurrier, of Woodsboro, and Ella Kregg, of Frederick, spent Monday with Mrs. Amos Eyer and family.

MARRIED.

HAINES—BAKER.

Mr. Carroll Wilmer Haines, of Baltimore City, and Miss Ethel May Baker, of Carroll county, were quietly married at the parsonage of Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sunday, August 18, by Rev. P. H. Miller. The happy couple will reside in Baltimore.

FORMWALT—FLICKINGER.

On Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, at the Reformed parsonage at Baust church, by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, Mr. Harry Formwalt and Miss Sadie V. Flickinger were united in marriage. They were unattended. Both are members of Baust Reformed church, and well known in the community.

DIED.

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

MR. MOTTER CLINGAN.

Motter, son of Mrs. Sophia Clingan, of Taneytown, died on Friday last, in Harrisburg from being scalded while at work in an engine house, or the yards, at Harrisburg, where he was employed. There were seven men injured by the explosion—two died and the others recovered.

He leaves a wife and three children; also his mother, and one sister, Mrs. Emanuel Bair, and one brother, Samuel Clingan, all of Taneytown. Funeral services were held in Harrisburg, on Monday.

MISS HARRIET QUINNELLA FUSS

Miss Harriet Quinnella Fuss died at her home at Mt. Union, this county, on Sunday afternoon, August 18, from a paralytic stroke received several hours before her death. She had walked to Sunday school and church, as usual, in the morning, and it was while in church that she was stricken. She was taken home and medical aid summoned, but death quickly ensued, as stated.

She leaves one sister, Miss Sarah. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fuss, and was highly regarded in the community. Her age was 66 years, 2 months, 20 days. Funeral services were held in the Union Bridge Lutheran church, on Tuesday, by Rev. W. O. Ibach. Interment was made in Mt. View cemetery.

In Sad and Loving Remembrance of my dear Husband, and our Father, LEWIS MYERS, who departed this life one year ago today, August 24, 1917.

Oh! how many lonely hours I have passed since thou art gone: But the Lord has been my comfort, And in Him my faith is strong.

Farwell, farwell, my husband dear: I have spent one sad and lonely year. You left me with an aching heart. The evening that you and I did part. By His Wife.

When the evening shades are gathering, We often sit and think of him: In our hearts there comes a longing, If you only could come back.

Home is not home, for father's not here: Angels have taken him out of our care. Dark is his room and empty his chair. He's gone to that home so peaceful and fair.

You have gone from us, dear father. To your Saviour, good and true: You have won the heavenly glory. Which is yet for us to do.

It was hard to part with father. Yet the will of God he done: He has crossed the chilly river, And a golden crown has won.

God alone knows how we miss him. In our home, O father dear: How for thee our heart is yearning: How we long thy voice to hear.

Sleep, dear father, and take your rest: God took you home, he thought it best In silence you suffered: In patience you bore.

The sweet peace of God is yours evermore. Farwell, dear father, may your slumber Be as gentle as your love. And when God calls us home, May we meet in heaven above. By His Children.

Only Barred From One Office.

As far as legal rights and privileges or holding office are concerned, a native-born citizen of the United States has only one advantage over a naturalized citizen of foreign birth. By a provision in the Constitution of the United States a naturalized person of foreign birth is ineligible to the office of president. A person of foreign birth can be governor of a state, a representative or senator in congress, a cabinet officer, a general in the army, an admiral in the navy, or hold any state or national office except that of president.

Sought to Warn Mother.

The mother of five-year-old Mary fell and fractured her wrist and a doctor was called to reset the bone. The youngster, from an adjoining room, heard her mother's cries of pain during the operation. The next day when the physician called Mary opened the front door, and when she saw who it was, shouted with evident disdain: "Oh, mother, here's that same doctor again!"

Pearl Worth a Fortune.

A beautiful pearl, claimed to be the finest drop-shaped pearl yet raised in Australian waters was recently found on the northwest coast of western Australia. It weighs one hundred grains, is the size of a sparrow's egg, and has been named "Star of the West." It is remarkable for its perfect shape and coloring.

Letters From "Our Boys."

We will be glad to publish letters, or parts of letters, from "our boys, over there," as they are bound to be very interesting to all, even if they are from other boys than ours. This war has made us all one great family. As Shakespeare has put it, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and we have only to substitute a more fitting word for "nature" to realize the present truthfulness of the expression. We will omit all purely personal references from letters, as these are not intended, nor proper, for publication.—Ed. Record.

July 27, 1918.

Dear Mother:

We are now in our training camp, and a fine place it is, too. Everything is so old and picturesque in France that it makes one feel as though living back about 1700 instead of 1918. This is the prettiest country I have ever seen, and it is easy to see how much France has done in the war, and how little the U. S. has done, as yet; but we are not allowed to tell much about this.

The money here is the most puzzling of anything, and it makes one study to get it straight; and the language, too, is very strange but seems easy to learn when we hear it spoken every day. The only thing I don't like is the rain, which we get nearly every day.

I don't know the cause of it, but I don't feel like writing letters since we arrived here, any more than if I was on a desert island—everything seems so unreal; but I surely like to get them, or any good news from back home.

We are encamped at — in the southwest of France, and have been doing balloon work along with flying. It is very windy here and the work is harder than in the states. They make us be soldiers here, and everything is up to the top. We are a regular looking Company with the little caps that set on the side of the head like the English; we also have spiral leggings, and drill every day with gas masks. I like everything fine and am well in every way, but me for the U. S. A. when this is over.

CARL DEMMITT.

10th Balloon Co. A. E. F.

SOLDIERS LIKED WAR BREAD

British Fighting Men Found Their Health Improved Through Use of Unbolted Wheat Meal.

A little more than a century ago, when Britain had been fighting for years against Napoleon, food became very scarce. Following is from a book on bread-making, written by Sylvester Graham, in 1837:

"In order to conserve wheat as much as possible, the British government ordered that the army should be supplied with bread made from unbolted wheat meal, i. e., simply the wheat ground without having the bran or middlings removed. The soldiers were at first displeased with the bread and refused to eat it, even casting it from them in great rage, but after two or three weeks they began to be much pleased with it and preferred it to the fine-flour bread.

"The result of this experiment was that not only was the wheat made to go further, but the health of the soldiers improved so much and so manifestly in the course of a few months that it became a matter of common remark among themselves and of observation and surprise among the officers and physicians of the army. They expressed themselves with confidence and zeal on the subject. The public declared that the soldiers were never so healthy and robust. The public papers were for months filled with praise of whole-wheat bread, and it was regularly introduced into families.

"Still, after this experiment with such happy results and so general and full a testimony had been given in favor of the coarse-wheat bread, when large supplies of superfine flour came in from America, and the crops from home became again abundant and the act of parliament regarding the food of the army became extinct, most of the people by degrees returned to their old habits of eating fine bread."

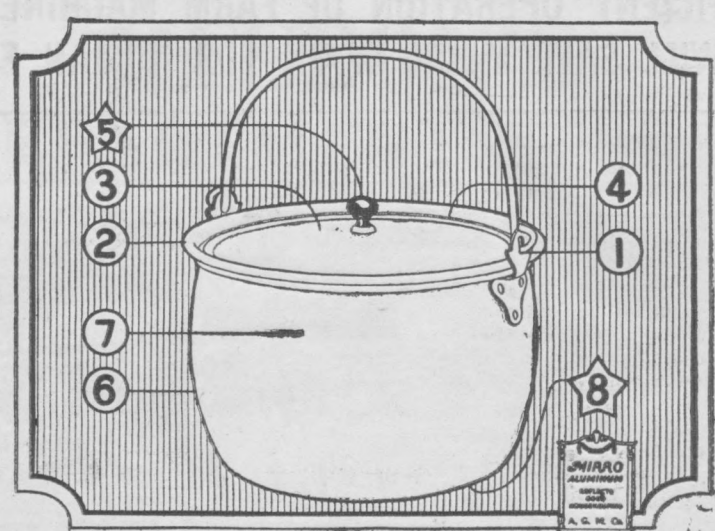
SURGEONS DO GREAT WORK

Rehabilitation of Wounded Soldiers Seems Little Short of Miraculous to a Civilian.

Foster Debevoise of South Orleans, N. J., on a recent tour through France and England, visited the armies at the front, and speaks with enthusiasm of their indomitable spirit and unflinching hopefulness.

In commenting he speaks on the work done for wounded soldiers: "The men in English cities, of whom I saw hundreds, without legs or arms, or with reconstructed faces, and those in hospitals in process of being mended, all had the same words: 'I could go back again!' And this brings me to another wonderful thing, and that is the way the hospitals are performing miracles. When finally, sometimes after months and months of treatment, the reconstructing process is finished, the men are taught trades and placed in positions so that they are enabled to take up their lives again with a large degree of happiness. Straps operate as muscles on artificial legs and arms; and I have seen such men swing a hammer, play golf, knit, or work at lathes. It is almost incredible what is being done. Hats off to the doctors, I say!"

The United States government will apply the same methods of reconstruction to those of our boys that are disabled or crippled.—Marion Couthen Smith.



MIRRO ALUMINUM "Reflects Good Housekeeping" Note the Eight Great Features:

In the minds of thousands of intelligent home-keepers in America, Mirro has come to mean perfection in the making of fine aluminum ware.

This popularity is due to many superb features of utility, many of them exclusively Mirro.

This Convex Kettle, for instance, has eight:

- (1) Handle rest ears hold bail in three positions and prevent it coming in contact with sides of Kettle.
- (2) Tightly rolled, sanitary bead, free from dirt-catching crevice.
- (3) Insert cover prevents boiling over.
- (4) Bead of cover upturned, thus protected against steam and liquid.
- (5) Rivetless, no-burn ebolized knob, an exclusiv Mirro feature.
- (6) Convex sides prevent contents from pouring off when liquid is being drained.
- (7) The famous Mirro finish, and
- (8) The Mirro trade-mark stamped into the bottom of every piece.

It will be a pleasure to show you our line of Mirro Aluminum which so truly reflects good housekeeping.

Sterling Tires Are Better

30x3½ and 31x4. Guaranteed 6000 miles. Guaranteed both by the makers and by us. They must make good or we will.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE SUPPLIES. TANETOWN, MD.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

NUMBER 1. The described Two-Story Brick House is located in the most attractive section, along the new State Highway, Eastern suburbs of Taneytown. It contains on the first floor, Reception Hall and living room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, finished in chestnut and hard wood floors. The second floor contains long Hall, four large Bed-rooms, with ample size wardrobes and built-in bath rooms, wood finished in white enamel in hall, front rooms; bath in mahogany finish. Third floor, large attic. Basement and cellar concrete, three departments. Porches front, rear and side. Concrete steps front and rear. Gas and Water on three floors. Heated by Pipeless Furnace, and is termed a day-light home. Contains a beautiful lawn, concrete side walks and pavement.

NUMBER 2. Two-story and Attic Brick House, located in Taneytown, on North side of Baltimore St. State roof, 9 rooms, store room, 18x50, a very desirable property. Water and Gas installed. Will be sold for about half cost of building today.

NUMBER 4. Two-story Frame Dwelling, located on Frederick St., Taneytown, Md.

NUMBER 5. Two-story Dwelling and Store Room, on Baltimore St., Taneytown.

NUMBER 6. Business for sale; small capital required.

NUMBER 7. Wanted—Well Improved Farm, near town, containing 150 to 200 acres.

NUMBER 8. Lot No. 3, located along new State Highway, South side; 50x200 ft; water and gas.

NUMBER 9. Lot No. 4, located along new State Highway; water and gas, South side, 50x209 ft.

NUMBER 10. Two Lots, Nos. 5 and 6, along new State Highway, adjoining first alley, East.

NUMBER 11. One Lot, North side new State Highway, 50x180 ft, more or less. Cheap.

NUMBER 12. Two Small Farms, 40 to 75 Acres, wanted. Who has them?

NUMBER 13. Store Room, in Taneytown, 2 floors and cellar, size 21x55 ft. for Rent. Possession at once.

NUMBER 15. 160 Acre Farm, located in Myers' district, Md. Improvements good. 20 Acres of Timber. A money maker.

NUMBER 16. 140 Acre Dairy Farm for sale. Good improvements. Crops well.

I will also take property not to be advertised. Will negotiate fair dealing to buyer and seller.

D. W. GARNER, LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENT, TANETOWN, MD. S-2-ft

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM H. REINDOLLAR, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of February, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 9th day of August, 1918.

NEWTON A. REINDOLLAR, MARY C. REINDOLLAR, LEAH E. MEHRING, Administrators.

S-9-ft

The Johns Hopkins University BALTIMORE, MD.

How Tennessee Community Built
House and Presented It to Poor
but Deserving Widow.

You are all familiar with the story of "the house that Jack built." But I wish to tell you of a house that neighbors built in a small town in the South, says a writer in Christian Herald.

It was obvious to this community that if a certain family only had a home, they could be self-supporting; while, as it was, every cent they earned went for rent.

Two kind, practical men took the matter up and evolved a plan whereby such a home could be made by small contributions, no burden being placed on any one. Personal calls were begun, and help solicited, consisting of money, material or labor. So hearty was the response that within a month a lot was purchased, then a three-room house with two porches was erected, outhouses for cow and chickens were built, a garden fenced, and a well bored, with windlass set up. Good material was used—concrete foundation, and brick flue and chimney. The lot had been set in fruit trees when bought, so there was a ready-made orchard. And when the painter was through with the buildings an insurance agent gave a three-year policy in case of fire. Every bit of the labor was voluntary work.

The most eager helpers, however, were the men who went in wagons to move the family home. The matter had been kept secret from them, and you can imagine their surprise and joy. They were a little black-eyed widow and three children, whom misfortune had pursued relentlessly for many sad months. In their new home they were very happy, and this made it all immensely worth while.

Now this didn't happen just before Thanksgiving or Christmas, but during the blazing hot days of midsummer, when "sunny" Tennessee was a burning reality.

Animals Are Bred There for Their Fur, and the Industry Is a Remunerative One.

There are ten or twelve fox farms in Alaska. One of them, situated in the Tanana valley, a mile and a half from Fairbanks, consists of ten acres of cleared land, the greater part of which is covered with pens in which the animals live. From a distance the fox farm looks like a huge chicken yard, with walls of woven wire and enclosures of various sizes inside. Each pen is 50 feet long, 8 feet wide and about 10 feet high. The wire is tough steel and is sunk about four feet in the ground and is then bent so that it runs inward underground for about two feet to prevent the foxes from digging out. At the top the wire has an overhang of two feet to prevent the captives from climbing over. Each pen has a kennel made of boards, like a dog kennel, the entrance to which is a chute or a wooden pipe a foot square. Only one pair of foxes live in each pen. They are very timid and have to be handled carefully. Most of the fox farmers will not allow strangers to enter their property for fear they will frighten the animals. The foxes are fed with salmon, moose meat, horse meat, rabbits, carrots and turnips. A common feed is rice and rabbits cooked together in a stew.

at court, the king of two great saints, a Dominican, one a Franciscan. The king of France had the honor to entertain the angel of the schools at dinner, once upon a time. Never a word spake he, nor morsel ate. His eyes were fixed on the opposite wall, while his mind followed out a train of thought to its conclusion; then followed a mighty thump on the table, and an exclamation: "Now that is conclusive against the Manichæans!" St. Bonaventura sat at such a banquet, gazing intently upon the queen. The king said: "Good Brother Bonaventura, what thinkest thou?" To whom the Franciscan said: "Ah, sire, think if the beauty of an earthly monarch be so great, what must be the beauty of the Queen of Heaven!"

merged in the Congressional Globe was changed in 1873 to the Congressional Record, which is issued daily during the sessions of congress. Each member of both houses of congress is supplied with a certain number of the daily issues, and it is also furnished to subscribers for \$1 during the long session of congress and \$4 during the short session. The superintendent of documents, United States government printing office, Washington, is authorized to sell public documents at cost, and on application that official will furnish, free of charge, price lists showing, under topical headings, the publications available for sale.

Lord Palmerston—"Pam" as he was affectionately termed by his friends was one of the shrewdest statesmen that ever lived. When petitioned by the Scotch clergy to appoint a day for fasting and prayer, so that a threatened epidemic of cholera might be averted, he replied:

"Clean your streets, keep your home clean, promote cleanliness and health among the poor, see that they are plentifully supplied with good food and clothing, and employ right sanitary measures generally, and you will have no occasion to fast and pray, nor will the Lord hear your prayer while these his preventors remain unheeded."

AT 10.30 P. M.

With prices still tending upward, as civilian labor turns to war, it is prudent to place all supplies ahead--just as you order coal ahead. Note the following War Economy Specials, then be quick to mobilize your energies and a little of your cash, for every day, every hour, every minute counts if you want to take advantage of this sale. Look for the red signs in all departments, showing the exact savings.

Men's Dress Shirts, Stiff Cuff; \$1.00 value,	68c	Pure Aluminum Coffee Percolators; \$2.00 value,	\$1.29	Infants' Black and White Hose; 25c value,	15c
Knit Wrist Canvas Gloves; 20 cent value,	15c	8-qt Pure Aluminum Berlin Kettles; \$2.10 value,	\$1.39	Ladies' Black Hose; 20 cent value,	15c
Grey Mixed Work Hose; 25 cent value,	15c	Large Pure Aluminum Preserving Kettles; \$2.00 value,	\$1.29	Plaid Fall Dress Goods; 65c value,	39c
Extra Heavy Grey Mixed Work Hose; 30c value,	20c	Pure Aluminum Frying Pans \$1.75 value,	98c	Serge Fall Dress Goods, plain colors; 75c value,	39c
Leather Palm Canvas Knit Wrist Gloves; 45c value,	32c	Pure Aluminum Lipped Sauce Pans; \$1.50 value,	98c	Novelty Fall Dress Goods; 65c value,	39c
Leather Palm Gauntlet Canvas Gloves; 48c value,	35c	Pure Aluminum Rice Boilers; or Double Boilers; \$1.75 value,	98c	Serge and Batiste Fall Dress Goods; 85c value,	59c
Horse-hide Palm Leather Gauntlet Gloves; \$1.35 value	85c	24-lb Brooms. 78c value,	69c	Serge and Batiste Fall Dress Goods; \$1.00 value,	79c
Heavy Police Work Suspenders; 40c value,	25c	Extra Heavy Wash Boilers; metallic bottom; \$2.75 value,	\$2.49	Plain and Fancy Dress Silks; value up to \$2.00,	\$1.29
Men's Heavy Lined Corduroy Pants; \$4.00 value,	\$3.25	8-qt Janet Berlin Kettles; \$1.00 value,	79c	Growing Girls', Misses' & Children's School Shoes; solid leather; special values,	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Heavy Work Pants; \$2.25 value,	\$1.79	Corrugated Glass Wash Rubbers, family size; 50c value,	43c	Men's Extra Heavy Work Shoes; solid leather; extra quality,	\$3.00 and \$3.50
Boys' Corduroy Knicker Pants; \$2.00 value,	\$1.63	White Combinets, or Slop Jars; \$1.50 value,	\$1.29	Boys' Youths' and Little Gents' School Shoes; extra quality,	\$1.85 to \$3.00
Men's Khaki Pants; \$2.00 value,	\$1.69	Medium Size Wash Baskets; \$1.10 value,	90c	Colored Dress Linen; 50c value,	35c
Men's Corduroy Work Coats, Corduroy Lined; \$7.50 value,	\$6.75	Large Size Wash Baskets; \$1.20 value,	98c	India Linon; 40c and 45c value,	25c
Overalls; extra quality; \$2.00 value,	\$1.65	8/4 Corkoline Floor Covering; \$1.50 value,	89c	Colored Beach Cloth; 35c value,	27c
Men's Dark Blue Work Shirts, that are shirts,	90c	China Matting; 40c value,	27c	White Figured Voile; 50c value,	35c
Men's Light Blue Dress Shirts, that are shirts, with or without collar,	85c	Novelty Curtains; \$1.25 value,	89c	Bleached Cotton Toweling; 10c value,	7c
Men's Dress Shirts, soft cuffs value \$1.25	89c	9x12 Brussel Rugs; \$23.00 value,	\$17.98	Colored Border Huck Towels 15c value,	10c
Vacuum Cleaners; \$6.00 value,	49c	Ladies' Fancy Silk Slippers; \$6.00 value,	\$4.98	Bleached Linen Crash; 18c value,	14c
10 and 12-qt Heavy Tin Buckets; 75c value,	63c	Women's Wash Dresses; \$3.75 value,	\$2.69	Bed Spreads; \$2.25 value,	\$1.90
12-qt Galvanized Bucket; 79c value,	59c	Women's Wash Dresses; \$5.00 value,	\$3.79	Bed Spreads; \$1.50 value,	\$1.29
10-qt Galvanized Buckets; 50c value,	43c	Women's Wash Dresses; \$6.00 value,	\$4.59	Bleached Muslin; 25c value,	15c
Decorated Parlor Lamps; \$6.00 value,	\$3.50	Women's Wash Dresses; \$6.50 value,	\$4.89	Unbleached Shaker Flannel; 15c value,	11c
Decorated Parlor Lamps; \$3.50 value,	\$2.00	Women's Wash Dresses; \$7.00 value,	\$5.29	Yard Wide Nainsook; 30c value,	17c
Decorated Parlor Lamps; \$2.00 value,	\$1.29	Women's Wash Dresses; \$8.75 value,	\$6.59	Colored Outing Flannel; 30c value,	24c
Milk Strainers; 50 cent value	43c	Women's Wash Dresses; \$9.00 value,	\$6.79	Unbleached Muslin; 25c value,	15c
Rayo Lamps, complete; \$2.95 value,	\$2.75	Women's Wash Dresses; \$10.00 value,	\$7.59	Bleached Sheets, seamless; \$1.75 value,	\$1.45
Heavy Goblets; \$1.20 value,	98c doz.	Women's Wash Dresses; \$11.75 value,	\$8.89	Dress Gingham; 30c value,	20c
5-qt Pure Aluminum Tea Kettles; value, \$4.10,	\$2.98	Women's Wash Dresses; \$7.50 value,	\$5.69	Unbleached Table Damask; 75c value,	55c
Pure Aluminum Serving Dishes; \$2.50 value,	\$1.98	All Wash Skirts greatly reduced; some as low as	Price	Bleached Table Damask; 65c value,	53c
10-qt Pure Aluminum Berlin Kettles; \$2.50 value,	\$1.98	Georgette Crepe Waists; \$5.00 value,	\$3.98		
Large Pure Aluminum Pudding Pans; \$1.35 value,	89c	Tub Silk Waists; \$3.00 value,	\$2.39		
Pure Aluminum Colanders or Strainers; \$1.35 value,	89c	Silk Gingham Waists; \$4.00 value,	\$3.29		

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**Camera Used Successfully in Preserving
Old Writing Now Barely
Discernible.**

Before the days of books parchments became so costly that economical scholars erased more or less perfectly what had been written and used them a second time. In this manner some highly interesting and valuable manuscripts have been lost to the world, says New York Herald. But in many cases the ancient characters are still visible.

It was not long ago that photography was first successfully applied for this work. The color of the faded ink of the older writing on a palimpsest is yellow. A photograph of such a manuscript was made through a yellow screen. The result was a negative on which the old writing was barely discernible, being a little darker than the background, while the later black writing appeared distinctly as white letters.

Next an ordinary negative on a bromide plate was made and from this was produced a transparent positive on which both writings appeared dark and about equally distinct. Then the transparency was superposed on the first negative so that the dark letters of the later writing covered the light letters, representing the same writing in the negative. They were thus eliminated, being indistinguishably merged with the general dark background produced by the combination of positive and negative. But the earlier characters, since they were dark in both cases, appeared in the combination intensely black and distinct.

Writer of Opinion That Parents Govern Too Much by Mandate or by Exhortation.

The typical parent is not democratic in the treatment of his children. He likes to govern by mandate or exhortation. He dogmatically asserts his views on every question that arises, and insists that he knows more than his children, and he has no respect for their "notions." One can listen to a parent telling his thirteen-year-old boy what kind of a cap he must wear and how and when he must wear it, though the boy says "the boys will snicker" at him, and he does not want to be "the goat" of the crowd. But the parent will listen to no argument; he says he knows better than the boy what the latter ought to do, and he does not care what the boys think.

Much of the conflict between parents and children is due to the fact that the former do not recognize the right of the latter to express opinions contrary to those of the parent on any question or problem whatsoever. One can hear such a parent say: "I will teach you to obey. When your opinions are wanted, I will ask for them," and so on.

A parent who is a bully never can get an insight into his children's thoughts about conduct and so he can never know what sport is to be a parent.—M. V. O'Shea in *The Mother's Magazine*.

Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. As everyone knows we are now looking at some stars with lights that left them centuries ago.

Suppose that you could be shot into space at a velocity greater than that of light. And suppose that you were armed with a telescope so powerful that you could see everything that happened on this earth. A time would come when history would unfold itself before your astonished eyes. You would see Napoleon losing the battle of Waterloo; you would see Benjamin Franklin and all the other signers of the Declaration of Independence vowing that they would be hanged rather than endure British oppression any longer; you would see the surrender at Yorktown, the battle of New Orleans and the naval fight off Santiago; you would see the death of Julius Caesar and then Mark Antony making love to Cleopatra on the Nile. If you like, you could juggle yourself back and forth so that you could see the same event over and over again and make a special study of it.—Popular Science Monthly.

"Importance of Being Earnest" as theology must have been kin to the librarian of a public library in a certain Cornish town who indexed Borrow's "Bible in Spain" under the same heading. But he excelled himself when he included in his catalogue Besant's "Golden Butterfly" as entomology, and a book on American drinks as educational. However, librarians are not the only people who increase the humor of nations by their indexing. Even the index of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* used to read: Art, Art Squares, Art Teaching, "Art Thou Weary?"—London Daily Chronicle.

Hea, are producing about \$190,000,000 in gold each year. The British government controls this supply and gets it for use in its business. This helps as security for government notes issued at home and as bracers of British credit in foreign countries. No country makes a mistake in public policy when it adds to its own natural resources. The gold, the mineral ore, the oils, all count for red blood in the national system when a day of trouble arrives.—Hartford Courant.

The case of Herbert Hoover from London releasing hotel and restaurant proprietors from the wheatless pledges does not mean that "the sky is not the limit." The rules and regulations laid down when the Allies called for more wheat as an alternative to defeat still hold good and will be rigidly enforced by the Maryland Food Administration, while a grave crisis has been tided over it is absolutely necessary that an ample reserve be built up both here and abroad, so that Uncle Sam and his Allies can face any future food emergency with comfort. It must never be nip and tuck again; the penalty for defeat is too high to permit the taking of any chances.

Under the still existing rules, all public eating places must continue to serve only Victory Bread, into which composition enters at least 25 per cent. of substitutes for wheat flour. And only two ounces of such bread may be served to a customer at one meal. "The baking regulations haven't been changed, and they will continue to be enforced as they stand," is Mr. W. H. Maltbie's announcement.

The cable from London merely absolved from their pledge to use no wheat those hotelmen and others who promised total abstinence until harvest time, after a conference early in June with Herbert Hoover. This was a free-will offering and the Maryland Food Administration, realizing the time and thought which were entailed in eliminating all wheat from the bill of fare, desires to express its own gratitude and congratulations to those in this State who gave such practical demonstration of their patriotism.

Their patrons, it might be added, passed through the summer unscathed by privation. They always will—for there is plenty of food in this country to go round as long as the public continues its loyal support of the Administration in its task of Food Control.

In public eating places two pounds only are permitted for each ninety meals served. The ration works out at three and one-third teaspoonfuls a day or a little over one teaspoonful per meal.

One pound soft maple sugar, one-half cup boiling water, whites of two eggs.

Method: Break sugar in small pieces, put in saucpan with boiling water, and stir occasionally until sugar is dissolved. Boil without stirring until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Pour syrup gradually on beaten whites, beating mixture constantly, and continue beating until of right consistency to spread.

WHERE FRUIT IS UNDER
CONTROL.

The people of England are for the first time in the history of the British Isles being limited as to the amount of fruit they may eat. About the middle of the strawberry season the Food Controller withdrew all the fruit from the open market. Henceforth strawberries would not be eaten raw. They would only be purchased for jam-making. Other fruits are being dealt with in the same manner. Apples are England's most popular fruit crop. Plums and apple jam, mixed, has been a regular food ration with the British since the war started.



Working for Wilhelm.

Jar your fruit and help jar the Kaiser.

Germany has demanded from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, 2,000,000 eggs, 150 tons of fatty products, a large quantity of poultry, 3,000 tons of sugar and 200,000 hides. In addition, Germany also wants a certain amount of quinine while from the Dutch colonies an additional credit of 7,000,000 florins monthly is desired.

ly is desired.

Not only the Allies but the American army as well is asking for food, but their appeal does not depend upon threats. It depends upon patriotism. The things most in demand to help your side win the war are wheat, meats, sugar, and fats.

Roumania's peasant population is in a more precarious condition from lack of food and clothing than at any time since Roumania entered the war. Reports from authoritative sources indicate that all crops this year are failures.

One of the great wastes on our dinner tables has been the French dressing left on the salad plate. The same amount of salad with the same amount of dressing may be prepared in a bowl with the dressing poured over it and mixed so as to paint each leaf and not a drop wasted, while if the dressing is dipped over the salad on the plate half will not get eaten. Use a yellow bowl and mix in the kitchen if necessary.

Greetings to a Soldier

By HILDA MORRIS

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It was a window full of greeting cards, the sort that people send nowadays for every occasion, apparently, except funerals. Cards for birthdays, cards for weddings, cards to congratulate you on all sorts of happenings, cards with patriotic sentiments—and on each a verse, supposedly clever, and a picture of some sort, alluringly colorful.

Justine paused before the window, attracted by its gay display. It was Saturday afternoon, her day "off," and she had nothing else to do but wander among the shops, looking in on lovely hats and blouses and flowers which she could not afford to buy. This window, however, was different. She could buy cards, that is if she had any one to whom to send them. Today most of the cards seemed to be for soldiers, the verses told how proud some one was of them, and how somebody longed to see a certain soldier again. Justine looked and most earnestly wished that she knew a soldier to whom she might send a card. She was doing so very little about the war, anyway. She had no time to knit, and no money to give. It might help a very little to send one of these bright cards to some homesick boy in a far-away camp. But the trouble was she did not know any soldiers. Since she had come to the city Justine's days had been too full of work to afford many chances for meeting men, and the days back home in Oldport were now so far away. She racked her brains trying to think of some one to whom she might send one of these friendly greetings.

There was Mr. Evans, from the office, but she hardly knew him well enough. And Bert Holmes, from Oldport, but he was engaged to another girl; perhaps it would not do. The only soldier whom she could think of who might be pleased to hear from her was the little Pratt boy at home, who had once been in her Sunday school class. Of course, he was not a little boy any longer, he must be twenty-one at least. But he would remember her, she felt sure, and doubtless he would like to receive a card from the big city. So she went in and chose the very prettiest card of all, borrowed a pen from the stationer and ad-



So She Wrote the Letter.

dressed it. On second thought she found that she was not quite sure what the Pratt boy's first name was, Charles—Clarence—Curtis—that was it, Curtis. Curtis Pratt had a very familiar sound; she wrote the name firmly, addressed it to the Long Island camp, where she had heard that the Pratt boy was stationed, and mailed it. Then she forgot all about it.

But two days later, much to her surprise, there came a note to her from Curtis Pratt. He had received the card, and was very much pleased. He thought it was so good of her to remember him. He should very much like to hear from her again, if she had time, a letter telling something about herself.

Justine was quite flattered. It is not often that a boy remembers his Sunday school teachers with such courtesy and interest. So she wrote the letter, and a motherly sort of epistle it was. She scarcely expected an answer to it, but a few days later the answer came. He was to have leave next Sunday; could he come to see her?

Now, this was something that had never before happened to Justine since she came to the city. Her Sundays had been lonely days, given over to church and books and washing her hair and solitary walks in the park. To have a nice boy call on her was something which she had long given up hoping for. The very thought of it sent a delightful little thrill through her. She wrote to him to come, and Sunday morning she stayed home from church and washed her hair in his honor. She

teacher about to greet her pupil; her hair curled about her ears in a delightful style that reminded one, somehow, of yellow spring things. And her eyes were altogether too dangerously blue for a teacher to possess, especially if she wears a blue dress that accentuates their color. Justine was twenty-seven years old, but she looked about sixteen when she came down into the little boarding-house parlor to greet Curtis Pratt, her ex-pupil.

The tall soldier who was seated by the window rose upon her entrance, thereby revealing himself to be very tall indeed, and of much broader proportions than she associated with little Curtis Pratt.

"Why, how you have grown!" exclaimed Justine. "I didn't think—"

And then, with widening eyes, she saw that this was not her Sunday school pupil at all. He had never looked like that, with such a straight nose and such very brown eyes. He had been a blonde.

"Why, you—you aren't Curtis Pratt?" she accused him breathlessly. It was the soldier's turn to look surprised.

"Yes, I am, begging your pardon. I'm very much indeed Curtis Pratt. I remember you, even if you don't recall my face. Once when we were very young we went to the same picnic, and I fished you out of Fairview Creek. Don't you remember that day?"

Justine sat down quite suddenly. "Why, yes," she faltered, "I remember that. I remember you, too, only—"

"Only what?"

"I'd forgotten that your name was Curtis. I guess I got you mixed with your younger brother, the one I taught in Sunday school. I thought I was writing to him."

"Benny? Benny is out at camp, but he has measles just now. I'm sorry if I've disappointed you. Perhaps Benny can come next time—"

There was a flat note of hurt in his voice, a rather wistful something in his eyes as he looked at her.

"No, no!" she exclaimed hastily. "I'm not at all disappointed. I—I'm glad it was you."

And then she blushed at what she had said, a delightful pink blush that went very well with her springtime frock.

"So am I," said Curtis Pratt.

They spent the afternoon together in the park, and they had supper together at a quiet restaurant. More than once Justine felt the envious eyes of some other girl fixed upon her, the eyes of some girl who envied her the company of so fine-looking a soldier; just so had she herself felt on so many Sundays past. But now, now she felt sorry for them, those other girls. For something told her that this was only the beginning of a great many other Sundays that were to come.

"Do you know," said Curtis Pratt, as they walked slowly home to her boarding-house, "that I have never forgotten you since that day of the picnic so many years ago. I had to leave town soon after, for school and college, and I never caught more than glimpses of you in vacations. But I've never forgotten."

"Neither have I," she assented softly. "That is, I've never forgotten the boy who fished me out of the creek. And his name—"

"At least, you remembered his name," Curtis agreed with a little laugh. "Fate didn't let you forget it, and I think she had a reason. May I come again next Sunday?"

"Yes," she agreed happily.

"And the Sunday after?"

"Yes."

"And the Sunday after that?"

"Y—yes, if you still want to."

"Want to! I guess by that time I'll be wanting to come oftener than Sunday. I'm sure of it."

"Well," said Justine with a conscience-stricken little sigh, "I guess I've forgotten all about poor Benny. Give him my best wishes, won't you? But—I don't think he would have cared very much for a card from his Sunday school teacher, anyway. I'm horrid, but I'm glad he never got it!"

Soy Bean More Widely Used.

Among the numerous products that have been given prominence during the war is the oil obtained from soy beans. This is largely used for soap making, also as a salad oil, as well as edible purposes, such as for frying. The meal left over after the extraction of the oil is the richest cattle-feeding material known. Soy beans have been grown extensively in Manchuria, but owing to the present and future difficulty of export from that part of the world its cultivation has been abandoned in that quarter, and preparations are being made to grow it extensively in the Transvaal.

Removing Stains From Piano Keys.

Piano keys, by use, will turn yellow. To restore the original whiteness, put one ounce of nitric acid in 12 ounces of soft water (pour the acid slowly into the water—do not reverse this or the acid will fly up into your eyes) and apply the liquid to the ivory with a brush, taking care that no acid gets on the woodwork. Wash off the acid with a piece of flannel dipped in clean water and wipe with a dry cloth. Besides restoring piano keys, this same mixture is equally efficacious for cleaning the handles of cutlery and other similar articles. — Popular Science Monthly.

Too Personal.

First Barber—I bet that fellow is a bum actor.
Second Barber—Why?
First Barber—When I asked him if he wanted an egg shampoo he put on his hat and walked right out.

NEW TYPE OF COAT

Slip-Over Has Advantages for Motor or Travel Wear.

Completely Protects Garment Over Which It Is Worn—Always Shipshape and Snug.

Capes have so utterly dominated the field of wraps this season that very little out of the ordinary has been offered in coat styles. While the cape vogue continues, a closer reefer wrap is more becoming to some figures.

The coat shown in the sketch is well worth considering, as it was actually intended by the Paris designer who originated it as a suggestion for a fall or winter coat. This coat would be lovely developed in dark-colored satin and embroidered in a lighter shade, or vice versa, as a summer traveling or motor coat. Pongee or shantung, silk jersey cloth or heavy linen might also be used for it if preferred.

This coat has a number of unusual features, the most prominent being its freedom from fastenings. It is a slip-over model. The belt is attached across the back section, the front ends being loose, so that the coat may be slipped easily over the head, the belt ends being drawn forward and but-



The Slip-Over Coat.

toned as indicated. It is open from hem to waistline on both sides, the buttons and buttonholes being purely decorative, although they may be arranged to hold the coat together if such an arrangement is preferred.

The coat as designed has an elongated back collar, really a small cape, and this may be used or omitted.

A coat that slips over the head is something decidedly new, but for motor or travel wear especially such a coat has many advantages over the conventional open-in-front garment. It completely protects the garment over which it is worn, and is always shipshape and snug.

If designed for wear during the fall, this coat would be very smart developed in one of the rough wool plaids that are being shown for fall, both in dress and coat materials. Plain color might be used for sleeves and cape facing and for the wide belt.

CORAL JEWELRY VERY SMART

Decorations Prove Decidedly Effective When Worn With Dull-Hued Suits.

One cannot overlook the effectiveness of coral with the blue serge and gray worsted costumes. Coral is one of the most charming shades when not overdone in costume, and this season it gives that brightness and contrast that is essential with the rather subdued tones of wartime frocks and tailcoats.

There are long strings of coral beads, which fall over a white or pale bisque waistcoat very effectively, and there are strings of coral and dull gold, to which are attached smart lozenges. Coral-set arrow pins are thrust through convertible coat collars and coral-tipped hatpins project from spring sailors of lustrous black straw. A woman lunching at a hotel wore a taupe suit, a small black lisere turban draped with a long taupe-colored veil and black patent leather pumps, with taupe-colored spats.

The only bright note of color in her costume was a pair of coral earrings, the spheres of coral set close against her ear lobes beneath waves of dark hair. The warm, bright note of coral gave interest and distinction to her whole costume, otherwise quiet and neutral in tone.

Effective Simplicity.

A satin ribbon band and rosette make effective the simple little turned-down hat of novelty straw, which is developed in colors to match the dress. The parasol is every bit as important an item of daughter's wardrobe as of her mother's. And this rose dotted silk affair is just the thing for the little girl to carry as protection against the rays of the sun in the warm days,

TO DRESS CHILDREN SIMPLY

Valuable Suggestions to Mothers in Caring for Youngsters, Saving Much Worry.

In order to meet the many demands for her time and service created by the war it is essential that the busy woman in the home conserve her energy and strength in every possible way, especially during the hot summer months.

The problem of dressing the children comfortably and economically during this season requires much time and thought. Miss B. M. Phelps of Macdonald college, Ontario, offers the following splendid suggestions on this subject to the women of Canada. These suggestions will be equally applicable to the women of other sections.

"Have as few clothes as possible. Materials are scarce and expensive; colors fade; garments are soon outgrown."

"Dress the one to three year olds in rompers, except when 'dressed up.'"

"Dress the three-year to school-age boy in overalls; he will be happy and it will save you time and worry. Make these at home from a good quality of blue denim."

"Dress the three-year to school-age girl in a simple one-piece frock and bloomers of the same material. For hard, rough wear galatea or Oxford shirting is ideal. If too heavy for hot weather, buy gingham or chambray."

"For the young schoolboy provide denim overalls or knickers of khaki drill. Shirts may also be of khaki color in a lighter material if desired."

"For the schoolgirl the simple smock or coat middie and separate skirt will meet all needs up to and partly through the 'teen age. One-piece frocks may often be made from outgrown ones by combining two of them. Girls from seven to twelve will still prefer to wear the comfortable bloomers."

FASHION AND FAD POINTERS

Styles That Are Being Worn by the Well-Dressed Women Who Are Up-to-Date.

Hems are very deep.

Yellow trims red serge suits.

Biege is combined with brick red.

Taffetas are trimmed with straw braid.

Silk sweaters are replacing woolen ones.

There is a widespread revival of fringe.

Huge pearl buttons are used as trimming.

Satin is in favor for both capes and coats.

The best bandeaux have a plain flat finish.

The airplane shape of hat has reappeared.

Summer evening wraps are edged with fringe.

Tailor hats may be made entirely of organdie.

White serge suits are trimmed with yellow kid.

Belted coats are foremost in fashion's world.

Tunics have a graceful tendency to fall in points.

Long ribbon streamers are seen even on turbans.

Leghorn is frequently trimmed with black velvet.

There are blouses of velvet trimmed with organdie.

BLACK SATIN FOR FALL



For early fall street wear rumor has it that black satin will be very popular. This snug-fitting bodice and peg-top skirt could be made to see one through from breakfast to dinner. Beads suggestive of the North American Indian compose the girdle.

Trimming Organdie Hats.

Some of the new organdie hats are self-trimmed, with big bows of organdie. One of flesh-pink organdie has a big bow of the same color, the edges of the double strip from which the bow is tied being bound with a bias band of white organdie. The only other trimming on the hat is some big pearl beads sewed irregularly to the crown.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 2,168,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18... 3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,268,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18... 340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

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HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

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send you a mailing case and question
blank. Don't use dope for chronic
troubles, get cured. It is a satis-
faction to know what the cause is.
CONSULTATION FREE.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 25.

CONFESSING CHRIST.

(May be used with missionary applica-
tions.)
LESSON TEXTS—Luke 12:8-12; Acts 1:1-
11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever shall con-
fess me before men, him shall the son of
man also confess before the angels of
God.—Luke 12:8.

DEVOTIONAL READING—James 3:1-
18.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Psalms 145:
1-21; Mark 5:19-20; John 1:40-46; Acts 4:13-
20; 1 Peter 3:15.

1. Importance of Confessing Christ (Luke 12:8-12).

To confess Christ is not easy; it has
never been easy. To do so means ex-
posure to ridicule, contempt and per-
secution. Regardless of its issue, the
true disciple will confess his Lord.

1. Christ will confess before the an-
gels of God those who confess him
before men (v. 8). The true disciple
will not be ashamed to let all men
know that he knows, loves, and serves
Christ.

2. Christ will deny before the an-
gels of God those who deny him be-
fore men (v. 9). To deny Christ before
men may get one a little of human ap-
plause, but will surely bring one to
loss of heaven and to the sufferings of
hell forever.

3. A periculous testimony is unpar-
donable (v. 10). This testimony is
the expression of a heart utterly per-
verse, attributing the mighty works of
the Holy Spirit as wrought by Christ
to the devil (Matt. 12:32; Mark 3:29).
The unpardonable sin will only be com-
mitted by one whose heart is incurably
bad, one whose moral nature is so vile
that he fails to discern between God
and the devil—a reprobate.

4. Divine aid given in testimony
(vv. 11, 12). In the most trying hour
the Holy Spirit will teach the disciples
what to say, and how to say it.

II.—Qualifications for Confessing Christ (Acts 1:1-11).

Christ remained with the disciples
forty days after his resurrection to
prepare them for the important busi-
ness of witnessing for him. He had a
five-fold object:

1. To convince the disciples of the
absolute certainty of his resurrection
(vv. 2, 3). Before the disciples could
undertake the great work for which
they had been preparing, the question
of Christ's resurrection must be set-
tled beyond a doubt. No one can preach
the gospel who does not have certainty
of conviction touching the resurrec-
tion.

2. To instruct the disciples in
things pertaining to the kingdom of
God (vv. 3, 6, 7). Their unwillingness
to hear Christ's instruction (John 16:
12, 13) before his passion shut out
much valuable information, so the Lord
tarries to supply this need. They had
a wrong idea as to the kingdom being
restored, not as to fact, but as to time.
Christ had again and again predicted
a coming kingdom in harmony with
the united testimony of the prophets
of Israel. They understood him aright
as to the fact of the kingdom, but the
time of its manifestation they failed to
grasp. The disciples should be de-
fended against the reproach for having
a materialistic conception. The king-
dom is still to come; the time of its
coming is known only to God.

3. To show the disciples that their
business was to witness for Christ to
the uttermost parts of the earth (vv.
4, 5, 8). This witnessing was to be done
in the power of the spirit, the result of
which would be the formation of a
new body, the church, called out from
the world in the time of the postpone-
ment of the kingdom.

4. To show the disciples the scope
of their missionary activity (v. 8). This
is shown to be as wide as the world it-
self. They were to begin at home and
carry the good news concerning Christ
to the uttermost parts of the earth.
Mission work begins at home and ends
with the bounds of the earth.

5. To show the disciples that Christ
will henceforth operate from heaven.
They were to work on the earth, but
the source of their power was in heav-
en. Though he is separated from the
disciples it will not be forever, for he
will come again. He will come again
as the God-man, our mediator. The
words of the men in white apparel
have a double significance.

(1) To show that Jesus will come
again.
(2) To show that in the meantime
they should set to work in the dis-
charge of their commission, and not be
gazing up into heaven. The Lord's in-
struction to the disciples was, "Occupy
thill I come" (Luke 19:13). Those who
have an intelligent hope touching the
coming of Christ are not sky-gazers,
but are dead in earnest witnessing
for Christ.

Divine Descent.

The incongruity of the Bible with
the age of its birth; its freedom from
earthly mixtures; its original, unbor-
rowed, solitary greatness; the sudden-
ness with which it broke forth amidst
the general gloom; these to me are
strong indications of its divine de-
scent; I cannot reconcile them with a
human origin.—Channing.

When It Is Hard to Pray.

It is hard for a man to pray accord-
ing to God's will if he is not living ac-
cording to it.

POINTS OUT WRONG NOTIONS

Harvard Professor Corrects Impres-
sions of the Peoples of Historic
Lands of the East.

"To speak of the pure old Egyptian
type is as incorrect as to assert that
the old type of the Pharaohs is ex-
tinct today," said Prof. W. Max Mul-
ler of Harvard in an address on "The
Origin of the Ancient Egyptians" in
the University of Pennsylvania Arch-
eological museum. "The admixture
of negro blood, due to intermarriage
with slaves, was as popular in Bible
times as now."

The speaker corrected many popular
misconceptions about the historic
lands. "You apply the term Hamitic
to all blacks," he continued. "Sons
of Ham" to the discriminating scholar
of African conditions means white
people, not black. African residents
do not begin to call a man black un-
til he is chocolate or copper colored.
"The degrees range all the way
down to dull coal black. All shades
lighter than copper, such as the tan of
the American mulatto, are called
white. The yellow girl is the compli-
mentary way to address or to paint
a lady over on the Nile."

"The handsomest people in the
world are the Abyssinians, slender,
high-browed, copper-hued—these peo-
ple who have reduced stealing to a sci-
ence and begging to a fine art. The
color of the healthy man is a black
and greenish bronze hue, of a shade
often seen in statues, but generally
believed not to be found in real life.
"These men, by the way, have the
most luxuriant hair in the world, and
yet they never can grow more than
the scantiest, scrawniest beards."

MOVE FAMOUS CHESS GAME

Club Where Leading French Players
Have Gathered Since 1681 Is Now
in New Quarters.

The Cafe de la Regence no longer
shelters the chess players whose tem-
ple it has been since 1854. The play-
ers now make their headquarters at
the Cafe de l'Univers, facing the The-
ater Francaise, says New York Herald.

The Cafe de la Regence has been
in its present site in Rue Saint Hon-
ore since the early years of the second
empire. Before that it was at the
angle of the Palais Royal square,
where the Hotel du Louvre now is, and
in that locality it operated from 1681
until it was expropriated in 1854.

In the eighteenth century the Cafe
de la Regence was frequented by the
encyclopedists; Diderot, Grimm, Mar-
montel, even Voltaire and later Robes-
pierre were habitués of the place. It
is said that Napoleon gave a chess
party in the old cafe. The cafe
charged by the hours for the use of
its chessboards and an extra charge
was made at the night games to pay
for the two candles which each pair
of players used. La Bourdonnais, fa-
mous chessmaster of the Restoration,
played there and after him Alfred de
Musset, Saint-Amand, Rosenthal, de
Bornier and other celebrities of litera-
ture and chess.

Charm of Old San Antonio.

The charm of an old city lies chiefly
around the historic spots and buildings
in which the romance of its early his-
tory is centered. Rarely do we enter
a city that can boast of ancient edif-
ices and haloed ground the history of
which is known the country over. Rar-
er still is the community whose quaint
buildings, picturesque scenes and ro-
mantic atmosphere are its main at-
tractions, luring thousands to its gates
each year. Such, however, is the boast
of San Antonio, Tex., one of the quaint-
est and most interesting cities in the
United States, says Architecture. No-
where else may you find a greater ap-
peal to the romantic and the pic-
turesque and have such hospitable
welcome extended you; nowhere will
you find such a blending of the ancient
with the modern as in this delightful
city of our own Southwest.

Vast Sum Eluded Morgan.

In the mountains behind a Cuban
city, we are told, is still buried a great
amount of treasure, hidden there 350
years ago, when news came of an im-
pending attack by Sir Henry Morgan
the pirate honored by an English king
for his onslaughts upon the Spaniards.
Most of the defenders were killed, and
the spoils were never found. Morgan
was outwitted again at Panama, and at
the bottom of the harbor there lies
today, some have estimated, \$30,000-
000 worth of gold and silver.

When he attacked Panama the treas-
ure was hidden under the planks of
the ships at the wharves. The city
was captured before the vessels could
make their escape, but a long search
failed to unearth the spoils, so all the
craft were sunk in revenge by the
pirate and his men.

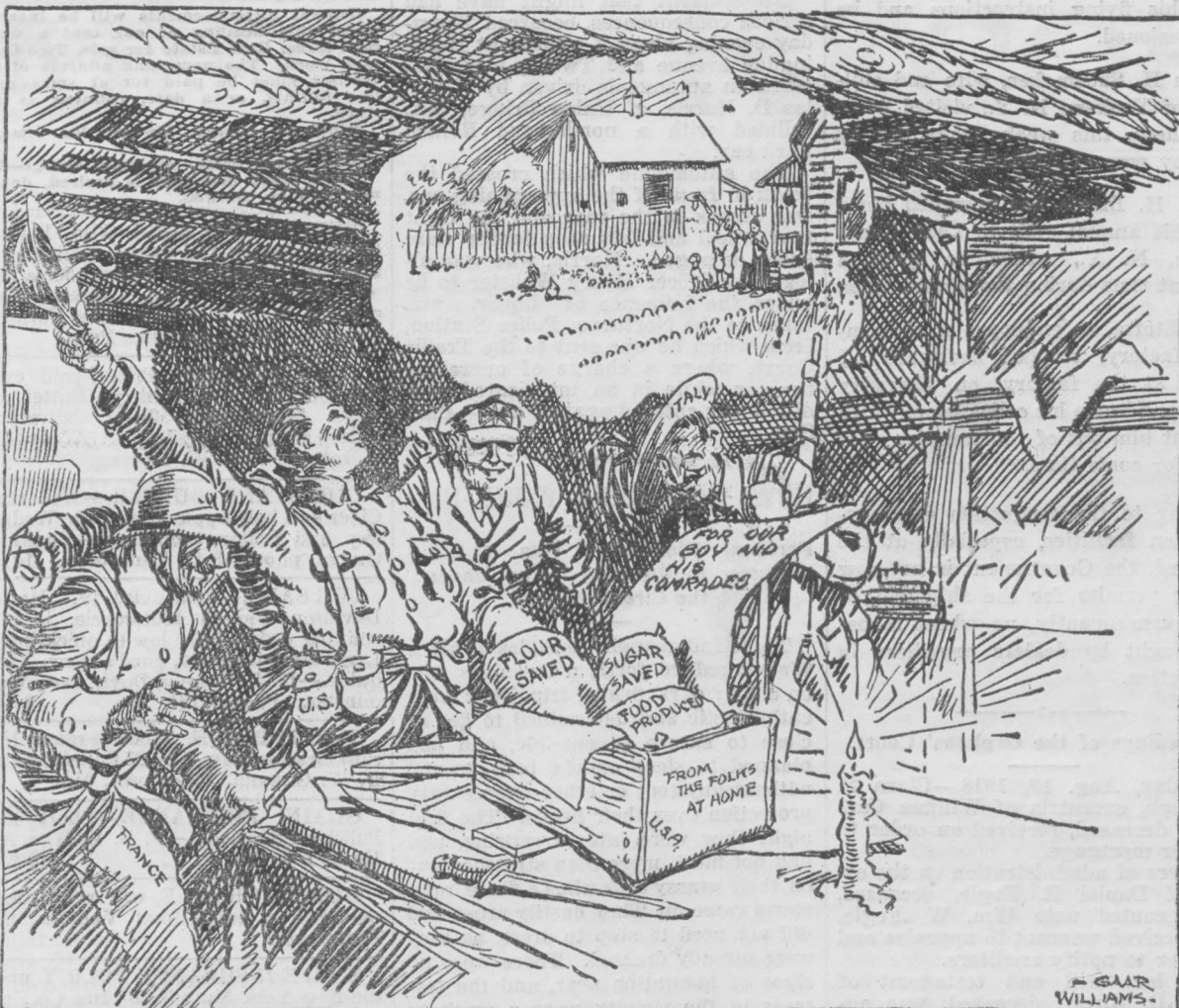
Source of Loyalty.

There is a loyalty which springs
from affection that we bear to our na-
tive soil. This we have as strong as
any people.

But it is not the soil alone, nor yet
the soil beneath our feet and the skies
over our heads, that constitute our
country.

"It is its freedom, equality, justice,
greatness and glory. Who among us
is so low as to be insensible of an in-
terest in them? Four hundred thou-
sand natives of other lands every
year voluntarily renounce their own
sovereigns and swear fealty to our
own. Who has ever known an Ameri-
can to transfer his allegiance perman-
ently to a foreign power?"—William
Henry Seward.

A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this govern-
ment to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations.
Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was
shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was
America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the
Allied nations.

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweet-
eners that will be used largely during the
shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and
molasses and may be used in preparing des-
serts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used
to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the
recipes should be decreased one-fourth.
One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent
to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-
half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar.
One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half
cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One table-
spoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about
one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-
third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs,
dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.
Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used
to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and
not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without
sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a
heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced
by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) ap-
ples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed
sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful
fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as
fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit
gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They
should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce
may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and
cakes.



French Sugar Mills Destroyed



France must import sugar today,
most of it from this side of the ocean,
because the largest portion of French
sugar beet land is in German hands.
As a result, the French people have
been placed on a sugar ration of about
18 pounds a year for domestic use;
a pound and a half a month. This
photograph shows how the German
troops destroyed French sugar mills.
Thanks to the French rationing sys-
tem the annual consumption has been
cut to 600,000 tons, according to re-
ports reaching the United States Food
Administration. Before the war France
had an average sugar crop of about
750,000 tons of sugar and had some
left over for export.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening
for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two
pounds a month per person is equita-
ble when compared with the sugar ra-
tion enforced by rigid governmental
order in England, France and Italy, na-
tions with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of
sugar consumption—is sharing on near-
est possible equal terms the hardships
imposed by greatly altered conditions
in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar
is now a war time essential. The fair
and just division of this essential is
in the hands of the various Allied
food controllers.

The United States Food Adminis-
tration has asked this nation to observe
a voluntary sugar ration of two
pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with
Germany sugar is one of the scarce
articles on every menu—whether in
the households of both rich and poor,
or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration
of two pounds per month per person.
In France the ration is a pound and a
half and in Italy it is one pound a
month. And the prices in allied coun-
tries are from two to three times as
high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or
France these days and order tea or
coffee they serve absolutely no sugar
with it. If you want sugar you must
bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use
one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in
the preparation of each luncheon. In
France many persons carry little sac-
charine tablets about with them for
use in hotels and in England rich and
poor must take their sugar with them
if they wish to have sweetened tea
while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had
625,000 acres devoted to sugar pro-
duction. By 1917 the French sugar ac-
reage had decreased to 180,000 acres.
Today the French man or woman with a
sugar card has no assurance whatever
that he or she will be able to actually
buy sugar. To buy it, one must first
find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern
the use of sugar in Italy. Its manu-
facture, distribution and sale are close-
ly controlled, and in part actually
taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold
and used as a substitute for sugar and
the government manufactures a mix-
ture of saccharine and sugar called
"State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate.
Germany, before the war, produced
a great surplus of sugar and exported
large quantities. Today the Germans
have virtually gone out of the export
business, but have plenty of cheap
sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the
Allied nations, according to informa-
tion received by the United States
Food Administration are as follows:
England, 10 cents a pound; France,
12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being
paid abroad the American wholesale
price is being held at 7½ cents.

Real Estate

Sales

Should now be adver-
tised, for possession April
1, 1919. Those having
either Farms, or Town
Property should place
their offerings before the
public within the coming
two months.

The Record

offers a fine medium for
making such announce-
ments, both for public or
private sales, whether the
property be located in
Taneytown, or vicinity, or
anywhere in the County,
or adjoining.

Private Sale

should be advertised ear-
liest; then if the property
is not disposed of it can
be offered at

Public Sale

in September, or October.

Try the Record

three or four weeks, dur-
ing July and August, us-
ing a space of from two
to four inches for descrip-
tion of property, terms,
advantages, etc.

There is nothing gain-
ed by waiting—but all
chances for getting the
largest number of bidders,
by being early among the
offered properties for sale.

Let us show you what
The Record can do for
you. It will bring buyers,
if there are any around.

TRY IT, NOW!

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. S. C. Ott and children are visiting relatives in Emmitsburg.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer returned on Wednesday, from their vacation.

Taneytown teachers who were away attending summer school, have returned.

Peaches are in the luxury class, this year—\$2.50 and \$3.50 a bushel, and scarce at that.

Miss Ethel Sauerhammer is at home for a short vacation, before the opening of her school.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Private Roland M. Baker, of Co. F., 364th Inf.

Miss Julia Buffington and Mr. Paul Groff, of McSherrystown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Buffington, on Sunday.

John Fleagle, of Philadelphia, is spending several days with relatives and friends, near Taneytown and Harney.

Mrs. Harold Olivet and son, Lloyd, of Philadelphia, are spending several weeks with Ervin Hyser and family, of near Taneytown.

Edgar E. Fair, Luther Anders, Howard Frock, Roland R. Reaver, and Clotworthy Hill, spent Saturday evening with home folks.

Taneytown has lost its Cardinal (red bird) population. Last year they were numerous, but this year they seem to be entirely missing.

Mrs. Madge Hoagland and daughter, of Philadelphia; and Miss Flossie Kent, of Chestertown, Md., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carroll C. Hess.

Our customary "Notice to Trespassers" for the season, is commenced in this issue; 25c pays for the entire term of nearly four months.

The little farm belonging to Mrs. Vinnie C. Warehime, at Frizellburg, has been sold to Elmer J. Wantz, through D. W. Garner, Real Estate Agent.

Miss Samantha Pepple, of Orrtanna, Pa., and Miss Florence Shoemaker, of Littlestown, were the guests of Misses Vertie and Flora Shoemaker, last week.

Large quantities of fine corn have been coming to the cannery, this week. A double line of sealing machines are at work, which will greatly increase the packing speed over last year.

J. Maurice Eckenrode, of San Francisco, formerly of Harney, expects to enter an officers' training school, for war service, as the new draft law will call him to the colors.

The Railroad Company did a good job at the Baltimore street crossing, this week, by relaying the tracks, as well as the sidewalks and the surface of the street. The tracks had not been relaid for 18 years. A large force of hands did the work in two days.

The P. O. S. of A. Camp, of this place, which held a U. S. Registered Bond of \$100.00 of the Spanish war loan, received a draft for the face amount of the bond, last week. So, the Government does actually pay bondholders their money when it falls due.

After all, the potato crop of the country is going to be a pretty fair one, not far from the average, and prices will not be as fancy as many expected. We trust that the "profit-teering" hopes of last year, will not be operated again this year, the result of which was that the holders lost money, and consumers paid unnecessarily high prices—both losing by the hold-up.

Every board of town officials should take the closest possible interest in assuring themselves that the fire apparatus and water plugs are at all times in the very best working order. Carelessness, or inattention to this one matter is little less than individual criminality. We do not know that there is any complaint to be made along this line, in Taneytown, but it would be more reassuring if the fire fighting equipment was practiced with, occasionally.

The Editor of the Record is greatly indebted to Rev. Seth Russell Downie for so excellently reporting the doings at Ohler's Grove Fair, and for other news reportorial work, during the two week's vacation period of the editor. Dr. Downie, though always a busy man, assumed this additional burden, as it happened, during a period of unusual heat depression, and we feel that he has left a heavy debt of gratitude in his favor, which will be impossible for us to fully repay.

Rockward A. Nusbaum, who is in the aviation service, will very soon receive his flying instructions and be commissioned.

John H. Shoemaker, wife and children, of Yorkers, N. Y., visited home folks here, this week, travelling by auto, by way of Atlantic city.

Geo. H. Birnie has returned home from his annual visit to Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., where he spent a pleasant time during the heated term.

Joe Storm, an employee of the canning factory, stepped backward off a box at the factory, on Thursday night, and broke his collar bone, which will put him out of commission for work for some time.

Owing to the congestion of transportation facilities, especially at the seaboard, the Government is not now issuing permits for the shipment of grain, consequently, no wheat is being bought by dealers anywhere in this section.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Aug. 19, 1918.—Clara S. Carbaugh, executrix of William Carbaugh, deceased, received an order to transfer mortgage.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel R. Fogle, deceased, were granted unto Wm. W. Fogle, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Oliver D. Birely, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Mary E. Birely, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Charles F. and Jennie E. Stick, executors of Henry S. Stick, deceased, received an order to sell real estate, and reported sale of real estate on which the court granted an order nisi.

Wm. E. Nusbaum, administrator of Ella A. Nusbaum, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Wm. W. Fogle, administrator of Daniel R. Fogle, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1918.—Sannie Cover, administratrix of Miriam F. Albaugh, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

Scott Y. Garner, administrator of Laura E. Garner, deceased, settled his first and final account.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie will preach for the Lutheran congregation at Baust, this Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Uniontown Charge, Church of God. Uniontown—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; preaching, 10:45 and 8:15, by Rev. T. W. Lyons, of Wooster, Ohio. Jr. Endeavor at 7 o'clock. Wakefield—Sunday school at 2 o'clock; preaching by Rev. Lyons, at 3 o'clock.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Statesmanship of the Master." In the evening, the sermon will be on "The True End of Preaching."

There will be no services in the Reformed Church, this Sunday, except Christian Endeavor.

Piney Creek Presbyterian Church, service at 10:30 A. M. Town service at 8:00 P. M. The rest of both schedules, as usual.

United Brethren, Town—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M. Harney—Sunday School, at 7:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 8:30 P. M.

She Enjoyed Pin Diet.

Some people object to war-bread, saying it is hard to digest, but they haven't tried eating steel pins, needles, safety-pins, buckles and other small pieces of iron and steel, such as the woman patient at the University of Maryland Hospital enjoyed.

This woman, whose name is believed to be Miss Sass, was operated on, Monday, and more than 1,290 pieces of steel, iron and bone, including 1,059 ordinary pins, were taken from her stomach. She is still living.

It was said that a large number of these objects had been in the woman's stomach for some time and caused her no discomfort.

She had been a patient at the Springfield State Asylum and physicians were much puzzled by the way pins, buckles and other objects began to disappear. The patient, according to physicians at the hospitals, is expected to recover.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound over the seat of pain is often more effective for a lame back than a plaster and does not cost anything like as much.

—Advertisement

How Careless of Them!

Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing. She was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she remarked.

"I know it," replied the grocer. "But they are what the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nests too soon!"—From The People's Home Journal.

N. D. Norris in Auto Accident.

An accident that might have had serious consequences, occurred Thursday evening about 7 o'clock, at Huntindon avenue and Twenty-ninth St., when an automobile driven by Nicholas D. Norris, of Union Bridge, Md., collided with a northbound Roland Park car.

The automobile which crossed the track in front of the approaching car, was struck in the rear and the right rear wheel and left rear fender were badly damaged. Norris, who was alleged by Officer Henry Webster to be under the influence of liquor, was taken to the Northern Police Station, from which he was sent to the Traffic Court, where a charge of operating the car while in an intoxicated condition was entered against him.—Balt. Sun.

HOW THEY KEPT WOOD DRY

Personal Discomfort Was a Small Matter to Camping Party, Under the Circumstances.

Three Indianapolis disciples of Sir I. Walton sallied forth, a few days ago, on a four days' fishing trip. They were enthusiastic and determined to get as close to nature as possible, and had planned to sleep on the bare ground without any tent or other unnecessary protection over their heads. The first night they were late in retiring, and had not much more than stretched out on their grassy beds when a fierce rainstorm came up. They hastily arose and did not need to stop to dress, as they were already dressed. There were no signs of habitation near, and the few trees in the vicinity were a mockery as to shelter. The rain came down in torrents, mixed with just enough wind to make it interesting. One of the first thoughts that filtered through their tired and weary brains was that they would need dry wood in the morning with which to build a fire. Necessity has long been known as the mother of invention, and this, coupled with the experience of one of the party in setting hens, gave them a bright idea. Under directions of the leader each man gathered a bundle of wood and sat on it to keep it dry. And thus they sat. The first storm had barely subsided when there was another barrage attack, and the second state of that little crowd was worse than the first. But they continued to sit and keep the wood dry. Finally one of them spoke: "You could never get any sensible fish to come out here—it's too wet. Let's go home in the morning." At day-break they started a fire with the wood they had kept dry, and then came back to town, where you have to pay for water.—Indianapolis News.

MADE OCCASION FOR FESTIVAL

Travelers in Northern Russia Fittingly Celebrate the Crossing of the Arctic Circle.

On the trains running northward across north Russia, the crossing of the arctic circle is made the occasion for a festival similar to that which tourists used to enjoy on shipboard when crossing the equator. The train makes a stop of several hours in the midst of a snow-covered waste on the shores of the White sea. The passengers stretch their legs and take a constitutional out over the frozen surface of the White sea, while a picnic dinner is being prepared.

The exact spot where the railroad crosses the circle is probably not determined with scientific accuracy, but the men who built the railroad apparently agreed on an approximate location, and this is marked with a suitable inscription. At this point also the railroad builders have left a slight gap, probably not more than a quarter of an inch, between the rails, so that, as passengers often notice, "when the train passes over the circle there is a distinct jolt and jar."

Dogs' Teeth as Currency.

"Dogs' teeth are the Papuans' gold, the most valuable of 'coins' in their estimation," says a writer in Wide World. "They purchase weapons, cattle, grain and the crude household utensils with dogs' teeth. Only the four canine teeth, however, are of any value, all the others being worthless. These quaint coins are threaded on fibres, and when a wealthy Papuan goes trading he brings with him strings of these teeth.

"The women greatly prize them and make them into necklaces, their wealth and standing in the community being indicated by the number of teeth which compose these ornaments. The wives and daughters of the influential chiefs wear rows upon rows of them around their necks on every festive occasion. They polish them until they shine like ivory, and they certainly make an effective decoration on a glossy black body. One necklace shown to the writer was composed of no fewer than 320 teeth, which means that 80 dogs were sacrificed to obtain them."

The Matter.

"What's the matter in there?" demanded the clerk of a moderate-priced hotel at the door of a room from whence emanated a racket. "Alas!" wailed the dismayed gentleman within. "Some fiend in human form has decamped with my pants. I am indeed undud!"

Art.

"Have you ever seen an Italian sunset?" asked the artist.

"No, I never have," replied the lady in the studio.

"Well, that painting of mine over there is an Italian sunset."

"Oh, really! And does it look anything like that?"

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 or delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL Prop.

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

CIDER AND BUTTER.—Will make Cider and boil Apple Butter on Wednesday and Friday, each week.—FRANK H. OHLER, phone 48-11, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Remodeled 1914 Harley-Davidson 2-speed Motorcycle, in good running order. Price low to quick buyer. Large lamp included, good as new. Come quick.—D. J. WITTER, Doyle Ave., Westminster. Phone 1124. 8-23-tf

TWO 18-TOOTH Wood Frame Harrows on sale cheap. Also 25 Pullets wanted. D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md.

GRAIN INSURANCE.—Short term Policies a Specialty.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 8-23-2t

HORSE FOR SALE, will work under saddle or in lead.—JOHN VAUGHN, near Taneytown.

A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY under the New York Mutual Life Ins. Co., carries a double indemnity and accident clause. For information, see E. C. SAUERHAMMER, Agt., Taneytown. 8-23-2t

NOTICE.—All Vehicles must stand to the right, and have lights lit after night; penalty \$5.00.—B. S. MILLER, Bailiff, Taneytown, Md. 8-23-2t

FOR SALE.—Celery Plants, by Mrs. DAVID NUSBAUM, near Taneytown.

MT. UNION PIC-NIC and Festival will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 7, in D. M. Buffington's Grove, near the church. Music by the Taneytown Band. 8-9-4t

FOR SALE.—Tires and Inner Tubes for Ford Cars, price cut in two. Guarantee more mileage to the dollar. Ask to see them.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 8-2-tf

VIRGINIA FRESH COWS and Springers, Stock and Feeding Steers, and Heifers, also Shoats and Pigs.—For sale by J. ELMER MYERS. Phone 824-F-6, Westminster. 7-19-8t

We have received all our 4% Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly.—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-28-2t

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

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

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

FOR \$2.30 you can carry \$600.00 Insurance on Grain, for Two Months. Why not?—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 15th, for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.

Angell, Harry F. Moser, Charles Hess, Norman R.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

EDWARD KEMPER, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of August, 1918.

7-2-4t ROSA B. KEMPER, Executrix.

SAVED BY TONALL

Kidney and Stomach Troubles Had Weakened Him.

"I was so weak and run down from kidney troubles and bad stomach," says Ernest O. Dern, who lives at 43 W. 9th Ave., York, Pa., "that last June I had to quit work and go to the country. My physician had done all he could for me. What I suffered no one knew but myself.

"A friend of mine handed me a Tonnall Circular to read, and I was so convinced after reading about different Herbs, Roots and Barks and their curative powers, that I tried a bottle. I am working every day and gaining in weight. I have a good appetite and my bowels are regular, and the pains which I suffered so much with, in my back, do not bother me, and my nerves are growing stronger every day. My friends notice the great change."

Tonnall is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown. —Advertisement

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Hoons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

WARM WEATHER NEEDS

The Warm Days are here, and you need Thin and Cool Clothing, Dresses, Waists, Etc. We have a good assortment of

New Summer Styles at Lowest Prices.

Summer Dress and Waist Goods

in Plaid and Plain Voiles, Silks and Pongees; also Beautiful Plaid and Persian Stripes, in Zephyrs and Gingham.

Good Values in Women's, Children's and Men's Hosiery

in Silks, Mercerized Lises; and Cotton.

Men's Negligee Dress Shirts

in Silks, Pongees and Percales; all French Cuffs.

Young Men's High Grade Straw Hats

in Panama, Sennit, Java, and Yacht. Buy new and save money.

UNDERGARMENTS

White Batiste Night Gowns, Petticoats, Envelope Chemise and Corset Covers, all beautifully trimmed in lace.

Sale of LADIES' WAISTS

in Silks, Voiles and White Lawns, in newest styles.

Ladies' Top Skirts

in Silk Stripes and White Gaborde and Fancy Welts.

The Clean-up of the Season's Styles

in Ladies' and Children's White, Tan and Black Patent Leather and Gun Metal Pumps and Oxfords, at reduced prices.

YOUNG MEN'S MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS

Fit guaranteed, at Right 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.

PRIVATE SALE OF A FINE LITTLE HOME

Located adjoining Taneytown, on the Uniontown road. All good buildings and in fine repair. About one acre of land. Property is for sale, at once! Come and get my price, and if it doesn't suit take your price, if it is anything near mine I mean to sell; also all growing crops.

Possession given at once. Terms to suit purchaser. If desired, will take mortgage for part of purchase price.

T. A. MARTIN.

NOTICE!

Having sold my Mill and intending to go out of the milling business, all persons indebted to me are requested to make settlement by Sept. 15th. If bills are not paid by this date, interest will be charged from date of bill.

8-23-3t JOHN H. MARKER.

PRIVATE SALE

SMALL PROPERTY, in Mayberry, good Frame Dwelling, cased in with brick. Stable, and other outbuildings. About 1 Acre of Land. Everything in good order. Possession April 1, 1919.

8-23-3t ELMER C. REAVER.

Dental Notice.

Since my brother, Dr. Demmitt, at Union Bridge, has passed away, I have been receiving letters from people in Union Bridge, New Windsor and other places, asking me to call and do work for them, which I cannot do, as I do not leave my office to hunt for work; but I thank them all the same, and if they will call at my office, I will be glad to do what I can for them.

DR. G. W. DEMMITT,

Taneytown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

OLIVER D. BIRELY, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 23rd day of August, 1918.

8-24-4t MARY ELLEN BIRELY, Executrix.

For Sale Privately.

ONE DRIVING HORSE,

very quiet and gentle, suitable for lady or children to drive, light feeder, and easily kept; One Buggy, good as new; One Set Hand-made Harness, used about 1 year; will be sold together or separately, cheap to quick buyer. Am selling on account of moving from State. Also, One Washing Machine, "Onoda"; one golden oak Bed, 1 white enamel wastebasket, and one bureau; one 2-burner oil stove, 1 golden oak Buffet, 2 sets of wire springs, for wooden beds.

Inquire of—

REV. F. N. PARSON,

Uniontown, Md.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, at the residence of A. M. Forney, Keyville, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th., 1918,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Personal Property, to-wit:—

TWO BEDSTEADS,

spring, wardrobe, kitchen cupboard, extension table, kitchen table, stand, 8 wood bottom chairs, rocker, wash bowl and pitcher, 1 doz. crocks, lot fruit jars and cans, large mirror, lot window blinds 36 yds. matting, 15 yds. carpet, lot pans and buckets, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS CASH.

MRS. ANNIE HAHN.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 8-16-2t