

NEW RULES FOR THE DIST. DRAFT BOARDS

Liberal Exemptions to be Made After Investigation.

The regulations under which 12,000,000 registrants in the new draft are to be classified, have been issued. They appear to provide ample opportunity for all registrants who are vital to the public welfare in their present occupations to make claim for deferred classification, but it is stated that wholesale exemptions will not be granted, on mere request, without investigation.

Each district board, which will decide the questions of deferred classification, will be aided in its researches by three advisors, one to be appointed by the Department of Labor, one by the Department of Agriculture and the third by the district board.

It shall be the duty of these advisors to confer with managers and heads of various industries and get at the actual conditions. One thing upon which General Crowder will insist is that none who is not especially equipped for work in certain vital plants and who has entered them apparently to escape military service, shall receive preferential treatment.

The regulations are broad enough to make it possible for men in almost any occupation which they feel is vital to the welfare of the nation, to set forth their claims for deferred ranking. Such claims, however, will not be passed upon in an offhand manner, and men at the head of certain vital industries and institutions and commercial businesses will have to prove to the satisfaction of the district boards that the war program will be crippled seriously by attaching their employees, if they hope to get large numbers of men put upon the deferred list.

The first to be called to the colors will be men in the 19 and 20 year old class, and in the classes from 32 to 36 years. Questionnaires will go first to these classes, and local boards will be ordered to classify them first, in readiness for calls beginning in October, as the present Class 1 will be exhausted by that time. Those in the upper age limits will likely have the best chance for deferred classification because of their occupation.

LAST NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS!

After this issue, The Record will begin to carry out the governmental ruling against mailing weekly papers not paid in advance. Those in arrears will be dropped—some each week—and after the last issue in September, ALL such names will be omitted from our list, so that beginning with our issue of October 4, no person will receive The Record unless paid to beyond that date; and thereafter, ALL subscriptions will be dropped, each week, as they become in arrears.

It is possible that a few errors may be found in our subscription dates, and if any names are dropped because of this, we shall be glad to make the correction on proof of our error. We do not want to drop a single subscriber who has paid ahead, and will try not to do so.

An Automobile Collision.

J. Albert Angell, while returning from Westminster, Monday night, with Chas. E. Ridinger and William E. Bankard, registrars, officials, in Mr. Angell's Ford car, was run into on the state road near Wm. H. Flickinger's by another Ford going in the opposite direction. Mr. Angell noted the approaching car, slowed down and went to the side, but the other car running at high speed crashed into him. The result was a broken front wheel on Angell's car and the occupants thrown out, while the other car was pretty completely wrecked in general. None of the occupants of either car were seriously hurt.

The car responsible for the collision was occupied by two young men from Union Bridge, on their way home from Littlestown. Both the atmosphere and the broken bottles testified that there were other occupants of the car, perhaps the real cause for the accident. Mr. Angell has reported the case to auto commissioner Baughman.

Printers Must Sign Pledges.

Newspaper offices are being required to sign cards, to all of their dealers, pledging themselves to save paper in every way, and stop all waste. Unless these cards are signed, no office will be supplied with paper, by order of the War Industries Board. On November 1st all printers will be required to make affidavit as to how they have carried out the paper saving rules laid down by the War Board.

Transport Steamer Sunk.

The British steamer "Persic" with 2800 American troops on board, was torpedoed by a submarine in the war zone, on Sept. 6. All of the soldiers were rescued by the accompanying destroyers and the steamer itself was beached. The enemy submarine is believed to have been destroyed by bombs. The torpedoing of the steamer is said to have occurred while she lagged behind her convoys, due to engine trouble.

BUY AT HOME, AND BE SURE.

This is no Time to Experiment with
Catalogue Prices.

The war has so unsettled prices that printed price lists are applicable only at the time of their issuance, and even before they reach customers may be out of date. This means that dealing with "Mail Order" houses, that issue big price catalogues, must be a very unsatisfactory habit just now, especially when—as is usually the case—the cash must be sent along with the order.

Certainly, those who send such orders can not now have any assurance that their orders will be filled at printed prices, nor even that the articles can be had at all, as these mail-order houses have no inside track over other classes of dealers in getting goods or controlling prices. The probability is that there will be delay, caused by asking for a larger remittance for the articles desired, or a request that some other make be substituted, or a hold-up of the order for other reasons.

Added to these price difficulties is the increased cost, and the uncertainty of prompt and safe freight and express shipment. Considering our own experience in this direction, from comparatively nearby points, we should think that "buying at home" is a better policy now, than ever, for the main thing is to get the goods, and know what they will cost.

There never was any real advantage, or saving, in "sending off" for merchandise. If the practice is followed up, and an inventory taken based on a full knowledge of prices and values, the truth will sooner or later come that it would have paid better to buy at home. Just now, this is doubly true, and the wise purchaser will stop "sending off" for all those things possible to buy at home, no matter what the artfully worded mail order catalogue may say.

A Worth-while Tribute to Maurice E. Frock.

Mrs. Jacob B. Frock, of Hagerstown, has received the following splendid tribute to her son, Maurice, who was killed in the service, in France:

My Dear Mrs. Frock:—
You have no doubt been advised before of the death of your son, Maurice E. Frock, U. S. Marine corps. During the fighting in which your son was killed, the men of the Battalion Liaison Group, of which he was messenger, performed the most exacting service, always being under heavy fire. On behalf of the remaining members of the Battalion headquarters, I wish to extend to you our deepest sympathy in the hour of your bereavement, fully cognizant how little comfort and consolation can be gleaned from these few lines, yet I trust that the knowledge conveyed to you that your son died bravely on the field of battle, fighting as true Americans are doing to make our army victorious, will in some way tend to recompense you for your great sacrifice.

To the sternest summons of duty your son was at all times ready to answer, regardless of danger and self-sacrifice and I hope that we who are left may gather strength and courage from the noble example of your son and complete the task for which he so willingly gave his life.

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH W. HARDING,
Sergeant-Major.

An Appeal to Farmers to Burn Wood.

Last winter's coal famine is still fresh in mind, and the prospect for the coming winter is little, if any better, than that of the last. Wood is going to waste in the woods, and the Fuel Administrator is calling upon all those living in rural districts, within reach of wood supplies, to provide wood for their winter use, and save coal. Wood cut before November 1st, will be sufficiently seasoned to burn this winter.

Now is the time to get busy on the wood proposition for the coming winter. Certainly, every farmer should make himself independent of any coal shortage, and would be sure of receiving a good price for any surplus wood that he might have to sell.

Those not on farms, but living in rural sections, will find it decidedly to their advantage, to secure a supply of fire-wood in place of the coal they probably will not be able to procure. When cold weather comes, it will be too late to secure seasoned wood, suitable for winter use.

The heat problem is one that must be solved within the next few weeks; be solved within the next few weeks; and this is the time, when there is a little let-up in the pressure of farm work, to look after this important matter.

After cutting a supply for personal use, the farmer should cut an equal amount, to help out those who have no wood of their own. He will be well repaid for his time, and will be doing a public service in helping to "keep the home fires burning."

Advice on any woodland problems will be freely given by the State Forester, 532 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Ex-President Roosevelt will open the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, in Baltimore, on Sept. 28, in Oriole Park, at 4:30 P. M. There will be a massed band of 500 or more pieces, a parade of airplanes and other notable features. There will be something doing the whole day, beginning at 10 in the morning.

AMERICANS FIGHTING AS SEPARATE ARMY.

Take Offensive on the Loraine Front Toward Metz.

General Pershing's army has made its first big effort as an independent force, by attacking on two fronts the St. Mihiel wedge that has extended into French territory since 1914. No official reports of the battle have yet been received, but unofficial dispatches are that the Americans have advanced about five miles, occupying several small towns, and have taken many prisoners.

A pincers drive is being made in order to pocket the German forces, which not only requires heavy force but great speed. This ground must be taken before any extensive campaign toward the German frontier can be successfully undertaken, and there is full confidence that Pershing's men will succeed in finishing the job. The French are helping, but it is essentially an American effort. It is reported that 250,000 Americans are engaged.

This field is considerably to the south and east of the battle lines of the past month, and is independent of the drive toward the Hindenburg line so much spoken of recently. If it succeeds, it will mark the real movement toward driving the Huns out of Belgium and France.

Death of John J. Baumgardner.

Mr. John J. Baumgardner, formerly of Carroll County, where he was familiarly known to many personal friends as "Jack," died last Saturday at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, following operation for intestinal troubles.

Mr. Baumgardner was a familiar figure in Baltimore, where he had spent many years of his life. He maintained his residence in Baltimore county, however, and always was prominently identified with civic affairs there. He was one of the most active members of the Baltimore Co. Volunteer Firemen's Association and was its president several years. He was president of the State organization of volunteers, but declined re-nomination at the last annual meeting. It is believed that his devotion to the affairs of these organizations somewhat undermined his strength.

Born February 25, 1857, at Westminster, Md., Mr. Baumgardner was the son of the late John J. Baumgardner, one of the leading lawyers of Carroll County in his day. After receiving his education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Mr. Baumgardner took up the study of law in the office conducted by his father and Judge William N. Hayden an uncle. He was widely connected in Carroll county. His paternal grand-father was the first Register of Wills of the county, and it is recalled that he walked from Westminster to Annapolis to receive the appointment from the hands of the Governor. His maternal grand-father, Basil Hayden, was an officer with the Baltimore troops which took part in the defense of Baltimore when the British attacked in September, 1813. Mr. Baumgardner served for 26 years as auditor of the courts of Carroll county.

Shortly after coming to Baltimore he became connected with the legal staff of the railroad. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons, J. Hampton Baumgardner, this city; J. Earl Baumgardner, Phoenix, Ariz., and W. M. Baumgardner, Panama Canal Zone; a daughter, Miss Margaret O. Baumgardner, two brothers, W. H. and Thomas O. Baumgardner, Westminster, and two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Orndorff, Westminster, and Mrs. A. W. Machen, Washington.

Funeral services were held at St. John's Catholic church, Westminster, on Monday, burial in the cemetery adjoining.

New Agricultural Agent.

Fredrick W. Fuller, graduate of Pennsylvania State College, has accepted the position of Agricultural Agent of Carroll county. Mr. Fuller comes to us well recommended; having been Agricultural teacher at Jarrittsville High School for the past four years. He has also had experience in dairying, farming and boys' club work. His new office will be at the Times Building, Westminster. All farmers should make it a point to call and get acquainted and extend their hearty co-operation.

Every Carroll County farmer realizes that this county is second to none in its Agricultural possibilities; and with the new demands which this war is placing upon the farmers we need all the help and co-operation possible. As the U. S. Agricultural Department and State College has placed this man at our disposal, let us work with him and the Agricultural Department to bring about increased production for 1919, so that Carroll county can take her place as first county in the state.

Republicans Sweep Maine.

The Republicans of Maine made a clean sweep at the general election, on Tuesday, electing Governor, U. S. Senator, and four Congressmen, and making additional gains in both branches of the legislature and among county officials. In three of the four Congressional districts, the successful candidates made considerable gains over their vote of two years ago.

PUBLISHERS RESTRICTED.

Official Requirements to Save paper Now in Force.

Regulations have been issued by the War Industries Board that bring country weeklies into the scheme for paper conservation.

Newspapers issuing more than 8 pages must reduce publication space 25%. A saving of 15% in paper is contemplated and November 1 sworn statements must be made by publishers of the rules put into effect and the paper saved.

The regulations in detail follow: "No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

"No publisher may give free copies of his paper, except for actual service rendered; except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. or K. of C., except to the Library of Congress, and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government departmental libraries which use said publications in their work; and except for similar reasons.

"No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

"No publisher shall accept the return of unsold copies from newsdealers.

"No publisher shall print extra copies, for stimulating advertising or subscriptions, or for any use other than those specified in these regulations, except not to exceed 1% of his circulation, with a minimum of 10 copies.

"No publisher shall send free copies in exchange for other publications, except to such other publications as are printed within the county, or within a radius of 40 miles from his point of publication.

"No publisher shall sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription price.

"No publisher shall sell his publication to any one below the published subscription price.

"No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least 75% of the sum of the individual prices.

"No publisher shall conduct voting or other contests for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions; subscriptions obtained in this way will not be considered bona fide subscriptions.

"No publisher may issue holiday, industrial, or other special editions. "Publishers of papers of more than 8 pages in size will reduce the pages in excess of 8 pages 25%. This reduction shall be an average reduction over one month's period.

"No newspaper may be established during the period of the war, except those for which arrangements had been made and plants purchased previous to the issuing of this order, or unless it can be shown that a new newspaper is a necessity.

"A sworn statement will be required from each publisher on November 1 as to how many of these rules have been put into effect by him, and what results in the matter of reducing paper consumption have been obtained."

The French Girl Danger.

There are many distressing stories that our young men "over there" are courting French girls, and will bring some of them along home as "Mrs. "; also that the Mademoiselles are helping along the proposition. As gratifying and sympathetic are both "akin to love," and as there is an attractiveness about "going away from home" to get things, the young ladies of this country may well be nervous over their interfered with chances for matrimony.

A Pennsylvania boy writes home reassuringly, as follows: "The French girls" are all right, but we did not come over here to court girls. We came to save France, and we are too busy chasing Huns toward Germany to pay any attention to the girls." This is all attention for the ones who are "busy," but some are not.

As a matter of statistical fact, France had a large excess of females before the war, and the war has greatly increased the one-sidedness of the population. So, perhaps those who were married before "he" left, were wisest; or at least helped their chances of not being husbandless, because of some French charmer who took an unfair advantage of her chance when the "other one" was not about.

But, there is consolation in this; the fellow who is worth having will "stay put," and if he doesn't, it was a good thing to find him out beforehand, which is worth more in the long run than it may seem.

A Big Day at Baust Church.

There will be a special all-day service held at Baust Reformed Church, on Sunday, Sept. 15. Harvest Home service at 11 A. M. A Rally Day program will be rendered in the afternoon and evening, consisting of recitations and exercises by the children, and plenty of music by the orchestra and choir. The speaker for the occasion will be Rev. Chas. B. Rockel, of Allentown, Pa. Lunch will be provided at the church, both noon and evening, for those who remain all day.

Hard coal has again advanced 40 cents a ton, to make up for the 30 cents advance in price of labor at the mines, and an increase of 10 cents a ton allowed to dealers.

HOW TO SAVE COAL AND GET MORE HEAT

Special Rules for Various Kinds of Heat Plants.

Last week we gave the "general rules" applying to heating, as prepared by the U. S. Fuel Administration, and now supplement them with special rules, from the same source, applying to the various kinds of heating systems. After a close study of both lots of rules, and some intelligent experimentation, householders, and all who have care of heat plants, should be well informed.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

1. Provide cold-air drops from upper floors so as to insure a return circulation from all rooms to the air intake of the furnace.

2. Regulate the window of the cold-air box so as to avoid too great a current of outside air, especially on very cold days.

3. Always keep the water container in the air-jacket filled with clean water. Moist air heats much more readily than dry air, and is better for health, as well as more comfortable.

4. It is advisable to keep a jar of water near one of the first-floor registers that sends out the most heat. Change the water frequently, preferably every day.

5. Hot air pipes should have a good pitch upward from the furnace, and should be of sufficient diameter. They should also be wrapped with sheet asbestos. A separate pipe for each room with a turn damper near the furnace is a good rule. Each pipe should be labeled, so that certain rooms can be shut off at the furnace when desired.

6. Be sure the fire-box is gas-tight. All cracks must be thoroughly cemented or a new section put in before winter sets in. Otherwise coal-gas will escape into the air-jacket and be carried up directly to the rooms.

7. Study carefully the General Rules pertaining to other types of heating plants as well as your own. Notice the "clean-out" door and remember why it is there.

STEAM HEATERS.

1. The water in the boiler should be completely changed at least as often as every spring and every autumn. Draw a bucketful of dirty water from the bottom at least twice a week and each time replenish with fresh water from the supply-pipe. Cleanliness of water in the boiler is of prime importance.

2. Look at the glass water-gauge whenever you attend to the fire. Turn the exhaust-cocks above and below the gauge occasionally to make sure that it is not clogged or the openings to it from the boiler closed up. They must be kept open.

3. The level of the top of the water must always show at some point along the gauge. Its height will vary with the temperature of the water; but if it rises above the top of the glass there is too much water in the boiler and some must be drawn off; and if it sinks below the bottom of the glass some more must be let into the boiler.

4. Be sure that the exhaust-valve of each radiator works. Sometimes these valves need cleaning with a pin or soaking in kerosene. If in doubt about one of them unscrew it from the radiator when the fire is low and there is no steam-pressure, or else after turning off the radiator. If you can blow through it, it is all right. If not it must be cleaned until you can. Don't fail to replace it. It is advisable to have an extra valve to replace any one that is temporarily out of order.

5. Don't fail to study the General Rules, applicable to all heating plants and also to keep the boiler-flues clean.

HOT WATER PLANTS.

1. All the water should be emptied from the plant and clean water put in at least as often as every spring and autumn.

2. When the first fire of the season is built, as the water gets heated, take the radiator key and open up the exhaust-valve of each radiator in turn until all the air remaining in each radiator is allowed to escape. Repeat this operation occasionally to make sure there is no air interfering with free circulation of the water.

3. Always be sure that water shows in the glass gauge of the exhaust tank, which is usually located in the top story of the house above the level of all radiators.

4. Be sure the boiler is covered with asbestos, as well as the pipes in the cellar.

5. Study carefully the General Rules relating to all types of plants. Keep heating surfaces of the boiler well cleaned.

THE KITCHEN RANGE.

1. Avoid too much shaking. Live coals in the ash-pit mean wasted fuel. Clean ash-pit daily to prevent damage to grates.

2. Clean the entire stove well inside, on top of the oven and below the oven, frequently and thoroughly.

3. Stoke frequently and in small amounts.

4. Never shake a low fire until a little fresh coal has been added and given time to ignite.

5. Keep a pan or kettle of water always on the kitchen stove. Moist air makes for comfort, health, beauty and economy.

"No Trespassing" cards, for sale at this office, price 5c each. 2t

WHY SOLDIERS' MAIL IS SLOW

700,000 Letters Incorrectly Addressed Causes Labor and Delay.

Every day tens of thousands of letters "from home" to the American soldiers in France are delayed or sent astray through lack of sufficient or correct addresses, says a dispatch from Paris. In a large percentage of the cases the mail is finally delivered, but after days and weeks of delay.

During the month of June 21 per cent of mail arriving in France for the Army was either insufficiently or incorrectly addressed. More than 700,000 letters and thousands of sacks of paper mail were delayed in this way.

Instead of being rushed directly to their destination, these letters had to be forwarded to the central post-office in the interior of France, where clerks went through directories of the expeditionary forces in an effort to ferret out the correct address. This task is doubly difficult because of the duplication of names in the army. For instance, there are 157 John Smiths, 105 Henry Browns, 94 James Wilsons, 52 Henry Jacksons and so on, according to statistics compiled by the Postoffice Department. Eighty per cent of the misaddressed June mail was merely addressed "Some where in France" or "A. E. F."

The Postoffice Department advises persons writing to soldiers in France to include in the address the regiment and company number and, if possible, the A. P. O. (Army Post-office) number. The following form of address should be used to insure quickest delivery:

Pvt. John Smith,
Co. A, 95th Regiment Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces,
A. P. O. No. (when known).
Otherwise the mail is subject to indefinite delay, while the mail clerks are hunting for the correct address.

U. S. Grain for English Beer.

This country is making England take notice of the earnestness with which we are taking part in the war. The manufacture of beer has been ordered discontinued after December 1, in order that we may furnish more grain to the Allies, notwithstanding the fact that England is not only still making beer, but supplying it, partly at least, in war industries.

If it was not considered desirable to banish beer for other reasons, there might well be made an issue in the case, by demanding that, if England wants this country to help feed her, she must first stop wasting grain in the manufacture of beer. At any rate, at present this is the fact; that this country is practically supplying England with the grain for making beer, while we prohibit it for ourselves.

New State Road Wanted.

The Board of County Commissioners from Washington county and from Frederick and Carroll counties will appear before the State Roads Commission relative to the State road which it is hoped to have built through these three counties connecting Hagerstown with Westminster, by way of Smithsburg and Thurmont and Union Bridge.

The road would traverse a section which now does not have access to the State roads easily, and would open up a very fine section of Western Maryland counties by making them more accessible.

The plan is looked upon with favor by the State Roads Commission, it is stated, and while perhaps nothing may be done during the war, yet plans can be made and have all in readiness for beginning when the war ends.

An Independent Against Talbot.

At a conference held in Baltimore, on Tuesday, it was decided to be advisable to nominate an independent candidate against Congressman Talbot, in the Second district. The name of the candidate approached is being withheld, for his decision. He is said to be a man who would receive large support from both parties.

Auto Victims to Date.

Since January 1 there have been 130 deaths in Maryland as the result of automobile accidents. For the same period of last year there were 88. This increase of deaths is giving Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Baughman great concern. Although arrests have been made in almost every instance, but four persons have been held by the various juries. "The sole cause of this alarming death list arises from reckless driving," said Colonel Baughman, "and until motorists have been taught a lesson by jail sentences and heavy fines it will probably continue."

Germany is reported to be concerned over an impending scrap between two of her Allies—Bulgaria and Turkey—both of which are grasping for territory, and dissatisfied with their share. Turkey is said now to be menacing Bulgaria with armed force.

The War Industries Board urges all shoppers to buy their Christmas presents early. In lifting the contemplated ban on "Christmas shopping" the board has stipulated that stores should not increase their forces during the holiday season above the average for the entire year.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. Birnie, Pres. John S. Bower, F. H. Seiss, Sec. & Treas. P. B. Englar, G. A. Arnold, V. Pres. D. J. Hesson, E. E. Reindollar.

TERMS. One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, SEPTEMBER 13th., 1918.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.



"Tis the Star-Spangled Banner!
Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the
home of the brave."

How is this? We are sending over to our boys, millions of packages of chewing gum to keep off thirst; and at the same time we are sending them millions of packages of cigarettes, which produce thirst. Truly, there are some scientific phases to this war, hard to fathom.

The coming Fourth Liberty Loan, evidently, should be liberally subscribed to by those making the most money, these times. Those who are not profiting by the war, or are losing by it, can not be expected to shoulder its burdens; so, let the "profiteers" come up to the desk first, for their bonds, and be glad that they can do so.

It is always wise not to cross bridges before coming to them, but it may be also wise, at times, to be sure that there are bridges ahead to cross. One of the largest bridges—or the largest need for one—will be the one crossing the swollen river of wages, to be made use of after the war is over. The industrial peace and safety of the whole country needs a safe crossing. Will it be ready when the time comes?

This is a good time in which to be liberal, and also deliberate, in our judgments. There are too many big new questions afloat, now, for one to go off as easy as a hair-trigger in solving them. One had better say "I don't know," and be honest, than to be pretentiously wise, and wrong. It is a pretty safe general rule to give the "other fellow" credit for not being a scamp, until the fact is settled, outside of our own mind.

A bill is before Congress for the purpose of relieving weekly newspapers from the expense of certifying before a Notary to their ownership, etc., and providing that such affidavits be made before Postmasters, without cost. This is a step, but only a step, in the right direction. There are numerous other certifications that should be made the same way. Apparently, the Government is "making business" for Notaries, and expense for newspapers, without real need.

The Editor-Manager Job.

Just now, and for the past year, the job of the weekly newspaper editor-manager has been a most difficult one. He has not only been "up against" the most difficult of financial and labor problems, and the uncertainties connected with buying and securing paper and all other supplies, but has had to contend with all sorts of questions connected with the cost and selling price of work and space, and making the business pay going expenses.

In addition to these difficulties of a managerial character, he has had a list equally hard to manage, from the editorial standpoint. Not within the experience of weekly newspaperdom within the past twenty-five years or more, have so many perplexing questions arisen as to what to publish, and what to decline? While the size of the paper and the capacities of newspaper offices have remained unelastic, if not actually contracted.

Almost everybody, from the big U. S. Government on down, has been trying to break in and run the newspaper job. With the editor, it has been largely a case of the compulsory making of quick and arbitrary rules and decisions, in order to preserve anything like his ideal of a properly balanced and possible newspaper.

The war has caused, as a natural consequence, all sorts of new situations, desires, plans and opinions. "The boys" going away in such large numbers, their experiences and the many wonders newly opened to them as well as to the folks back home, has in itself made many demands for publicity never experienced in the past, and this has made readers more interested, as well as more critical and more urgent in their demands on the editor, and newspaper space.

The very many avenues of war activity, relief efforts, county and local, and the many plans for home efforts—wise and otherwise—have added many perplexities to the little weekly paper, without considering the greater and more serious demands made by the Government for bond and savings stamp drives, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and like campaigns.

Certainly, every newspaper editor-manager has been trying hard, according to his ideas—and he must have "ideas" of his own, or quit—to meet the situation as best he can, knowing very well that at the very best he is going to come very far short of pleasing everybody; but also knowing at the same time that he is perhaps making a better job of it than any one of the crowd trying to do the job their own way, regardless of other ways.

This being the situation, it would seem to the one whose job is to do his best to please a sort of composite clientele, that the personally interested reader, contributor and promoter, should go a little easy in condemning "the one" who has such a job, and for just a little while have a heart to heart interview with himself, or herself, as to whether he or she would be more of a success as a general pleaser.

This is not all that we feel like saying, for the subject would fill, if not justify the space of a large book; but we do want to make it clear that if ever there was a time when everybody should use good business sense in considering difficult conditions—even so far as the country editor is concerned—that time is right now.

Outrageous War Profits.

It will always be difficult to estimate what the war should have cost this country. We will know, after a while, approximately at least, what it did cost, but it will never be known just how great was the extent of overpayment, caused by the need and rush connected with war work, and in some cases, no doubt, by other causes.

We are apt to conclude that excessive war costs have been due to excessive labor costs, overlooking the fact that the latter in a good many instances, has been due to the former. Labor has found out about the big profits being made by contractors, and has demanded what it considers "its share" of the spoils. There is little doubt that this has been the moving cause for a good many demands for higher prices for labor.

The government also realizes this truth, and is trying, by excess profits taxes, to get back a large portion of the overpayment; but in the meantime between the two forces—contractors and labor—prices on many commodities have been unfairly advanced, not only so far as the government's war bill is concerned, but on thousands of helpless civilian consumers.

The probability is that manufacturing and labor costs will continue in a chaotic and more or less unregulated state, for another two years, or until after the close of the war, and after the Presidential election of 1920. The law-making powers of the country are hardly likely to use effective remedial measures during this period; but after that—well, one can only have opinions as to what may happen.

Politics not Entirely Adjourned.

After all, politics has not fully "adjourned" as the country has been encouraged to believe, as Senator Sherman (Rep.) of Illinois, demonstrated in a hot speech in the Senate, last week, in which he said, "I denounce a political autocracy covertly engaged, while the nation is in the stress of war, in undermining institutional and civil liberty."

He paid his respect to Col. House, and to nearly every member of the President's cabinet, stating that they are practically placing the whole country in the hands of a few politicians and labor leaders, to be used relentlessly for the election of party candidates now, and a president in 1920.

The Senator, however, has not been repeated liberally, even by the Republican press, as the disposition of that

party is to keep quiet, rather than embarrass the administration and thereby give encouragement to the enemy. The successful termination of the war, just now, overshadows all else, and even should the partisan speech of the Senator be largely true, he will get little credit, or indorsement, for speaking of such matters now. In fact, it would be dangerous for any one but a Senator to indulge in the subject.

Getting the Railroads Out of Politics.

Public opinion will cordially approve of the policy just announced by the Director General of Railroads of keeping all railroad employees out of politics. Under Mr. McAdoo's order they are not to be candidates for office, hold positions in any political party or organization or take part in political campaigns. In a word, the employees of the railroads are to confine themselves to railroading. If this program shall be carried out in spirit as well as in letter, the railroad managements as well as personnel will be effectively divorced from partisan politics and an end will have been put to one of the most serious sources of corruption in American political life.

But if Mr. McAdoo means exactly what he says, namely, that "Now that the Government controls and operates the railroads there is no selfish and private interest to serve, and the incentive to political activity no longer exists," then he will have removed one of the many objections which are commonly urged against Government ownership of this greatest of public utilities. There are other serious objections, of course, and it has been intimated repeatedly that apart from the exigencies of the war, the present administration would be more than willing to make the most of its opportunities to make the present temporary control a permanent one.

In other words, that Government ownership is likely to be a cardinal principle of Democratic policy in the future and that the whole course of the Federal management will be directed toward that end. If, however, the great army of railroad employees is really to be kept out of politics, one of the most formidable political instrumentalities will be destroyed, and a demonstration made of the sincerity of the Director General's assurance that the railroad personnel is "not to be used for any organized partisan or selfish purpose."

The logic of the situation, however, would require the Federal administration to go a step further. If good administration and fair dealing with the people require that the railroad employees shall be kept out of politics, the same principle should apply with equal force to all employees of the Government. Perhaps under our system of Government by trust it is an ideal impossible of attachment to disfranchise public employees during the period of their employment. But if this is too much to hope for in Federal and State affairs, it is surely not unreasonable to demand that public officeholders shall not fill the dual capacity of public servants and masters. It is a gross evil that men paid by the people for the performance of definite duties should also be banded together to control public business, including their own appointment and compensation. Mr. McAdoo's order concerning the railroads is a long step in the right direction and it points the way to other much-needed reforms.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, but is also pleasant to take, which is important when a medicine must be given to young children. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use for many years and has met with much favor wherever its good qualities have become known. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement. Wm. Scruby, Chillicothe, Mo., writes, "I have raised three children, have always used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and found it to be the best for coughs, colds and croup. It is pleasant to take. Both adults and children like it. My wife and I have always felt safe from croup with it in the house." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic.

Advertisement

There are United States prisons at Atlanta, Ga., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at McNeils Island, State of Washington, besides naval prisons at Mare Island, Cal., Boston and Portsmouth.

The development of domestic industry and agriculture in Brazil during the period of the war is plainly shown in the decline of imports of foodstuffs at Rio de Janeiro, the principal channel of imports for the Brazilian market.

D'arrhoea in Children.

For diarrhoea in children one year old or older you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.

CALAIS LONG FAMOUS PORT

Three Nations Have Held City Which the Germans Are Now So Eager to Possess.

Since the beginning of the war Calais has been an objective of the German army. It is a familiar name to those who have crossed the 26 miles of nasty choppy water that lies between Calais and the English port of Dover.

Fifty years ago Calais was regarded as a fortress of the first class, but it would now probably not be able to defend itself many days against modern artillery. In 1346, after the battle of Crecy, Calais was besieged by the English King Edward III, holding out resolutely by the bravery of Jean de Vienne. Its inhabitants were saved from the cruel fate with which Edward menaced them by the devotion of seven of its chief citizens, who in turn were themselves spared at the prayer of Queen Philippa, this event having been commemorated in a widely known historical painting.

Calais remained in the hands of the English until 1558, when it was taken by the duke of Guise, at the head of 30,000 men, from an ill-provided English garrison only 800 strong, after a siege of seven days. This loss led to the remark of an English queen, who declared that when she died the word "Calais" would be found imprinted on her heart. Calais was held by the Spaniards from 1596 to 1598, but was restored to the French by treaty.

On the chalk cliffs of Dover stands a gun, several centuries old, on which is engraved the doggerel:
"Feed me well and keep me clean,
And I'll send a ball to Calais green."
This was fiction, but modern artillery could easily accomplish the feat.

AS CHINAMAN SEES KAISER

Not Hard to See That This Student Has Sympathy With the "All-Highest."

Here are some comments on the kaiser from the pen of a Chinese student, an exchange says:

"The German kaiser is not the superior man as decipered by the Chinese literature; he is surely a mean fellow containing much fraudish cunning in his deceived heart. The superior man is shown in the merits of excellent heart with much loving kindness to all peoples; the mean fellow is displayed in the black heart of the unregenerated devils of hell with much loving kindness only to himself.

"In the history of China was an emperor who burn the books and slewed the scholars to extint the civilization of the peaceful inhabitants; but he was not success in this crafty tricks, for the civilizations could never be extinct by such dishonorable barbarism means. Now the German kaiser he also awfully wishing to slave the people and extint the civilizations of the universe; he also destroy the literature books, and the arts, and the ships, and mess the people of allies nations. . . . But he will not success."

Oldest Living West Pointer.

General Horatio Gates Gibson, the oldest living graduate of West Point, veteran of the Mexican civil and Indian wars, has just celebrated his 91st birthday in good health and spirits.

Among the guests of the soldier on his birthday were a few surviving members of the Aztec Club, which was formed by officers of the service in the city of Mexico seventy-one years ago. There is only a squad of the original members of this club living. Gen. Gibson is one of them and is the organization's president.

It is probable that this veteran thought as a young soldier, after campaigning from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico under the leadership of Gen. Winfield Scott, that the Mexican war was a good deal of a war. It is likely, also, after serving as an artillery chief through the campaigns from '61 to '65, that he thought the civil war was about the biggest thing in the shape of a war that ever happened or could happen. Today, this man of service, 91 years of age, is under the necessity of readjusting his earlier thoughts on the comparative magnitude of conflicts between nations.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

To Teach Fruit Raising.

Vice Consul Richard P. Momen reports that the Brazilian government has authorized the establishment of a pomicultural station in Deodoro. The work of the station will comprise the production of domestic fruit trees and those foreign types already selected and acclimated, the introduction of indigenous fruit trees, the study of insect pests and methods of combating them, the study of better methods of packing and transporting plants and fruits, experiments to determine the most successful methods of conserving fruits and the question of distributing fruits to dealers. The school will be open to students who wish to pursue this branch of agriculture and to farmers who wish to observe practical demonstrations of modern pomicultural methods.

Chinese Taking to Cigarettes.

Ten years ago we exported 400,000,000 cigarettes to China, which is an average of about one cigarette a year for each celestial. This year there has already been an average of 10 cigarettes exported to each Chinese, or, in round figures, 4,000,000,000 American cigarettes, says Popular Science Monthly. Last year our exports in cigarettes alone reached the \$12,000,000 mark.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

EVERY DEPARTMENT has again been re-filled with Dependable Merchandise.

A New Line of Striped Voiles. Ladies' Silk Hose, \$.40
White Lawns. Ladies' Silk Hose, .75
White Batistes. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.00
White Voiles. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.25
Mercerized and Silk Poplins. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.50

A Nice Assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Georgetta Crepe, Crepe de chine, Tub Silks and Lawns.

Another Lot of Rugs and Carpets has arrived.

Large Assortment of Shoes, both in Leather and Canvas and Poplin, and you will find our prices right.

We are Closing-out our Entire Line of Men's Ready-made Clothing, at last year's prices. Here is a chance to get a Good Suit at Old Prices.

Let us take your measure for a Taylor-made Suit. We guarantee a fit, and at the right price.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.08	680,139.14	753,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

Monuments of Value

QUALITY IS WRITTEN LARGE IN THE MONUMENTS DISPLAYED AT MY STORE

Your satisfaction, as a buyer, is assured by my policy of good monuments, fair dealings, and reasonable profit. Headstones and Markers are included in the unusual values which await your inspection.

300 Monuments and Headstones to select from. The Largest Stock ever carried in the Monument Business.

Work delivered anywhere by auto truck.

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

ARE YOU READY FOR SCHOOL?

We Are with lots and lots of good sturdy Shoes for Boys and Girls

We do not say they won't wear out, but we do say they will last as long as any Shoe you can buy for a healthy Boy or Girl, and longer than most, and the price—now, don't let that bother you—you will be surprised how reasonable they are. All we ask is, come in and look them over, and be convinced.

We have received a supply of

Good Rubber Shoes.

Get yours, now. Don't put it off—remember last winter.

J. THOS. ANDERS,
(Successor to)
WM. C. DEVILBISS.
22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

It Will Pay You Some Time

to become a regular advertiser in
— This Paper —

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

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

PLAN FOR SECURING BEST PRODUCING POTATO SEED FOR FOLLOWING SEASON



Harvesting Potatoes—Seed Should Be Selected From the Best Plats.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do not wait until planting time next spring to select your seed potatoes. Do not even wait until harvest time this fall. Begin now by making a study of the plants. This is the plan that should be followed by potato growers who want to have seed that will produce the highest yields. Potato growers should have a seed plot, which may or may not be a part of the main crop, and from the best-growing, disease-resistant plants in this plot, which produce high yields of marketable-sized potatoes, select their seed for the following year. An area of one-tenth or one-fiftieth of the entire acreage will usually provide sufficient seed for the following season's planting.

While it is an advantage to start the seed plot with selected material the work may be begun during the growing season with any good stock of promising quality planted in suitable soil and properly cared for. The best portion of the field therefore should be selected for the seed plot. It should be well drained, frequently cultivated and thoroughly sprayed.

Several times during the growing season the seed plot should be inspected. All weak, degenerate and diseased hills and those showing varietal mixtures should be pulled, so that only the progeny of healthy hills of the correct variety will remain at harvest.

KEEP FARM MACHINERY BUSY

Lazy Binder Works Only Forty Days in Eleven Years—"Work-or-Fight" Policy Applicable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The work-or-fight policy should be applied to farm machinery as well as to men. Though machines cannot fight they can be put to work on many occasions instead of standing idle in the barn lot. Most farm machines and implements are capable of doing much more work than they usually do, and the more they are used the less man labor will be required on the farm. Three men with a corn binder, one operating the machine and two gathering and shocking the bundles, will cut from seven to ten acres a day, while four or five acres would be a fair day's work for the same three men cutting corn by hand.

The average corn binder lasts about eleven years, but during that time does only about forty days' actual work. There is no doubt that it could render several times this much service before wearing out if there were more work to do. There seems to be very little relation between the amount of work done annually by a corn binder and the years of service.

The bulletin refers to a survey conducted in New York state which showed that the more the corn binder could be used each year the less the cost of cutting the corn when the cost of using the binder was taken into consideration. Two hundred and thirty-three of the 458 binders on which data were obtained, cut 15 acres or less annually at a cost of \$9.78 per day used and \$1.67 per acre. The remaining 225 cut over 15 acres annually, averaging 32½ acres, at a cost of \$3.24 per day of service and 57 cents per acre. The original cost of one of these binders was about \$125. Thus if there is only one or two days' work for the binder to do each year, the cost of cutting the corn with it will be so great that its use will not be advisable unless it is impossible to cut the corn by other methods without seriously neglecting other work. If this is the case, the bulletin recommends that two or three neighbors, each of whom has only a small crop, combine in the purchase and operation of a corn binder. The first investment required of each and the machinery cost per acre will then be greatly reduced. This plan should not only apply to corn binders, but to other labor-saving machinery.

USE FOR POULTRY AND EGGS

Considerable Portion of Increase This Year Should Be Used on Farmer's Own Table.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a matter of business foresight and economy, as well as patriotism, farmers who increase their production of poultry and eggs this year should plan to use a considerable part of the increase on their own tables.

Plants showing stem rot either at or below the surface of the soil, plants developing any type of abnormal rolling of the leaves, those with mottled or crinkled leaves, and any plants that are stunted, weakened or that make unthrifty growth, should be discarded.

If practicable it is best to dig the seed plot by hand, care being taken to eliminate all low-yielding hills and those producing an undue proportion of small or unshapely tubers. In harvesting, avoid unnecessary cutting, bruising or other injury, since the vitality of damaged tubers is reduced. Gather and store the seed potatoes in slat crates. Place them as soon as possible after harvesting in a cool reasonably moist storage house provided with good ventilation and maintained at a temperature of 30 to 40 degrees F.

Work Stock Over Carefully. Before the next planting time the stock should be carefully worked over to remove all badly cut or bruised tubers and those showing serious scab or black scurf and decay of any kind. Tubers badly off type should also be discarded, as should any showing abnormal discoloration of flesh, which can be seen, of course, only at the time of cutting. If scab or black scurf is present in any degree, it is advisable to treat the seed by covering for 30 minutes in a solution containing four ounces of corrosive sublimate to 30 gallons of water.

VALUE OF INSECTICIDE ACT

Farmers Have Been Saved Money by Prevention of Sale of Worthless Preparations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both the farmer and the manufacturer have benefited by the enforcement of the insecticide act of 1910.

Farmers have been supplied with insecticides and fungicides that will do what is claimed for them; and have been saved money by prevention of the sale of worthless, low grade, and short-weight preparations, and by prevention of crop or live-stock losses through use of worthless insecticides or fungicides.

The legitimate manufacturer has been protected against the illegitimate manufacturer; confidence in insecticides and fungicides has been created among farmers and stock raisers, and sales have increased; valuable information regarding the manufacture and efficacy of insecticides and fungicides has been given to the manufacturer, enabling him to prepare good preparations and truthful labels.

ADVANTAGES OF VETCH

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Vetches are gaining in favor in many parts of the United States, for they make excellent feed either green or as hay, and are exceedingly useful as cover or green manure crops. In some respects, particularly their use, they are similar to common red clover, but have the advantage of this crop in that they grow in certain soils and climates where clover does not thrive. About 20 wild kinds occur in this country and are commonly known as wild peas. Only two kinds, namely the common vetch and hairy vetch, are very extensively grown, but other species are likely to become of increasing importance.

CREAM SEPARATOR IS HANDY

Many of Our Farmers Are Neglecting Important Matter of Thorough Separation of Milk.

Approximately one-half of our farmers are still neglecting the important matter of thorough separation of the milk which their herds produce. As a result, from 10 to 25 per cent of the total production of butterfat is not made available to the consumer. The use of the cream separator is worthy of encouragement as an instrument capable of increasing the quantity of food available for human consumption.

Hogs Must Have Pasture. Raising hogs without plenty of pasture, especially in the West where the grain-crop is often short, is a losing venture.

The Matter of Luck!

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

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

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

Why Epistles Written to Soldiers Should Contain Maximum of News That Is Agreeable.

Do you give as good as you get? Does your soldier boy fill his letters with accounts of the disagreeable things he is meeting, or does he cheerfully ignore them and try to make you believe that he is having the best time ever? He knows that you can do nothing to change conditions as he finds them, so, in his fine philosophy, why pass the worrying on to you? Turn the picture around and look at the boy's side of it. You will never know the half of the things he endures; he won't tell you now, and when he comes back he will have them aside as of no importance. As you can't help him, he can't help you. A grumbling letter, or one full of discouragement, will only make a soldier a little less efficient in his job; you will still have the home problems to tackle. The need is not so much for more letters, but for more cheerful letters, is the word that comes from the camps. "The mud-soaked 'Old Bill's' of the trenches, cheerfully ignoring vermin, rain and shell fire, continue to wind up their epistles with, 'Hoping this finds you in the pink, as it leaves me at present,'" says Lieutenant Dawson. "They are always in the pink of epistolary purposes, whatever the straining or the weather." We at home should be "in the pink." We should do more than "keep the home fires burning;" we should let them shine on and in the letters that we send to camp.—William Frederick Bigelow in Good Housekeeping.

Why Ancient Paintings Last.

In the cheerful days when Rembrandt van Rijn arranged, had, and from a reasonable distance enjoyed, his own funeral and then watched the prices of his pictures soar; when Frans Hals would sober up and then dash off an immortal canvas with thirst driving him to short cuts that to this day painters strive after at hard labor; when Jan Steen would not listen to the voice of propriety, but chortled with unholly glee whenever a drunken row began; and painted it—artists "went in" for science.

They kept linseed oil for 50 years and more and were very careful to select and grind and mix their own colors, Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering informs us. They clung to Renaissance traditions, but the traditions were sound—as witness their canvases to this day. Later painters experimented without the vision of the research mind, and their canvases show their frequent errors. It is not always wise for the uninformed to try experiments.

Why Filers Fight En Masse.

Paul Rockwell says in a letter from France to Chicago Daily News: "Bombardment filers work en masse and there is little opportunity for individual exploits. The 'esprit de corps' in every group is great. Each member feels proud of the glorious work accomplished by his unit. Every squadron flying in the Vuillemin group has a special insignia painted on both sides of the fuselage. All the work I saw must have been done by real artists. The members of one squadron patch every hole made in the machines by German missiles with a bit of white canvas ornamented with a small black Maltese cross—the insignia borne by all German airplanes. More than one machine is thickly plastered with these scars of honor."

How Error Won Battle.

During the Afghan war of 1879 a small British detachment gained a victory over a large body of the enemy by a mistaken order. A private named Vance, who had distinguished himself by several acts of bravery, was a great favorite with one of the officers, and during a skirmish the officer wanted him to carry a dispatch to the colonel in command of another detachment. The man was only a few yards away, and he called out, "Vance!" at the top of his voice. The men thought he had given the order "Advance!" and immediately rushed forward with such dash and spirit that the enemy broke and fled.

A NATION'S STRENGTH IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY
Eat Less—Waste nothing
Create a Reserve
AMERICA MUST FEED 120,000,000 ALLIES

The Scrap Book

JOHN AND JACK.

Oh, Johnny was once a luxurious boy. On fashion's attire he insisted. A pink tea afforded him generous joy—Till one day he went out and enlisted. Oh, you wouldn't know Jack Were he now to come back With his rugged complexion of tan. A callus expands On his muscular hands, And Jack is a regular man.

Oh, Johnny could dance with unwearied grace: Rose petals he dropped in his tea, He loltered through life at an indolent pace.

Till he made the trip over the sea. Oh, you wouldn't know Jack, As his boot makes a track That is rugged and broad in its span. His beard won't behave, He has no time to shave, But he sure is a regular man. —Washington Evening Star.

CHURCH SERVICE ON RIVER

Floating Edifice Adapted to Needs of His Parishioners Is Idea of an English Clergyman.

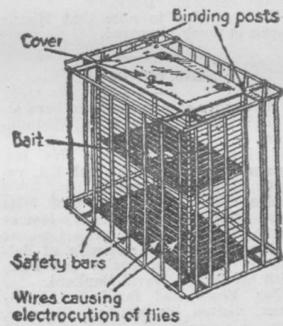
The most interesting floating church in the United Kingdom is the church on the fens at Holme, near Peterborough.

It was erected by Rev. G. M. Broke, because the ordinary parish church was too far from some of his parishioners.

The interior of this church-boat is 30 feet long, 9 feet wide and 7 feet high. It was impossible to build it higher on account of the bridges that cross the canal. The boat is fitted exactly like a church, with miniature font, prayer desks, and the finest of American organs.

None of the inhabitants live more than a mile from the river and the three or four stations at which the church stops. An endeavor is made to allow every station to have at least one Sunday afternoon service a month. The boat holds 45 people, but in the summer there are often just as many on the bank, for when the boat windows are open it is an easy matter to follow the service.

ELECTROCUTE THE FLY



An electric chair, so to speak, for every home, has been devised for the benefit of our old enemies, the flies. The illustration shows the contrivance. Bait is placed, and "live" wires so devised that before he gets to the former the voracious fly will surely be electrocuted by the latter.

Legislators Extravagant.

It costs \$279,898 a year "to run" the house of commons, including \$208,000 for members' salaries and £44,567 to work the house of lords. For the coming year the lords are putting on an extra item of £1,800 for six reporters, as they are now issuing their debates daily, like the house of commons. In view of the fact that the commons, who hold many and long sittings, can manage with 12 reporters, the lords, who sit neither early nor very often, are doing themselves well.—London Daily News.

Lesson in Punctuation.

At school one day the English instructor put on the blackboard for his pupils to punctuate what appeared to be a meaningless jumble of words. At first glance it appeared to be an unsolvable riddle, but several minutes thought and the proper punctuation marks made it clear enough.

The sentence was as follows: "That that is that that is not that is not that it is." When corrected it read, "That that is, is; that that is not, is not. Is not that it? It is."

Adoption of Standard Time.

The United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway association, and at noon of November 18 of that year the telegraphic signals sent out daily from the naval observatory at Washington were changed to the new system. There was no other change in time until the daylight saving went into effect this year when the time was advanced one hour all over the country.

Women Workers Satisfactory.

More than 500 girls already have supplanted men in clerical positions in St. Louis banks. Women are more than making good in their new positions, St. Louis bankers declare. They say the women are more efficient than the men were. The only objections of employers to female help, according to St. Louis men, is a state law prohibiting more than an eight-hour day for wom-

MADE THE CHAIN COMPLETE

Physician in His Excitement Rather Gave Away Secret He Should Have Kept.

Attorney General Gregory tells this piquant story of a prominent financier and a well-known physician:

The money juggler called at the office of his family physician one morning and told him with much concern that his only son was suffering from diphtheria. The doctor was solicitous but assured the financier that with the care given in the hospital to which the boy had been taken he would pull through nicely. "Of course," said the medico, "no one is safe when that terrible disease is around."

"But," said the father, "the boy confessed to me that he is sure he caught the disease from the parlor maid whom he had kissed."

"Well, young people are certainly very thoughtless," mused the doctor, "I'm sorry to hear that your son has been so indiscreet."

"Yes, of course, doctor," said the financier, nervously, "but don't you see, to be frank with you—I have kissed the girl. Do you think I, too, will have the disease?"

"Why, yes," said the doctor. "You are probably already infected. In fact, that would be the very next thing to expect."

"Oh, that's awful," gasped the financier, "and I kiss my own dear wife every morning and evening, so she, too—"

"Good heavens!" cried the physician, jumping up excitedly, "then I, too, will have it!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

NOT MARK OF DISRESPECT

Omission of "Mr." Before Name of President Is Thoroughly Sanctioned by Good Usage.

A Kansas City teacher asks the Star whether it is really in good taste to refer to the president in a headline or elsewhere as "Wilson." Ought it not always be "Mr. Wilson" or "President Wilson?" she asks. It has jarred on her in reading the news to pupils to find the president's name used without a handle.

Hard and fast rules in matters of good taste are difficult to establish. In general the title is appropriately used with the president's name; in general, but not always. The omission of the title is not disrespectful; on the contrary, the more distinguished the man, the more the omission of the title is sanctioned by good usage. We speak of Webster, Calhoun, Lincoln, Gladstone habitually without the "Mr." So with living men. Isn't it more often "Edison" than "Mr. Edison," "Bergson" than "M. Bergson," "Kipling" than "Mr. Kipling," "Lloyd George" than "Mr. Lloyd George," "Poincare" than "M. Poincare," "Kerensky" than "Mr. Kerensky?"

When reference is made to a well-known man by his name without title or even initials, there is an implied compliment. The implication is that there is only one Lloyd George, only one Clemenceau, only one Wilson. Whether the title is used or not depends largely on what seems to be the requirements of the occasion.—Kansas City Times.

One Day Too Late.

The average Oklahoma Indian is more interested in oil royalties than in current events. Recently a locally well-known Indian came into Ardmore to cash his quarterly check, and on being approached for a Red Cross contribution, asked:

"What for, Red Cross?" Red Cross work was briefly explained, and the Indian came back with another query, "What war?"

"Why, the war with the Germans," was the answer. "Didn't you know America is at war with the Germans?" "No," replied the Indian. "How long?"

The situation was explained at length, and after studying over the matter, the Indian said:

"Too bad! Know um yesterday, could help heap. Two Germans by my place, hauling well-rig. Could kill 'em easy."—Everybody's Magazine.

Entire Town on Auction Block.

Any man whose ambition is to own a whole town will have an opportunity to satisfy his desire.

By direction of Lord Staibridge, the owner, the entire town of Shaftsbury, England, will be put on the auction block, including private houses, banks, postoffices, stores, offices, hotels and three saloons. The town is in a picturesque part of Derbyshire, perched on a hill in the midst of rolling farm country. The nearest railway station is three miles distant, at Semley.

Sales of great estates are frequent in these days, when taxes are eating up profits and many of the younger generation of the nobility are losing their lives on the battlefields. This is the first sale of an entire town which has been arranged.

Historic Signals.

Our books on naval history which give, in terms of flags, Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, will have to be brought up to date to include in Morse dots and dashes, the immortal "St. George for England" of Zeebrugge. Our Japanese allies will be the first to note the fine waterword for Togo, an intense admirer of Nelson, employed a variant of the Trafalgar signal in the great sea battle with Russia. Said he in his report: "I ran up this signal for all the ships in sight: 'The fate of the empire depends upon this event; every man is expected to do his utmost.'"—London Chronicle.



Slightly Used Pianos

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

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

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

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

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, FREDERICK, MD.

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES The Big Music House—Three Stores in Frederick. Write for FREE copy of our "Old Grey Mare" Song Book—Its Free.

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, 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 subscriber, on or before the 13th day of March, 1919; they may otherwise be barred by law from all benefit of said estate.

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

MARY ELLEN BIRELY, Executrix.

Always at Your Service for Printing Needs!

Is there something you need in the following list?

- Birth Announcements
- Wedding Stationery
- Envelope Enclosures
- Sale Bills
- Hand Lists
- Price Lists
- Admission Tickets
- Business Cards
- Window Cards
- Time Cards
- Letter Heads
- Note Heads
- Envelopes
- Leaflets
- Bill Heads
- Calling Cards
- Stationery
- Milk Tickets
- Meal Tickets
- Shipping Tags
- Announcements
- Briefs
- Notes
- Coupons
- Pamphlets
- Catalogues
- Circulars
- Posters
- Blotters
- Invitations
- Folders
- Checks
- Blanks
- Notices
- Labels
- Legal Blanks
- Memo Cards
- Picards
- Dodgers
- Post Cards
- Programs
- Receipts

Prompt, careful and efficient attention given to every detail

Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

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.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Annie Babylon, who has been in Westminster the past few months, has returned home.

Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. R. K. Lewis, is visiting friends in Havre de Grace and Belair.

Miss Loretta Weaver has accepted a position in Philadelphia.

Our barber, U. G. Heltbride, has given up the business here, and accepted a position at the cement works at Union Bridge.

Little Miriam Fogle entertained a number of her little friends, on Tuesday evening. The most of them will enter school for the first, this fall, having reached the age of 6.

Visitors for the week were: Cortland Hoy, of Philadelphia, at C. Hann's; Harry Yingling and Mrs. Elmer Yingling and child, of Baltimore, at L. F. Eckard's; Robert S. Reindollar wife and sons, John J. and Bobbie, and aunt, Miss Ada Reindollar, of Fairfield, at Mrs. A. L. Brough's; Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly and Joseph Bowers and family, at Jacob Price's; Clayton Hann with home folks; Mrs. Nettie Starr, of Westminster, at Solomon Myers'.

The chautauqua at Westminster was well patronized by our people, as it afforded them a chance to enjoy a program equal to the larger cities. The lectures were unusually interesting, especially at this time.

KEYSVILLE.

The Red Cross festival will be held on the church lawn, on the evenings of Sept. 19 and 21. This is for a worthy cause and deserves a liberal support from every person.

Miss Rose McWilliams, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Gordon Stoniesifer.

Mrs. Harry Dinterman and Mrs. Charles Young visited the former's parents, W. Moser and family, of Frederick county, the past week.

Miss Vallie Kiser accompanied by Miss Annie Dayhoff, of Bruceville, spent the week-end with friends near Mt. Union.

George Frock and wife visited at Wm. Stoniesifer's, Sunday.

Mrs. Guy Warren and children, of Detour, spent Wednesday with O. R. Koontz and wife.

Mrs. Geo. Winters and son, and Nora Hahn, of near Detour, were visitors at Geo. Frock's, Friday.

Dale Pittinger, wife and child, of Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Bennet, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Pittinger and daughters, Cleo and Miriam, of Union Bridge, were callers at Robert Valentine's, recently.

Miss Gladys Hahn is visiting her grand-parents, Phillip Stansberry and wife, near Motters.

Irvin Fair, wife and family, of New Oxford, Pa., were guests at the home of Calvin Valentine, Saturday.

Mrs. Mabel Null and sister, Miss Lulu Miller, of Graceham, are visiting their uncle, Wm. Devilbiss and family.

Taylor Fleagle is spending some time in Baltimore.

Peter Baumgardner and family entertained, on Sunday, Norman Baumgardner and wife, of Taneytown, and Wm. Ohler, Jr., and wife, of near Bridgeport.

The Reformed congregation will hold their Harvest Home service this Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocksdale, of Baltimore, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant, for a week, have returned home.

Pvt. J. W. Baker, of Edgewood, Md., recently visited Miss Pauline Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and sons spent Sunday with Mrs. O's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Four Points.

Mrs. B. Mort and grandson, visited Mrs. Charles Ollinger, on Tuesday.

Miss Pauline Baker attended a teachers' meeting, in Frederick, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Topper, of Waynesboro, were visitors at "Meadow Brook Farm," on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant, Mr. and Mrs. Stocksdale and Miss Maggie Loney, of Baltimore, were recent callers at the same place.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith has returned home, after several weeks' visit at Creagerstown.

Miss Maggie Loney, who spent some time with friends in this vicinity, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

Tom's Creek school opened, Monday, Sept. 2, with Miss Pauline Baker as teacher, and an enrollment of 28 pupils.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Robert Galt spent Friday in Westminster, on business.

Mrs. Scott Koons is spending this week in Sykesville, with her sisters.

Miss Mary Newman is spending some time with Miss Ruth Koons.

Mrs. Robert Galt spent the week-end with Mrs. Mary Crapster, in Taneytown.

MIDDLEBURG.

Edith Frank and Catherine Mitchell, of Bethlehem, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Frank's grand-mother, Mrs. Emily Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Six, of Baltimore, are spending the week with Mrs. Mollie Six. They motored to Hagerstown, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ida Sentz and Mrs. Vilda Wilhelm, of Baltimore, are visiting Chas. Sherman.

Mrs. Annie Humbert and Mrs. Eliza Clifton spent Wednesday with Mrs. E. O. Cash, at Westminster.

Mrs. Burgoon and daughter, Myrtle, and son, Theodore, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. H. G. Mathias.

Samuel Bowman is improving slowly, and is sitting up a little, after being in bed six weeks.

Mrs. Jesse Boston, who has had blood poison in her hand, is convalescing.

The children are getting ready for school, on Monday.

Mrs. Lavina Billmyer, formerly of Uniontown, died in Baltimore, and was buried on Friday, at 11 A. M. Services by Rev. F. N. Parson, at the Bethel.

UNION BRIDGE.

Last Saturday evening, fire destroyed the blacksmith shop of the W. M. R. here. The fire company deserves much credit for the expert manner in which it confined the flames to the one building.

The entire community extends its sympathy to Frank Englar and family, in the death of Charles Englar.

The infant daughter of Walter E. Reaver died early Tuesday morning.

The Howell sale was largely attended, and bidding was high.

Ambrose Whitthill is clerking at the Buckey hardware store.

When school opens a number of new faces will be seen among the teachers. Let every patron and friend of education extend the glad hand, and by word and action show our teachers that we appreciate their efforts.

Oh, how glad we will be when the new concrete road is open for public use.

War Savings Stamps should be bought by everyone. Invest some of your salary in them, and when the rainy day comes, you will understand why we said so.

Were you at church last Sunday? How about next Sunday morning? Don't be a slacker in religion. The preacher can preach a little better when you are there.

Every man from 18 to 45 registered his loyalty, on Thursday. And Germany trembled. Hurrah!

We are glad to note that Harris Frock is much improved.

NEW WINDSOR.

A number of persons from here attended the chautauqua at Westminster.

Mrs. J. W. Myers and Mrs. Jas. Fraser, who are on the sick list, remain about the same.

Mrs. Edwin Thompson and Miss Reba Stremmel spent Sunday last at Camp Meade.

Sterling Bankard and wife, of Baltimore, spent the week's end here, with his father, David Bankard.

Jos. Ensor and family, of Baltimore, visited his brother, Clarence, here, this week.

Rev. Wallace Fraser and family, of Plumville, Pa., are visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Charles Hibberd has gone to a Baltimore hospital, for treatment.

John H. Roop, who has been at the hospital for treatment, returned home on Tuesday last.

Miss Lillie Johnson, of New York City, who has spent the summer here, with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Baile, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. N. H. Baile died at her home, here, on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock.

Handsome Dental Parlors.

On Saturday, Dr. J. S. and Dr. J. E. Myers occupied the offices on the second floor of the Campell Building, which were specially designed and built for them. The offices are attractive, commodious and convenient and have been furnished with the most modern and approved equipment.

In the front are two well lighted operating rooms with handsome chairs, cabinets, electric and sterilizing outfits. These rooms and all equipment are in white and make a most pleasing appearance.

Adjoining these is the office, then the reception room, and another operating room, completely equipped with an X-ray outfit and the latest approved apparatus for administering gas.

In the rear the laboratory is located where the mechanical work of their profession is done and in this department as in the office the most modern and complete equipment is found. The electric lighting is by the indirect system and with the handsome lamps which give a brilliant, soft light, it is possible to operate at night with the same facility as in day light.—Westminster Times.

A Gasoline Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Fuel Administrator Garfield informed the Senate today, in response to the Lodge resolution of inquiry, that unless conservation steps are taken immediately, there would be a deficit of approximately 1,000,000 barrels of gasoline at the end of the year. At the rate of consumption in August he estimated that there was only about one month's supply ahead.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Lodge after the Fuel Administration asked the public to stop using automobiles on Sunday for pleasure.

The daily domestic consumption of gasoline in this country, Dr. Garfield reported amounts to 160,000 barrels and 34,000 barrels are exported daily. The daily production is 191,000 barrels, which leaves a deficit of 3,000 barrels.

Council of Defense Notes.

The regular monthly conference of the District Leaders with the County Council of Defense, Women's Section, was held at the Times Building, Friday, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, the Chairman, Mrs. Robert Sargent Shriver, presiding. The monthly report to the State Chairman was read, and also the reports of the District Leaders, which reports showed continued activity along all lines of war work. The District Leaders realize how important is the work asked of them by the Government. The report of Ada S. Fulton, Supervisor of Colored Schools, was most interesting and showed splendid work. She gave 42 demonstrations among the colored people, and they put up 5311 jars of fruits and vegetables.

Mrs. Charles O. Clemson, Chairman of the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve Committee, reported the close of the campaign for nurses, with the following eight recruits: Miss Marjorie Virginia Green, Westminster; Miss Alice Marie Miller, New Windsor; Miss Nettie I. Stevens, Sykesville; Miss Mary Isabelle Spangler, Mayberry; Miss Mary Clementine Koontz, Baust Church; Miss Margaret Cookson, Myers; Miss Eliza Roberts Birnie, Taneytown; Miss Julia Rebecca Smith, Taneytown.

Mrs. J. C. Miller, of Baltimore, made a most interesting address on the coming Liberty Loan, which will be of great help to those who heard her, when they go out to canvass for the next drive. Mr. Geo. R. Gehr, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, told of plans for the coming campaign.

The meeting day was changed from the first to the second Friday in each month, on account of the change in the State meeting. After the meeting adjourned, lunch was served by the members of the County Council to the District Leaders and their committees present.

Westminster district has been able to carry out the request of the National Headquarters for a Patriotic Play Week, through the help of the chautauqua. Junior chautauqua, under the leadership of Miss Jacobs, gave the children the benefit of games and contests, and culminate in the Junior Play given by the children of the town, Monday afternoon, the play teaching a patriotic lesson.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 9th., 1918.—W. Morris Haines, administrator of Helen N. Haines, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Edgar C. Hough, administrator, a. of Susanna M. Hough, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th., 1918.—The sale of real estate of Eliza J. Stocksdale, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of real estate of Conrad Stumpf, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of real estate of Frederick Borner, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Eunice Gaither, administratrix of John E. Gaither, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

Thomas J. Anders, administrator of Charles R. Anders, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

Roy C. Bowersox, administrator of Annie M. Bowersox, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and debts, and received an order to sell personal property.

Mary H. Hood, administratrix of Harvey H. Hood, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property.

John C. Borner, surviving executor of Frederick Borner, deceased, settled his second and final account.

Don't Spread that Cold.

If you have a cold, and don't want your neighbor to catch it from you, don't talk or laugh "explosively" in his presence. This bit of advice is from the Health Department because the changeable weather of September and October is conducive to what the department calls the "common cold."

It says "extreme and sudden changes of atmospheric conditions, frequently catching people wearing light clothing, tend to lower the resistive power of the human body, which in turn predisposes the individual to various types of infection."

At this season, the department goes on to say in a bulletin warning people against colds, "the most common infections are those of the upper respiratory tract, which type of infection is usually referred to as a 'cold.' The term 'cold' has no specific meaning. It is an infection of either a mild, moderately severe, or severe character, caused in most instances by micro-organisms or germs which are conveyed from person to person in the act of sneezing or coughing."

"Colds are also caused by talking or laughing explosively, so that the small drops or droplets of saliva are forcibly ejected from the mouth or throat of a person who has a 'common cold' to a well person, thereby infecting the well person with the 'common cold.'"

"Those suffering from common colds, irrespective of the degree of severity, should be most cautious in sneezing, coughing or laughing. Colds, like all infectious diseases of the upper respiratory tract, are conveyed and spread mostly in crowded places, such as moving picture theaters, trolley cars, railroad coaches, restaurants and various other places, where people gather in large numbers, and cough, sneeze and blow their breaths without thinking of those with whom they are in such direct contact."

For a Weak Stomach.

The great relief afforded by Chamberlain's Tablets in a multitude of cases has fully proven the great value of this preparation for a weak stomach and impaired digestion. In many cases this relief has become permanent and the sufferers have been completely restored to health.

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.

Dear Mother and all:

I am writing in a French Y. M. C. A. and it is certainly amusing to hear them talk. I can only say a few words, but am learning. We have a good time, but it is not easy to drill a lot. Now I am in the Artillery. A better branch of the service than the ambulance department, as we have horses to ride— you should see me with my little cap on—just as soon as the Germans see me, they will all run.

The people all treat us fine, and the town in which I have been is nice. We take baths in a canal, which is better than not at all. The boys all talk of marching into Berlin soon, so have a big Christmas dinner, for we may lick them by that time.

This is a nice country, but not like the U. S. A. The girls are pretty and seem very sociable, but it is like a Chinese puzzle to talk to them, as you have to talk with your hands about the same as to a deaf and dumb person, but we manage to say a few words.

We get good eats, but we have to drill hard and I guess we will be on the firing line before long. We have the 75 French guns, those that are similar to a 3-inch gun, so you can imagine that we will get a few of them when we get going.

We had a good time coming over. Saw a lot of large fish, sharks and porpoises; did not see any submarines, but would have liked to see one. Some of the boys were scared to death and a lot of them got sick, but I did not, and held out good. I would like to tell you a lot of things I have seen over here, but it is against the rules, so when I get back will tell you all.

Private VERNON H. BANKARD, 5th Battery F. A. R. R. A. P. O. 778, A. E. F.

Where You Wait Upon Yourself.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of Baltimore, is responsible for the establishment of the one and only cafeteria in Maryland. Cafeterias—where as everybody knows, the hungry one waits upon himself, are not uncommon in the west, but at the Y. W. C. A. Building, Park Avenue and Franklin Streets, Baltimore, is the first one to be established in Maryland. In these war times, when the question of getting domestic help is such a grave one, the cafeteria offers the answer to the problem where to get waiters, at least.

This particular cafeteria is a delightful place, charmingly decorated in greys and natural effects. Upon each one of the many little tables there are always flowers.

The patrons enter to the right and going "down the line," carry their own trays and select what they desire from the tables filled with all sorts of alluring hot or cold edibles. The only difficulty is that the array is so tempting that if one is on a diet to reduce, it is hard to get away without selecting too much.

Miss Ray Brandenburg, who is the presiding genius of this cafeteria, and who is responsible for its existence, has been in charge since the opening. She has had extensive experience in the work, and ranks high as a domestic science expert. Her first experience with this work was about six years ago when she organized the cafeteria in the Y. W. C. A., in Oklahoma City; from there she went to the National Training School, of New York City, where she took a special course in domestic science, and following this she was for two years at the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria in Oakland, California. She also conducted a cafeteria in Galveston, Texas, and before taking charge of the local work she managed the Girls' Recreation Center in Baltimore, for the Y. W. C. A.

W. M. College in Army.

Western Maryland College, at Westminster, is to become an army training school, conducted under the direction of the War Department, in the same manner that Johns Hopkins University and other schools throughout the State will be operated.

President Lewis, of Western Maryland, has just completed the arrangements with the War Department for the establishment of a students' army training corps at the college, and the authorization has been made whereby the Government will take over the facilities of the institution and the corps will be furnished with a course of study outlined by the War Department. The students will be uniformed, equipped, boarded and taught at Government expense, and each will draw the pay of a private in the United States Army, \$30 a month. The students will be regularly enlisted in the army, will be subject to the usual military regulations and will be called into active service as the department may decide.

It is understood to be the purpose of the Government to permit students to remain at college as long as the needs of the service permit, although no specific ruling has been made to this effect. An officer of the army will be detailed as commandant of the school.

As Western Maryland is a co-educational institution, the classes for the girls will be continued as usual.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS. It's Nice To get Up in the Morning. Nicer than lying in bed when there's a sturdy little Perfection Oil Heater handy to drive away the chill in a few minutes. During the day the Perfection supplies heat wherever it is needed. Inexpensive to buy and to use. One gallon of oil furnishes enough extra heat for a week. Let us demonstrate it to you—any time. REINDOLLAR BROS & CO. Taneytown, Md.

DIED.

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

MRS. REBECCA ANN SHUEY. Mrs. Rebecca Ann Shuey, died at the home of John W. Fowler, at Frizellburg, on Sunday morning, Sept. 7, of general debility, aged 91 years, 10 months, 29 days. She is survived by three sons and four daughters, a number of grand-children and great-grand-children; also one great-great-grand-child. Funeral services were held at Baust church, on Tuesday morning, by Rev. Paul D. Yoder.

MRS. ELIZA BOWERS. Mrs. Eliza, widow of the late Mr. David H. Bowers, died at the home of Mrs. Bowers, Taneytown district, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11th, from gangrene, aged about 85 years. Funeral services at St. John's church, near Littlestown, this Saturday morning. She leaves the following children: William H., Filmore S., George F., and Mrs. Howard LeGore, all of this vicinity, and Tobias, living in the West.

MISS ELSIE BAIRD. Miss Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Baird, of Hanover, formerly of Taneytown, died at her home, on Monday evening, Sept. 9, from hemorrhages, aged 24 years, 6 months, 13 days. She had been in delicate health for some time. In addition to her parents, she leaves one brother, who left for army service, in Georgia, last week. Funeral services were held at the Reformed church, Taneytown, on Thursday, by Rev. Guy P. Bready, assisted by a minister from Hanover.

MRS. ELIZA GILBERT. Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, widow of the late Joseph Gilbert, died at the home of her son-in-law, Edward Smith, in Union Bridge, August 30, aged 89 years, 2 months, 7 days. She had been a member of the Brethren church over sixty years, had been the mother of twelve children, seven of whom survive her, as follows: Mrs. Margaret E. Cottor, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Albert Gilbert, Linwood; Mrs. Mary F. Smith, Union Bridge; Calvin Gilbert, Cly, Pa.; Violet Heilder, Pittsburgh, Pa.; O. C. Gilbert, Frederick, and Edward W. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa. Funeral services were conducted by Elder J. J. John, Rev. Cliff, Elders D. O. Metz and J. Klein at Beaver Dam church of the Brethren. Interment beside her husband in the adjoining cemetery.

All brewing of beer is prohibited, after December 1, as a war measure. This will save, not only grain, but large quantities of coal, glass bottles, labor, and other items used largely in beer production.

HOW ENGLAND HELPED KRUPP TO START INFERNAL WORKS. —There is no doubt that this country started Germany on her industrial way, showing her the ropes, gave her the wrinkles, and generally treated her as a good apprentice; but it is not generally known that Krupp himself, the man who has enabled the kaiser to hold out so long, and who led him to believe that he could smash his way to world dominion, got his first capital here. Alfred Krupp came to Birmingham in 1840 with an introduction to a great English firm of electro-platers from Doctor Siemens, and offered them an invention of his own for rolling the metal "blanks" from which forks and spoons are made. For once a German invention—for it must be said that the Germans have been good at utilizing but bad at imitating—turned out to be of use, and Krupp got £10,000 from the firm for his machine. With this money he returned to Germany, went to Essen, and there laid the foundation of the gigantic business which has since become a menace to the whole world.—London Answers.

Why Pesticiferous Insect Is More Dreaded Than Hun Hordes by the Soldiers in Africa.

In the capture of the kaiser possessions in East Africa General Smith's army faced pests worse than those provided by the Germans. This special pest is a small insect known as the "jigger flea."

They are black and crablike, says a writer in Wide World being a little more than the size of an ordinary pin's point. They "dig in" and take up their abode between the dermis and epidermis and immediately commence to breed. All one notices is a jumpy sort of feeling in the affected part, and later a slight inflammation is seen. This is the time to operate. We learned the correct method of operation from the natives and were invariably successful in removing the flea and its eggs without mishap. To effect this neatly one must split the skin in a cross with the inflamed spot as center, then lift the flaps like the back of an ungummed envelope, when the microbe with its thousands of eggs is open to view. It is then quite easy to remove both, but care must be taken that the bag in which the eggs are contained is not broken, for should there be any left they would speedily fructify and travel through the system. One fellow had over 100 extracted from his feet, while others had to have feet, toes and fingers amputated because of them.

How Boys Caught Fish.

Fishing has been reduced to a science by two boys living in the neighborhood of the North Kansas avenue bridge over Soldier creek, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch. This is how it is done, and the method is not patented:

Two little fellows take a "gunny sack," fill it half full of corn, then anchor it in a deep hole in the creek. In a few days fermentation sets in and all the catfish, croppie, crawfish and mud turtles in the stream begin clamoring for admittance to the sack. The pungent odor or taste of the decaying corn seems to work a charm upon the inhabitants of Soldier creek, and they immediately hold a convention.

Catching them is easy. Just bait your hook with some of the grains of corn out of the sack, or, still better, use a little sweet anise oil on a piece of stale liver, the boys say. Then enjoy some of the liveliest fishing imaginable.

Why Happiness Is Elusive.

We must remember one thing. It is not absolutely necessary to be happy. It is all very well to talk about happiness, but one of the strange contradictions of life is that we can never find happiness if we search for it. Happiness is elusive. It will escape us, if we seek to hold it. But if we go our way, if we refuse to lose our faith, no matter how weary or how disheartened, we will learn to find happiness in little things, in the reading of a book, in the singing of a song, in the making of a dress, in the doing of our work.

It is the last thing indeed that is the real cure for the disillusionment of life that comes to each of us. Work is the great panacea. If we work, and work well, we shall find much to compensate us. And if along the way we choose to pretend that dreams do sometimes come true, who can blame us?

How to Keep Cool.

You can enjoy the summer despite the heat. The state department of health is authority for the following suggestions to that end:

Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables and milk, but very little meat, eggs and other heavy foods. Drink much water, but not quantities of ice water or other iced beverages. Bathe daily or twice a day—a cool sponge or shower bath in the morning and a tub bath at night. Sleep eight hours a day, outdoors if possible and at least in moving air. Exercise every day, preferably in the early morning or late afternoon. Indulge in recreations that vary the daily grind. Avoid direct exposure to the sun. Dress lightly. Avoid alcoholics. Don't overeat or overexert your strength. Don't worry about the heat.

GANDY AT THE FRONT A NEED—NOT A LUXURY

Sugar, as everyone now knows, is a quick heating body fuel. It is the most necessary at the front because it is the most easily shippable. Honey and maple syrup and such like delicious sweeteners can be better handled in peaceful Maryland than "over there," within the sound of the guns. So it is up to us to ship * * * every last ounce of sugar we can send to the boys who need it most.

The amount needed can be calculated from a request from the Y. M. C. A. for a September shipment of 12,000,000 five and ten-cent bars of chocolate, the same amount as was sent in August. In addition to this, 200,000 cartons of candy have been shipped from this side every month. Ten tons of chocolate and five of hard candy are forwarded each month to England and the same quantity to Italy. It is sent because the soldiers need that body-fuel in handy form. For the same reason, we at home must turn our attention to the other sweeteners and ship the sugar.

The boys crave this candy and call for more is shown in an excerpt from the letter of a young college boy now serving as a private in France, who writes his mother: "If you have any chance to slip us some sweets, don't fail to do so. The Triangle Huts are fairly robbed when a candy consignment arrives and I never yet have gotten there in time to get my share." Is your boy getting his share? That question should ensure that every American who displays a service pin should help along the Food Administration not only by observing the two-pound-a-month ration but also by seeing that his neighbors likewise play the game.

Heart of beef and pork—likewise tongue, liver, sweetbreads and brains. Can't ship 'em. Eat 'em!

According to the autumn regulations of the Federal Food Administration, greater latitude is allowed to both public and private flour-makers. The amount of cereal substitutes required in flour is now reduced to 20 per cent. Provision is made for the sale of "Victory mixed flour," but where straight wheat flour is sold 20 per cent. of other cereals must be sold at the same time. Corn meal for use in cornbread should be purchased separately from combination sales.

"Stir like a madman" is the word of advice given in a famous recipe for salad dressing. It is also a splendid motto to remember when you try to get all the sweetness out of the levee teaspoonful of sugar allowed you with your breakfast coffee.

TO MAINTAIN ALLIED MORALE.

"We cannot ask for better bread than France, and we propose the American people should maintain a common standard of bread with them. Under these arrangements, however, the bread situation in the United States will be much easier than last year and in Allied countries an enormous improvement. Bread to them is of the first importance as it comprises fifty per cent. of their food intake. By supplying them with bread and fat in such amounts as will not necessitate rationing on their side we can reassure that their courage and strength in the war will remain high during next winter. It will be a bad winter in Europe because coal will be much shorter there than even last winter and the health of their populations can not be maintained if they, in addition are to be also restricted in their allowance of bread and fats. Our complete fulfillment of our last year's promise in food and our assurances to furnish even larger supplies this next year have removed from them the last fear of hunger." From statement issued by Herbert Hoover on his return from his survey of food conditions overseas

The Allied peoples are eating at a common table, in a common cause. In the necessities of life it must be "share and share alike."

SEVEN WAYS TO SAVE SUGAR.

1. Use fresh fruits without sugar.
2. Cook dried fruits without additional sugar.
3. Can more fruit without sugar. Put fewer jams and jellies.
4. Use less sugar in tea and coffee.
5. Avoid such sugar luxuries as candy, cakes, chewing gum, sweet drinks and sodas.
6. Use honey, maple sugar and syrups and other sweeteners where available.
7. Forego all desserts or other dishes that require much sugar.

GREEN TOMATO PIE.

(Official Recipe.)
Two cups salted green tomatoes two-thirds cup syrup, two tablespoons cornstarch, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon grated lemon rind, two teaspoons lemon juice or vinegar.
Soak the tomatoes for two hours, cut them in small pieces, and cook until tender. Add the other ingredients, and cook the mixture until it is thick and clear. It may be used for a two-crust pie, or it may be placed in a lower crust and covered with a meringue.

Saving sugar saves shipping space for sending soldiers and supplies.

Housewives should learn to read the Fair Price List as faithfully as men read the baseball score.

Eleven ships could carry 250,000 tons of sugar from Java to France next year. But they would have to be taken off the job of transporting and maintaining 200,000 American soldiers. In other words, there are no ships to meet the demands of sugar guzzlers.

The Scrap Book

WHEN ROSES BLOOM IN FRANCE.

Throughout the breadth of sunny France again the roses bloom,
Entwining peasant's lowly cot and stately old chateau.
They seem to bear a message to each waiting, watching heart,
As wives and mothers of our land untrusting do their part.
For since our sons gave up their lives to stem the foe's advance
Thrice have the roses bloomed within thy garden, O fair France!

Our land's sweet namesake, "La Belle France," its radiant pink unfolds
A pledge of happier days to come, its fragrant chalice holds.
With faith renewed we turn to thee, O valiant Jacqueminot!
For every drop of French blood spilled
We gaze deep in thy crimson heart and read the message plain:
"Courage! But yet a while and France comes to her own again!"

So by the memory of those dauntless spirits gone before,
We hail our cause invincible, our ardent vows outpour,
We'll rout the foe with fire and sword,
God willing ere the roses bloom again in sunny France!
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MADE NO APPEAL TO HIM

Elderly Scotsman Fleed at Once When He Heard Prospective Wife Spoke "Three Tongues."

A pawky old gentleman of Scottish persuasion, hearing rumors of the coming of a bachelor tax, hid him to a matrimonial agency, where a highly cultured dame presided.



"I'm after a wife," began the Scotsman, "a well-educated woman, no over big. What ha' ye on your books?"
"Let me see, sir," replied Mrs. Cupid, turning over the leaves of an impressive-looking ledger. "I have so many first-class eligibles. Ah, here is a really superior lady on the sunny side of forty, good-looking, domesticated, musical and speaks three tongues."
"Three tongues, did ye say, mem? Oh, may I be guarded! Which is the nearest way out?"

From the Heart.

Those little actions of every day which seem to give so little trouble to one person and so much happiness to another, are all the result of properly directed thought. We speak of the greatly enhanced spiritual value of a kind action which seemed to be performed spontaneously, but we shall find that organized and co-ordinated good thought lies at the back of it. And something—something engendered and nurtured those good thoughts.

Sometimes I wonder whether we do full justice when we refer to an action as being spontaneous; we do not in this way give full credit to the kind person for having developed such a disposition that kindness may be rendered without effort; that good-will springs always from the heart. We forget the innate kindness in applauding the act of the moment.—Exchange.

His Specialty.

"What is the good of such an inefficient officer as your village constable?" peevishly demanded a guest.
"When the fight occurred in front of the post office this morning apparently everybody else in the community was present. But he did not get there until it was all over. If a crime were committed right before him what would he do?"

"If he couldn't possibly get away he would regard the perpetrators sternly, and I'll just bet you on it!" replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern.—Kansas City Star.

The Tramp's Bit.

A woman noted for her philanthropy was approached by a novel kind of beggar the other day. He wished money instead of a "handout."
"What is your great need of money right now?" she asked, her hand on her open purse. "Are you hungry?"
"No, lady, it ain't that so much," he explained, "but I gotta do my bit buyin' Thrift stamps."

Sops to Cerberus.

A butcher's boy while on his way to deliver an order encountered a fierce dog which kept him pinned in a corner by its attack. Presently the woman of the house came to the lad's rescue and drove the dog away.
"Has he bitten you?" she asked.
"No," said the boy. "I kept him off by throwing him your chops, an' ye came just in time to save your roast."

Novel Costumes for Children.

When London folk make dashes for air-raid shelters in the night time they often grab their children from their beds without taking time to dress them. The favorite improvised garment is the pillow case, into which the children are dropped, the pillow case being tied beneath the arms of the youngsters.

Doc Must Be Guessing.

"What you need," said the doctor, "is a change of occupation."
"My goodness, man! I've changed jobs thirteen times in the last three months trying to keep my conscience satisfied on the 'work-or-fight' order. What more can I do?"

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.

Notice to Farmers

We have just received our Second Carload of Mules, which consists of 50 Head Real Good MULE COLTS

Anyone in need of any MULE COLTS should not miss looking this lot over, as they are all of the best Mares and Jacks that can be found in Kentucky. These Mules can be seen at our Stables, 35 W. Green Street, Westminster, Md., up until Monday night, September 16th, 1918. After that date they will be on the road.

If you are too busy to get in to see them, Phone 209 or 46, Westminster, and we will call to see you.

BRADLEY and LEE McHENRY,
35 W. GREEN STREET, WESTMINSTER, MD.

WE PAY FOR DEAD STOCK

remove same quickly by automobile truck, and pay all telephone messages.

GEO. H. WOLF,
Phone 7-22 Silver Run.

GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

NUMBER 3.
Two-story and Attic Brick House, located in Taneytown, on North side of Baltimore St. Slate 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, 50x200 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 14.
140 Acre Dairy Farm for sale. Good Improvements. Crops well.

NUMBER 15.
103 Acre Farm, located in Frederick Co., Md., near Harney. Good buildings, land crops well; 9 Acres in Timber. Can pay for this farm in 2 or 3 years, raising sweet corn. Located along two County roads.

NUMBER 16.
61 Acre Farm, located in Myers District, Good buildings, Slate land, 9 Acres in Timber. A money maker.

NUMBER 17.
114 Acre Farm, located in Frederick Co., Md., near Woodsboro. Cheap.

NUMBER 18.
50 Acre Farm, located in Frederick Co., Md., near Woodsboro. Cheap.

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

D. W. GARNER,
LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENT,
TANEYTOWN, MD. 8-2-17

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 13th, 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. A persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.

Angell, Harry F. Hess, John E. E. Conover, Martin E. Moser, Charles Clabangh, Mrs. K. S. Motter, Mrs. Mary L. Diehl Bros. Peace, N. J. Jacob D. Dutera, Maurice C. Teeter, John S. Foreman, Chas. A. Wantz, Harry J. Hess, Norman R.

NO. 5091 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

JULIA T. SWEENEY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES G. SWEENEY, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii by Julia T. Sweeney, Plaintiff, from James G. Sweeney, her husband, defendant, and for general relief.

The bill states that on the 2nd day of July A. D. 1900, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, James G. Sweeney, by a certain Philip Smith, a Justice of the Peace, in Carroll County, New Jersey, and she resided with her husband in Baltimore City, State of Maryland, until the latter part of the year 1902, at which time the defendant abandoned the plaintiff, and since said time has ceased to live with her, and has resided separate and apart from the plaintiff. That the plaintiff is and has been a resident of Carroll County, Maryland, for the past eighteen months. That although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her said husband, the said James G. Sweeney, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said James G. Sweeney, during the latter part of the year 1902, without just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and declared his intention to live with her no longer, and has lived separate and apart from the plaintiff since the latter part of the year 1902. That such abandonment by the defendant for more than three years, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That the defendant is a resident of Australia and a non-resident of the State of Maryland. That no children have been born to them as a result of said marriage.

It is thereupon this 12th day of September, A. D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Carroll County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 14th day of October, 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 20th day of October, next, to show cause if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. 9-13-18

Gained 13 Pounds After Taking Tonall For Stomach Trouble

80 HEAD OF Virginia Colts

Six months to 3 years old, unbroke; also a lot of Mules. All Stock roaded from Virginia. No sickness.

H. A. SPALDING,
9-6-3t Littlestown, Pa.

JOHN R. HARE,
Watch & Clock Maker,
Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.
Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention. 8-2-17

WHY A Target That Swings Is Not Hard to Hit

It is a strange thing that the novice will almost invariably try to hit the bull's-eye of a swinging target when it is at the center or in the lowest position. This is decidedly the incorrect method, and the expert knows better. He knows that the time to shoot is at the end of the swing. In fact, any one will arrive ultimately at the same conclusion, for a little thought will convince him that a target is the more easily hit when at a standstill, or at the end of a vibration.

The moving target as a rule has the largest bull's-eye, and is often one of the easiest to strike, if you happen to know how.

Simply aim at the point where the center of the target stops and wait till it returns. Then, bang! Your friend gives one of those sickly smiles and pays for the shots. Then he wastes another quarter trying to do something that he does not comprehend. "Simple if you only know how."

CAN STOP ANNOYING HABIT

How Habitual Snorer May Cure Himself of Practice That Is Injurious to the Health.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who conducts a department of foods, sanitation and health in Good Housekeeping, invites inquiry from readers, and in doing so lays himself open to surprising requests. A woman recently asked the doctor why her sister snored and how she could be cured of the unpleasant accomplishment. Doctor Wiley gave the following explanation of snoring: "Snoring takes place only when the mouth is open and almost always when one is sleeping on his back. Adenoids or other obstructions to the nasal passages are frequent causes of snoring. Usually snoring is prevented by sleeping on one's side. Mechanically an elastic band under the chin and over the top of the head will keep the mouth closed. The annoyance which is caused to other people by snoring is by no means the worst feature of this trouble. The air that enters the lungs directly through the mouth is more likely to carry dust and infection into the lungs than if the breathing takes place through the nasal passages. These passages are tortuous in character, and the particles carried in the air stick to the mucous membranes of the air passages. Thus the lungs are protected from infection."

More Than One Sucker.

The high-powered automobile drew up before the farmer's house, and the wealthy owner shouted for the farmer to come out. And then the owner of the car burst out laughing.

"I just had to talk to you, Si," he chuckled. "I heard you went to town last week and bit on the old green-goods game! Aw-haw-haw-haw! By golly, I didn't think you were such a mossback as to fall for an old game like that! It's incredible! Aw-haw-haw!"

After he had laughed all he wanted to and driven away, we asked the farmer who he was.

"Him?" drawled Si. "Great kidder, ain't he? Why, how I come to know him, he's the feller I'm sellin' sulphur water from my mill pond to at a dollar a bar!"

Montana Crystals.

The crystals from Montana are found in veins from four to seven feet wide, probably a hundred feet deep and several miles long.

They have not, however, the absolute perfection that characterized the Iceland specimens during some centuries after their discovery, but it is hoped that better ones may be obtained by more careful methods of mining.

Some of them are slightly cloudy, and the majority, although perfectly clear, show interior cleavage. The bureau of standards has made an encouraging report upon the specimens submitted to it.

Whoa!

Dr. Paul F. Robison, deputy coroner, likes jokes. A few days ago he walked into police headquarters, and a short time later was stopped by a newspaper reporter.

"Anything doing?" asked the reporter.

"I have a report that a man choked to death in a restaurant, but I haven't learned his name yet," replied Robison.

"How did it happen?" asked the reporter, who had an ear for anything sensational.

"He was eating a piece of horse-meat," replied the doctor, "and someone said whoa."—Indianapolis News.

Peculiar Combination.

Vivian, while playing one day, was chased by a strange boy who had a sword of wood. She ran into the house frightened almost to death and cried:

"Mother, he is going to kill me."

When asked who the boy was she exclaimed:

"I don't know, mother, but he is part French and the other part English, and I think the rest of him is kaiser."

Queer Mixture.

In his book, "From Gallipoli to Bagdad," "Padre" William Ewing tells the story of a burly Irishman brought into the field hospital suffering from many wounds. "What are you?" asked the doctor. "Sure, I'm half an Irishman." "And what's the other half?" "Holes and bandages."

Dreams.

Miss Kawstick—You know, dear, Mr. Nocker thinks you are a dream.
Miss Sawft (blinking with pleasure)—How silly of the dear fellow! Did he say that?
Miss Kawstick—Yes, he said you were a nightmare.

A Pitfall.

First Hobo—What, Bill! Sawing wood?
Second Hobo—Yes, Pete; my job it looking for work and not finding it, but I fell down on my job dis time.

MR. BLOGGS WAS TOO HASTY

"Ticklish Situation," All Right, but Not Just What the Old Gentleman Had Imagined.

The new curate was an amiable young man, and old Bloggs had an idea that his only daughter, whom he expected to make a good match, was becoming infatuated.

Moreover, he had a suspicion that the curate had designs upon his daughter, and probably on her money bags. So he determined to watch and wait, and should he discover any signs of attachment springing up between the two, to suppress it promptly.

Accordingly, he would always accompany his daughter to church when this particular curate officiated. In spite of his daughter's repeated assurances that there was nothing but friendship between them, Bloggs was not satisfied.

At last the crash came. The young curate ascended the pulpit and announced his text: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

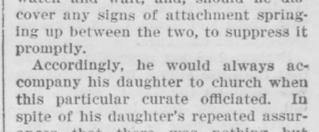
Immediately on hearing the text, Bloggs, who was slightly deaf, got up, seized his daughter by the hand, marched her out of the church, and did not stop until he reached home. Placing his daughter in a chair, he said:

"There, Minnie, I knew it; and you denied it all the time!"

By this time Minnie was able to speak.

"Why, father, what does all this mean?" she demanded.

"Mean!" cried Bloggs. "I would like to know what that impudent young curate means by shouting before the whole congregation, 'Minnie, Minnie, tickle your parson.'"—London Tit-Bits.



After he had laughed all he wanted to and driven away, we asked the farmer who he was.

"Him?" drawled Si. "Great kidder, ain't he? Why, how I come to know him, he's the feller I'm sellin' sulphur water from my mill pond to at a dollar a bar!"

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Billeting and Barbara

By HARMONY WELLER

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

Even after war had been declared and the troops were actually on the march, Barbara Heathcote failed to realize the gravity of the situation. Comfortably ensconced in her great country bungalow, surrounded by servants and every luxury, she did not see the necessity of worrying about a war which would not upset her own well-ordered existence.

Barbara had not stopped to realize that the little village in Bedfordshire was right on the line of march, nor did she know that, being a householder, she would be ordered to provide temporary shelter for officers and men of the troops when they should pass on the way to battlegrounds.

It was with great surprise that she found herself watching an officer retreating from her door having billeted a score of soldiers on her. She had been asked, "In the name of the king," to provide shelter for a day or two for the men on the march, and Barbara had been first indignant, then indifferent. Her servants, she decided, could make provision for the soldiers.

But Barbara's equilibrium was upset. War had been forced into her consciousness and she wished the troops had taken another route to the battlegrounds. She disliked annoyance of any kind, for she was selfish and self-centered.

"Where will these troops sleep?" she asked of her old servant.

"On the veranda, Miss Barbara, and in the garden," replied Jenkins, more



"Where Will These Troops Sleep?" excited than the soldiers themselves. "We will feed them in the servants' hall."

When Jenkins had gone Barbara's brow puckered. She well knew that fighting men were accustomed to hardship, but the thought of them sleeping on wooden floors or perhaps in the dew-dampened garden was not pleasant. Certainly it would disturb her own night's rest to have them there. During the day, however, she tried to harden herself by the thought that there was much worse ahead of them than sleeping in sheltered gardens.

In the evening when a score or more of tired but laughing soldiers in khaki came trooping through the great hedge gate Barbara watched them with quickly beating heart. Somehow and without warning a sharp emotion gripped her. She tried to stifle a desire to cry, and wondered why she should feel so helpless all of a sudden. The men were big and brave and were going off happily to fight for their country and their womenfolk. She, Barbara, who was nourished and cared for as if she were a hothouse bud, was miserable, and the realization of her own smallness dawned on her.

She looked again at the men, now going toward the back of the house, and their war kits brought fresh emotion to Barbara's heart. They were going to battle for perhaps months and maybe years with that small provision for comfort. Never before had Barbara seen the troops in full war kit, and the meagerness of their equipment appalled her. She who had slept beneath rose-colored eiderdowns all her life could conceive of nothing so terrible as that pitiful supply of human comforts. She turned from the window and to the telephone.

"Jenkins," she called down to her old servant, "see that cook provides the best of everything for these men. Spare no expense or trouble to make them comfortable."

When she had hung up the receiver Barbara felt a trifle more like herself. After all, most of the men would return from the war. She was upsetting herself for vague fears. She tried to throw off the ghastly picture that the sight of the troops had put before her, but it was useless, now that her very doorstep was thronged with soldiers, to feel other than fearful for their fate. Again she wished that the burden of worry had not been flung upon her. The thought sent a wave of shame over her. Perhaps for the first

time in her entire life Barbara knew how despicably selfish she was. She was regretting the entrance into her life of that score of brave men, and the women who had lost them were no doubt weeping in anguish. Barbara felt the sting of her own weakness and the utter uselessness of her life.

"My servants are doing something for those men," she told herself when she heard a burst of laughter from the direction of the lower dining hall. "They don't know I am in the house," she added thoughtfully. "I am an atom in this world and each of those men is a king." Barbara pondered then as she had never pondered before. Her own insignificance, the desperate reality of war and its suffering, together with the misery that must come in the wake of battle, all these thoughts held Barbara Heathcote in a grip of introspection. So long did she sit in the darkness that before she knew it the troops billeted on her had ceased their laughter and flung themselves down on veranda and garden lawn to woo sleep as best they might.

Barbara jumped up and peered down at them and the tears blurred her sight. A pale moon threw her radiance on the upturned faces of the men and on their rifles and caps. An occasional murmur told Barbara that sleep had not at yet claimed them.

With sudden inspiration Barbara went into the drawing room and began singing gently so as not to startle the men. Her voice filtering through the open windows swept like the touch of angel wings over the soldiers' emotions, and not one of them spoke a word.

A young lieutenant surreptitiously brushed the moisture from his eyes with khaki-colored sleeve. His sweetheart had tried to sing for him that song at parting, but her voice had broken.

Stop! Barbara's voice, too, had broken. She jumped up and went swiftly into the moonlight among the soldiers. They arose as one man at her coming and stood looking at the slim white figure.

"I can't stand it to have you sleeping out here," she said breathlessly. "You must all come inside. I will have all the room necessary." She smiled when they demurred, and commanded in a most adorable manner. "Please let me have my way," she said. "I have never done anything in my whole life for anyone save myself. Please let me do what I can now." And because she was crying Barbara hastened to help Jenkins make up the many beds in the great house. It cheered her considerably to be doing some trifling thing in the war movement, and out of the joy she derived from making up those beds Barbara knew that never more could she be happy while there were those in the world less fortunate than she.

The troops remained only until the morning of the third day, and when they had marched off with their bands playing and a smile on their lips Barbara wept as if her heart would break. Bedfordshire was impossible to her after that. The life of ease and luxury was not to be borne. She could not sit idly by and wait for news from the front; she must go and be a part of that working contingent and do her mite.

Barbara knew that somewhere some day, after the great war was over, she would again stand beside the young lieutenant commander who had slept beneath her roof on the way to battle. His eyes had told her that he would come back to her, and Barbara was living only for that day and for the good she might do to be worthy of him. "I am glad," thought Barbara, "that I lived on the line of marching. Otherwise I might never have known Lieutenant Commander Blakely." She smiled softly and added, "and yet—I must surely have met him some day."

THEY WENT THE OTHER WAY

Arrogant German Too Confident as to What Soldiers Would Be on the Vaterland.

The archbishop of York, speaking in the Mansion house, London, told a story related to him while in America. At the launching of the Vaterland, the Hamburg-American chairman asked an American naval officer: "How many troops do you think I could put aboard her?"

Answering his own question, he said: "I can put 10,000, and some day shall bring them across to the United States."

The naval officer replied: "If you do, I hope I shall be there to see them."

The archbishop concluded: "That same American naval officer put 10,000 American soldiers into the Vaterland (now the Leviathan) and sent them across the other way to fight the Germans."

Short Will for \$320,000. One of the shortest wills ever filed was admitted to probate in the register's office recently, when the testament of George V. Marshall, former manufacturer of passenger and freight elevators of Pittsburgh was filed. The will disposed of an estate of \$350,000 and was written in four lines and contained less than thirty words. Mr. Marshall left his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Emma L. Marshall, who was named executrix. The estate is divided into personal property valued at \$95,000 and real estate \$255,000.

Superfluous Effort. Daughter—Pa, our domestic science professor is teaching us how to spend money—

Dad (interrupting)—Next he'll be teaching ducks how to swim.

Alien Property Custodian Is Title of New Official Created Since War Began

"Alien property custodian" is the title of a new official created by an act of congress of October 6, 1917, known as the "trading with the enemy act." It relates to the handling and disposition of productive properties in the country previously owned and operated by companies or corporations of a country now at war with the United States. In effect, it confiscates such properties, temporarily, leaving their final disposition for future settlement. Section 6 of the act says:

"That the president is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of and fix the salary (not to exceed \$5,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy, or ally of an enemy, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of this act, and to hold, administer and account for the same under the general direction of the president and so provided in this act."

Every corporation incorporated within the United States, and every unincorporated company doing business here which issues stock certificates is required to send the alien property custodian a list of its officers or stockholders residing in a country with which we are at war, together with the amount of stock owned by such person. The alien property custodian is vested with all the powers of a common law trustee in respect of all property which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of the act, and may manage such property and do anything in respect thereof necessary to its control and operation during the war, its ultimate disposition to be settled afterward. There is reason to believe that personal representatives of the German government, perhaps even the kaiser himself, have become stockholders in certain business concerns in this country and the "alien property custodian" has declared his intention to root them out.

The foregoing percentages, therefore, overstate the relative strength of the Roman Catholic and eastern orthodox churches and understate that of the Jews.

In comparing the figures given it should be borne in mind that the Roman Catholic and eastern orthodox churches include in their membership all children who have been baptized, whereas the Protestant churches do not, as a rule, receive young children as members, and that in the case of some of the more orthodox Jewish organizations only the male incorporators or those who have bought shares or memberships are treated as members.

The remainder, 25,691,774, or 61.1 per cent, comprised the membership of the various Protestant churches, together with that of a few bodies, such as the Latter Day Saints, the Spiritualists and others not usually considered as belonging to any of the groups named.

Of the 42,044,374 church members reported, 15,742,262, or 37.4 per cent, were Roman Catholics; 250,340, or six-tenths of 1 per cent, were adherents of the eastern orthodox churches (mainly Greek and Russian), 359,998, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent, were members of Jewish congregations.

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At least this is the settled opinion of Maj. Gen. William S. Brancker, controller general of equipment on the British air council. General Brancker is now in Washington to help co-ordinate the effort of the allies in the air. His position as to the flight across the Atlantic is simply this: That it must be done some time in the present war, that it is already possible to do it, and that therefore it should be done now. Once the first flight is an accomplished fact he sees steadily growing fleets of huge planes making the trip as a regular part of the independent aerial offensive.—From Committee on Public Information.

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With 200,000 fewer male laborers on the land than before the war, England and Wales have planted 33 per cent more land to crops this year than in 1916, and the area of grain is the largest on record. The increase in grain and potatoes is 2,042,000 acres. Scotland and Ireland are expected to show almost as great an increase. The wheat acreage in England and Wales is 2,665,000 acres; oats, 2,820,000 acres; barley, 1,690,000 acres; rye and minor grains, 682,000 acres; potatoes, 645,000 acres.

The entire wheat area of the United Kingdom this year as estimated by Broomhall is 2,900,000 acres, on which the crop may exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

Fate's Playfulness. A lean young infantryman, hurried across France with his regiment, was flung into a fight near Chateau Thierry with scanty sleep and short rations, went over a crest with the first wave of assault, emerged from a mix-up with a German bayonet none the worse except for a tear in the seat of his breeches, escaped by a miracle every blast in the murderous crossfire of German machine guns and finally came out one of the few unscratched ones in his platoon. He dropped on the ground, doubly thankful for the promise of a few moments' rest, but he bounded up again in the agony of his first wound. His face had landed in a bunch of nettles.—Stars and Stripes.

New Invention. A recent invention which has not been marketed as yet, but is reported to be a great success, is an electric roller for use in making the much-needed five-yard rolls of bandages. The new device is not only a great time and labor saver, but requires little practice to learn to operate. The rollers operated by hand, as they have been heretofore, require skill and training to operate them successfully, and the work is strenuous. By rolling electrically the operator is able to keep both hands on the bandage, while in hand operation one hand guides the roll or bandage and the other operates the roller.

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"Autochir," Name for a Truck Train Carrying Special Loads

The word "autochir" has been invented by Americans in France to describe a truck train carrying a special type of load toward the front. The first syllable of the word is easy enough to understand; the second is from the word "chirurgical," the old way of spelling surgical. The Red Cross motortruck trains, which have been given the name, carry a complete tent hospital of 200 beds. One of the trucks transports an operating room and another a sterilizing room. The other trucks, of which there are usually 18, carry double tenting, sturdy framework, floors in sections, window frames, heating stoves and full equipment for diet kitchens.

Self-Supporting. "Of course you read up on agriculture."

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Church Membership in the United States Shows Large Increase in Ten Years

During the ten-year period ending December 31, 1916, the total church membership in the United States increased from 35,068,058 to 42,044,374, or 19.9 per cent; the number of churches from 212,230 to 228,007, or 7.4 per cent; the number of ministers from 164,830 to 191,722, or 16.3 per cent; the number of Sunday school scholars from 15,337,811 to 20,569,831, or 7.8 per cent, and the number of Sunday school officers and teachers from 1,746,074 to 2,049,293, or 17.4 per cent.

These data, developed by the census bureau's recent inquiry relating to religious bodies, are contained in a statement compiled under the supervision of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population.

The number of denominations covered was 201, an increase of 13 over the number reported for 1906. This increase is the net result of the consolidation or dropping out of 16 small denominations and the addition of 29 small denominations, comprising some in existence in 1906, but not then brought to light, and others resulting from consolidation of formerly independent churches.

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Mother's Cook Book

The surest road to health, say what they will, is never to suppose we shall be ill; Most of these evils we poor mortals know, From doctors and imagination grow.—Churchill.

Missouri Hoe Cake.

Put through a sieve two cupfuls of cornmeal, and a half a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt. Add one tablespoonful of melted fat and stir in water to make a soft dough. Make into small cakes a half inch thick and bake on a hot greased griddle until well browned on both sides.

Barley Poppers.

Beat two eggs, one cupful of barley flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of milk; use a Dover egg beater and beat until smooth. Bake about 40 minutes in a hot, well-greased iron pan. One-fourth of a cupful of rice flour may replace a half cupful of barley flour, improving the recipe some.

Cheese and Rice Souffle.

Put one and one-half cupfuls of American cheese through the food chopper, stir into it one and one-half cupfuls of white sauce, season highly with paprika, and when the cheese is melted add one and one-half cupfuls of cooked rice and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Fold in the whites of the eggs and turn into a well-greased baking dish, set in hot water and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Liberty Ice Cream.

Add one and one-half cupfuls of evaporated milk to one cupful of water and two cupfuls of milk, then scald. Add one cupful of honey and cool. When cool add one cupful of crushed raspberries and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Freeze as usual.

Can apples, apple juice and other fruit juice without sugar. In the winter the apple juice may be heated and sweetened, and it will be as good as if sweetened when put up. This takes no sugar now when it is scarce. A jar of fruit, perfectly sterile, will keep fully as well unsweetened.

Dry corn. This is difficult to keep when canned, but it dries easily and keeps its flavor. Cook five minutes, just long enough to set the milk. Cut and dry as quickly as possible.

Dampen the brush of the carpet sweeper before using; it will then take up all lint with the dust.

Neelie Maxwell

Fastest Battle Cruiser.

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MIGHT LAND UP IN MORGUE

At the Best It Would Be Hospital for Man Who Yelled "Hurrah for the Kaiser!"

Two men talking on the rear platform of an East Tenth street car were discussing the poor service and how long it would take a person to get any place by depending on the city cars, when one of the men said that he had heard of a quick way to reach the city hospital.

He explained that while he was down town, a few days before, he had overheard the conversation between a man who was evidently a stranger and another man of Irish descent.

"Could you tell me the quickest way to get to the city hospital?" inquired the stranger.

"Sure," said the man of Irish descent, "you walk one square east, turn to your right and go one square south. There you will find a recruiting station. Go in there and yell: 'Hurrah for the kaiser!' and when you come to you will be in the city hospital."

The man who told the story said he thought that was one way of reaching the city hospital in record-breaking time, but his friend did not agree with him.

"Why don't you agree with me?" asked the first man. "Don't you think the plan a good one?"

"Oh, the plan is all right," replied his friend, "but I think the destination is all wrong. Any man going into a recruiting station and yelling: 'Hurrah for the kaiser!' would make a quick trip somewhere, but not to the city hospital. I think he would break all records getting into the city morgue."—Indianapolis News.

ACROSS OCEAN IN AIRPLANE

Expert Is of Opinion That Successful Flight Will Be Made Before End of Year.

The most famous voyage in the history of the world was made in 1492. Columbus sailed from Spain, touched the Portuguese coast, passed at the Azores, and then drove across the uncharted seas until his jollyboats nosed the sands of a new world.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 15

**MAKING CHRIST KNOWN TO THE
WORLD.**

(May be used with missionary applica-
tion.)
LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 5:13-16; 28:18-
20; Acts 16:9-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the
world, and preach the gospel to every
creature.—Mark 16:15.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Philippians
2:4-16.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Numbers 10:29; Psalms 96:3;
Isaiah 6:8; Daniel 12:3; Luke 22:32; Ro-
mans 1:14; Philippians 2:4-16; James 5:19-
20.

**I. The Disciple's Relation to the
World (Matt. 5:13-16).**

Christ saves with a definite purpose. The character of the subjects of the Kingdom is set forth in the Beatitudes. He gives a character which will wield an influence. The whole mass of mankind is shown in the Scriptures to be corrupt, and the whole world in darkness. The disciples are to live such lives as will purify and enlighten. Their responsibilities are set forth under the figures of salt, light, and a city.

1. "Ye are the salt of the earth" (v. 13).

Salt is that which is opposed to corruption. It prevents the progress of corruption. The properties of salt are (1) Penetrating; (2) Purifying; (3) Preserving.

Being salt, the disciples of Christ should penetrate, purify, and preserve society. Seeing on every hand the festering corruption of humanity, our responsibility is clearly set before us. The Christian should not go into seclusion. He should remain in the world, but not be a part of it. Let us be sure that as salt we do not lose our saltiness. Christians cannot do good after they cease being good.

2. "Ye are the light of the world" (v. 14).

Light illuminates and warns. Its gift is guidance. This world is cold and dark. Many are the pitfalls and snares set by the devil. Christians should so live, let their light so shine, as to prevent the unwary ones from falling into them. They should guide the lost ones of earth so that they may find the path that leads back home to the Heavenly Father's House.

3. The city set on a hill (v. 14).

By a city is suggested a governmental and social order. Christian character and service should be so as to give the influence of the hill-lifted city. Christianity was not intended to be hidden, but to be made so conspicuous as not to be hidden, the grand objective being to glorify God the Heavenly Father (v. 16).

II. The Disciple's Commission (Matt. 28:18-20).

1. What it is (v. 18). It is to teach, to make disciples. Christ's death on the cross and triumphant resurrection provided salvation for the world. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). This great fact must be proclaimed to the world. The great commission is backed by the urgency of human need and divine love and compassion for this need. The disciples are to administer baptism in the name of the Trinity to those who believe, and teach them to observe all things which Christ commanded.

2. Its scope—all nations (v. 19). It is as wide as the world, and this obligation lasts until all the world is evangelized.

3. Its sustaining power—"all power is given" (v. 18). The divine energy is back of all those who go. Since he is with those who go the enterprise cannot fail. Opposition of the devil, sickness and death cannot thwart, because it is backed by divine energy.

4. The superintending providence—"I am with you" (v. 20). Though the disciples may be scattered far and wide, the divine Christ is always present to comfort, guide and sustain. This presence is guaranteed to the end of the age.

III. Paul called to Macedonia to Preach (Acts 16:6-15).

1. Circumstances of (vv. 6-8). While pushing on the work of evangelization on his second missionary journey, the Spirit forbade Paul to preach further in Asia. Doors being thus closed, there was nothing to do but to go down to Troas. The guidance of the Spirit is as much by closing doors as opening them.

2. How called (vv. 9-13).

It was by vision of a man from Macedonia saying: "Come over and help us."

3. What called to do (v. 10).

4. First-fruits of Paul's ministry in Europe (vv. 14, 15).

Love of the Father.

God is my father and I am his child. He has a father's heart, and I can count on the tender affections of that heart in the midst of all my feebleness and need. He loves me not because of what I am able to do, but because I am his child.—McIntosh.

Word of God.

The word of God will stand a thousand readings; and he who has gone over it most frequently is the surest of finding new wonders there.—J. Hamilton.

— THE —
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
TOPIC
— From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

September 15
The Saloon Power and How to Over-
throw It
Habbakuk 2: 1-17

The process of overthrowing the saloon is in operation. We believe the process will soon reach completion. The state of Michigan is now a dry state, giving to the city of Detroit the distinction of being the largest dry city in America. Within three weeks after this distinction came to Detroit, the police record for a certain day showed that not a single arrest had been made within twenty-four hours, not a single accident had occurred and not a single theft worthy of notice had been reported. This was altogether without parallel in the annals of that police station.

The president of the Liberty Motor Company is reported as saying that instead of prohibition producing labor difficulties, it had produced a marked efficiency in the field of labor. Testimonies that are the result of tests furnish fuel to feed the fires of patriotism and brotherliness that shall eventually overthrow the saloon power. Its overthrow is not only an economic measure and a commercial asset, but a moral necessity as well. For this reason it calls for spiritual power to reinforce the attack.

Moral quality and spiritual power dwell together. Divine redemption and individual regeneration precede true social reconstruction and moral reform. The logical order must be observed in our outlook and in our activities. It is a fatal mistake to remove the priority or the emphasis from the regeneration of the individual and place it on the uplift of society and civic reform. Observe the proper order and the results will be good, for it is the divine order. Many useful and promising lives have been well nigh ruined as to their usefulness by the failure to observe the proper order of things in Christian service.

There is in the Christian religion "the enduring principle of regeneration." This must be applied to individual hearts. The experience of its power produces the workers necessary for the successful prosecution of the great moral campaigns.

HOLY LAND WELCOMES MULE

Why Meek and Lowly Quadruped Has
Been Received With Favor in
Ancient Palestine.

One of the innumerable blessings that the war has brought to enfranchised peoples is the American mule that the British army took—or that took the British army—to Palestine. The Turks had robbed the farmers of the Holy Land of all the customary live stock and the work animals were replaced by mules purchased from the Britons.

It is a great thing for the farmers of that historic but not hustling land to come in contact with the energetic—when he feels like it—American mule. No matter whether the mule is at work or at play, he will keep his owner busy. The mule is at once occupation, entertainment and instruction. He will "hustle the East" without incurring the penalty Mr. Kipling laid down as inevitable for accidentals who attempt that performance.

How to Recognize Chaplains.

The war department has again changed the insignia for chaplains, and again the cross will give way to the shepherd's crook, which was the chaplain's insignia up to 1898. Under the former regulations Jewish chaplains in the service had the option of wearing the cross or discarding the insignia altogether. Representatives of the organizations of Jewish rabbis protested that an insignia could be found which would be symbolic and free from criticism of believers in any creed, and that the adoption of the crook would obviate all controversy on this subject. The size and design of the crook are now under consideration and will be announced at an early date, but it is said that no regulation will be made requiring a chaplain to wear any insignia.

The only chaplain of the Jewish faith in the navy says that he is satisfied with the naval insignia and has made no application for a change.

Why "Thermopylae of America."

The term, "Thermopylae of America," has sometimes been applied to the massacre of the garrison at Fort Alamo, Tex., by Mexican soldiers commanded by Santa Ana. This occurred in March, 1836, during the war for Texan independence. The fort, occupied by about 140 men commanded by Colonel Travis of Alabama, was surrounded and besieged by a superior force of Mexicans under Santa Ana, and after a bombardment lasting several days was carried by storm and every survivor in the fort was shot. The Mexican loss during the siege had been very heavy. The heroic fight the Texans had made gave rise to a slogan, "Remember the Alamo," which was popular with Texans during the rest of their war for independence.

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It is a weekly salesman for you, visiting several thousand readers. Have you something to sell? Do you want to buy? Do you have wants of any kind that need getting the right people together?

THE RECORD Will Help You

The home paper is cheap at \$2.00 a year! It is worth that much, just to read; but a great deal more than that, if you have the skill to use it for profit.

Some Do! Why Not You?

NO MAGNANIMITY ABOUT IT

American Had Distinct Object in View
When He Fired His Pistol in Up-
ward Direction.

A man came into the office to tell us of an incident he had just heard from a correspondent with the A. E. F. in France. It related to an American officer who had the misfortune to offend a civilian, and who was challenged to fight a duel. As the challenged party, the American had the choice of weapons, and he chose Colt automatics.

"The parties met at the appointed time," related our friend, "and the seconds placed their principals in position. But when the word was given, the American fired in the air."

"Ah," we exclaimed, enthusiastically. "That was magnanimous! Was it not?"

"It was not," disagreed our informant. "You see, his opponent was climbing up a high tree at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Drake's Medals.

Sir Francis Drake, one of England's naval heroes of the time of Queen Elizabeth, after his voyage round the world, was presented by the queen with a handsome medal, now in possession of the descendants of the famous commander at Nutwell court, Devonshire, England. It has been pronounced by experts to be a characteristic example of the jeweler's art of the days of Elizabeth. The frame is set with diamonds and rubies, and enamelled in various colors, forming a handsome setting for the fine cameo cut in onyx. Two heads are carved thereon, one representing Europe, cut in the lower strata, while on the upper of black the head of a negro has been fashioned. Set in the reverse is a beautiful miniature of Queen Elizabeth by the famous painter, Nicholas Hilliard, with the date—"Anno Dom: 1575 Regni 20."

From the badge hangs a cluster of baroque pearls connecting a pear-shaped drop with the main body of the badge.

Sun Power in Egypt.

At Meadi, a suburb of Cairo, is a sun-power plant of unusual interest. It consists of five reflectors, each 204 feet long, whose cross section is in the form of a parabola, with the generator units at the focus. The last named are of zinc, built of rectangular sections 14 inches wide.

To render them efficient they are painted with a black paint of high heat absorbing capacity. The water is introduced at the lower end and the generator at its upper end is provided with silvered glass mirrors. The plant works best at a pressure slightly below the atmosphere.—Scientific American.

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD

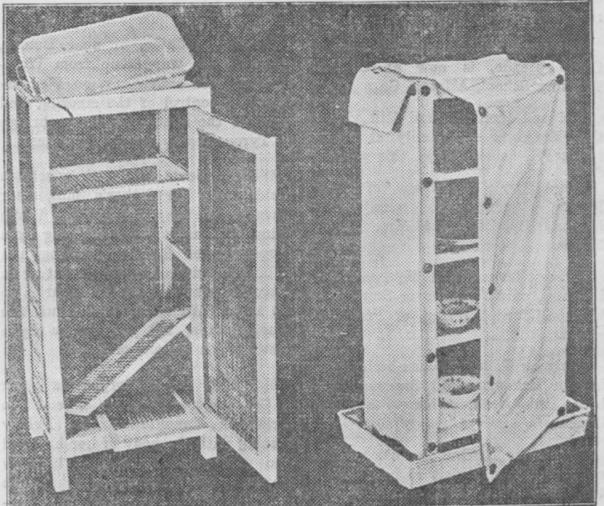
Home-Made Iceless Refrigerators

Food Can Be Kept Cool in This Inexpensive and Easily Constructed Convenience

Where ice is not obtainable an iceless refrigerator, homemade, will be a useful food keeper and food saver. Maintaining a low temperature through the evaporation of water from its canvas cover, according to the United States department of agriculture, the iceless refrigerator will keep meats, fruits and vegetables cool and will extend the period for keeping milk and butter. It can also serve as a cooler for drinking water. This is the way to make it:

A wooden frame is made with dimensions 42 by 16 by 14 inches and covered with screen wire, preferably the rustless type, which costs little more than the ordinary kind. The door is made to fit closely, and is mounted on brass hinges, and can be fastened with a wooden latch. The bottom is fitted solid, but the top should be covered with screen wire. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized metal. Shelves made of poultry netting on light wooden frames, as shown in the illustration, are probably the most desirable. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. A bread-baking pan, 14 by 16 inches, is placed on the top and the frame rests in a 17 by 18 inch pan.

All the woodwork, the shelves and the pans should receive two coats of white paint and one or two coats of white enamel. This makes a very attrac-



Two Views of Homemade Iceless Refrigerator. View on Left Shows Frame. View on Right Shows Complete Refrigerator

tive surface and one that can be easily kept clean. The screen wire also may receive the coats of enamel, which will prevent it from rusting.

A cover of cotton flannel, burlap, or duck is made to fit the frame. Put the smooth side out if cotton flannel is used. It will require about three yards of material. This cover is buttoned around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. On the front side arrange the hooks on the top of the door instead of on the frame and also fasten the cover down the latch side of the door, allowing a wide hem of the material to envelop the place where the door closes. The door can then be opened without unbuttoning the cover. The bottom of the cover should extend down into the lower pan. Four double strips, which taper to eight or ten inches in width, are sewed to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over into the upper pan.

The dimensions given make a refrigerator of very convenient size for household use and one with efficient evaporating surface, but it is not necessary to follow strictly these dimensions. If a larger capacity is desired, the height of the refrigerator can be increased.

In homes where large quantities of milk and butter are to be kept it would be well to have one refrigerator for milk and butter and another for other foods, as milk and butter easily absorb odors from other foods. It costs very little to build the refrigerator and nothing to operate it. The operation is as simple as the construction. The upper pan should be kept filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary attraction through the wicks and saturates the cover. As evaporation takes place, heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents. Capillary action starts more readily if the cover is first dampened by dipping it in water or throwing water upon it. The greater the rate of evaporation the lower the temperature which can be assured; therefore the refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place.

When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the temperature has been known to be reduced to 50 degrees Fahr. When it is damp and the air is full of moisture, the refrigerator will not work as well, since there is not enough evaporation. More water will find its way to the lower pan, but it will be drawn up into the covering by capillary attraction when the air again becomes drier.

The refrigerator should be regularly cleaned and sunned. If the framework, shelves and pans are white enameled they can be more easily kept in a sanitary condition. It is well to have two covers, so that a fresh one can be used each week and the soiled one washed and sunned.

**WITH THE
POULTRY GROWERS**

The poultry department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station advises that careful attention be given to preparing the laying houses for the pullets. Before placing them in their permanent quarters, the house should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, as a precaution against disease.

As crowding lowers the vitality, each bird should be allowed at least four square feet of floor space. See that all drinking fountains, feed hoppers and other fixtures are raised off the floor.

Ventilation should be secured by means of muslin-curtain window in the front of the house. Keep this open at all times, except in very stormy weather and during severe cold spells. Provision should be made for the largest amount of sunlight possible in the house, as this is one of the best means of preventing disease. Windows should be so constructed that the sun can touch every part of the floor some time during the day.

It is essential that the house be kept dry. See that there are no places in the roof or sides where rain can beat in. Also, it is desirable to have a concrete floor, laid on a bed of 10 to 12 inches of cinders. A dust box, 3 by 4 feet and 1½ feet deep, containing fine dust, should be placed in each house. In short, for the best results everything should be done to give the birds the best housing conditions possible.

Interesting Facts.

Paper matches are built into a new paper box for cigarettes. By moving a single lever a new automobile body is converted into an open car or a two-seated vehicle.

An electric heater has been invented to prevent moisture collecting on an automobile windshield.

Eight of the olive trees in the historic Garden of Olives in Jerusalem are more than one thousand years old.

**"Doughboys" Are American
Soldiers, Despite Position
They May Hold in the Army**

"A 'doughboy,'" says Stars and Stripes, official paper of the A. E. F., "is an American soldier, any American soldier, infantryman, artilleryman, medical department, signal corps sharpshooter, officers and men alike, all are called doughboys. Our cartoonist is one, so is General Pershing."

The term "doughboys" dates back to the Civil War when army wit was aroused by large globular brass buttons on infantry uniforms. Somebody (he must have been a sailor) dubbed the buttons "doughboys" because they reminded him of the boiled dumplings of raised dough served in ships' messes and known to all sailors as doughboys. Originally it referred only to an enlisted infantryman, but the A. E. F. applies it to all branches and all grades of the service.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. M. A. Koons spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Less autos on Sunday, means less "company" for dinner.

Col. Rogers Birne, of New York, is here on a visit to his home folks.

Percy L. Mehring, of Camp Meade, visited his home folks, over Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Shoemaker spent a few days with her daughter, Manilla, at Pen-Mar, this week.

Mrs. John Wildasin, of Hanover, Pa., visited her nieces, the Misses Sherman, on Thursday.

Miss M. Lou. Reindollar, who has been visiting in the West, this Summer, has returned home.

J. Carroll Koons, who had been at Camp Meade, is now at Officers' Training School, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hill visited their daughter and family, at Centre Mills, Pa., several days, this week.

Sergt. Earle W. Koons, of Camp Meade, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hyser, of Littlestown, paid a visit, over Sunday, to his son, Ernest Hyser, of Frederick street.

Sherman Gilds, who has been working in Baltimore, all Summer, was home, this week, owing to a slight illness.

Mrs. Mary E. Crapster has returned home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. John Smeltzer, at Inter-mont, Va.

It is drawing near the time to turn the clock back an hour. We move that when it is turned back, it be left alone hereafter.

Corn cutting and preparation for seeding, are keeping the farmers busy at present, the weather being very favorable for both.

Miss Kathryn Ohler spent a few days, this week, with her sister, Mrs. Edward Shorb, and Miss Nellie Kiser visited Miss Kathryn Ohler.

Surgical dressing work, next week and until further notice, will be at 1:30 P. M., on Wednesday and Thursday, instead of in the morning.

Theo. C. Fair, of Carlisle, Pa., paid our office a brief business visit, on Thursday, paying for another year's subscription to his old-home paper.

Mrs. John T. Koontz left for Philadelphia, for the winter, on Thursday, where her sons already are, one employed, and the other attending school.

Robert S. Reindollar, wife and children, of Fairfield, Pa., spent Wednesday in town, where they left Miss L. Ada Reindollar, who will stay a while at her former home.

Mrs. John Dutterer, of Middle St., was operated on for rupture, on Monday, at Frederick Hospital, where she was taken on Sunday. She is reported to be getting along well.

George H. Mitten and J. Whitfield Buffington, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Garner, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Mitten and daughter, Elizabeth, have returned to their home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. Lum Buffington, and Mrs. Wm. Pritchard, all of Baltimore, visited at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Martin L. Buffington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Angell.

Alexis B. Blanchard and family, of New York City, who were spending their vacation at Glenburn Farm, left on Thursday, in motor car, for home. Mr. Blanchard expects to take two days for the trip, stopping over night at Lancaster, Pa.

Choice Md. and Pennsylvania potatoes are quoted in the Baltimore market at from 2 1/2c to 3c per pound, or at from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel. No. 2 grades are quoted at 2c or \$1.20 per bushel. From these prices must be deducted freight and handling charges, to establish the home price.

J. Birnie Koons, of Sparrow's Point, Md., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Koons, and other relatives.

Rev. William C. Slough, of Allentown, Pa., has been elected pastor of Silver Run Reformed church, to succeed Rev. S. C. Hoover, resigned.

Miss Iva Shriver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shriver, of Hanover, entered the Nurses' Training School of Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., this week.

Over 250 persons were registered in this district, on Thursday, a larger number than was expected, as the supply of registration cards ran out in both precincts.

Mrs. David Bachman fell down a stairway at her home, early this Friday morning, and broke one of the bones in her right wrist. She made a misstep in the darkness and fell the whole way down.

Maurice Wilhide, of near Detour, while on his way home from Westminster with a new car, on Wednesday, lost control of the steering and ran into the abutments of the bridge at Tyrone, badly wrecking the car.

William Sentz met with a serious accident at his father's mill, near Harney, one day this week. While oiling the engine his clothing was caught in the shafting, causing him to be whirled around and resulting in a broken arm and painful injuries to his body. We have not learned the exact details, but his escape from death was a narrow one.

Mrs. Lucy Birnie Horgan, daughter of Col. Rogers Birnie, is expected to arrive in Taneytown, this Friday evening with the body of her husband who died some time since in New Mexico. The interment will be made in Piney Creek cemetery, this evening, immediately after the arrival of the train, providing there is no delay in making the necessary railroad connections.

A large number of subscribers have paid in advance, during the past two weeks, but we fear that many will wait until after their paper has been dropped. Please take our various announcements seriously, as we will have but one rule for all, which means that only those who are paid ahead will receive The Record after October 1, and we will begin the dropping process after Sept. 15, in compliance with the Government's ruling.

Church Notices. Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Keyville.—Harvest service at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 1:30.

No services at the Reformed church, Silver Run, until further notice. Morning service, ten-thirty, in the Presbyterian church. Theme: "In the Open Valley." School for Bible instruction—one hour earlier. C. E. meets at 7 P. M.

Afternoon service, two-thirty, at Piney Creek. Subject: "2 in 1"—a distressing difficulty in an old-time king's career. School session, 1:30. Service of special character next Sabbath morning. Communion the first Sabbath of October. U. B. Church.—Harney: Bible school at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 A. M. Town: Bible school at 7 and preaching at 8 P. M.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach the sermon deferred from last Sunday evening, on the topic, "The Training and the Use of Conscience." In the evening the topic will be, "The Test of Fidelity." Good for Biliousness. "Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I concluded to try them. I improved rapidly."—Miss Emma Verbruyck, Lima, Ohio.

Autoists Observe "Gasless" Day. All over the country the reports are to the effect that last Sunday was more general observed as "gasless" day than the Sunday previous. Perhaps the forbidding weather had something to do with it—but, the "juice" was saved. The state roads, even, were as deserted in appearance on Sunday as during the reign of the horse. A New Jersey man even went so far as to hitch a pair of horses to his car, and use them for power.

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.

GUINEAS WANTED \$1.20 pair for 1 lb. and over.—H. C. BRENDEL, Taneytown, 8-30-1f

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.

FOR SALE.—5 Shoats, will weigh about 50 lbs. apiece.—CHAS. M. KEEFER, near Kump.

LOOK UP my Real Estate News—Four (4) New Farms added this week.—D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Agent, Taneytown.

CIDER APPLES for sale, by WM. BABYLON, Frieslandburg.

P. O. S. of A. PIC-NIC, this Saturday afternoon, at Pleasant Valley. Wm. James Heaps, National President, will be one of the speakers. Band of Music and Refreshments. A Patriotic meeting to which all are invited.

FOR SALE.—15 Shoats, weigh about 65 lbs.; also a car-load of Fresh Cows and Springers.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

PRIVATE SALE.—My Dwelling and Lot on George St., formerly owned by Mrs. Sarah Reck. Possession April 1. CURTIS BAKER. 9-13-1f

APPLE BUTTER.—Will make Cider and boil Apple Butter on Wednesday and Friday of each week.—FRANK H. OHLER, Phone 48-11. 9-13-2t

WANTED.—Miller Train Control Corporation Stock. "Selling" one 4 1/2 horsepower Olds Stationary Gasoline Engine.—W. H. WYAND, Phone 1133, Hagers-town, Md. 9-6-7t

FOR SALE.—16 Pigs by EDWIN, C. KOONS, near Welshaar's Mill. 9-6-2t

ALL PERSONS who bought the First or Second issue of Liberty Bonds from THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., will please return them, provided they desire to exchange them for 44 per cent. Bonds, but not unless they desire to exchange. 9-6-4t

PRIVATE SALE.—Farm of 105 acres along Bull Frog road; and Small Property in Harney, near the Square, belonging to Mrs. GEORGE VALENTINE. Apply to J. R. OHLER, Emmitsburg. 9-6-2t

NOTICE.—If you have any Tenants to notify, I write and serve notices.—B. S. MILLER. 9-6-2t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from September 16th, to 21st, for the practice of his profession. 8-30-3t

FOR SALE.—Fresh Cow and Suckling Colt.—HARRY M. FRESER, near Otter Dale School-house. 8-30-2t

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. 8-2-1f

OLD IRON HIGHER. Will pay 75c per 100 for wrought iron, and 85c per 100 for castings, delivered. Old Sacks, Bags, 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. 6-14-1f

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS. Notice is hereby given to all persons in Carroll County, Md., owning or harboring a dog or bitch, that they must procure a license for the same at once. The State law taxing all dogs will be rigidly enforced. By order of COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. 13-3t.

The Traction Engine Law.

Concerning the license law on traction engines, it seems that "a license of \$25.00 must be paid for each tractor, or traction engine, or any other similar vehicle used for transportation, or hauling; except tractors used exclusively for hauling threshing outfits, clover hullers, hay-balers, binders and other similar farming implements, not designed for hauling purposes, in which case no regulation fee shall be charged." (Section 141, Class H, Motor Vehicle Law.)

It is understood, however, that while owners of such outfits need not pay license, or markers, and display them on their outfits, as outlined in Section 147 of the law, and several arrests have been made in Frederick county for non-compliance. The markers are to be had at the office of Commissioner Baughman, in Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his recently sold home adjoining Taneytown, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th., 1918, at 1 o'clock, the following described property:—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 1 brass bedstead, nearly new; mattress, springs, quilts, blankets, feather pillows; 1 dresser, nearly new; 1 stand, wash bowl and pitcher; Brussels carpet, rugs, screen doors, window screens, desk, benches, chairs, wood-box, lawn mower, good as new, etc.

CARPENTER TOOLS. 1 work bench with 3 screws, two at end and one at side, with tool-chest combined; 1 iron vise, good as new, with bench 6x16 and 7 ft long for tools; 4 new ladders, 16x12x18; new white pine hand tool chest; lot of new pine boards; lot of secondhand boards, hemlock and oak; 1 good boring machine; lot of carpenter tools, good as new, 1 grindstone, lot secondhand nails, new 8d and 5d, and finishing nails of all kinds, just the kind for use in workshop; wheelbarrow, lot of cement, forks, shovels, rakes, digging iron, 14 locust posts, 10 ft long; 200 feet of chicken wire, 5-ft; 50 feet of wire, 1-ft; 1/2 cord of wood, lot of kindling wood, and a lot of articles not mentioned.

TERMS made known on day of sale. T. A. MARTIN..

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING AND STORE PROPERTY in Detour, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Hannah E. Weant, late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the undersigned Executor will sell at public sale upon the premises hereinafter described, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th., 1918, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land, containing 1 1/2 of an Acre, more or less, improved by a fine BRICK DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE combined, Summer House, Stable, Hog Pen, and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable property, being located about the centre of the village of Detour, convenient to churches, schools and railroad station, and offers a rare opportunity to anyone desiring a home and business proposition. This property was formerly occupied by the late J. W. Weant as a residence, and as a general merchandise business stand, and Hannah E. Weant at the time of her death, in Detour, Carroll County, Maryland.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD O. WEANT, Executor. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 9-6-4t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918, at 2 o'clock, P. M., his nice little home of

4 ACRES OF LAND.

Good Dwelling House, L shape, stable hog pen and hen house, plenty of good water; fruits of all kinds. This property is near Galt's Station, and adjoins lands with James King, Joseph Study and others. Anyone in need of a nice country home should attend this sale. This property was formerly owned by William Classon.

TERMS: Cash deposit of \$200.00 will be required on day of sale. THEODORE CLASSON. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 8-30-3t

PRIVATE SALE OF A Desirable Home Adjoining Uniontown.

Large Brick cased Dwelling, 8 rooms, hot water heat, good stable and outbuildings complete, all good as new.

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.

finely located on "the ridge" adjoining Uniontown; 2 1/2 miles from Linwood and 4 miles from Union Bridge. A very desirable home in every respect. Possession April 1, or earlier. For terms, apply to—

CHAS. H. LEMMON. 9-6-1f Linwood, Md.

NOTICE OF Transfers and Abatements

The Burgess and Commissioners will meet in their office in Municipal Building, for the purpose of making Transfers and Abatements in Borough Tax Assessments, on Wednesday and Thursday evening, September 18th and 19th, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

JUDSON HILL, Burgess. 6-2t R. S. MCKINNEY, Clerk.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

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.

YOUNG MEN'S MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS Fit guaranteed, at Right Prices.

ANNOUNCEMENT

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE will open on September 24th.

Convocation address at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE COLLEGE offers excellent facilities for those who desire to take courses in Stenography, Typewriting, Piano, Violin, Voice, Pedagogy, Agriculture, Bible, Sewing, or who desire to complete courses in College Preparatory or College work.

Be sure to register on opening day. 9-13-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit farming will sell at Public Sale, on the L. A. Long farm, 1 mile west of Taneytown, on the Keyville road, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property, to-wit: 9 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES, 2 bay mules, about 13 years old, both good workers, one a leader; 1 bay horse, about 12 years old, good worker and driver; 2 black horses, 7 years old, good workers and drivers; 2 bay mares, 3 years old, and 2 yearling colts. The above are all gentle and fearless of road objects; 7 HEAD GOOD MILCH COWS, all will be fresh his fall and early winter. 6 head Shoats.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS consisting of one 4 or 6 horse iron wagon, one 4-horse wagon and bed, one 2-horse wagon and bed; spring wagon, surrey, rubber-tire buggy, steel-tire buggy, slick wagon, 2 carts, small sled, sleigh, Deering mower, Advance mower, Case corn planter, with phosphate attachment; iron horse rake, Ontario grain drill, Crown drill, 200 Country manure spreader, nearly new; steel land roller, single corn planter, walking and riding corn plow, 2 single corn plows, shovel plow, two 17-tooth harrows, 2 Ward plows, pair hay carriages, 20-ft. long; hay fork, with rope and pulleys; dung sled, spring wagon pole, buggy pole, log, breast and cow chains, 2 pair check lines, set double harness, 2 sets buggy harness, 3 sets flynet lot front gears and breechings, bridles, collars, halters, dung forks, pitch and shear forks, shovels, hoes, mattocks, digging iron, work bench, meat bench, 4 hives of bees, also hay fork, and 1/2 interest in a lot of fifteen acres of growing corn; a lot of single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of 1 good Doek Ash range, double heater, small egg stove, 6-ft. extension table, 2 leaf tables, sideboard, 3 cupboards, 2 dressing bureaus, 2 wash stands, 2 small stands, iron bed, oak bed, child's bed, 2 bed springs, 2 rocking chairs, lot other chairs, carpet, matting, glass jars, crocks, 5-gal. jar, 4-gal. jar, 3-gal. jar, 1 large iron kettle and hook, washing machine, tubs, barrel galvanized coil oil tank and measures, crosscut saw, axes, and many other articles not mentioned. TERMS: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On all sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given with approved security bearing interest from day of sale.

MRS. HARRIET J. FRINGER. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 9-6-2t

Subscribe for the RECORD

Corn..... 1.60@1.60 Rye..... 1.50@1.50 Oats..... 70@70

Have Music in the Home! Keep the Home Cheerful! A PLAYER PIANO OR COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA WILL SATISFY. SEE OUR DISPLAY AT THE HANOVER FAIR. J. E. & W. H. NACE