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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 12

THE QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE COMING DRAFT

Very Important That They Should be Properly Filled.

The questionnaires to be filled by the new registrants are now papers of very considerable interest, as on them much depends. They are, of course, to be filled truthfully, but we advise everybody to see that they are executed properly and fully, and when in doubt as to how it should be done, registrants should secure competent assistance, so that all answers should be exactly correct before being handed in, as afterwards it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make any revision.

It is quite probable that there will be cases in which even skilled local assistance will be in doubt as to how to answer, and in such cases we advise that the States Attorney, or the legal advisory Board, be consulted before completing the task. Everyone should be concerned that they perform their duty properly, as an affidavit covers the completion of the questionnaire.

On the first page the registrant will find a detailed list of the five deferred classes. He will be expected to go over this carefully and discover what class in which he belongs or considers himself to belong. Inside the questionnaire he will find affidavit blanks covering each deferred class, and one of these he will be expected to fill out, giving all information bearing on his claim for this classification.

For instance, if he claims that he has dependents he must name them and tell for how long and how much he is contributing to their maintenance. If he claims that he is engaged in a necessary enterprise, he must name the firm for whom he is working and the length of time that he has worked for it. He also must state the amount of training that he has received for the work and why, if he is drafted, his place cannot be filled by some one else.

In the first class will be placed single men without dependents or married men who have not supported their families; unskilled industrial or farm laborers; men who claim no exemption or who fail to return their questionnaires.

In the second class will be placed married men whose wives can help support themselves and necessary skilled farm or industrial laborers.

In the third class men with dependent children, aged and infirm parents or helpless brothers and sisters; county or municipal officers and firemen and policemen, and, in addition to these, custom-house and postal clerks as well as necessary employees of the Government, associate managers and assistant managers of necessary agricultural and industrial enterprises.

In the fourth class will be put men whose wives and families mainly are dependent on them for support; mariners in the merchant marine and managers or directing heads of necessary farm or agricultural industries.

In Class 5 will be placed State or municipal officers, clergymen, theological students, aliens—both enemy and friendly if the latter claim exemption—persons mentally and morally unfit, etc.

A Fund to Send The Record to Our Boys "Over There."

There is a public movement on foot, directed by a New York enthusiast, to send the "home paper" to every boy in the service, and to create a popular fund for this purpose. The Record is now being sent to a large number of our boys, mostly by their parents, or by a Lodge, or by some interested friend. This movement is especially for the benefit of those not so well able, financially, to pay for such papers, or who may not have anybody, back home, specially looking after him.

The man who is heading the wide movement suggests that if there is a surplus of money contributed for the purpose, it shall go to the Red Cross, to which The Record agrees. We shall also like to have the address of any Carroll or Frederick county boy, to whom The Record would be a desirable "letter from home," and we will try to give him the benefit of our fund, if it be large enough. We will keep a separate account of all the funds received by us, and all of the beneficiaries under it.

This fund for The Record has been splendidly started by Peter Baumgardner, of Keyville, who made a donation of \$5.00, and Mrs. Henry Groshun, of Motters, of \$1.00, the latter being her second year's contribution. Other donations of the same kind will be publicly acknowledged every week or two.

Affidavits Required from Publishers.

This week The Record has been required by the War Industries Board to make affidavit to answers to various questions concerning the circulation of The Record, as of July 1; and this is to be followed with an affidavit, Nov. 2, as to the circulation at that time, and whether the rulings of the Board with reference to subscriptions, free copies, etc., have been carried out. This makes very real, the new regulations that we have been stating during the past few weeks.

The recent registration totalled 3480, in Carroll county, without counting the number added from Sykesville Hospital.

THE PAPER OUTLOOK.

Indications are for a Famine, and Still Higher Prices.

If the war continues much longer, or perhaps whether it does or not, we are promised very unusual conditions attending the production of paper. Already, many grades and weights are out of the market, and those still to be had will be cut down to half, or less.

The better grades of paper promise to disappear entirely, or go so high in price as to be impossible for anything like general use, perhaps before the winter is over.

Most printers have stocked up pretty well, but the situation is bound soon to be reflected ahead, and the prices for quality, from printing offices, must soon be further increased. In general, it can be truthfully stated that at this time all grades of paper have advanced 100%, and many of them near 200%, while some are not to be had at any price.

A grade of envelopes that before the war cost, at wholesale, 80 cents per 1000, are now \$2.15 per 1000, and all other grades have advanced in the same proportion. There was a time when a good manila business size envelope was very cheap; now they cost fully as much as a good white envelope, due to the inability to get jute. The same is true of manila wrapping.

We have before us, as we write, a price list issued in 1915, and the last one in August 1918, from which we quote a few changes in price per pound—

Commerce Bond	.05	.14½
Clearwater Bond	.09½	.20
Jefferson Bond	.17	.34
Coupon Bond	.25	.41
Cloverdale Writing	.08½	.18½
Bellevue Writing	.12	.21
English Finish Book	.04½	.10
No. 1 Super Book	.04½	.10
Snowflake Card (100)	1.70	3.96
Standard Card (100)	2.03	4.58

The whole list of standard brands could be gone over with the same result, but the above advances will be sufficient to show what printers have been talking about, and why prices should be more greatly advanced than they have been.

Every job of work turned out from a printing office is entitled to be twice as high, or more, than the price of three years ago, but prices have not been advanced, over 50%—in most cases not that—and in some, not at all.

The foregoing is without regard to the present cost and scarcity of help, and all other overhead expense, machinery replacement, etc. We do not want to indulge in an unjustifiable degree of pessimism, but the outlook now is for serious trouble for printers and publishers who do not look ahead and forestall the future by advancing all prices very materially.

Instead of talking of \$1.50 a year for weekly papers the price should now be \$2.00 a year—the \$1.00 rate simply stands for an invitation to business suicide. The advance payment rule will help some, but not enough. Newspapers must make money, or quit.

Seed Corn and Wheat.

In order that the farmers of Carroll County may not experience again the lack of a good supply of reliable seed corn, as they did last Spring, and thus reduce the production of corn which is so badly needed as food in these times, it is imperative that good seed be selected in field and now.

Select well filled uniform ears from mature stalks. The ear should slope away from the stalk but not hang down, it should be about four feet from the ground. Two ears to the stalk, if possible, as two medium sized ears give more corn than one large ear. By field selection the yield can be increased considerably and a good strain of corn can be developed.

Because of the weakened condition of the wheat, due to the hard winter, smut was prevalent throughout the county this year. The spores of smut remain on the wheat and is planted with it in the fall, so that a lot of smutty wheat may be expected next year unless precautions are taken now.

Thoroughly wetting each seed grain with a solution made by mixing one pint of 40% formalin in 45 gallons of water. This is enough to treat 50 bushels. The solution may be applied by dipping the wheat in a bag into a barrel of the solution, or by spreading the wheat out on the barn floor and sprinkle it with the solution. The former is the most efficient.

The seed is then spread out and dried before sowing. Get in touch with your County Agent for further information.

More Work Than Help.

Last week, we had occasion to inquire of a large printing company—that makes a specialty of doing surplus work for other printers—whether it could handle some work for us, later? And this is the reply received:—

"Your letter of inquiry at hand. We are not looking for any additional work. In fact, due to loss of hands we just at the present time have difficulty in getting out, on time, work that we have contracted for.

If there is any particular job you are anxious to hold on to, you might write us concerning the same and we will help you out if we are in a position to do so. There is more work to be had than there are people to do it. Any one buying printing now, must expect to pay 50% more than a year ago."

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE COMING

Everybody Must Come to the Front and Help the Effort.

The weekly paper editors of Maryland, a number of Bankers and county chairmen, attended a luncheon on the roof garden of the Southern hotel, Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon, to take part in an initial effort for boosting the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Chairman Goldsborough stated that Maryland's share of the loan would likely be about \$86,000,000, of which, \$5,000,000 had already been pledged in Baltimore. He urged the necessity of getting at the work quickly and finishing the job in two weeks, and made it clear that this would be largely a general subscription.

"We have got to do doubly," said the former governor, "what we have done in many former loan campaigns. There is no business now but the government's business, and God help the man, who gives priority to his private business. I appeal to you not to postpone the work ahead of us until the last fund days of the three weeks to be devoted to the campaign. We invite you, we invite every town and village, to participate in the meeting here September 28, when Colonel Roosevelt will speak.

Former Secretary of War, in the Taft Cabinet, now Col. Henry Stimson, in command of the 31st. Field Artillery, at Camp Meade, after a period of service at the front in France, made a thrilling address in the style of a soldier who knows what he talks about.

Success, he said, was increasing every day, things were getting better and brighter, and things were coming our way with increasing sureness, but he cautioned his hearers and everybody else, against the mistaken belief that the war was nearly done. It had only begun, he said. And he warned also against the thought that things were going too slowly, that we ought to cut through and be done with it. That thought, that belief acted upon, he declared, would be the thing for which the boche would fervently pray. In attempting such a thing we would be playing right into his hand. He spoke of the inspiring manner in which the Americans fought at Soissons, and the heavy toll of American losses as the price which had to be paid for the smashing in of the Soissons salient. "It was a price worth paying for the turn of the tide," he said "but the way to Berlin is too darned long to pay such a price for every foot of the way."

John Van Lear Black, of the Sun; W. J. Casey of the Continental Trust Co., and others, made addresses. The editors were unanimous in offering their aid to make the drive a success and various plans were informally discussed.

District, as well as county organizations, will be essential, as a thorough canvass will be necessary. The rural districts, especially, have largely fallen behind, the cities and towns, in previous loans, and these must now come to the front.

The bonds will be in denominations of \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1000.00, and \$5000.00. The interest will be 4½%, interest payments being made April 15 and October 15, and the bonds will be dated October 24, the time of maturity not yet having been announced.

Y. W. C. A. Worker from Mexico.

Miss Eliza Cortez, one of the foreign secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association from South America, is now in the United States. Miss Cortez, who is a Mexican by birth is going through the southern states on a tour that will include Maryland, her object being to tell the people of this country something of the conditions that prevail in South America. She will spend the next two months in the United States, returning to Buenos Aires in November.

"It is my duty," Miss Cortez says, "to explain to the women of the United States that Mexicans are not all bandits. Many descendant from old and very distinguished families, refugees from my country, are now living in the southern states. They are very poor. There are women who have never worked before and they are intelligent and refined. It will not be difficult for them to understand the United States.

"The peons in our old southern country are a lower class and they are very ignorant. They are like children. We must be patient and try to show them what it is that women in Mexico must stand for today. We must remember that German propaganda has been very busy among them. It is a propaganda that is trying to convince women of this southern country that the United States wishes to enslave Mexico."

ENFORCING THE NEW RULE.

A large number of persons who have been receiving The Record, will not get their copy, this week; and next week, and the week after, there will be a larger number dropped—cause, NOT PAID AHEAD.

In nearly every case, the dropped subscriber would pay, "sometime," but neglected to respond to the many notices given of the new ruling as to subscriptions. Here is the situation as it confronts all newspapers:—

UNLESS ALL PAY IN ADVANCE, THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD WILL NOT PERMIT PAPER TO BE SOLD TO PRINTERS EVEN FOR THOSE WHO DO PAY IN ADVANCE.

Therefore, whether weekly papers desire to enforce the pay-in-advance rule, or not, they are compelled to do so. It is not now a question of whether subscribers WILL PAY, "sometime," but whether they HAVE PAID. By October 1, every subscriber must be paid ahead.

FARMERS AND THE DRAFT.

Special Care to be Taken to Defeat Agricultural Workers.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The statement continues:

In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more likely to further the war by remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the Army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agriculture, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board but may, when invited, attend its meetings.

The duties of the agricultural adviser will be to furnish to the board facts relative to farm-labor requirements, not only of his own district, but of the whole country. He should be the repository of all facts having relation to the deferment of agricultural workers, whether these be necessary farm laborers, managers or operators. He will be expected to advise the district boards as to a shortage or surplus of necessary farm workers for any given district, as well as for the entire Nation. Such information will be supplied to the advisers by the Department of Agriculture. This will make it possible to have necessary workers transferred from districts in which they may not be necessary to other districts in which they are sorely needed.

The adviser may also concern himself with individual cases that come before the district board. He will have the right, under certain conditions, to examine the questionnaires and other records in the files of the local board for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons entitled to deferred classification have actually claimed it.

In case he finds the names of such registrants he may file for them a claim for deferred classification with the district board, which, in turn, may require the local board to certify the questionnaire and record of any such registrants for consideration. Reasonable time will be given for the purpose of obtaining information and supplying the affidavits required. If a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because a registrant is engaged in a necessary occupation, notwithstanding no claim for deferred classification on that ground has been made, it shall endorse the recommendation on the questionnaire of the registrant and forward it to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board will thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

A further duty with which the adviser is charged is to confer with employers of necessary farm workers, and to instruct them as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect of any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf. This, in the opinion of the War Department, is a very important matter. The apparent injustice of placing many registrants in Class 1 is often due to the fact that employers have failed to make claims for deferred classification on behalf of necessary workers. It is to avoid a repetition of this trouble that farmers should see that all of their necessary employees, whether sons or other laborers, of the draft age have made for them just claims for deferred classification.

One important explanation is made in the new Selective Service Regulations in connection with the expression "skilled farm laborer." The questionnaire provides deferred classification for the "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise." The new regulations provide that in Class 2 shall be placed any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be necessary to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer—"especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This quoted phrase constitutes an explanation of what is meant by "skilled" as applied to farm laborer. The expression will make easier the determination of the status of many registrants.

The Gambrill flouring mill at Elliptical City has been closed by the Government, due to some mistakes made in the reports of the mill, which seem to be only faults in bookkeeping. Efforts are being made to adjust the differences.

REGISTRARS AND CLERKS DONATED THEIR SERVICES

List of Men to be Called for Partial Service.

On Thursday, Sept. 12, the registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 was completed in this county in a manner highly creditable to all those who officiated. The contemplated registration on calculations made by the Provost Marshal General was 3,277. The actual number registered was 4038, a gain of 761. No disagreeable feature occurred, and the whole registration proceeded in a manner which indicates a serious determination of our people to back up Uncle Sam in the determination to free the world of Kaiserism. It is a matter of some pride to be able to announce that up to this time the whole operation of the Selective Service Law in Carroll County has not cost the Government one cent except for the salaries of the two clerks in the Local Board office.

(The list of Judges and Clerks served gratuitously, and we regret that we do not have the time, or space, to insert the 83 names from the 14 districts.—Ed. Record.)

The following spent the whole of Sunday, at the Court House, in typing the list of 4038 registrants: Misses Annie Sinnott, Grace Gunther, Marie Kimney, Violet Turf, Anna Case, Louise Leister; Messrs. James Boylon, Jr., and Wesley Brooks.

The following men will be called to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for partial service, about Sept. 30th: Wm. I. Harding, Hanover, Pa. Harry J. Wink, Hampstead, Md. Chas. T. Bachman, New Windsor, Md. Frank L. Grimes, Westminster, Md. Edw. M. Black, Westminster, Md. Paul T. Case, Westminster, Md. Roland S. Koons, Middleburg, Md. Geo. Emory Hahn, Taneytown, Md. Leslie H. Koons, Detroit, Mich. Chester A. Morrison, Taneytown, Md. Fern S. Hann, Westminster, Md. Jacob H. Crumrine, Westminster, Md. Raymond Rickell, Westminster, Md. Everett C. Wareheim, Hampstead, Md. Walter S. Taylor, Patapsco, Md.

The following colored men will be called to Camp Meade about Sept. 26: Russell Sheppard, Sykesville, Md. Alfred Liason, New Windsor, Md. Lawrence Bright, Mt. Airy, Md. Francis Brown, Woodbine, Md. Ernest Butler, New Windsor, Md. Vincent S. Biggs, Taneytown, Md. Louis Hammond, Jr., New Windsor. Levi Fisher, Westminster, Md.

A call has been received for twenty-one white men on October 7th.

Patriotic Pic-nic at Pleasant Valley.

Washington Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of Pleasant Valley, held a picnic, last Saturday afternoon; a little out of season for such events, but the day was all that could be desired, and the theme, "Patriotism," is always in season, and was excellently wrought out from various points of view. The P. O. S. of A. Band, of Pleasant Valley, furnished music, and the dinner after the program, together with the social features, made a very enjoyable afternoon.

Rev. J. W. Reinecke presided, and Rev. L. B. Hafer offered prayer. The following were the speakers: Rev. A. G. Wolfe, of Silver Run; Wm. T. Childs and Rev. J. S. Miller, of Arlington; Rev. Paul D. Yoder, of Baust Church; Thomas E. Bruff, of Baltimore; States Attorney W. L. Seabrook, of Westminster, and Prof. Wm. James Heaps, of Baltimore.

Naturally, the war was the topic overshadowing all others, and rightly so, as several of the speakers emphasized, as it is essentially our war to support, and see through to the triumphant and bound to come. A special appeal was made to all to subscribe liberally to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The War This Week.

Fierce fighting is now under way at several points on the Hindenburg line, where the German forces have made a stand, and are vigorously contesting further Allied advances. The British and French, however, seem to be gradually pushing their lines forward at St. Quentin and Cambria, both key positions to the German line, the indications being that a further German retreat will be forced.

The American forces on the Lorraine front are evidently preparing for a campaign having in view the investment of Metz, while the Germans are counter attacking. A large number of airplanes are being used in the operations, as the fortifications are unusually strong at this point.

In the Mesopotamia section the French and Serbians have been driving back the Bulgars and Turks, the engagements being of first rank importance, the object likely being to keep the Austrian forces away from the western front, as well as to split the Austrian and Turkish armies.

The Loch Lynn Hotel, opposite Mt. Lake Park, was destroyed by fire early on Thursday morning. The hotel had just closed for the season and all of the guests had departed, leaving only Mrs. L. C. B. List, proprietress, and daughter and a telegraph operator, in the building. A few chairs and a chest of silverware were saved. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

PEACE PLAN REJECTED.

An Austrian Feeler not Considered Timely or Sincere.

The first of this week, a peace proposition from Austria was made public, in which all of the countries at war were asked to send representatives to a conference in some neutral country, at which all of the questions on the table and discussed as a basis for arriving at a general peace. The proposition was very plausibly worded, and in itself appears to be a proper move if peace is to be possible in the near future.

Austria was unquestionably the buffer, back of which Germany waits. The proposition was based largely on the assumed basis that the war is a stand off, and that there is no use in keeping on killing thousands of people, to no good purpose. It was also proposed that as the conference would be largely unofficial, and its findings not binding on any government, hostilities would of course continue, until another and more important stage of agreement might be reached.

Notwithstanding its fairness on the surface, the offer has met with little support in this country, either official or popular. It is generally held that there can be no peace arranged without a surrender, and acknowledgment of defeat, by the central powers. Any peace conference now, would have before it, the present map of Europe, showing the great German gains on the Russian front, which would be used as a stand-off for releasing their still captured territory on the west front.

Furthermore, this country is in no humor for accepting any second-hand proposition from Germany. It is also felt that the effort is really one to create dissension among the Allies; to perhaps enlist Belgium, Italy, and Serbia, favorably to making separate peace, something after the plan of the Russian peace, which is no peace at all.

Such an offer, in fact, is an insult to these countries, and it is inconceivable that it will be given any consideration by them, any more than by the United States, England or France. This country very briefly, but emphatically, rejected the proposal, through Secretary Lansing, which closes the feeler so far as this country is concerned.

It is also felt that the Austrian offer was hoped to enlist the backing of the British working men, and create dissension there, and that it might also find favor with the Pope, knowing how eager he is to help bring about peace, and how great a following he has who would be guided, in some degree, by his advice. The most that can be hoped for is that the effort may be followed, later, by one of a more genuine stamp, but it is difficult to imagine, at this time, any such effective proposition not headed by the words "unconditional surrender."

Middleburg District, Weighing of Children at Keyville.

The time for the weighing and measuring of all children under six years old, in Middleburg district, has been set for Saturday evening, Sept. 21st, beginning about 7 o'clock. The same will be done in connection with the Festival in front of the church, at Keyville.

This is a request by the Woman's Sec. Council of Defense to carry out Government instructions, and it is to be hoped that all parents of little children may endeavor to conform to their wishes.

MRS. R. W. GALT, Dist. Leader, Women's Sec. Council of Defense.

As to "Necessary" Gas on Sunday.

The Fuel Administrator Meyer has declined to indorse the use of cards on autos, on Sunday, claiming to represent "necessary purposes." Mr. Meyer says:

"The Fuel Administration feels that the matter of using or not using cars on Sunday is purely one of conscience and patriotism, to be decided by the owner in each case. The Fuel Administration, therefore, does not feel that it can, directly or indirectly, assume a position of approving or disapproving or sanctioning the use of cars in individual cases during the continuance of the so-called 'gasless Sundays.'

"In other words, the Administration feels that, having issued a request only, addressed to the conscience of the community, the responsibility for compliance with that request must rest upon the individual judgment of each member of the community."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 16, 1918.—The last will and testament of Ella H. Mayers, deceased, was filed but not admitted to probate.

The last will and testament of Wm. B. Thomas, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto W. Frank Thomas who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

W. Frank Thomas, surviving executor of Wm. B. Thomas, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and debts.

Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918.—Walter E. Hush, executor of Wm. J. Hush, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Michael E. Walsh, executor of Elias O. Garner, deceased, returned an additional inventory of debts and settled his first and final account.

Frank R. Cassell, executor of Elizabeth Cassell, deceased, received an order to transfer bonds.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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TERMS:—One Dollar per year, strictly cash in advance. Six months 50c; trial subscriptions, 3 months, 25c; single copies 5c. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

All subscriptions will be discontinued on expiration, according to Governmental orders.

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 20th., 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."

Letters from the boys "over there" who speak lightly of "marching through Berlin" and finishing the job "before Christmas," are of course not to be taken seriously. The probability is that many of these letter writers know very little about actual war situations and distances, especially those whose experience has so far been limited to camp life and drilling; besides, anything they might write, coming near an important truth, would be censored out of their letters home.

Peace Before Christmas.

"Peace before Christmas" seems largely based on the Pro-German argument that the war is a stand-off, and that it is of no use to keep on killing men to no purpose. That is a "come down" from former German haughty boastfulness, but just now the situation does not look so much like a "stand-off" as it did, and Germany will have to come down still further in her peace plans, even to allowing the Allies to make them. The sooner she does this, the more Huns will be left to help her get back among the Nations of earth.

Why Bonds Sell Below Par.

To some, the selling of U. S. Bonds below par, is in part a mystery, and in part a discouraging fact. Bonds are sold below par for almost all reasons except one—lack of confidence in the Government's ability to pay. That is never a reason, and the doubting and timorous ought to know it.

In writing on this topic, we do not do so as a financier, nor as having great information on the subject of bonds of any kind, nor of the many questions that influence the money market, but simply from the standpoint of common sense and knowledge of human nature as relating to everyday money transactions; but we believe that our conclusions will give simple and truthful reasons for most of the bond sales at a discount.

In the first place, a \$100.00 coupon bond is almost as liquid as a \$100.00 bank note; if there was not just a little difference there would be no bond market quotations, offers and sales, but bonds would pass over the counter, as money. If there was not Governmental discouragement of handling bonds as money, and if they would not wear out and become defaced in promiscuous handling, they might indeed, pass in general business transactions.

Their use, as common currency, therefore, is neither intended nor expected, but they are nevertheless, easily disposed of, and because they are in a sense less liquid than money, they are handled on the market largely in the same manner as any other commodity, or more nearly like what is commonly termed, "property." The following are some of the reasons why bonds are sold, instead of held until they mature in individual hands, as investments bearing interest at stated times.

Some were bought with the intention of selling them at a discount at the time of their purchase. There are various reasons for this. Some bought bonds in order that the fact might be known, for the credit that attached to such purchases, especially

in large sums; others no doubt bought heavily to encourage others to buy; some purely for the "name of the thing."

It is quite probable that Pro-Germans bought bonds, not only with the object of giving them a "patriotic" reputation before the public, while others of the same stamp bought them with the intention of selling, and thereby helping to discredit the Government—aiding the enemy, secretly.

For the best of reasons and intentions, others bought bonds meaning to hold them, but for one reason or another perfectly legitimate, have found that they could better utilize their funds elsewhere.

Large numbers of bonds were given as wedding, and other gifts, to persons who had more need of working cash than for slower paying bonds, and consequently disposed of them.

Taking the country as a whole, millions of dollars worth of U. S. bonds have already become parts of estates, and legally subject to sale and division the same as securities of any other kind, real estate, etc., on the death of the holders.

For any number of lesser reasons—some sound, some otherwise—bonds have been disposed of because of the very ease with which disposal can be made, without thinking or caring much about the transaction, and certainly with no thought of discrediting bond issues.

A great many who have bought and sold previous issues, will buy the coming issue, and perhaps pocket a discount again, simply to keep up a reputation for being able to invest in bonds, or for less creditable pure self-advertising—to help their business or social status. A little direct loss on a bond transaction may appeal to many as a good investment scheme.

There is absolutely no risk of financial loss in the purchase of bonds as an investment; and just as soon as the war ends, and bond issues cease, when surplus money seeks safe investment, Liberty Bonds will be in demand at market values above par. There is nothing surer than this. The time will come when every bond issued by the U. S., offered for sale, will command a premium. All that is needed is patience and confidence.

How Much an Hour, is Work Worth?

This is a problem, worth looking into. Recently, the U. S. Food Administration decided in the Chicago district that 30 cents an hour is adequate pay for a dairyman's time, in the matter of fixing a price on milk. Perhaps, in the fixing of a price on wheat, something like this price, or less, was fixed as adequate for the farmer's time. We are not finding fault with the 30 cents an hour verdict, but, how does it match up with some other Government fixed prices?

When a union labor demand comes up for adjustment, is the 30 cents an hour figure used? If our information is correct, we think their price has seldom been placed below 50 cents an hour, and often at \$1.00. Some shipyard workers and riveters get much more than \$1.00 an hour.

And how about the clerks in Government offices, and thousands of the employees of the Government-operated railroads—persons who dare not work over eight hours a day—do they get anywhere near as small a sum as 30 cents an hour, on the average?

What this country needs to get at, pretty soon, is a fair schedule of wage values per hour, without considering whether employees are "union" men, or in "government" employ, or just farmers and other fellows not unionized. It needs a just price fixed for the amount of labor performed—necessary, legitimate labor—disassociated with who the paymaster is, and whether the laborer is a voter, or not, or what kind of a rumpus he may be able to kick up if he does not get his demand.

Labor price should not be a "hold-up" proposition. It is an evident fact that, as the cost of living varies, the cost of labor must vary; but, there seems just now too much of a rush to put up labor values at public expense; to meet the increased cost of living (we will say) rather than to keep the cost of living down, and not to inquire into whether "standards" of living have been left run to suit individual preferences. If this be true, then the cost of living will keep on advancing with higher wages, without an end.

The great wrong of much of our price fixing of labor, is, that it hands down the exorbitant price to farmers, and to all other country district industries, and they must meet the big prices as nearly as possible, or go without the help. These times are unusual, we know, and it is out of order to grouch about such matters; but, when it comes to the plain serious fact of the existence of business and occupation interests; to the point of whether we can keep on, or must quit, keeping silence ceases to be a virtue, for even a heathen will defend his own home, his family and his rights.

High prices, during war times, are inevitable. Any big happening that disturbs consumption and production, and calls for excessive efforts in new directions, will do that. But, there is no need of entering into a race to see which can go highest—labor or living expenses. No need for authoritative boosting at one point, and not at another, and just as surely as this tendency is continued, the whole country will "unionize"—if that is a necessary part of the scheme to win—for the whole country is as justly entitled to have its share of the big money going, as it is to bear its share of the big expense.

When it comes down to a true analysis of facts, it is true that this big country of ours is as dependent on food producers, on the workers of all kinds back home who in thousands of ways keep the country sound and solvent, as it is on Government clerks, munition workers, railroad employees and even ship-builders. The latter may be more conspicuous, at the front, but unless they are supported by the former, earnestly and satisfiedly, the front itself must grow weak, eventually, in its efforts.

\$1.00 a Day vs. \$1.00 an Hour.

The stubborn strikers at Bridgeport who have refused to abide by the patriotic decision of the labor leaders blindly fail to realize that they are leading all the boys over here and their comrades over there to ask the question. "When we are eager and willing to work for Uncle Sam for a dollar a day to win the war, what are these men up to, what kind of Americans are they, when they ask a dollar an hour and more, and are ugly about it at that?"

This is the thought that is spreading not only in relation to labor troubles at Bridgeport, but in relation to the situation developing elsewhere where what might be called the laboring profiteers not only want a dollar an hour, but ten and twelve hour's pay and more for eight hours' work. This is a situation which will not be forgotten when the big social and industrial accounting is taken up by the men from over there after the war is over. It is no idle cry to query: "When we were satisfied with our dollar a day to the death, what did you do to support us save demand a dollar an hour?"

No one questions the fair and square return for labor, but when our armies are showing what sacrifice really means to the ultimate of personal renunciation then they have a right to ask of all us what we are doing under the circumstances. For unselfishness cannot be confined to the fighting men only if we are to win the war.—Phila. Ledger.

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 crop with it in the house." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic.

Red Cross Pig Club Wins a Victory.

Ten thousand dollars to the Red Cross and 600,000 pounds of pork for our soldiers overseas is what the Red Cross Pig Club in Carroll County, Miss., has contributed to the Nation, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture from O. F. Turner, County Agent. "No county in Mississippi," says the report, "has ever before seen such an array of porkers as we now have in Carroll. The whole county is spotted with hogs of the finest type. Red Cross pigs are on every hill and in every hollow. People who never had any confidence in such things before are studying feeds and using tankage and self-feeders. We have pigs that weigh 400 pounds, with litter mates that won't weigh 100. Some of our hogs have gained 118 pounds in one month."

Volunteers Saved Kansas Wheat.

The 1918 Kansas wheat crop was harvested largely through the efforts of the farm bureaus and county agents of the State in definitely enlisting 30,000 harvest hands and distributing 90,000 more through the wheat belt. The farm bureaus and agents have co-operated in this work with the United States Department of Labor, the Council of National Defense, and other agencies. "Twilight Harvest Crews" was the name given to many groups of business men who agreed to go out for three hours' work in the fields in the evenings.

FIGHT ON HISTORIC GROUND

American Troops Operating in Country for Many Centuries the Scene of Wars and Revolutions.

American soldiers during their brief leisure moments are wandering through ruins and over fields made familiar to students of history by centuries of wars and revolutions. Some of them have already fought on the scene of some of Napoleon's operations in the region of the Marne.

Some are training over ground where the Normans fought the French and where the French fought the Spaniards. Later they will perhaps be marching in line of battle over the country where the French and the Germans have fought again and again and where they will help the French and the British end the last of the wars to devastate the valleys of France for centuries to come.

Nearly the entire history of France is pictured all over the areas occupied by the Americans in ancient churches, which, along with object lessons in history, will give the attentive soldier an enlarged appreciation of art and architecture.

Asked to what extent the men were profiting from these opportunities, an officer of the American forces said that, after getting located, the soldier takes the first opportunity to explore the neighborhood. To use one of the British terms that are taking root among the overseas men, they "push off" into all the nooks and corners. If their conceptions of what they see are often vague at first they soon get the habit of observation which develops into taste and, in a goodly number of cases, becomes a study.

TURNING RATS TO ACCOUNT

Japanese Authorities Anticipate Substantial Revenue From Leather Made From Hides of Pests.

In the neighborhood of Aomori, Japan, the hides of squirrels are tanned and used as carpets, neckcloths and for other purposes. This has suggested to Doctor Hasegawa Kiyonari, head of the Hasegawa hospital at Osaka, who is a member of the Osaka municipal assembly, the possibility of turning to good account the hides of the numerous rats bought by the municipal authorities, in view of the great advance in the price of hides and leather. Doctor Hasegawa approached the authorities with the proposal, which was favorably received. They accordingly tanned the skins of two rats and sought the opinion of dealers as to what the leather would sell for. The dealers estimated that the skin of one rat was worth 20 sen in its raw condition. The public health authorities are now devising special means of disinfecting and tanning rat skins.

It is estimated that a great sum could have been obtained by tanning the hides of one-third of the rats bought by the Osaka municipal authorities during the last twenty years.

To Pollyfox.

Put down a red mark to the senate's credit for introducing the word "pollyfox." Here we have pussyfooting with characteristics more subtle even than silence. If one pussyfoots, well and good; he does not disturb, and it may reasonably be argued that only those engaged in evil doing or suffering from nerves object to those who come upon one noiselessly.

The pussyfooters may have no objectionable purpose in pussyfooting. He may even be amiably determined not to distract one engaged in pondering a painful problem, as whether it is better to earn an income and be taxed, or to escape both and play golf. But, as we understand it, to pussyfoot implies a sly purpose. An angel child possessed of a chunk of ice, with its lovely orbs fixed on the inviting space between its papa's neck and collar, will pussyfoot even if it never heard of the word.

There is much in the contemplation of politics which makes to welcome the verb "to pussyfoot." — New York Sun.

Well, That's Different.

While high-priced lawyers argued wrathfully for their clients over the ownership of a little white Eskimo dog the animal in controversy was brought into court in a sack by a negro, dead. Instantly the contestants changed sides. This was at Atlanta.

"Give it to that woman there," exclaimed Mrs. M. M. Brazell, who had sworn out a possessory warrant for a Spitz dog before Judge L. Z. Rosser.

"No, give it to her, I want her to have it," retorted Mrs. Anna Lee, who was contesting the possessory warrant.

The confused negro left the dog and retreated.

Judge Rosser gave the dead dog to Mrs. Brazell.

A 72-Year-Old Messenger Boy.

Anbun, N. Y., has a seventy-two-year-old messenger boy. Although retired from active work, he decided he could do some war service by taking some young man's place with the telegraph company.

"I have had some amusing experiences," he remarked recently. "I answered one call, and the man said: 'Are you from the Western Union?' I replied that I was. 'Well,' he said, 'I wanted a boy, not the president of the company.' There was another call to the St. Cloud and I went. The man said: 'Are you a boy?' But before I could answer another man remarked facetiously, 'He was when you called.'"

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

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

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

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

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

Monuments of Value

QUALITY IS WRITTEN LARGE IN THE MONUMENTS DISPLAYED AT MY STORE

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 75c per 100

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.

Enemy Crops Are a Failure

Germany Is in a Very Bad Plight for Grain, Fruit and Vegetables This Year.

Nature is conducting a "starvation drive" against Germany and Austria. While the crops of America and her allies promise this year to break all records for size, those of Germany and her allies will be smaller than at any time since the war began.

Widespread drought enveloped the central empires during April, May and June, which, combined with intense heat and an unseasonable frost during the first five days of June, stopped the development of all the vegetables and roots so urgently needed by the Teutons.

The frost destroyed one-third of the potato crop, especially in the northern part of the country. Peas and beans also were seriously damaged. At the same time the heat and drought increased the ravages of all kinds of pestiferous insects, so the crop of apples and pears will be insignificant. It also delayed the wheat crop and with the failure of Roumania and the Ukraine to deliver the expected wheat, Germany is in a bad way.

On the other hand, America's wheat crop will exceed 800,000,000 bushels, if it doesn't reach the billion-bushel mark predicted earlier in the season. The corn crop forecasted will be 3,160,000,000 bushels, breaking all records. The oat crop also will be a bumper one.

Canadian crop estimates differ, owing to the fact that the wheat country is so vast and enjoys varying weather, but indications are for a record crop for our northern ally also.

English crop experts report favorably on the prospects for this year, and good crops in the uninvaded portions of France, with an average yield in Holland and Spain, are predicted.

Italy, it is anticipated, will produce 164,000,000 bushels of wheat as against 140,000,000 bushels last year. An abundance of wheat is promised from India, Australia and Argentina. The question with those countries is one of tonnage and not of the size of the crop.

It doesn't look, therefore, as if the allied peoples will starve this year. The restrictions on the use of flour probably will be modified to a great degree by the food administration.

But the Germans will tighten their belts another notch and wait hungrily for the "victorious peace" their rulers have promised them.

How to Can Without Sugar

Fruits Will Keep Perfectly When Properly Canned in Water

"Keep canning, sugar or no sugar," should be the motto of housewives throughout the country this fall. If you can't get enough sugar for home canning put up your fruit without it, advises the United States department of agriculture. The products will keep perfectly until a time when more sugar is available or until a sugar substitute program has been worked out. Fruits put up in this way are excellent for pie-filling and salads and may be used in desserts, puddings, ices and punches.

In canning fruit without sugar, can the product the day it is picked. Cull, stem, seed, and clean fruit by placing in strainer and pouring cold water over it. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. If using tin cans, seal completely. Place in the sterilizer vat, or canner, and sterilize for the length of time given below according to the particular type of outfit used:

Hot water bath, homemade or commercial	30
Water seal, 24 degrees	20
5 pounds steam pressure	12
10 pounds steam pressure	10

After sterilizing remove the filled containers. Seal jars; invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization to cool them quickly.

Short and Snappy.

Any man can take himself seriously, but success is getting others to take him that way. It's hard to convince a lazy man that the sunrise is a sight worth getting up to see. Just bear in mind that when your conversation is worth listening to you will always have an audience. The man who can't see that by sticking to his lathe and turning out as many pieces of needed machinery as possible he is helping the soldiers overseas to win the war, has mighty little imagination.

American Red Cross Gives Every Soldier Comfort Kit.

Every American soldier now entering the trenches carries an American Red Cross comfort kit, containing towel, shirt, writing paper, pencil, soap, handkerchief, socks, mirror and tobacco. The number of kits cannot be stated but the fact that every soldier has one means that the work done by the American women is a big comfort to the soldiers now on the firing line. This fact should be a solace to American women who have made them as well as to the soldiers. This statement is made on the authority of Maj. James H. Perkins, American Red Cross commissioner to Europe. It is added that more socks and tobacco are needed.

Population Center Changes.

When the census was taken in 1910 the center of population was in the city of Bloomington, Ind. When the first census was taken in 1790 the center of population was 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.

Frank Schulte Comes Back After He Was Counted Down and Out as a Ball Player

Some ball players are often counted as down and out, but refuse to quit. Frank Schulte is one of these. He was regarded as a has-been in the National league and was finally cast adrift. He declined to go to the minors and sought a position in the American league. Clark Griffith of



Frank Schulte.

Washington picked him up and is not sorry for it, as Schulte has been hitting better for the Senators than he did in the National league for several seasons. He has proved a valuable man in the pinches and has made it possible for Griffith's club to win many games with his long drives. Reports have it that he is also playing splendidly in the outfield.

Castor Oil Is Soon to Be Off the Market, According To Druggists' Prediction

Castor oil, the public's one unfailing remedy for all ills, is about to go off the market. At least this is the prediction of Indianapolis wholesale druggists, who say that it is only a matter of a few months until the oil will be dropped from druggists' price lists.

Again the war is to blame. The oil is made from the castor bean, which for years has been imported by the United States from the East Indies by the thousands of pounds. Now the war not only has curtailed the importation of the bean enormously, but has created a demand for the oil derived from it that would have taxed the capacity of manufacturers had they been able to secure the normal supply of the raw product.

The government has found, drug dealers say, that no other oil is as perfect a lubricant for the type of engines used in the country's airplanes as castor oil. Consequently orders have gone forth from Washington diverting the present supply of castor oil in drug warehouses from civilian to federal use.

Goat's Milk Popular.

Canned goat's milk is finding an increasing market all over the world, and is said to be a profitable industry. In the course of the year the goat will produce 12 times its weight, but the goat is not so reliable as an all-year-round source of supply. Goat's milk is very rich, and is in demand as a food for invalids and many children, and the goat is said to be further free from tuberculosis.

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

TURNING PESTS INTO PROFITS

United States Department of Agriculture Has Plans for Dealing With the Rabbit Problem.

Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year according to estimates made by the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture. Many of them are jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilized in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The biological survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning, and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centers. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

"Cellulose," New Wood Pulp Fiber.

There has, says the Board of Trade Journal, been much discussion in the German press during recent weeks concerning a wood pulp fiber named "Cellulose," for which large claims are made as an efficient substitute for jute, cotton and other fibers. It appears to be certain that the fiber is not made by spinning long strips of paper run off reels through water in the manner which German paper textile substitutes have made familiar. The accounts agree in describing the process, or processes, as a direct manufacture from wood pulp. The consul general at Zurich, who has presented a report to the foreign office, states that the method employed operates on the same general lines as that used for artificial silk manufacture—that is, by squeezing pulp under high pressure through small holes in plates.—Engineer.

Wooden Shoes Classy.

If it were not for the pioneers humanity would be helpless. The wife of Lieut. A. J. Huntington of the One Hundred Sixty-Second Infantry, resident in Portland, Ore., has long been of the opinion that shoes are too high in price, and, having the courage of her convictions and possessing also a desire to save leather for the army, she occasionally wears a pair of neat wooden low shoes. These are painted black, with a patent leather effect, and are really very convenient and classy in still life, though the rigidity of the sole is some drawback. The lieutenant sent the shoes from France, where that style of shoes is much in use. With rubber tires to dispense with the staccato rattle on cement walks, mother and the girls might save pin money and get along, and with a few old pairs around the house would never be out of kindling wood.

Wheat Products Exports.

Sir William Goode of the British food ministry, says that from July 1917, to April, 1918, the United States exported to the allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat products. Of this it is asserted that 50,000,000 bushels represented voluntary sacrifices by the American people in their consumption of wheat.

Real Vacation.

"You say you are on a vacation?" "Yes," replied the philosophical person. "For the next few weeks I am going to quit riding on the cars or talking about the weather."

New Motorcycle Ambulance.

A motorcycle ambulance, illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine, has been built for use abroad, and embodies many new refinements of design. The sidecar will carry two disabled men on stretchers, one above the other, and is equipped with a rounded top, hinged to one side of the steel framework so that it can be turned back for loading and unloading. A canvas covering, which attaches to the sides, bowed top and ends like a side curtain, affords complete protection against the weather for the men on the stretchers.



Announcement

We wish to announce to the Public that

PROF. LYNN STEPHENS

has associated himself with us, in the capacity of General Sales Manager. As is well known, Mr. Stephens has had a life-long experience in the music business, and is an authority on judging Piano quality. This connection has been brought about after long consideration between Mr. Stephens and Mr. Cramer. It has been the desire of both to handle the Old Reliable Line which they sold for many years at Birely's Palace of Music. This connection brings together two of the widest experienced Piano Men in this section.

Remember, we are in a position to save you money; we buy in immense quantities for cash, and our expenses are cut down by our Variety Stores. We do not depend entirely on the Piano Business. Buy from an old reliable Piano man, who sells an old reliable line, with an old reliable house. Then you know you are right. Let us send one to your home, on Free Trial.

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC,
The Big Music House—Two Stores in
FREDERICK, MD.

Ammon E. Cramer, Proprietor.
Lynn Stephens, Sales Manager.
(Note.—R. C. Grimes is no longer connected with this firm.)

REGARD COLD AS SERIOUS

Medical Authority Warns Against Contemptuous Attitude Too Often Taken by Those Afflicted.

The ultrawise citizen of male persuasion devotes part of the sweltering summer days to the unsympathetic task of selecting his winter overcoat—a wise and sometimes money-saving piece of foresight. Other perspiring ones are buying coal. In summer prepare for winter. It is probably in this spirit that the very midsummer number of Boston Medical and Surgical Journal touches upon the December subject of colds, and it is precisely in this spirit that we translate a few injunctions from the medical writing of Dr. D. C. Dennett in the Journal.

Treat colds early and carefully. Colds are simply the first stages of pneumonia, tuberculosis and many other ailments. When you have a cold you are in the beginning of a serious disease, which may develop if you neglect it. In military camps the order is that colds be reported upon the appearance of first symptoms. Do not poke a cold with medicated cotton on a stick. Do not take aspirin except for pain. Do not spray a cold. Do not take quinine and whisky, but treat a cold seriously because it is a serious disease. Consult a doctor.

Italians All in It.

"Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty is a war nurse or a volunteer war worker, and the whole nation is feeling the beneficent throb of their activity," Count V. Machi De Cellere said in an address before the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our women in Italy, though not politically organized or prepared for service, had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality and have stepped forward, falling into line with marvelous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from royal palace to munition plant.

"They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families, as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful lives the disabled men, of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory."

FROCK FOR A GIRL

May Be Developed in Georgette in Any Desired Shade.

Same Design Might Be Used for Wash Dress, Using Printed and Plain Voile or Silk Gingham.

The smart little frock shown in sketch, designed for a young girl, may be developed in georgette in any preferred shade with bandings of embroidered or plain satin. Small wooden beads edge the satin band on the Russian blouse peplum, on the sleeves and at the neck. This same design might be used for a wash dress, using printed and plain voile or checked silk gingham with plain color chambray or handkerchief linen.

For the half-grown girl whose figure is not sufficiently developed to make the straight, chemise-type dress becoming, these little Russian blouse effects are perennially popular, regardless of season.

A graceful feature of the dress pictured is the wide sash of self-fabric tied at one side. This may be plain, as shown, or the ends may be banded in satin edged with beads.

On the little tailored serge dresses now being shown for fall wear, innumerable small round fabric covered or crocheted buttons are used as trimming. Frequently panels, which appear on all sorts of garments, are edged all about with buttons set close together, and again a slashed skirt of serge will be edged with buttons, and open over a petticoat of satin. Buttons and fringe share honors as trimming, with embroidery holding its own, and it is interesting to note that one of the very new types of embroidery is that done in a heavy silk twist, so heavy and so firmly twisted as to appear like cord. This silk twist or cord is often used in a color contrasting with the serge of which the frock is made, to form a button-hole stitch all around the edges of panels, sleeves, collar and sometimes sash or belt, and with very good effect.

There has recently been revived a determined effort to create interest in American designing. Paris has sent



Young Girl's Dress of Georgette and Satin.

over little that was distinctive or different in the past three years. The early showing of garments for fall is largely of American design, and it may well be watched with interest.

SHOPPING BAGS AND BASKETS

Spacious Carry-Alls Serve for Various Purposes, but Not Satisfactory for Going to Market.

Now that most of us carry more packages than we ever did before, we are learning to use bags for shopping. Of course, in some places there are city ordinances against carrying knitted bags into the shops. A good deal of shoplifting has been carried on under the protection of these capacious carry-alls. But, nevertheless, we find the big knitted bags a great convenience for the storing of small parcels. When we go marketing most of us prefer a basket, and the shops show stout baskets, with handles by means of which they may be hung over the arm; and these are better for carrying spinach and peaches in than in a knitted bag. They come in all sorts of prices. Of course, you can get a basket of suitable size for going marketing for \$5, but you can also get one for \$1 or so. It pays to get one that is stout and serviceable, with jointed handles, if possible—that is, handles that swing back and forth.

Devil Blue Is Latest.

Devil blue is the latest shade made for neckwear accessories. Whether the color itself has a special charm or not it doesn't matter; the popularity of the French soldiers, who wear the uniform from which it takes its name, started the craze for the color.

NEAT NAVY BLUE SATIN GOWN



The stylishly dressed woman delight in having this navy blue satin gown with a loose panel weighed with fringe.

TO MAKE YOUR TREASURE BAG

Simple Instructions for Making the Ever Handy Convenience Needed in Every Home.

A piece of blue and white flowered ribbon, half a yard in length and six inches wide, a bit of the same ribbon three and a half inches square, a bit of white satin ribbon of the same dimensions, a piece of white satin ribbon half a yard in length and two inches wide, a yard and a half of white silk cord, some white embroidery silk and a cardboard circle three inches in diameter, are all that are required for the manufacture of the bag itself.

The cardboard circle is covered on one side with the small piece of blue and white ribbon, and on the other with the white ribbon, the whole whipped neatly together with white sewing silk. This forms the bottom of the bag, with the blue and white ribbon on the outside and the white on the inside. To it is filled the half-yard length of blue and white flowered ribbon. At the top a half-inch heading is turned down and featherstitched along the outside of the bag, with the white silk. Through this is drawn the white silk cord. The ends are cut and knotted and the outside of the bag is then finished. The white satin ribbon is hemmed neatly together and whipped along its lower edge to the inside of the bag, just above the cardboard bottom. Featherstitching of the white silk, on the outside of the bag, divides the white satin ribbon into 10 neat little compartments, each with its pocket top left open.

QUILTING IS EVER POPULAR

Style of Trimming Is Smart and Serves in Various Capacities to Add Beauty to Garments.

No manner of trimming is smarter than quilting this season, and beautiful quilting is quite as difficult to do as beautiful embroidery. The stitches must be tiny and perfectly even, and the lines of the pattern must be perfectly spaced, so that the design will show up effectively.

A very handsome frock of midnight blue taffeta, seen the other day, had a tunic bordered with 8 inches of quilting, and the pattern was repeated on the sleeves and on panels at back and front of the bodice.

To make quilting of this sort the material is underlaid with very thin sheet wadding, and the quilting stitches are set through the outer material and wadding. Then the quilted portion is faced with thin silk or with the material of the frock, if it is not too heavy. Quilted angora is especially smart just now. Vests of quilted angora show in the open fronts of new cape coats, and there are waistcoats of quilted angora for wear with street suits.

Such a waistcoat accompanies a taupe cheviot suit, the waistcoat being in lighter taupe shade, and the quilting is done with still lighter taupe silk. A blue cloth cape is lined with scarlet satin and has a blue angora vestee quilted elaborately with red silk.

Renovates Silk Embroidery.

Silk embroidery may be cleaned with a camel-hair brush dipped in spirits of wine and rubbed over the embroidery. The brush should be frequently rinsed in some spare spirit to remove the dirt. The embroidery need not be removed from the garment it trims.

Girdle Variety.

Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the designers of smart costumes, and one never can tell how or where they may be found.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R. on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

UNIONTOWN.

Lester Gilbert and Will Dayhoff, of Camp Meade, and Paul Devilbiss, of Camp Dix, N. J., visited home folks over Sunday.

Cortland Hoy and family returned to Philadelphia, on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Loretta Weaver.

Geo. Crumbacker and wife, of Waynesboro, have been visiting their son, Charles, and family.

Kenly Routson and wife, of Baltimore, were guests at Melvin Routson's, during the week.

Mrs. Edward Little, of Westminster and Howard Myers and family, of Baltimore, were at Solomon Myers' first of the week.

Miss Annie Baust is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Clara Crabbs.

Miss Bettie Mullen and Myrtle Waltz, of Baltimore, visited at James S. Waltz's, and on their return home were accompanied by Miss Helen Waltz, who will continue her studies in the city.

Our schools opened on Monday. Miss Ella Lee, of near Hampstead, is principal, and Miss Grace Wilson, of Frostburg, assistant. She taught here last winter. The school opened with 68 pupils.

The funeral of Mrs. Lavina Billmyer, of Baltimore, was held here in the Bethel, last Friday morning, services by Rev. Parson. She was formerly of this place. Two sons survive: Harry and Eugene, of Baltimore.

Miss Bettie R. Cover, of Winchester, is a guest at Roy H. Singer's.

Mrs. Clayton Holshizer, of Philadelphia, and Howard Hiteshaw, of Baltimore, were visitors at Snader Devilbiss', over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Palmer, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, on the Ridge, has returned to her work at the Woman's Hospital.

Mervin Powers and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Sturgiss, and Guy Billmyer, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Jesse F. Billmyer.

Harry Haines and family, who were visiting J. W. Rodkey's, left for their home, in the city, last week.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Robert Galt spent a few days with Miss Maggie Mehring, at Bruceville.

Miss Mattie Simpson spent a few days in Frederick.

Richard Dorsey and family, of Baltimore, spent a few days with Robt. Galt and wife.

Carrie Sappington, of Washington, spent the week-end with her mother.

MIDDLEBURG.

The public school opened with 65 pupils on the roll.

Mrs. Gertrude Strine, of Walkersville, visited her sister, Mrs. John Mackley. Mrs. Strine and Mrs. Mackley spent Friday with their sister, Mrs. Leila Bohn, of McKinstry's Mills.

Rev. Ross Stonecipher, of Wilmington, visited his aunt, Mrs. Martha Williams, as he was enroute to Norfolk, Va.

Wm. Stetely is taking a few days' trip to the Eastern Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Delphy spent Saturday and Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Lula Berchoff, at Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Littlefield and daughter, Thelma, spent a few days in Baltimore.

Nellie Lynn, of Washington, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lynn. Her sister, also of Washington, spent Sunday at home.

The Aid Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Humbert, on Thursday night.

Fred Littlefield lost a thoroughbred Guernsey cow, on Monday, from ptomaine poisoning, and has another sick, but it is improving slowly.

Samuel Bowman is now able to be down stairs, but has not been out yet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hyde, of New Windsor, spent Sunday with his brother, O. E. Hyde.

Carroll Smith, of Hagerstown, is visiting his grand-mother, Mrs. Mollie Six.

Mrs. Frank Miller moved to Baltimore, on Wednesday.

BRIDGEPORT.

The Tom's Creek M. E. church will hold Harvest Home service on Sunday evening, Sept. 22, at 7:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fleagle were week-end visitors at the home of Marshall Baumgardner, near Waynesboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Naille, of Harney, visited the former's parents, on Sunday.

The Misses Carrie and Vesta Hockensmith enrolled at Taneytown High School, this week.

Kenneth Cunningham, who has been spending the summer at the home of Harry Baker, returned to his home in Baltimore, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hann, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Slemmer, of Frederick, and niece, Katharine Reynolds, of Washington, D. C., were week-end visitors with H. W. Baker and family.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith and Roy Sharrer, of Motters, visited at the same place, on Tuesday.

The filling of silos seem to be the order of the day.

UNION BRIDGE.

Paul Markel, in the chemistry division of the U. S. service, is at the home of his mother, on an 8-day furlough.

In conjunction with many other communities, this place saw few automobiles, last Sunday.

School started last Monday. Some of the teachers are doing extra work, on account of lack in the teaching force.

Miss Murray, one of the teachers, was taken sick last Saturday, and hurried to the Frederick hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. We are glad the operation was a success.

Miss Louise Young has been on the sick list, this week.

Carpenters are at work rebuilding the blacksmith shop destroyed some weeks ago.

Miss Anders resigned her position in the post-office, and accepted one with the Trust Co.

Chas. Dietz and family moved their household goods to York, this week.

Norris Pittinger has accepted a position with the P. R. R., near Baltimore, and began work this week.

Dr. Krantz has been appointed a Lieutenant in the medical department U. S. A.

Oscar Wolfe spent his vacation in New England, and returned this week.

KEYSVILLE.

Do not forget the Red Cross festival, this Saturday evening.

Miss Dora Devilbiss is visiting relatives in Hagerstown.

Edward Knipple and wife visited their daughter, Mrs. George Eyer, at Union Bridge, the past week.

L. R. Valentine, wife and family, of near Westminster, spent Sunday with the former's parents, C. H. Valentine and wife.

Miss Margaret Shorb was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Priscilla Moser, of Owings Mills, the past week.

The following were guests of O. R. Kooztz and wife, Tuesday evening: Jos. Fox and wife, Roy Moore and wife, Mrs. Jane Delaplane, of Troutville, and Mrs. Oliver Kooztz and family, of near Bridgeport.

Harry Frock, of Baltimore, visited friends in and around this place, recently.

Calvin Robinson, wife and family, of Hagerstown, spent Saturday at the home of Wm. A. Devilbiss.

Sorry to say our school bell is silent this year. The first time ever known, on account of scarcity of teachers.

Peter Wilhide and wife, C. H. Valentine and wife; Misses Anna Newcomer Anna Ritter, Ellen Valentine, Marian Wilhide, Vallie Kiser; Messrs Roy and Gregg Kiser were callers at L. R. Valentine's, near Westminster, Tuesday evening.

Edward Hahn, wife and daughter, Reta, visited relatives at Fairfield, on Saturday and Sunday.

Edward Shorb and wife, Edward Knipple, Clarence Darr, of Camp Meade, Miss Bankard, of Taneytown, and Miss Reifsnider were Sunday visitors at Harvey Shorb's.

Harry Dinterman, wife and child visited the former's parents, Wm. Dinterman and family, of Rocky Ridge.

DETOUR.

Miss Vallie Shorb spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Taneytown.

H. V. Albaugh and family spent Friday with Wm. Adams, near Woodsboro.

Mrs. Chas. H. Diller has returned home, after spending several weeks with her daughter, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife and daughters, Winifred and Jeanette, spent Monday with relatives in Thurmont.

Mrs. E. D. Essick and daughter, Agnes, spent Monday with Mrs. A. C. Miller, in Thurmont.

Mrs. Clay Wood and children, of Arlington, spent Sunday with Wm. Miller and family.

Miss Alice Valentine spent Sunday at the home of her mother, at Rocky Ridge.

The Misses Essick have returned home after spending several weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Emily Boyer has returned to Washington, after spending Saturday and Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Chas. Fogle and daughter, Ethel, spent Monday with Mrs. G. S. J. Fox.

Those who spent Friday evening at F. J. Shorb's were Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, Messrs. Joseph Hemler and Charles Arnold, of Taneytown, and Sgt. Earle Koons, of Camp Meade.

Miss Ruth Dudrow, of New Midway, spent several days, last week, with her sister, Miss Ella Dudrow.

Mrs. Renner and Mrs. Author Main, of near Frederick, spent last Thursday with Mrs. Renner's daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Miller.

Diarrhoea 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.

—Advertisement—

DIED.

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

LEVI BANKARD.

Mr. Levi Bankard, a life-long resident of Carroll county, died at his home, near New Windsor, last Monday, at the age of 81 years.

Mr. Bankard was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the G. A. R. Funeral services were held at Winter's church, on Wednesday, of which he was a member for many years. Honorary pall-bearers were Charles Repp, Jesse Winters, Isaac Winters, and F. Shirey. Rev. W. O. Ibach, of Union Bridge, conducted the services.

Mr. Bankard is survived by his wife and one brother.

When Autoists Violate Laws and Get "Pinched."

Don't be impertinent to the traffic officer. Be courteous, even if it is painful. The summons saves you the humiliation of being locked up and waiting for bail.

Don't argue with the traffic officer about the laws or the particular section he charges you with violating. He didn't make the laws. And anyway you may find that the officer overlooked another charge that might be placed against you.

Don't tell the traffic officer that you are a friend of some one or that the chief went to the same school with you. Never brag about your pull, because the fellow who does never has it when needed. If you do happen to know any of the above keep it to yourself and slip it quietly when the officer who arrested you is not around, and they will probably fix it for you that you don't have to serve more than six months.

Don't be insolent to an officer or try to humiliate him, because oftentimes in court the judge will ask about your behavior, and I assure you it will not stand you in good stead.

Don't go in with a lighted cigar or cigarette in your hand; they have no place in a courtroom.

Don't tell the judge you voted for him at the last election.

Don't try to make the traffic officer out a liar. This is without a doubt, the most serious offense you can commit when being tried for a traffic violation.

Don't say your speedometer was out of order.

Don't say your car can't go as fast as the officer testifies, because you will be in wrong right from the start.

Don't, if you happen to be a woman, walk up looking peeved. Give the judge a sweet smile and he will immediately sit up and take notice.

Don't tell the judge you were speeding to the assistance of a sick friend, unless you are a doctor, and if so, be sure to bring your patient into court to corroborate your statement.

Don't say you were hurrying to catch a boat or train; these two are so old they have long whiskers.

Don't say your muffler was making a loud noise and the officer thought you were going fast.

Don't say you didn't know that you had to keep your cutout closed during the day. It must be closed all the time.

Don't, if the judge asks you what you have to say to this charge of speeding, answer "Nothing," or "I haven't anything to say."

Last, but not least, if you have never been arrested before be sure to tell the judge that this is your first offense and the first time you have ever been arrested for violating the traffic law.—Chicago Tribune.

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.

—Advertisement—

A Surprise Party.

(For The Record.)

Quite a delightful surprise party was held at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard K. Martin, near Harney, on Friday evening, Sept. 13. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, and after a lengthy indulgence in pleasure of merriment, the party repaired to the dining room where a table bountifully spread with cakes, and delicacies incidental to the season, met their gaze, to which all did ample justice.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Kooztz, Mr. and Mrs. Wallas Moser, Mr. and Mrs. James Barrick, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clutz, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Snyder, and Mrs. John Waybright; Misses Emma Ohler, Margaret Waybright, Nellie Moser Grace Waybright, Anna Kooztz, Pauline Kump, Helen Ohler, Helen Motter, Marian Kooztz, Irene Adams, Pauline Eyer, Sarah Lynn, Hilda Kooztz, Ruth Adams, Clara Moser, Ruth Bentz, Maude Moser, Anna Waybright, Clara Kooztz, Elizabeth Clutz, Thelma Clutz, Maude Ohler, Anna Stonifer, Ruth Waybright, Cora and Ivy Null, Rosa Harner, Mary and Rachel Martin; Messrs. Harry Harner, Maurice Adams, Joseph Martin, John Eyer, Harman Snyder, George Baumgardner, John Fuss, Jesse Dorsey, Roy Troxell, Howard Dorsey, Joseph Snyder, Joseph Clabaugh, Glenn Lynn, Johnie Baumgardner, Clarence Hiser, Elmer Fuss, John Ohler, Harry Dorsey, Geo. Ohler, Clarence Meade Fuss, Elwood Kooztz, Chas. Snyder, Robert Waybright, Chas. Harner, Emanuel Kump, Leonard Stonifer, Charles Bentz, Russel Conover, Howard Null, and John Moser.

Fix the Furnace Now.

The prudent man will have his furnace put in thorough order at the present time. Letting it go till fall would be rash at a time when labor is so scarce as now and when there are sure to be so many other people anxious to have their furnaces put in order. There was considerable complaint last winter of the quality of some of the coal, which was explained by the stories received from the mining regions of the working over of heaps at the pit heads, some of which represented the accumulation of many years. This winter the coal may contain fewer impurities, but necessity for getting the greatest possible return in service for every pound burned will be obvious in view of the rule that consumers are allowed to purchase only a percentage of the total amount they used for heating their houses a year ago. A furnace that is out of order will waste a great deal of coal. No one can afford to have that sort of thing going on at the present time.

UNITED OLD AND NEW WORLD

Atlantic Cable, After Three Disheartening Failures, Was Successfully Laid in July-August, 1858.

Sixty years ago our broad Yankee land awoke and learned that the old country and the new had been united by a magical tie—the Atlantic cable.

Through the courage and persistence of three Americans—there were others, but the three were the actual cable sponsors—Cyrus W. Field, his brother, David Dudley Field, and that fine old philanthropist, Peter Cooper—the great project was carried over. The total cost was \$1,834,500, the cable alone taking \$1,256,250, and the line crossed from Trinity bay, Newfoundland, to Valentia, Ireland, the cable being very close to 2,500 miles long.

Three times the attempt to lay the cable had failed, chiefly owing to defects in its material. The fourth attempt was successful. The Niagara, then the largest ship in the United States navy, and the Agamemnon, a British warship, met in midocean on July 29, 1858, each carrying a section of the cable. The ends were carefully spliced and then the two ships turned homeward, moving slowly as they paid out the cable. On August 4 the Niagara reached Trinity bay; the Agamemnon reached Valentia on the 5th. On August 16 the cable was pronounced in working order, and here is the first official message that passed across:

"Europe and America are united by telegraphy. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men."

AT END OF GLACIAL PERIOD

Geological Authority Makes Deductions From Shrinking of Great Ice Cap at the South Pole.

Dr. Marsden Manson of San Francisco, an eminent authority on geology, points to the fact established by recent Antarctic explorers that the great ice cap is shrinking. From this he draws the conclusion that the gradual subsidence of the Age of Ice of which the polar ice caps are the existing remnants, is still going on and that we live, so to speak, at the tail end of the glacial period. He expresses the conviction that the same succession of geological climates has prevailed in Antarctica as in other latitudes, and says that the evidence collected in recent Antarctic explorations is corroborated by the comparatively recent uncovering of temperate land areas and the progressive retreat of the snow line to higher elevations in temperate and tropical latitudes and toward the poles at sea level. He comes to the conclusion that the disappearance of the Ice Age is an active present process and must be accounted for by activities and energies now at work. He considers it as proved that the rates and lines of retreat are and have been determined by exposure to solar energy and the temperature established thereby and by the difference in the specific heat of the land and water hemispheres.

The Unexpected.

An amazing instance of the unexpected happened at the front ended in a French and a German pilot landing together. The Frenchman and the German were circling and dipping for battle position. Suddenly, the French pilot, thinking he had the advantage, charged his enemy from the rear. But the German did not swerve sufficiently and the left wing of the French machine struck the right-hand struts of the German. The collision caused the French airplane to spin around violently until its tail whizzed between the wings of the German—and stuck. Apparently being too busy—or perhaps too astonished—to shoot at each other, the opponents spiraled side by side in a close embrace, ultimately crashing into the boughs of some trees. Neither pilot was hurt, so they clambered out, looking at each other—and the German was reminded that he was a prisoner.

Forestry After the War.

Nobody except those of us who have seen something of life at the front during the last four years can realize what an enormous quantity of timber has been taken from this country for war purposes and what an enormous amount of planting and tending of trees will be necessary to replace it. Unfortunately foresters who really understand all that afforestation means are not numerous in England, and though the necessity of educating youngsters for the work has received much more serious attention in the last few years than it ever did before, when our methods—as in many other things—were haphazard, the facilities are still hardly sufficient to give us enough foresters to cope with the demand.—Westminster Gazette.

Where Courage Is Common.

The Kansas soldier who, after taking part in a battle on the Western front, wrote to his mother, "Say, mother, I never knew courage was so common," has expressed the sentiment of the nation. We never knew that there was so much latent heroism among the young fellows in the offices, the factories and on the farms of America. Thank God that to our young Americans "courage is common!"—Lawson Constitution.

A Great Loss.

"Ah, what a loss I have suffered in the death of my mother-in-law!" "She meant a great deal to you?" "Yes; she was a vegetarian and gave us her meat card."—Le Pele-Mele.



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.

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.

9-18-20

"Could Not Sleep.

Need a Tonic."

Found Relief in Tonal.

"I had insomnia and was extremely nervous and could not sleep. My throat and mouth were constantly dry," says Joseph C. Webster, of Pylesville, Maryland. "I was in need of a Tonic and at the Delta Pharmacy, Delta, Pa., I bought Tonal and began using it and the results obtained were great. I now sleep good, my appetite is improved and in every way will say Tonal has helped me and I cheerfully recommend Tonal to others."

This testimonial was given August 15, 1918.

Tonal is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown.

—Advertisement—

A SOLUTION TO THE FEED PROBLEM.

One of the serious problems before the Farmers and Feeders is that of Mixed Feed. This problem has been solved by The Inter-State Feed Machine & Products Co., of York, Pa., who manufacture a Hot Process Molasses Feed Mixing and Communiting Machine for Farmers, Millers and Warehousemen. The particular feature of this machine is the comminuting and fabrication of such products indigenous to any part of the world, as corn fodder, hay, straw, soy beans, pea vines, peanut hay, etc., with the addition of grain of any kind, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, etc., and molasses.

At a recent meeting of the steer feeders held in Lancaster county, the following report was submitted by Mr. F. P. Bucher of the Farm Bureau of Lancaster County, showing the cost, profit and loss of the various methods of feeding in use in Lancaster county, namely: The old Lancaster County way, The Silo Way, The Lish Hot Process Molasses way.

The cattle all cost the same price. The weight of the cattle at the stock yards were: Cattle fed the old way, 900 pounds. Cattle fed silage, 902 pounds. Cattle fed by the new process 800 pounds. The gain in weight was as follows: Lancaster County system fed cattle, 414 pounds. Silage fed cattle, 379 pounds. New Process fed cattle, 413 pounds.

The cost of feed per steer: Lancaster County fed steer, \$67.28. Silage or Dry fed steer, \$46.48. Lish or New Process fed steer, \$37.07. The profit per steer: Lancaster County fed steer, \$21.47. Silage fed steer, \$37.07. Lish or New Process fed steer, \$44.49. Cost per pound: Lancaster County steer, 15.16 cents. Silage steer, 12.6 cents. Lish or New Process steer, 10.7 cents.

From this report it will show that the Lish Hot Molasses Process method is the best and cheapest. This same method of feeding is used for Horses, Cows, Swine, Sheep, Chickens and young growing stock.

—Advertisement—

German Resources.

The resources of Germany before the war were estimated to be \$80,000,000,000. The annual expenditures then of the imperial government were about \$800,000,000. Her debt now is \$30,000,000,000, and her resources and man power have been severely impaired. After the war she is confronted with additional expenditures growing out of the war totaling some \$4,000,000,000.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Desirable Building Lot

Corner of Main and Center Sts., Westminster, Md.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Church of God, will sell at public sale, on **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th., 1918.** (If the weather is inclement on the above date, it will be sold the following Saturday) at 1 P. M., the

Desirable Building Lot

fronting 60 feet on Main Street, and 193 feet on Center St. The lot will be laid off into five building lots as follows: Lot on corner of Main and Center streets, 35x100 feet; and on Main street, 25x100 feet, and three lots on Center street will be 30x50 each. The lot will be offered as a whole, and sold to the best advantage of the Trustees. Also the

FRAME STABLE

40x60 feet will be sold separate, from the lot. Purchaser to move same in 60 days. A lot of brick. Several hundred perch of white limestone, suitable for building purposes. A lot of lumber consisting of joists, studding, weather-boarding, flooring, laths, a lot of shutters, window frames, transoms, mantle pieces, a large boiler, for heating hot water for bath-room, some bath-room fixtures, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—Cash in 30 days.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

At the same time I will offer my

Desirable and Comfortable Home

located on Center street. The improvements consist of a lot, 35x195 feet, two-story Weather-boarded House, Garage, and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash on day of sale, or upon ratification of sale by the Court, and the other two-thirds in six months from day of sale. Purchaser must give note with good security, bearing interest from day of sale.

JUST FAILS TO COOK THE SQUEAL OF A PIG

Toronto.—No exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was more interesting to women visitors than the cooking demonstration of Leony Deronet, who is chief of the great hotel system presided over by John Bowman, the chief of the Hotel and Restaurant Division of the U. S. Food Administration. Since the war began he has gone in for elimination of waste with a vengeance and it is now said that he could serve pig's squeal on toast—except that he is using rye bread and corn muffins this season to save wheat.

Leony says the housewife has to be educated not to throw away certain parts of the turkey, lamb and pig, which she now discards. For instance, he says, a very excellent dish can be made from the head of a codfish, that fried bluefish cheek is palatable, and an excellent dish can be made from sheep's trotters, as well as geese and duck feet; also ox feet. A very popular dish, he says, among the laboring class in France, is goose blood with onions, and that the lung of a healthy calf or pig will make a very excellent stew. Blood pudding is another, while still another is pig's skin in jelly.

Some items on that thrifty menu do not sound very tempting, but a number of newspaper women who attended in fear and trembling a typical Leony luncheon emerged smacking their lips. Some of them positively rhapsodized over the result of the following recipe:

"Take one dozen feet of geese or duck; blanch them and take the epidermis out; cut the nails out; boil them in two quarts of water for two or three hours; well season and serve with Poulette sauce or cream sauce; with the broth you will be able to make a good soup."

When a famous chef will stake his reputation on the palatability of these weird-sounding dishes, it shows that this kitchen saving is no mere farce. Real economy is practicable. Not every cook, of course, is a Leony Deronet, but all can follow his example if only a long way off.

How would you like to have to send your meat card ahead before visiting friends? That is the rule in England.

WHY PRICE OF BEEF VARIES.

Export beefs for army and navy as well as for export run over 475 pounds dressed weight. Lighter weight beef does not keep well enough for prolonged holding, but for domestic consumption it is earnestly recommended by the Maryland Food Administration. Owing to drought in certain sections of the U. S. A. an unusual amount of this lighter grade meat has found its way to market.

The butchers, who usually bought the heavy grade article, now pay less and this should be reflected in the retail price. A dealer who used to pay, say, \$26 the hundred and now purchases light cattle at \$16 should certainly make some difference in his price to the housewife. Where, however, the normal call was for light weight beef the saving will not be manifest. Local conditions govern the meat situation. Every housewife should see that she gets a fair share of any benefits that may arise in her community from this season of abnormal marketing of light weight beef.

Until a reasonable reserve has been accumulated, the opinion of the men who know most and who are responsible is that there should be no slowing down of the efforts to save and to produce.

MAKE USE OF FAIR PRICE LIST.

Hoover helps those who help themselves. The way for the American people to wipe out excess profits on foodstuffs is to keep tab on the Fair Price List and report to the Food Administration cases where extortionate prices are demanded. Offenders can then be brought to book.

The retailer too who only wants fair profits should welcome the official price list because if he sticks to the figures there set down, he is safeguarded from any allegations of profiteering or unfair dealing.

The Food Administration's list now includes staple food products, which constitute about 80 per cent. of the average grocer's sales.

CAULIFLOWER AU GRATIN.

(Official recipe.) Place a whole cooked cauliflower in a dish for serving, cover with crumbs and butter or butter substitute, and place on an oven grate to brown the crumbs. Remove from the oven and pour one cup of thin white sauce around the cauliflower.

SALTING VEGETABLES.

"Salting" is a method of keeping vegetables which bears the endorsement of the U. S. Food Administration. Here is the method recommended for beans:

Use only fresh, tender beans of green or wax-pod varieties. Snap off the ends, wash the beans and pack them in an earthenware jar with alternate layers of salt, using one part salt to ten parts beans by weight. Weight the beans down, and two days later add enough ten per cent. salt solution (about 1½ ounces salt to 1 gallon water) to fill the jar. When removed from the solution the beans should be firm, although slightly darkened in color.

Salted vegetables should in general be well rinsed in cold water, then removed from the brine and then soaked in three or four times their measure of cold water to draw out the excess salt. The time necessary for soaking varies with the kind of vegetables. If the water is changed occasionally less time will be required for soaking. They should then be drained, rinsed well, put on to cook in cold water, and brought slowly to the boiling point, after which they should be cooked until they are tender, the time required being practically the same as for fresh vegetables.

WHY

Wild Geese Had to Postpone Trip North

Large flocks of wild geese, too fat to fly across the mountains on their migratory visit to Northern climes for the summer, are stranded in the Sacramento river, near Redding, according to a Sacramento (Cal.) correspondent of New York World.

This is a report from Deputy Warden J. S. White of Shasta county district to the state fish and game commission. White states that hundreds of geese are loitering about back yards and can make no further progress, being unable to negotiate the rapids of the Upper Sacramento.

State Deputy Commissioner George Neale explained the unusual conditions as being due to the great abundance of goose grass up and down the valley because of the late rains. When Mr. and Mrs. Goose found themselves weighted down by suddenly acquired avoirdupois they took to the river as the next natural thing to do, since flying was out of the question. Swimming was good until they encountered rapids, and now they can go no further.

Deputy White says the geese are as tame as house cats, but he is guarding the flocks until some disposition is made of them or means found for boosting them over the mountains on their way north.

EXAMINING ONE'S OWN MOUTH

How Sufferer From Toothache May See for Himself Why He Needs Dentist's Attention.

It will no longer be necessary for a person who desires to count his teeth, or to see whether they need the attention of a dentist, to turn and twist himself before a mirror, with his mouth open, trying to make the light strike so that he can get a view of his molars and bicuspids and other dental appurtenances. No, he can now put the light inside of his mouth, thanks to a new device which is compact enough to permit this, says Popular Science Monthly.

This device, expected to prove of service to dentists and physicians, is, in effect, an attachment to any electric light socket, fitted with a voltage reducer so as to light a small opal bulb, to which is attached a small magnifying mirror, and which can be inserted into the mouth and held in place with an attachment to the cheek.

The hollow tooth in the rear can now be examined with ease, and a plug of cotton saturated with oil of cloves inserted to insure a "sleepful" night.

This invention is not intended to rob the dentist of his livelihood. It simply enables the toothache sufferer to obtain temporary relief until it is convenient to undergo a dental operation.

How Soldiers Appreciate Books.

Libraries are maintained on all craft belonging to the navy, including submarines, submarine chasers, transports, receiving ships, and warships. On the warships the chaplain has supervision of the libraries. From the United States ship Iowa comes the following:

"Do you ask if the boys appreciate the books from the library? There would be no question in your mind if you had the privilege some afternoon of standing on our berth deck shortly after 'knock-off.' They come from all parts of the ship. They read everything, from biography and science to the technical books of trade, from the textbooks of college to the latest popular fiction, and they are at it all the time. Anywhere, after working hours, you can find men perched near any light plugging away the lonely hours with a fascinating novel of adventure. Nearly every man not standing a watch can be found poring over a book somewhere in the decks."

How Dog Got Revenge.

Sport, a little white dog which pedestrians had evidently abused, sought revenge by tying up traffic on the eastbound track of the elevated the other day, says a Philadelphia correspondent.

Sport walked upon the platform of the station at Fifty-second street, only to be kicked upon the tracks. But the tables were turned. Sport sat up as big as could be in the center of the track until a train arrived, and then he took the lead down the track in front of the train at a slow gait. The motorman tooted his whistle for Sport to get out of the way, but each time the whistle was tooted Sport stopped, wagged his tail and replied with a bark.

Followed by three electric trains, Sport kept on. When the procession reached Twenty-fourth street Sport was removed from the track and went on his way.

Why Soy Bean Flour Is Valued.

What would you think of a slice of bread that has the same food value as a beefsteak sandwich?

It isn't a dream or an exaggeration. It is a fact supported by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. It is based on chemical analysis of and experiments with soy bean flour, a "new" product that is expected to "pinch hit" for wheat, and not only to do that, but to work in meat's place as well. The high-powered bread that has the scientific resemblance to a beefsteak sandwich does not even use all of the "voltage" of the soy bean flour. This bread has been made from a mixture of 30 per cent wheat flour. It is extremely high in the protein element and is really a substitute for protein foods such as meat and cheese.

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.

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, State land, 9 Acres in Timber. A money maker.

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

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

NUMBER 19.
155 Acre Farm, located near Bridgeport, in Frederick Co., Md., for sale or rent. Improvements good; land crops good; 15 Acres of good Timber. Price attractive to quick buyer.

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.

8-2-1f

WE PAY FOR

DEAD STOCK

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

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

JOHN R. HARE,
Watch & Clock Maker,
Pike Hill. New Windsor, Md.

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

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

Will have a Carload of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, Monday, Sept. 30th. Call to see them.

H. W. PARR,
Hanover, Pa.

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. All 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. Leppo, Abs (2 Farms) Clabaugh, Mrs. K. S. Moser, Charles Diehl Bros. Moser, Mrs. Mary L. Dutera, Maurice C. Null, Jacob D. Foreman, Chas. A. Teeter, John S. Hess, Norman R. Wantz, Harry J.

New Fall Suits

For Men and Boys at lowest possible prices.

Styleplus Guaranteed Suits.

The best clothing value.

100 Boys' Knee Pants Suits

\$5.00 to \$15.00.

Handsome Suitings

to make to order. The best Shirts, Sweaters and Underwear.

Sharrer Gorsuch & Starr

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll Co.'s Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store.

9-20-1f

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 Circuit 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 1/3 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 center 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, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills 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. 9-6-1f

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 from the plaintiff 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, that the plaintiff was married to the defendant, James G. Sweeney, by a certain Philip Smith, a Justice of the Peace, in Camden, 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 of the plaintiff has continued uninterruptedly 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 30th 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.** 9-13-1f

Subscribe for the RECORD

THE DENTIST'S TROUBLES.

The dentist has his troubles. After working on a woman who had an extravagant coiffure to impede his progress and handicap his manipulations, Dr. Pullem (right name withheld by advertising department) sighed his relief and motioned for her to arise.

The woman pulled herself together, looked into a mirror, and then again seated herself in the chair.

"I am all through with your teeth," the dentist said.

"I know," the woman answered, "but aren't you going to fix up my hair?"—Youngstown Telegram.

His Handicap.

"The north-bound train is forty minutes late, Mr. Sellers," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern.

"Why, confound it!" returned the impatient drummer. "Your porter said the station agent told him it was ten minutes late."

"Yes, but you know old Henry is so deaf that he hears only about a quarter of what is said to him."

A Parting Shot.

Mr. Will Makem had just popped the question to Miss Elderleigh, the lady of his choice.

"I am sorry," she answered resolutely. "I cannot marry you. I'm sure you never saw any encouragement written on my face."

"Ah, true!" sighed the rejected one. "I suppose it was because of my inability to read between the lines."

CHIEF WOULD EAT HIM.

The Castaway Upon the Cannibal Island—Oh! sir, I was a managing editor.

The Cannibal Cook (a joker)—Well, you will soon be the editor in chief.

Persistent.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, An act exceedingly rash;

For scarcely has she done so when She gets another smash.

Woman's Destiny.

"Must be a terrible job."

"What?"

"That of a lady lion tamer."

"Now; every woman is a born lion tamer, only most of them have to take it out in bossing a shrimp of a husband. Only occasionally does one get a chance to boss something worthy of her whip."

Utility and Decoration.

"How did the young man from the East happen to leave Crimson Gulch so suddenly?"

"It was all a case of mistaken identity," replied Broncho Bob. "He mistook a bunch of cowboys for dudes because they wore wrist watches."

Getting His.

"You seem to enjoy seeing the judge with his wife."

"Yes, I like to see him get some of his own medicine."

"Eh?"

"I like to see her overrule him."

Fondly Indulgent.

Mrs. Justwed—You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once, dear.

Justwed—That's all right; go on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened.

BACK FENCE ROMANCE.

Thomas, the Alley Worker—Without your love mine will be a ruined life.

Tabby, the House Cat—I can't believe you. You've said that to half a dozen others.

Thomas—Quite true. And if you spurn me I'll have but two sound lives left.

Under Cover.

Consider the ways of the snail. He never gets caught in a house.

He's immune from rainstorm or hail. He carries a portable house.

Plain Location.

Lawyer—After the defendant left you, what did you do in the interim?

Witness—Wasn't in any interim. I was in the stable.

Not a Judge.

"Would you advise me to marry for money?"

"I am not here to interpret the 'work or fight' order for you."

BIG DEMAND FOR CASTOR OIL

Government Has Arranged for Extensive Cultivation of the Plant—Needed in War Service.

Among the war booms is one in the production of the castor bean, and the government has become a partner in the industry of producing the plant and extracting the oil. The government has let contracts for the cultivation of 100,000 acres of the plant and nearly all this area contracted for lies in the South, 60,000 acres being in Florida.

The government has entered this line of industry because the demand for this strange oil has outstripped the supply, and the price has risen to a great height. But it was not the high price of the article which induced such action, but the scarcity of the oil, which is considered as being essential to the prosecution of the war. Castor oil is usually thought of in terms of medicine, but its highest value to the allies in this war is as a lubricant for engines of maximum power and minimum weight, engines whose pistons work at the greatest possible speed. For airplane engines it is the best lubricant known, and that is what castor oil is being now largely used for.

The cultivation of the castor plant, which was once quite a flourishing industry in several of the states of the West, notably California and Kansas, and also in some of the southern states, languished because of the competition of castor beans grown in India and because of the development of the petroleum industry and the competition of mineral oil lubricants.

POLES FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Legion of Soldiers of That Nationality Are Co-operating With the Allies in France.

Napoleon once said of the Polish army, "It is the best." Almost since the beginning of the war it has been the ambition of the Poles again to distinguish themselves in the field, regain their ancient prestige and win from the world the admission that their services entitle their nation to autonomy and independence.

Russia for political reasons discouraged the idea of a distinctive Polish army both under the rule of the czar and under Kerensky. Of course under the bolshevik the agitation ended. So the Poles turned to France, which bade them welcome and in an order dated June 4, 1917, decreed the creation of a distinct Polish legion.

Now the legion, which has grown so fast that it is really an army, is about to take its place on the battle line, having been mobilized in a great camp named Silles-le-Guillaume near Le Mans. The uniform is the same as the French, with the exception of a distinctive headpiece, the "czapka." The officers are Frenchmen and Poles who have served in France.

It will be news to most Americans that since the early days of January large detachments of well-drilled Poles have been arriving in France from the United States. They are the regiments which Ignace Paderewski was tireless and devoted in recruiting.

Some Famous War Horses.

At last the gallant cavalry figures conspicuously on the fighting front, reviving the glory of the war horse. What a void there would be in the annals of warfare without their tributes to the chargers! All the poets, from Homer and Virgil down, have gilded their heroics with the animal's prowess in battle. Not to mention Bucephalus, the first horse of heroic quality to get into history, there was Napoleon's Marengo, the duke of Wellington's Copenhagen, General Grant's Cincinnati, General Lee's Traveler, General Sherman's Lexington and General Sheridan's Winchester, which has the distinction of commemorator in poetry and of having his rider for a biographer. At Blenheim there are erected two monuments, one to the Iron Duke and the other to his horse, the latter with this inscription:

"Here lies Copenhagen, the charger ridden by the duke of Wellington at Waterloo."

England Grows Sunflowers.

The big war revival in agriculture is producing many interesting experiments in the growing of new crops on land not in use for growing human food. For example, a big area in England is now, on the suggestion of the food production department, planted with sunflowers, the seeds of which are valuable both as a source of oil and for poultry food.

Small cultivators are also urged by the government to sow sugar beets as an improved food for stock, especially for pigs. Farmers whose cereal crops have failed owing to attacks from different parasites are advised to grow instead linseed. The latest reports from the country show unprecedented activity in potato planting in spite of the bad weather last spring.

Nails Turned Out in Quantities.

Formerly the metal for making nails was cut into strips and then forged into shape with hammers, and an expert took about one minute and a half for each nail. Today they are made of steel and are lighter and stronger. Strips are cut with steam shears and fed into automatic nail machines. One man, who tends three machines, drops a nail every second.

Not a Judge.

"Would you advise me to marry for money?"

"I am not here to interpret the 'work or fight' order for you."

Rummage! Rummage!

By ROBERT JAY

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

Sinclair Knox was spending the day in a small village on the north shore of Long Island. The business he had come to transact had taken only a few moments of his time and he had learned, on going to the ferry landing, that he would have to wait till five o'clock in the afternoon for another boat. It was late in the season and the ferry ran very much according to the whim of the captain.

The town did not promise to offer much excitement, but the stranger took a turn along the shore and then returned to the village square. Immediately he was attracted to a crowd that stood about the entrance to the chapel of a good-sized church on the main street. He crossed the road and stood opposite the gathering of inhabitants, and presently a very handsome young woman appeared with a cloth sign, which she tucked to the door. Then she opened the door and the crowd rushed in.

Sinclair Knox then stepped across the street to read the sign. "Rummage sale Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society" was what he read. He had heard of rummage sales, but he had never come in contact with one.

Trying to decide whether or not to go in and broaden his knowledge of the ways and means of workers in village churches, he strolled up the street. As he retraced his steps he took courage when he saw a man enter the chapel.

"It can't do me any harm," he de-



Looked at Sinclair as He Entered.

cided, "and I can't find anything more exciting around these haunts."

And then in the back of his mind lurked the image of that young woman who had tucked up the sign and thrown open the doors. She must be a part of the Ladies' Aid, for she never could be classed with the rummage sale soliloquized as the drew close to the edifice.

The sound of a deep, vibrant voice entreating someone to step up to the table and look at the wonderful bargains entirely settled Sinclair's mind. He would go in.

A long table of wearing apparel stood on one side of the room. Other tables held hats and boots, and in a corner stood furniture, ranging in design from Jacobean to modern mission. There were ruffled silk skirts, and there were infants' booties. There were plush albums and Florentine frames; and the patrons of the rummage sale rummaged mercilessly among the goods.

The girl behind the table of wearing apparel looked at Sinclair and smiled as he entered. She knew at once that curiosity must have brought him thither. She watched him with an amused smile as he eyed with interest the persons who were attending the sale.

After a while other members of the church society came to assist the young woman, and each one stood behind a table and tried to sell her wares. It was a most unique sight to Sinclair Knox.

He wanted to linger and the only excuse he could find was to pretend to be looking for something. Nothing that he could be expected to want came to his mind. At last a thought flashed into his head. He stepped to the young woman who had first been in charge.

"Do you have such a thing as—a—an antique picture frame with a—well, with a French print, perhaps?" he inquired, with hesitation.

"I'll see," the girl said in a most charming manner. "We have almost everything, I think." And she led the way to another table.

"Cora, have you seen any old French prints anywhere?" she asked, smiling meaningfully at another young woman.

"Don't go to too much trouble," admonished young Knox at her side. "Oh, that's what we're here for," said the young woman behind the

table. "It's no trouble—if we have it!"

Both girls searched every available spot for something resembling the young man's specifications, but the only thing that could be found was an old hand-wrought copper miniature frame that had been stripped of its picture.

Sinclair took it. "It's hardly a French print—is it?" he laughed. "Hardly!" both girls echoed, with laughter.

"But it's not bad," Knox admitted. "Not with the right girl's picture in it," the young woman behind the table suggested.

Sinclair looked at the other girl for a moment, and then, his eyes on the frame in his hand, said: "I'll buy it at your own price if I may have—a picture—in it."

"Yours, Gerry, yours!" cried Florence Moore, catching her friend by the arm. "And we'll charge a pretty penny for it."

"It is for the church, you know," reminded the young man. "It's in a good cause."

Geraldine Bonner's face was covered with blushes, but her friend was whispering in her ear. Sinclair stood aside.

"Father," Geraldine began, but Florence clapped her hand quickly over her mouth.

"Father need know nothing of it. I'll put in that picture you gave me. I can easily have another."

Sinclair looked inquiringly at Geraldine. "I'd like the frame and I'd like the picture to put in it. I'm a stranger in the village. It's a fancy I've just taken. I don't even know your name, and I won't ask it—now," he said, more earnestly than he realized.

"For the church, Gerry!" urged the other girl.

Geraldine threw up her head with determination. "All right—and come next year and I'll give you another one," she said laughing.

Sinclair waited while the photograph was found and fitted to the frame and then he took his leave of the two girls and the rummage sale.

He stood that picture on his mantelpiece and he learned to love it. The eyes were so friendly and he could always hear the girl's voice as he had first heard it coming out of the church door that day.

He did not know how best to get in personal touch with the girl; it was a delicate situation and he did not want to jeopardize his opportunities by plunging headlong into the wrong method of procedure. But, at last, he decided, nearly a year later, I can do no harm by going across the ferry to the same village again. "And—" he thought, "I might chance to see her."

On the ferryboat a dodger blew off its nail on the side of the cabin. He picked it up and read it out of sheer curiosity. "Rummage! Rummage! At the chapel of the First M. E. Church, Friday and Saturday, September 3 and 4," he read and his eyes widened.

He folded the dodger carefully and placed it in his pocket.

When he stood face to face with Geraldine Bonner in the church chapel again he took the printed dodger from his pocket. "The wind tossed this to me on the ferryboat this morning," he told her by way of excuse for being there.

The girl blushed. "It's an ill wind—you know," she laughed.

"It is, indeed," Sinclair said earnestly. "And I'm the one to whom it has blown 'good' today. Do you remember that I was to have another picture?"

Geraldine hung her head. "I do—you may have it. I know it's not conventional—"

"Never mind conventions," the man interrupted. "We're past that. I'll tell you all about myself when you'll let me and we'll be splendid—friends," he said.

But they were more than friends before they had really begun to know each other.

Patrol Men Doing Good Work.

Little is heard of the hundreds of men on patrol duty in the United States navy. Silently, with unflinching vigilance, they watch the coasts with a telling effect so good in its results that they form a unit in the force of eyes that never close. Now and then word comes from them. They are in an attack, make some dash and win commendation, or tidings come of a casualty in the long and heavy fight with the ocean. One of the latter refers to John R. Alexander, a seaman, second class, of the United States naval reserve, who, in this splendid work, gave up his life. He is reported lost overboard from a submarine patrol on April 10. Alexander enlisted April 27, 1917, at Pittsburgh. His father, John R. Alexander, lives at 2615 Broad avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Drew Tribute from Enemy.

The armed guard of the American tanker Moren had the unique distinction of being commended for bravery by the enemy. The Moren made a running fight of two hours against a German submarine and was only abandoned when she had taken fire. The commander of the German "U" boat approached the lifeboat in which some of the men were escaping, congratulated them upon their game fight and treated two of them for wounds. The Moren gun crew was in charge of Chief Boatswain Andrew Copassaki, U. S. N., who lives at 2096 Dailey avenue, New York city.

Team Work.

The war calls for the team work of soldier and soldier father—the hero of the trenches and the hero of the furrow.

FIVE-INCH SLEEVES

New Length Will Aid in Saving Much Material.

Elimination of Large Collars Also Adds to Conservation of Dress Goods.

In the elimination of non-essentials, which is a vast process of reform going on throughout the continent and touching every industry, a woman finds that fashion permits her to omit the collar and cut off her sleeves to five-inch lengths, observes a fashion writer.

This is an admirable aid to reforming clothes. A bad neckline may be cut away and stitched on its edges, or merely touched with a white organdie piping; and sleeves that are worn out at the elbows or ungracefully adjusted at the wrists may be clipped off above the elbow and given a severe finish.

The insistence upon the cuirass blouse, which is the best name that most of its followers can find, relieves a woman's mind as to what to do with her separate skirts; and the fashion for the modified minaret tunic, which swings from the shoulders and flares at its hem, in the Arabian fashion, gives her a chance to use a flaring skirt as an upper garment.

Little has been said concerning this minaret tunic by those who speak often of fashions. Memory is short, and probably there are hundreds who have forgotten the brief, brilliant reign of this bit of orientalism that came into being through a popular play.

The fact that it is in fashion should be received with joy by the economists. I'll tell you why. There are in every wardrobe skirts in more or less good condition that flare at the hem. They are left-overs from last season, and some of them have been worn defiantly by those who did not intend to go round the whirligig of fashion. These are the garments that can be easily turned into minaret tunics. As fashion permits one to wear a skirt of a different material from the tunic or bodice, there is no difficulty in matching up the tunic with some fabric that will do duty beneath it.

This trick of economy can be applied to evening gowns as well as to those for the street. Velvet and satin combine well; also crepe de chine and satin, and serge and silk of all weaves. The flaring skirt of yesteryear can be shortened to the knees, gathered, gored or plaited to the waistline, and a narrow, short skirt dropped beneath it. The building of the bodice depends upon the material in hand. Often there is enough left from a skirt of average length that is cut into a minaret tunic to build a bit bodice without sleeves. Fashion, you know, still bent on economy and conservation, permits separate sleeves from the bodice.

IT CERTAINLY IS BECOMING



A chic little model of gray felt and worsted embroidery, faced with gray beaver and made smart with a bit of gray ostrich and silver ribbon.

FADS OF THE DAY

Dress skirts are much draped. All shades of brown are favored. The new veils are bordered with narrow fur.

The fichu of lace is prophesied for fall wear. Small buttons are much in use as a trimming.

The necks of the newest gowns are very wide. Long organdie sleeves are tightly cuffed with silk.

Collars of coats are very important this year. Organdie is an admirable choice for a dressy frock.

Practically every jacket has a scarf these days. All kinds of pleating are liked on autumn dresses.

Wide tucks are seen on the skirts of thin Paris dresses. The all-white toilette possesses undeniable distinction.

Gabardine frocks are belted with narrow strips of suede.

Veil Vogue.

No woman has reached the finishing part of her dressing unless she is fastening upon her toque a veil, be it a small, scroll designed circular veil, a tightly enveloping fine mesh or one of the large floating chiffon motor veils. The small Shetland veil is in order, too.

MODEL IN LINGERIE FROCKS



A new variation of the lingerie frock—the white embroidery or handkerchief linen over the black taffeta drop. The loose girdle is characteristic of the ancient Romans, who knew no such thing as the existence of a waist line.

TIDAL WAVE OF NEW SLEEVES

One Would Think World Had Gone Mad Over Arm Coverings, Fashion Correspondent Writes.

One feels, in running full tilt against the tidal wave of new sleeves, the utter futility of trying to describe even the best of them, says a fashion writer. Continuing, she asserts: One would think that the world had gone quite mad over arm coverings.

Possibly it is true that the French and American designers, realizing that they could not introduce anything specially brilliant or novel in the new costumery because of the lack of materials, put their genius to work in devising a vast variety of complex and stimulating minor details.

However, this does not contribute to the pleasure a woman thinks she will find in wearing her old clothes. We are wise enough to know that it is in the adoption of changing details that the majority of women show their knowledge of fashions.

A woman may continue to wear a blue serge gown cut in the form of a coat and skirt if she realizes that she must instantly adapt that gown to the tight or loose cuff, the high or the low waistline, the gather or the plain hip.

A somersault in costumery is not always followed, even by well-dressed women, but there are none so poor in interest but they will do honor to a quick change in the minor detail of a costume.

FOR A NEAT DRESSER COVER

Remnants From the Popular Voile Curtains—Also May Be Used for Dainty Pin Cushions.

Now that voile for curtains is so popular there are doubtless many people who have small remnants left. These can be used for making a beautiful dresser cover and pin cushion at very little cost.

For the cover take a piece of voile and measure for a four-inch hem on all four sides, pull about four threads each way and hemstitch. Edge this with crocheted lace or any other heavy lace. The center is very pretty if embroidered with four small wreaths, one in each corner, or any other pattern that you may like to carry out the scheme of the room.

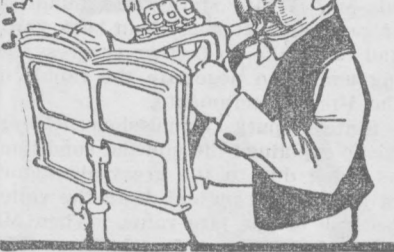
Next baste a lining of thin silk of any desired shade to the underside and finish with small stitches to the voile, and the cover is finished.

The pin cushion can be made in any desired shape and lined with the same material as was used for the cover. Edge the cushion with an inch wide ruffle of satin ribbon the same shade as the lining and use as an edge a finish of lace to match the cover. Hemstitch and embroider the center of the cushion to match dresser cover. This makes a very pretty little set, and at very little cost.

A Successful Repetition.

One of the prettiest counterpanes which the hot weather has brought forth is of unbleached muslin with a two inch band of small-flowered chintz around the entire spread placed so that it falls just within the edge of the bed. From the many-colored flowers of the chintz, the bolder motifs are picked out and worked in colored mercerized cottons in single sprays placed here and there in an apparently careless fashion over the center of the counterpane. This offers a suggestion for anyone who is planning a bedspread to match the cretonne or chintz hangings of a summer bedroom. By picking out the smaller flowers or motifs of the figured material and imitating the colors, if not the exact outline, a very unusual effect may be obtained.

IN ANOTHER KEY



You Have to Soak 'Em. The "guy" was giving his son, with whom being out of a job was fast becoming chronic, a lesson in patriotism.

"Have you bought a Liberty bond?" he asked.

"No; costs too much!"

"Buy a Thrift stamp?"

"Thrift stamps? Huh! Too small."

"But they have one mighty fine habit, my boy—they stick."—Cartoons Magazine.

Explained. Willis—Has your son started at college yet?

Gillis—Yes, I went down the first week he was there and paid \$800 worth of bills.

Willis—Great Scott, isn't he extravagant?

Gillis—Oh, those were bills that I ran when I was in college. The tradesmen wouldn't trust him until they were paid.—Judge.

Cut Short.

"Gayspur and Githersby had a warm argument at the club the other night as to which was the worst henpecked."

"And who won?"

"Neither. Right in the middle of the argument both received orders to come home immediately."

Monarchical.

The Prodigal Son—And what's become of the old fellow who was always boasting that his "mind to him a kingdom was."

The Oldest Inhabitant—I am sorry to say that his reason is now tottering on its throne.

By-Products.

"We utilize everything but the squeal," remarked the manager of the abattoir.

"Couldn't we phonograph that," inquired the foreman, "and let the ultimate consumer use it when he kicks about the price?"

KICKED WRONG SUITOR.



Miss Bear—Won't you come in, Mr. Rabbit?

Mr. Rabbit—No, thank you, Miss Bear. Your father kicked me out once. That's enough. I'm no pig.

Miss Bear—Oh! there's no danger today. The porcupine called last night.

No Bragging.

We must not brag—it's very wrong; So be it understood That when we voice a promise strong We'll go in and make good.

When She Economizes.

Mr. Myles—Does your wife economize in any direction?

Mr. Styles—Oh, my, yes.

"In what does she economize?"

"In shoe leather. She always insists upon wearing shoes two sizes too small for her."

Quite So.

"That was a speaking likeness of the mint in the paper the other day."

"Is 'speaking' quite the right word to use in connection with the picture of a building?"

"Sure; doesn't money talk?"

A Mean Man.

"Then our engagement is broken?"

"It is. Shall I send back your letters?"

"No. I've improved a lot. I can do much better in writing to the next girl I meet."

The Petted Calf.

Customer—That veal you sent us was spoiled.

Butcher—Spoiled, ma'am? I can't understand that, unless it came from a calf that was petted too much.

Nothing Else.

"I met Smithkins the other day and he told me he had something on his mind."

"I can't imagine what it can be. He is almost perfectly bald."

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

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 22

FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

GOLDEN TEXTS—Matthew 25:14-30; 5:1-12.
LESSON TEXT—All things are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.—1 Corinthians 3:21-23.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 6:16-25.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 17:15; Isaiah 51:11; Acts 16:25; Romans 2:10; 5:1-2.

I. The Parable of the Talents.

This parable, like that of the Ten Virgins, is associated with the second coming of Christ. In both instances there is evident an unpreparedness on the part of the people. In the first case there is failure of the inward life; in the second, there is failure to use the gifts which have been entrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second was failure to work. By talents is meant, the gifts which God has entrusted to his servants. It may be natural endowments, special endowments of the Spirit, or it may be the gospel of Jesus Christ. With reference to these talents note:

1. Their distribution (vv. 14, 15).

(1) A sovereign one. The servants belong to the Lord as well as the money. (2) An intelligent one. The distribution was made on the basis of the ability of each servant. The reason one man received one talent was because the Lord knew that he would be incapable of using two or five. (3) A purposeful one. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given for the servant's own use, but stock-in-trade for the enrichment of the master.

2. Employment of the talents (vv. 16-18).

In this employment all the servants recognized that the talents did not belong to them. The two-talented man and the five-talented man put their talents to use, which resulted in a large increase. It is always true that the right use of talents increases them. The one-talented man hid his in the earth. The unmistakable sign of the one-talented man is that he is hiding his talent. The two-talented and five-talented men are always busy.

3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30).

(1) Its certainty. There is a day coming when the Lord's servants shall give an account to him for the use they have made of their talents. (2) The time of. This is at the coming of the Lord. Those who are using their talents will rejoice when the Lord comes that they may present unto him their talents with increase. But the one-talented man will have fear and dread against that day. (3) The judgments announced. To the faithful there was reward. This reward consisted of praise: "Well done," promotion: "ruler over many things" and entrance "upon the joy of the Lord." For the faithless one there was awful punishment which consisted of reproach—"slothful," being stripped and cast into outer darkness.

II. Characteristics of the Subjects of the Kingdom (Matt. 5:1-12).

These beatitudes are connected with each other with the strictest order of logical sequence. They set forth the characteristics of those who are subjects of the kingdom. They fall into three groups: four in the first, three in the second, and two in the third.

1. Poverty of spirit (v. 3). To be poor in spirit does not mean to be without money, but to come to the end of self, to be in a state of absolute spiritual beggary, having no power to alter his condition or make himself better.

2. A profound grief because of this spiritual bankruptcy (v. 4). The mourning here is not because of external cares, but a keen consciousness of guilt before a holy God.

3. A humble submission to God's will and obedience to his commands without asking the reason why (v. 5). This is the outgrowth of mourning for spiritual insolvency.

4. An intense longing to conform to the laws of the kingdom (v. 6). Having received the righteousness of Christ as a free gift, every desire of his soul is to be filled with righteousness.

5. Merciful (v. 7). At this stage the subjects of the kingdom take on the character of the King. Christ was merciful; his followers will be likewise.

6. Purity of heart (v. 8). This heart purity begins by having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience with the blood of Christ, and is maintained by living in fellowship with him. Those who have pure hearts can see God everywhere.

7. Peacemakers (v. 9). Those who have been reconciled to God by Christ not only live in peace, but diffuse peace.

8. Suffering for Christ's sake (v. 10). The world hated Christ and crucified him. Those who live for him shall suffer persecution (II Timothy 3:12).

9. Suffer reproach (v. 11). It means suffering under false charges. In such case we shall glory in it because it brings great reward in heaven.

Quote the Bible.

Scholars may quote Plato in their studies, but the hearts of millions will quote the Bible at their daily toil, and draw strength from its inspiration as the meadows draw it from the brook.—Conway.

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

September 22

Lesson From Bible Characters
Heb. 11:32-40.

The first and most prominent lesson from the Bible characters of this chapter is faith. Faith makes real to the soul that which cannot be discerned by the senses. Its operation within enables one to endure as seeing Him who is invisible. This is the secret of service, sacrifice, obedience and fidelity.

In the power of faith Abraham turned his back upon the old life and started on a new path, not knowing the way, but implicitly trusting the Guide. In the power of faith Moses formed his life purpose, choosing to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. In the power of faith, Joseph endured the testing of the years, and through the providential working of God was brought to the place of honor and reward.

Faith is the root of all the Christian graces. Hope, love, courage and fortitude all spring from faith. It makes the soul sure of God and then energizes the soul for the service of God. Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley and Moody are all great examples of the power of faith. Indeed, all the great characters in the Bible and out of the Bible are the result of a living faith. Faith gives vision and also the power to realize the vision, the power of perseverance.

We never fail till we fail within, and we do not fail within until faith fails. The glitter and glare of the world captures those in whom faith is not operating. Demas forsook Christ, having loved this present world. Its joys captivated him. He preferred a present and passing gratification to future and permanent good.

The fight in which we are called to engage is the fight of faith. "Fight the good fight of faith—lay hold." Faith lays hold of the unseen and eternal realities and then dares to undertake the impossible. This is the story in Hebrews 11. All the achievements of these Bible characters were the work of faith. You may trace this chapter the wisdom of faith, the worship of faith, the witness of faith, the warning of faith and the walk of faith through which men of old time subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword and out of weakness were made strong. After a careful study of this chapter, read I John 5:4. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Moral and Religious Situation There Declared to Be Excellent, and Will Stay That Way.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty and Lyman Rollins have just returned from France on a military mission to the United States.

Chaplain Doherty is attached to general headquarters in France, being associated with Bishop Charles H. Brent and Chaplain Paul Dwight Moody (son of the well-known evangelist of that name) in the general headquarters chaplains' office. The function of this office is, declares the religious publicity committee, the direction and distribution of chaplains' activities in France to the end of the attainment of the best and special interests of all concerned, under General Pershing. This work carries with it considerable travel and gives an intimate knowledge of the situation from a religious and moral point of view.

From this broad knowledge Chaplain Doherty says: "Everywhere we find the same situation, here the same story; the condition and the spirit of the men are excellent." When leaving France on his present mission the chaplain asked General Pershing: "May we not tell our people in America that the moral and religious situation here is eminently high and very satisfactory?" The reply was: "Yes, and you may say furthermore, that it is going to be kept up to that."

Chaplain Doherty and Rollins spoke enthusiastically of the altogether admirable spirit of fraternity existing between those who are ministering to our soldiers. The Catholic chaplains, they say, are not merely looking to the good of the Catholic boys nor the Protestant to that of the Protestant boys; each is working for the best interest of every man.

Now Has Third Officer Husband.

To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's recent brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she was married to Capt. Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer.

Honest Bones.

Bones Jones always was a sport. Before Bones came into the navy as a ship's cook he won many a roll with the old ivory. One day a judge fined him \$5 for some chickens Bones stole on Monday night, whereupon Bones replied, "Make it \$30, Judge, and that'll be up to and including Saturday night, suh."—Our Navy.

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Some Do! Why Not You?

WAR HELPED ZINC INDUSTRY

Remarkable Impetus Given to the Mining and Refining of the Mineral in Japan.

The high-water mark in the development of zinc mining and refining in Japan has been reached since the outbreak of the present war. Zinc was first mined in a commercial way in 1897, but even as late as 1911 the output was still only about 10,000 tons. The refining of the ores was not started on a large scale until 1914. The rising quotations of the metal in all markets gave the industry great impetus in Japan, so that in 1915 21,000 tons of refined goods and in 1916 45,000 tons were produced. It is estimated that the production in 1917 totaled some 65,000 tons. It is said that the refineries can produce as high as 100,000 tons a year, but as this takes some 250,000 tons of zinc ore the problem before Japan is to obtain 200,000 tons of ore in foreign markets, as only 50,000 tons are mined in Japan. In the past Japan has bought ore from China, Australia and Russia, the greater part of the ore, however, coming from Australia. It has been reported that Great Britain plans a refinery in Australia in order to produce zinc in that portion of her empire. If true, this, it is said, may force Japan to seek her raw material in some other market.

Not for Me, but of Me.

Moses Selig has been in business for a long time but never until recently had he received a purely business letter from a small granddaughter. The letter was sent by his granddaughter, Evelyn Hahn, who formerly lived in Indianapolis, and was as follows:

"Dearest Grandpa: This is a business note. . . . I am selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Please buy of me, not for me, and help me to receive a position in the army of thrift workers. Send me a check if you will, payable to cash, and I will send you the stamps. You will oblige and help me very much. Much love, 'EVELYN.'"

It is needless to say that Mr. Selig regarded this as one of the most important business notes he ever received.—Indianapolis News.

And the German Dropped.

An American aviator, forced to land within the German lines and taken prisoner, returned a few days afterward to American headquarters, safe and sound, in his own machine.

The commanding German officer informed him they were after certain information and had decided to send him up in his own machine accompanied by a German officer, who would shoot him if he deviated from orders. He took his machine up, his German companion sitting beside him with a drawn revolver at his ribs.

He said: "I determined that the German officer should never return, even if it cost me my own life. I was thinking how I could do it, when I realized that the man beside me was not strapped in. I looped the loop."

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD

A Lunatic Lover

By HELEN HAYES

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

In her way, there was no better woman than Miss Bessie Randall's Aunt Jane Pilaster, spinster, having her own farm and living according to her own lights. She was full of sympathy and charity and good deeds, but "propriety" had been her motto so long that even her best friends thought she carried matters too far when she withdrew from the church because the minister called and found her up a cherry tree, picking fruit. For primness and preciseness and propriety Aunt Jane was without a rival.

In after days, and not so very long after, either, Aunt Jane admitted to herself that she must have been crazy when she wrote up to the city for her niece, Bessie, to spend July with her. She hadn't seen the girl for several years. As she remembered her, Bessie was a long-legged child with a lonesome face and demure demeanor, who would sit and play with a rag doll by the hour and ask few questions. She had two real rag dolls made before she wrote the letter of invitation. She also had decided in her own mind that she would let the child chase grasshoppers in the back lot and climb fences, but she must not chase or climb boisterously—only properly.

"You dear, darling old thing of an aunt, but I could just stand on my head for gladness!" was the greeting the spinster received one day two weeks later when a girl of eighteen was deposited at her gate by the stage from Sherlockville. The aunt felt chills of horror creep up and down her spine, but before she could do more than utter a groan the girl had seized her and waltzed her around—actually waltzed her up the path between the rows of pinks and peonies and hollyhocks, with the hired man looking on!

That evening, after Miss Bessie had talked about rowing, swinging Indian clubs, pitching quoits, bathing, climbing trees, and riding about in the electric runabout her father was to send down to her—talked and never observed the pallor of her aunt's face after she had talked—and had gone to her room, Aunt Jane said to the hired man:

"James, something has got to be done."

"Yes'm, something has," he replied.

"You saw my niece waltz me around?"

"I saw, ma'am."

"And was properly shocked?"

"Very properly."

"And you may have caught some of her words about climbing trees, swinging clubs she bought of an Indian, bathing in the river and riding about the country on a machine of some kind? You were also shocked again?"

"Properly shocked, Miss Pilaster."

"Then you must agree with me that we must take certain steps to save my niece from herself. She is a dear girl and a sweet girl, and she must not be allowed to fall into hoydenish ways. She must be reduced to a state of propriety and that without offending her."

"She must, ma'am—she must," solemnly answered James.

"Fortunately for us," continued Miss Pilaster as a look of mingled hope and relief showed in her face, "we are situated within two miles of the insane asylum. Insane patients now and then escape and go roaming over the country. If my niece were to be told that a male lunatic had escaped from the place and was at liberty, and that he was a dangerous character, I don't think she would want to go gallivanting around in that what-do-you-call-it."

"She surely wouldn't, ma'am."

"Nor do any climbing of trees nor clubbing of Indian clubs. If you have heard of any male lunatics escaping from the asylum within a day or two, and haven't said anything about it because you feared to render me nervous and perturbed, it will be your duty to notify my niece early in the morning."

On the following morning James found opportunity to say to the visitor:

"Miss Randall, did your aunt mention the fact that we have a large insane asylum not far distant?"

"Gee! A place for crazy people!" she exclaimed. "I want to go and see them this very afternoon!"

"There are dangerous lunatics among them, miss. Sometimes one escapes."

"Oh, I hope one will escape while I am here and come to the house! I shouldn't be a bit afraid. Don't you know that if you look a lion or a lunatic in the eye he will become as timid as a rabbit? If you hear of anyone escaping—"

"But I have heard of one," desperately interrupted James. "If I were in your place I shouldn't go far from the house until we learn that he has been recaptured. Before you can look him in the eye he will murder you. This one who escaped the other day—"

But Miss Bessie was gone to tell the news to her aunt, and to add that she should spend the whole day looking for the coming of the lunatic. If he came, she would wager her runabout against a hill of potatoes that she would subdue him and lead him back to the asylum. Three days passed

and the runabout arrived, and she announced her intention of taking a long ride at once. Miss Pilaster groaned and told more tales of lunatics. James groaned and predicted death by strangulation. Nevertheless the girl went.

She started out in a cloud of dust and had gone two miles when there was a bur-r-r-r-r and the vehicle came to a stop. She worked away at the levers without avail. She got down and peered and peered, but it was no use. She was stamping her foot in anger when a man came out of the woods close at hand. He was a young man of twenty-five—a good-looking young man, and he had a professional air about him.

"Something wrong?" he pleasantly queried as he looked from the girl to the runabout.

"Yes; it won't go."

In three minutes he had discovered the cause of the trouble, and after running the vehicle up and down he halted and asked if she were going over to Sherlockville. When he received an affirmative reply he said:

"So am I. If you have no objections I will ride with you and see that all goes well. The machine is new and must be coaxed a bit."

To her surprise Miss Bessie found herself seated beside the stranger and bowling along at a merry gait. They had gone a mile when she suddenly remembered that the young man had not introduced himself. Then she remembered the escaped lunatic and the words of warning. For half a minute her heart was in her mouth. Then she took a sly peek and failed to see anything murderous in the man's looks. They were a bit gloomy and preoccupied, but not savage.

"Excuse me," he finally said as he turned to her. "I am from the asylum, but I haven't a card with me. My name is Ashley, and if I mistake not you are the young lady at Miss Pilaster's."

Miss Bessie bowed in acknowledgment and her heart jumped again. This man must be the escaped lunatic! She developed her plan in a moment. She became very communicative. In fact, she gushed to throw him off his guard. If he was on an errand to the village she would wait and take him back, and to this he readily agreed. There was a wait of ten minutes and then he reappeared. Little was said on the return trip. The young man was moody, and Miss Bessie was wondering how to land him at the asylum without provoking a desperate resistance. Aunt Pilaster and James were waiting at the gate, and to her astonishment the vehicle came to a halt and the lunatic raised his hat to the woman and nodded to James.

"Why, Bessie, where did you find the doctor?" asked the Aunt as she came forward.

"Doctor?" repeated the girl.

"Why, yes—Doctor Ashley of the asylum."

"Good heavens, but isn't he that escaped lunatic, and are all my plans for his capture to be knocked in the head?"

"Sorry for you," replied the doctor with a smile. "I am from the asylum, but not exactly a lunatic. You have just kindly taken me to the village to have an aching tooth drawn."

"But I—I have captured you, you know."

"I won't dispute it."

When it is said that from that day on for two months the doctor was a frequent caller at Miss Pilaster's, and that he and Miss Bessie have been writing twice a week to each other since her return to the city, the reader can draw his own conclusions. He will at any rate feel a bit of sympathy for Miss Pilaster, who turned to James the day her niece went home, and with her apron to her eyes tearfully exclaimed:

"Oh James, things have so changed about since I was a g-girl that I can't make 'em out! We told Bessie to look out for lunatics, and now she's going to marry a whole asylum full of 'em!"

Tale of a Pipe.

It was quite the unusual thing for O'Connor to turn up late to his work and great was the surprise when he got in one morning ten minutes after time.

"Hello! This ain't usual!" said the foreman. "Did you miss the train?"

"No," answered O'Connor, "but when I got to the car, begorra, I found I had forgot my poipe. Home I rushed, and the missus says: 'Pshaw! What is to do?' 'Shure, I've forgot my poipe!' says I. 'Ye great loon,' says she, 'it's in your mouth!' And, bejabbers, so it was; but if she hadn't seen it I should have come without it, after all."

Some Cat, That.

Short—I thought you were going to drown that cat.

Long—Wait, they say a cat has nine lives, but that one has 20, I think. Why, I actually put that cat into a tub of water and tied a brick round its neck, and what do you think?

Short—Goodness knows.

Long—Well, this morning when I went to look at the tub the cat had swallowed all the water and was sitting on the brick.

Not Defenseless.

"Would you strike a defenseless animal?"

"Boss," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "you stand around at de hind heels of dat mule foh half a minute an' you giner discover dat defenselessness is de least of his qualifications."

Quite Natural.

"Jones made a very lame speech on the subject under discussion."

"No wonder, when his argument hadn't a leg to stand on."

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Burn wood and save coal—Help win the War!

William G. Fair has removed to town, and is located at Bankard's Hotel.

On Monday, Miss Estella Essig enrolled as a student of the Westminster High School.

Miss Olevia Jacobs, of Frederick, spent a few days last week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

The rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday, while late, will still help to make the late corn better.

Miss Nellie B. Hess entered Franklin Square hospital, Baltimore, this week, to take a course in nursing.

Mrs. Daniel V. Eyer and Charles Sanders, of Baltimore, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Maurice C. Duttera.

Metering the water is like paying subscriptions ahead—a new plan that everybody will like, after they once get used to it.

Mrs. Albert Frock, of Gettysburg, left on Wednesday, to spend a week with her brother, Charles R. Angell and wife, of Clear Springs, Pa.

Lieut. Lester Witherow, Luther A. Anders, Howard A. Frock, John Vaughn, and Edgar Fair, boys from the camps, spent last Sunday at home.

Harry L. Baumgardner has sold his large farm, near Emmitsburg, to B. M. Kershner, and bought the Joseph Myers farm, near Baust church, of 140 acres.

Paul T. Fair writes his regards to the "members of the P. O. S. of A., and best wishes for the editor." He is in Co. B, 213 Reg. Eng., Camp Forrest, Georgia.

Harry B. Miller is at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, for an operation and treatment. He has been a sufferer, for years, from an internal trouble of some kind.

Don't study over whether to buy a bond, or not, but over how big a one you can possibly buy. Make your calculations now, and be ready when the drive opens, to go your limit.

Norman Devilbiss fell from his bicycle, on Baltimore St., on Wednesday evening, due to the chain breaking and locking a wheel. He was unconscious for a short time, from the fall.

Miss Winona Greiman, commercial teacher here last year, who is now a member of the High School force, in Westminster, has rented a house there for herself and mother, for the winter.

Chas. E. Ridinger and daughter, Miss Helen, left last Saturday, for Washington county, where he and two others have bought a large apple crop, which they will soon pick and ship.

Mrs. Minerva Harman received a card of the safe arrival overseas of 2nd Lieut. John A. Leakins, of Bridgeport, Conn. Lieut. Leakins was a former citizen of this district and is member of 332 Aero Service Squadron.

Do not delay getting stoves and furnaces in order. Rainy days now are apt to mean damp houses, and danger of taking colds. It is poor economy to take the chance of doing without a little fire, and perhaps get sick.

"I would like the Record for another year. Would miss the paper very much indeed if I could not get it, as it is like a visit to the old home. Hope this old war will soon be one of the things of the past and everything get back to the old routine."—C. A. Kohler, Braintree, Mass.

Why is it that people will carry important news items to almost every other place than to a newspaper office, and yet expect everything that happens to be "in the paper?" Almost every week we miss local items of real interest—accidents, deaths, property sales, etc.—simply because those who know all about them, fail to bring them to our office.

Mrs. Hafer's brother, Mr. George Etter, of Chambersburg, is a visitor at the Lutheran parsonage.

Serg't Edward Bowers, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Bowers, who saw five months hard service in France in the 60th Infantry, is spending a ten days' furlough with his wife, in Hanover. He will afterwards go to Camp Cody, New Mexico, to serve as an instructor. He has made an excellent record, as his present appointment indicates.

Large Acreage of Wheat to be Sown.

Reports being received by the Bureau of Crop Estimates from all wheat-growing sections show that plans are being carried out to increase the acreage of wheat both in the winter and spring wheat belts. The work is being held up in some districts only because lack of rain has prevented fall plowing and preparation of the seed bed. Washington reports: "If rains occur, an extraordinary large fall-wheat acreage will be sown." In Indiana much ground has been plowed for fall sowing, reports state, and an exceptionally large acreage is predicted. In Kansas great preparations have been made all over the State for fall sowing. Similar reports come from Missouri, Iowa, Montana, and other States.

AN APPEAL FOR CLOTHING.

The Red Cross makes an appeal for clothing for the Belgian sufferers. An appeal last spring brought a good supply, and it is hoped that all persons who have a surplus of clothing, or clothing outgrown, will bring it in. Look over your wardrobe carefully and see what you can spare.

The clothing is to be gathered from September 23 to September 30. Send all supplies from Taneytown district to the home of Mrs. Lavina Fringer, Taneytown.

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.

Presbyterian.—Piney Creek: "Harvest Home" service, 10:30 A. M. Short, simple, satisfying. Come. Special annual offering to the Boards of Education and Temperance. Due at this time—these two offerings have been wisely combined by the Session. It is hoped all concerned will generally accede to the arrangement. Make it the biggest yet. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper administered October 6th. Preparatory service, next Sabbath afternoon.

Town: 9:30 A. M., Bible School. 7 P. M., C. E. Prayer-meeting. 8 P. M., worship, with a Mephibosheth meditation. Welcome. Union Prayer service next Wednesday evening at 7:30.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the annual Harvest Home Service will be held. The church will be decorated with fruits, vegetables and flowers, and the sermon will be appropriate. The topic will be, "Our Places of Gleaning." At the evening service the pastor will preach on, "Casting Care Upon God."

Church of God, Mayberry: Sabbath school at 10 A. M., and preaching at 11 A. M. The Lord's Supper will be observed in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited.

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

Harney—Bible school at 7 and preaching at 8 P. M. At each place the pastor will preach a Harvest sermon, and a thank offering is requested.

Baust Lutheran church.—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, at 11 A. M. C. E. service, 8 P. M., Mr. Ezra Spangler, leader.

Union Bridge Lutheran Church.—Rocky Ridge, 10 A. M., Harvest Home service. Offering for benevolence. Keysville, 2:30 P. M., Communion and sermon.

Save Your Own Garden Seed.

Some of the garden seed now growing abundant in your garden will be needed next year when planting time comes. Better save a supply while you can. It is not hard to save seed and quite frequently the home-grown supply is better than any that can be bought from the seedmen. Home-grown seeds are suited to local environment, and the vigor and productiveness of the plants from which they are selected can be taken into consideration—which is an important point in selecting home-grown seed. Wait until the seed matures, then dry it thoroughly immediately after it has been harvested, put it in packages well labeled, and store in a dry place where it can not be destroyed by insects, rats, or mice.

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 Verbruyke, Lima, Ohio. Advertisement

Even "Near Beer" Prohibited.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson, in a formal proclamation issued today, not only prohibits the use of food or feed materials for the manufacture of beer on or after December 1, 1918, but bars the use by brewers of such materials in the production of any drink, alcoholic or non-alcoholic.

In other words, the whole brewing business is put out of business. Brewed beverages of whatever nature—beer, near beer, or other malt liquors containing any amount of sugar, glucose, corn, rice, fruits or any other grain—come within the prohibitory proclamation.

No food product may be used in the manufacture either of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages after October 1, except malt already made and hops. This means that the curtailment of brewing in this country goes into effect in a little less than two weeks from today, and rigid prohibition of the industry goes into effect two months later.

This drastic action was taken by the President, as explained on the face of the proclamation, "in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, in order to subvert the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the fuel productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries, and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the United States."

Plant Trees Now.

The State Forest Nursery, at College Park, on the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard, has been distributing trees for forest and roadside planting to land owners, in the State at cost, for the past four years.

The fall planting season is now on, and the stock available at the State Forest Nursery, is larger, and of a greater variety than ever before. There are small trees for forest planting, as low as \$4.00 per thousand, or less than half a cent each, and large trees for roadside planting, for 15 to 40 cents each. The varieties include among evergreens; white pine, loblolly pine, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce. Among the hard woods are red oak, walnut, elm, ash, tulip poplar, locust and box elder.

This nursery has been the means of enabling people of the State to plant forests, and to beautify roadsides with state-grown stock, at small cost. The State Board of Forestry, 532 N. Howard St., Baltimore, will furnish nursery lists, upon application, and is prepared to assist any Maryland land owner in handling his planting, or woodland problems.

They Are Still Going.

The Hampstead Enterprise announced, last week, an advance in subscription price to \$1.25 a year from October 1 to January 1, and after January 1 to \$1.50 a year. The Sykesville Herald announced the \$1.50 rate several weeks ago. Next!

Taneytown's Teachers.

The following is the corrected list of Taneytown district teachers, as we believe them to be, after several changes; Taneytown High School, J. L. Hunsberger, principal, Harry Eckert, Nellie Royer, C. Elizabeth Crapster, Emma L. Reaver, G. May Fouke, Helen Reindollar; Pine Hill, James B. Galt; Piney Creek, Clara Hockensmith; Walnut Grove, Mabel Lambert; Washington, Sue G. Crapster; Oregon, Alma Shriner; Clear View, Mary A. Shaum; Harney, Harry L. Feeser; Otter Dale, Rev. D. J. March; Taneytown teachers engaged in the county outside of the district; Thelma Miller, at _____; Grace Fair, at Bear Mount; Vesta Zepp, at Frizellburg; Mrs. Ellen Long Crapster, at Union Bridge; Clara Devilbiss, at Middleburg; Miss Helen Ohler, assistant in the office of the Superintendent of schools. There may be a few others that we have missed.

The Way It Works.

A poorly dressed woman walked into a big department store in Baltimore, last week, and bought a new outfit of clothes, from the skin out, at a cost of about \$300.00. She left her old duds at the store, saying the scrub-woman might have them, as her husband was making big wages now, and she meant to dress up in style. Evidently, the "cost of living" in that family has taken a big jump, and it will soon be up to her husband to strike for higher pay.

Farmers and Feeders

Residing in the Vicinity of Tyrone!

You can have your feed bills cut in two through the use of the Lish Portable Hot Process Molasses Feed Mixing Machine!

Any desired information relative to this Machine and its product, can be obtained from any of the following persons: J. Calvin Dodder, J. F. Marquett, Chas. H. Maus, Jacob A. Haines, Howard U. Maus. 20-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

PUBLIC SALE—Saturday, Sept. 28th, 2 o'clock. Household goods, Horse and Buggy, etc.—Mrs. SARAH HOFFMAN, 2 miles west of Harney. 20-2t

LOST—Yellow Collie Pup, dark face, 6 months old, good size. Satisfactory reward will be paid for return of the dog. —SCOTT M. SMITH.

PICKED APPLES for Boiling Butter. —THEO. E. FEESER, on Middleburg road.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT on Tires. For a limited time we will allow a 10 per cent. Cash Discount on United States, Portage, Sterling and Defiance Auto Tires. Be wise and stock up.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co.

FOR RENT.—Part of my Dwelling on Baltimore St. Possession Oct. 1.—Mrs. PIERRE KOONS. 9-20-2t

LOOK OVER Garner's Real Estate News. New Farms being added, for Sale and Rent.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Carneaux Pigeons, cheap. Reason for selling, owner in service.—H. D. BAKER, Taneytown-Fairfield Road 20-2t

FOR RENT—House on Middle Street. Apply to Mrs. MARTIN L. BUFFINGTON.

CABBAGE for Sale, by THOMAS KEEFER, near Mayberry. 9-20-3t

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

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 41 horsepower Olds Stationary Gasoline Engine.—W. H. WYAND, Phone 1133, Hagers-town, Md. 9-6-7t

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

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

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. 8-2-1t

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

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

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 feet long; 200 feet of chicken wire, 5-ft; 50 feet of wire, 1-ft; ½ cord of wood, lot of kindling wood, and a lot of articles not mentioned.

TERMS made known on day of sale. 13-3t

T. A. MARTIN.

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.

FALL DISPLAY OF FASHIONABLE MERCHANDISE
Quality and Economy closely allied in all our offerings.

Wool and Cotton Dress Goods
SPECIAL VALUES.
Blue and Black Serges; all at Moderate Prices.

GINGHAM
This is the ideal fabric for Misses' School Dresses; for Women's House and Outing Dresses, in Stripes and Plaids.

CORSETS
Warner Bros' Rust Proof Corsets
In war times, more than ever, you should wear Warner Bros' Rust Proof Corsets, because they are guaranteed to wear, not to rust, break or tear.

Table Damasks, Towels, and Towelings, Bleached and Unbleached, at Special Low Prices.

BLANKETS
Wool and Cotton Blankets, in White, Grey, Tan, and Beautiful Plaids; all Double Blankets at exceedingly low prices.

SHOES FOR ALL

Latest Styles in Dress Shoes—Long-wearing Work Shoes—and hundreds of pairs to select from.

MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES
In Black and Tan, worth \$3.60; Our Special Price, \$2.85. Men's and Boys' English Bals, in Mahogany and Black.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HIGH LACE BOOTS
In the newest Fall models. Cloth Top Bals in Black and Brown; medium and high heels.

MEN'S HATS
Newest and Latest Fall Styles—the kind that most become you.

Men's Clothing
FOR FALL AND WINTER. Young Men's Made-to-Order Suits—our Samples just arrived. Fit and price guaranteed.

NOTICE!

Owing to the scarcity of goods on the Jewelry market—Jewelry, Watches, etc., practically impossible to get, owing to the use of metals essential to the Government—I have decided to discontinue business after November 1, 1918, but will continue business, as before, after the markets again adjust themselves normally, or after the war.

I want to thank my patrons, and hope to receive their continued patronage when I reopen my store again, of which, I will give timely notice.

I am closing out my Stock at a sacrifice of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, CUT GLASS and SILVER WARE.

Buy now and at a saving, and avoid the 50% tax that will be put on Jewelry before Christmas by the Government. Come and see me if you want Real Bargains. I will also fit you with Glasses, at a saving, from now until Nov. 1st.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,

Jeweler and Optician,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

TO OUR TRADE

We can handle a limited amount of wheat, beginning Monday next, 50 to 100 bushels from each customer. To avoid trouble and confusion, it is necessary for you to phone; or see us, before hauling, so we can arrange for unloading, as we can only handle a limited amount each day.

Yours Very Truly,

The Reindollar Co.
The Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

Farm For Sale or Rent
Containing 150 acres in good cultivation, Brick House, bank Barn, new Hog House and Grain barn and all other buildings. A pasture meadow that can't be surpassed. Water at house, barn and hog house. Farm located in Uniontown District, on road leading from Uniontown to Taneytown, and on the cross road leading to state road. For information apply to—THEODORE ECKARD, Uniontown, Md. 9-20-1t

Automobile Tires and Tubes Vulcanized.
LOCALIZED STEAM HEAT. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ALL SIZES AND MAKES OF AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE TIRES. ALSO CORD TIRES AND TUBES OF ALL KINDS. TIRES RETREADED AND CROWNED, AS WELL AS OTHER REPAIRS. I have had two years' experience in the rubber business; also a graduate of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Repair School of Akron, Ohio. Send Tires and Tubes by Parcel Post, Express or Freight. Prices reasonable. C. E. DERN, KEYMAR, MD. C. & P. Tel., Union Bridge 41F12. 9-20-6t

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.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market
Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Corn..... 1.60@1.60
Rye..... 1.50@1.50
Oats..... 60@60

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