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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 14

HOW MUCH ARE OUR BOYS WORTH TO US?

Let Carroll County Send Them Good News to France!

Liberty Loan work in Carroll, this week has been largely of the preliminary character, but, mass meetings are now being held, and by the end of next week there will be pretty full reports from all districts. The general feeling is optimistic, the former questioning and doubt; being largely absent and now there is better general acquaintance with Bonds as an investment, and with what they are for.

The success of the American forces during the past month, have also increased sentiment for the loan, and the large cities that responded so liberally to the previous loans, are doing so again. The only fear is for the country districts, but it is believed that they will be heard from, finally, with something like returns in harmony with their ability.

Carroll County is admittedly among the leading counties in the state in wealth and prosperity. It is largely agricultural, and with little manufacturing. Its banks are among the strongest and most progressive in the whole country, which means wealth among the people—wealth that is not, and cannot be, hid; and the county is on trial, just now, to see what it will do, out of its great ability to do so much.

In a few days the districts will be sending in their figures. Let the big districts see to it that some of the smaller ones do not overmatch them in loyalty and in doing their duty; in showing desire to end the war, quickly, by strengthening the powers of our general government; in showing earnestness in backing up our own home boys who have gone "over there" with confidence in us to support them fully.

When the roll is called of districts in Carroll county, all will want to stand honorably; but nobody else will help our standing but ourselves. Hundreds of copies of our county papers are now going to France. How will our boys interpret a poor showing from their home districts? What will they think of the folks back home—whom they know to be so prosperous—who hold back the necessary funds to support them in full strength on the firing line?

Our boys know us—they have our financial measure—and they will also have the measure of our willingness to back them up, when the county papers send them the returns. If it were only the British and French who are depending on us, we should show our colors by investing our cash; but, to show ourselves ungrateful to the boys from Carroll county—that is coming right home to us, very much as though we weigh them in the balances against our money.

And in exact truth we will weigh them! Let us show them how, in a way that will give them increased power and enthusiasm, and make them proud of old Taneytown, Uniontown, Westminster, Freedom, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Myers', and all of the other districts.

IT'S UP TO US!!

The Influenza Epidemic.

The progress of influenza throughout the country, during the week, has been alarming, many of the cases developing into pneumonia from which there has been a considerable number of deaths. The disease is particularly prevalent in the army camps throughout the east. Camp Meade, alone, has over 6000 cases, and about ten deaths a day, on the average. The total number of deaths in the camp was 64 up to Thursday morning.

At present, the general situation is one of great doubt—it may grow better, or worse. Everybody is cautioned to take the greatest care. Considering the great extent of the epidemic the percentage of deaths is not abnormally large. Keeping up general health and strength, and avoiding all efforts calculated to produce colds, is most important.

There are a large number of cases at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, and a considerable number of deaths have resulted.

The latest general reports are that the epidemic is spreading, and schools and public places may be generally closed. The victims are mostly the young and middle aged, rather than the old.

Dr. B. F. Royer, State Commissioner of Health, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order closing every place of public amusement and every saloon in Pennsylvania, because of the influenza epidemic. The order is to take effect forthwith. The order also prohibits meetings of every description and directs that funerals be private.

Public Meeting in Uniontown.

A public meeting will be held at Uniontown, this Saturday evening, in the Public School house, in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Strong speakers will be present.

Congressman Talbott Dying.

Congressman Talbott has continued critically ill, all week, growing weaker all the time, and there is virtually no possibility on his recovery, due to his advanced age.

TIME TO ADVERTISE.

City Merchants Are Wiser Than Those in the Country.

There is a tendency throughout country neighborhoods to reduce advertising expenditures because of "war times," while in the cities the opposite is the rule, and the city business men are right. It is true that city papers are having unusual demands for "help wanted" notices, but there is a distinct campaign on hand for the "big money" that is not only being paid for wages, but is also being spent in spite of the high cost of merchandise.

There is no real reason why anybody should be afraid to advertise, because merchandise is high, for as long as the money is in hand to buy it, the price cuts but little figure. It would be strange, indeed, if prices were not high for goods sold by stores, when we consider the soaring of wages, and the products of labor and industry in general. The truth is, bargains are as plentiful and desirable now as they ever were, the only difference being that the "bargain" may have a higher price to it.

If there be any change at all, so far as town advertisers is concerned, it is in favor of increasing, rather than decreasing, advertising expense. If the big stores find it profitable to increase—and they evidently do—it must be because they are reaching out not only for the money going because of booming city industries, but because they are also after still more of the cash from prosperous country sections.

As long as money is as plenty as it now is, business is as much worth going after as ever, and the business man who slacks up in his efforts, is making a big mistake. If the truth be admitted, there is less complaining now, over high prices than there was five years ago at the old prices, and the reason is not far off—the money is in hand, more plentifully, to meet the prices of today, than was the case five years ago. Customers may show surprise, and demur a little, but in reality they are abundantly able to buy.

The trade of stores is changing. The "best customers," now, are of a different class than formerly, and many merchants are making the mistake of their business life in not recognizing the fact. They know that their former "best customer" class seems to be retrenching, but there is a new lot to take their places, and are spending money freely, and it is this "new lot" that advertising would be an invitation to, and business news for.

Pretty generally, advertising is misunderstood. It is not especially for business men, such as store-keepers, but for everybody in all lines of activity who have anything to sell; and advertising is not an expense, or a donation to a newspaper, but an investment of money expected to return a profit to the investor. There should be many more advertisers—men who use the papers to increase their sales.

Patriotic Service in Myers District.

The citizens of Myers District will observe a Patriotic Service in St. Mary's Lutheran church, Silver Run, on Sunday, Oct. 7th., at 2:30 P. M. Rev. A. G. Wolf, pastor, will preach a patriotic sermon, and Mr. Geo. R. Gehr, of Westminster, Md., will also deliver an address.

There will also be special music, accompanied by Orchestra. As this will be the only patriotic meeting that will be held during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, citizens from all parts of the district, as well as adjoining districts, are urged to be present.

By order of Myers District Council of Defense G. W. YEISER.

Selling Price of Wheat.

Reports reach the Food Administration that some farmers are selling their wheat at less than the guaranteed price, because of the railway embargoes placed in parts of the country against wheat shipment. While the elevators are temporarily overstocked, because seaboard movement has not kept pace with internal movement, this condition should be improved during the next thirty or sixty days. No farmer who will have patience until the situation improves, need sell below the guaranteed price, for the Government will buy all wheat as fast as it can be moved.

EDWIN G. BAETJER, Federal Food Admr. for Md.

A Fine Spirit Manifested.

Our subscription arrears list will be finished up, finally, next week, as we were unable to do all of the clerical work required, this week. About 200 statements were sent out, making over 300 in all, and renewals are coming back rapidly, and in fine spirit, many offering to pay more than necessary.

Many of the mail remittances are accompanied by personal messages commending The Record, and the "pay in advance" rule. On the whole, our experience with the change has been most remarkable. After a few weeks, the outlook is that our list will be practically where it was a month ago, and all paid ahead.

The War Industries Board has found it necessary to announce exceptions, with reference to the construction permit order, which includes farm buildings costing less than \$1000., and repairs or extensions to existing buildings costing less than \$2500.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Opening of the Liberty Loan Campaign For Maryland.

Col. Roosevelt made a fine speech, before an immense audience, in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Aside from the hard knocks he gave to "profiteers" and labor "slackers" and his advocacy of extending universal military training to women along with equal suffrage, the vital parts of his address were contained in the first portion of it, as follows:

"Today we are gathered to back up the Government in its call to our people to subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan. It is our duty not only to subscribe to it, but, to over-subscribe to it, and thereby to make our own men on the other side and our enemies on the other side understand how heartily and loyally the people of the United States are back of this war. Moreover, in asking our people to subscribe to this loan, I am asking them to display wisdom, but not self-sacrifice. There are plenty of war activities where there must be some sacrifice. Of course, the men at the front and their mothers and wives at home are making the supreme sacrifice and are rendering the supreme service. All that the rest of us can do is simply to back up these men at the front.

Of course, when we give money for war charities or cheerfully pay our taxes or do any of the hundred things we ought to do to aid in the war, we are making to some extent a sacrifice—although it is too trivial a sacrifice to be even alluded to in connection with the sacrifice made by the men at the front. But in subscribing to the Liberty bonds we are benefiting ourselves. The interest is good and the security is the very best in the world. Whoever subscribes is certain to get his money back, unless Uncle Sam bursts up and in that event it won't matter, because every one of us will burst up too. In other words, the security is the best in the world, and we are helping ourselves and encouraging habits of thrift and foresight and prudence at the same time that we are helping Uncle Sam. The bonds are so arranged that everyone can take them and every human being in the country ought to take either a Liberty bond or Thrift Stamps. We should make the bondholders and the people interchangeable terms. It is not the obligation of the Government officials to raise and furnish the money. That, my fellow citizens, is your obligation, our obligation and duty. We must, in the heartiest and most generous spirit, raise the money. Then, when it has been raised, it is

the duty of the officials to see that it is well and wisely spent.

It is our business to give the Government all the money it demands, whether in taxes or in loans. It is our business to back up every official, wholly without regard to party, so long as he does his duty efficiently in speeding up the war, so that we may secure the peace of overwhelming victory. It is also our business to see that every official actually does his duty, and that of the money appropriated, every dollar spent represents 100 cents' worth of service to the army and the public. It is the duty of the executive officials of the Government to demand all the money that is necessary in order to render the great service that is necessary. It is the duty of the Congressmen to give this money freely, to back up the rendering of the service and to insist that it is rendered; and it is also their duty to see that we get the proper return for the money spent. I don't care how heavy the taxes or how big the loans, I will not only stand for them all but insist upon them, and I believe our people will stand for them all, right up to the bed-rock dollar of the nation, if it is necessary in order to put this war through, until Germany is brought to her knees.

But I believe I speak for the Nation, and I know I speak for myself, when I say that we intend to see that the money produces the results. Therefore, it is our clear duty to send to Congress men who will take this attitude. There must be no skipping, no niggardliness when the nation's honor and vital interests are at stake. Our Representatives must give the executive officers all the assistance, all the money that is necessary. But it is their clear duty to investigate and supervise and see that the money is well and wisely spent by those executive officials, and that from now on our men who fight at the front are backed with the airplanes and the field cannons and the tanks and the machine guns for which we have paid."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES.

May be Brought up Again After the Election.

The Senate, on Tuesday, refused to grant the request of the President that the woman suffrage resolution be passed as a war measure. After five days of bitter debate, corridor conferences and cloak-room negotiations, the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment resolution, enacted by the House last January, received on the final roll call six votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority. Fifty-four Senators were recorded for it and 30 against it, with 12 absent and paired. The measure will likely come up again on a motion to reconsider.

A great deal of "politics" has unquestionably been played, recently, over the effort to force the Equal Suffrage resolution through the Senate. It has been held to stand for political control of the next Senate, the Democrats to lose control if suffrage lost. The merits of the question, therefore, were to some extent lost sight of, the President even going so far as to personally address the Senate, urging the passage of the resolution as a "war measure," presumably as a reward to the women of the country for their past and future war work—that is, the women who really want such a reward—and hundreds of thousands do not want it.

It is to be seriously regretted, we think, that such important measures could not wait for passage on their merits, and the time of Congress be taken up with the consideration of matters of real and vital importance. All questions of this sort, which will stay with us for years after the war closes, should not be considered, either hysterically, or for their partisan bearing, temporarily.

Woman's Missionary Convention.

The 36th annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of the Maryland Synod, Lutheran church, will be held in Baltimore, First Lutheran church, October 9th to 11th.

The program will be one of unusual interest, this year, not only to the particular church organization, but in a general way, as it will dispense valuable information on the unusual problems attending Foreign Missionary work, under war conditions.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. R. H. Dunkelberger, the wife of an India Missionary; Mrs. E. C. Cronk, prominent in Missionary work; Mrs. J. G. Traver, President of the General Society whose topic will be "Our Work on a War Basis;" and many others well known in Maryland work.

The Women's Section Maryland Council of Defense, recently adopted a set of Resolutions acknowledging the value of the publicity given to war work by the press and reporters of the state.

No Price on Cotton.

The following announcement was made September 27th., 1918 by the cotton committee:

"The public and in particular the cotton interests are warned against giving credence to unauthorized reports, rumors and information purporting to come from the cotton committee or the committee on cotton distribution. All authentic information will be published over the signature of Thomas Walker Page, Chairman of the cotton committee, or Chas. J. Brad, chairman of the committee on cotton distribution. The cotton committee now makes the following announcements:

First, the committee will not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time nor will it so recommend in any event before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect as a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the committee on cotton distribution, unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur in the cotton market of such violence as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

Second, the committee on cotton distribution has been organized, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

Note: It is planned to accomplish this distribution by regulations applying to foreign and domestic manufacturers without interference with the usual trading between farmers and buyers or merchants.

Third, all purchases both for foreign and for domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distribution agencies commonly used, unless and until the cotton committee shall determine and announce that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

In view of this announcement the cotton committee hopes that agencies engaged in the cotton industry will proceed in the normal trade condition of business without uncertainty or hesitation."

Next Tuesday, Last Registration.

The first registration day was this Tuesday. The next and last day, for this year, is next Tuesday, October 8. All who desire to vote, this year, should attend to the matter, if not already properly registered. All who have moved into another district, or county, since last election, must transfer to their present district.

Six-cent street car fares went into operation in Baltimore, on Tuesday, a return to "old times." The public grumbles, but the Companies "need the money" to pay the big wages, and other expenses.

UNITED WAR WORK.

A Big Combined Drive Due in November.

Speaking acting and serving together as allies at home, backing the allies in France, the representatives of the several great war work organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus (Catholic), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, met in conference at Baltimore, on Sept. 24th., at the Southern Hotel and organized for the November drive for \$1,500,000 from the generous hearts of Maryland.

The better to mobilize the gifts of Maryland people to the soldiers in camp and trench, all creeds have united. They will pool their funds, each maintaining its separate work, and getting its quota from the general fund will be raised in Maryland, in other states, between November 11 and 20. Remarkable fellowship was exhibited at the conference, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, outdoing each other in zeal for the common welfare of the American soldier, and for the raising of the common fund. The following organization was effected for Maryland:

Chairman, Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; honorary chairman, Gov. E. C. Harrington, Annapolis, Md.; Vice-chairman, Mrs. Donald Symington, Young Women's Christian Association; Thomas O'Neill, National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus); Julius Levy, Jewish Welfare Board; S. Davies Warfield, War Camp Community Service; Miss M. L. Titcomb, American Library Association; E. J. Bransfield, Salvation Army; Fred B. Adkins, Eastern Shore District; R. S. Shriver, Frederick District; and Tasker G. Lowndes, Cumberland district; Secretary, William H. Morriss, and Treasurer, John J. Neeligan.

H. O. Williams, New York City, is acting as organizer and chairman for Maryland. The publicity for the campaign was placed in the hands of W. L. Radcliffe, Washington, D. C.

The state's quota of \$1,500,000 is less than one-hundredth of the total to be raised by the nation, \$170,000,000. This quota has been pro-rated, tentatively, among the counties in this manner:

Baltimore City, \$1,156,856; Baltimore County, \$17,330; Hartford, \$12,317; Howard, \$4,297; Somerset, \$8,818; Worcester, \$11,910; Dorchester, \$21,846; Talbot, \$13,199; Caroline, \$10,245; Queen Anne, \$7,756; Kent, \$9,618; Cecil, \$13,968; Anne Arundel, \$7,947; Prince Georges, \$5,656; Calvert, \$1,288; Charles, \$2,148; St. Marys, \$1,861; Frederick, \$61,872; Washington, \$45,620; Carroll, \$39,385; Montgomery, \$13,033; Allegheny, \$49,306; and Garrett, \$6,594.

The funds to be raised will be apportioned among the seven associations for ministering to the soldiers in proportion to former expenditures, as follows:

National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, 58.65%; War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 8.80%; National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), 17.60%; Jewish Welfare Board, 2.05%; War Camp Community Service, 8.80%; American Library Association, 2.05%; and Salvation Army, 2.05%.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 30, 1918.—The last will and testament of Charles Clas, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto John E. and Chas. A. Clas, who received an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lucretia R. Geiman, deceased, were granted unto Jeremiah Geiman, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Jeremiah Geiman, administrator of Lucretia R. Geiman, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of George C. Crass, deceased, were granted unto Margaret E. Crass, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1918.—Edward O. Weant, executor of Hannah E. Weant, deceased, reported sale of real estate, on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Lizzie L. Cook, administratrix of Robert E. Cook, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Mary Ellen Birely, executrix of Oliver D. Birely, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money.

Nannie M. Himler, administratrix of John F. Flohr, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell personal property.

Jacob J. Bankard, executor of Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled his first account.

The County Commissioners have authorized the purchase of chairs for the armory. As this is a state building, and its use is granted, free, for all public purposes, the chair investment is properly one for the county to assume.

The Government is now talking of regulating the prices of Dry Goods and Shoes, as well as Groceries. What next?

WAR NEWS FAVORABLE TO ALLIED ARMIES.

Bulgaria Makes Separate Peace and Stops Fighting.

The big news items of the week was the withdrawal of Bulgaria, one of the German powers. This is most important, because Bulgaria was the link between Austria and Turkey, and furnished direct communication between the central powers and the Turks; besides, her withdrawal means the elimination of fully 500,000 troops from the conflict, and the moral force of the act on her former allies will be great.

The Allies have been pushing forward on all lines, completely encircling the German territory. On the western front, St. Quentin, one of the strongest points, has fallen to the French, and a general retreat on a big scale, is in progress. Thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns have been captured.

The exact truth of the whole situation is, that Germany is being outnumbered, at last, and has not the reserve force to stop the tide. German retreat from Belgium, especially, is in progress, and the outlook is for her to soon relinquish the sea-coast section, and in doing so to lose heavily in men and big guns.

In the week ending Oct. 3, the Allies have captured 60,000 men and 1,000 guns on the western front.

During the period from September 10 to September 30, the Allied armies in France and Belgium captured 2,844 officers; 120,192 men; 1,600 cannon and more than 6,000 machine guns.

Since July 15 and up till September 30, the Allies have captured 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon; more than 23,000 machine gun and hundreds of mine throwers.

Lieut. Buffington "Bird Man."

The following clipped from an Orlando, California, newspaper, will be of interest to Carroll Counties generally. Lieut. Buffington is the son of Mrs. Harry F. Harrison, of Baltimore, formerly Mrs. Mollie (Englar) Buffington, of New Windsor.

"Looping the loop, waltzing in the clouds, nose spinning, dipping and turning with the grace of a great bird, Lieutenant John Buffington, birdman from Mather Field, gave the thrill of a lifetime to the 7000 visitors at the Second Glean County Fair last Thursday afternoon. Those who had witnessed the aerial stunts at Sacramento were the first to acclaim Lieutenant Buffington king of the air, declaring that his exhibition here far outranked those given at the State Fair.

In spite of the overhanging clouds of early morning, machines, wagons, buggies and all sorts of conveyances began to roll into the grounds before noon for the big spectacle. The fog clouds cleared away a few minutes before the birdman appeared to the south shortly before two in the afternoon.

Lieutenant Buffington circled over the Fair grounds, doing a few of his stunts before he sought the landing field at the east edge of town, landing as gracefully as a great eagle in the forty-acre field. His "time-sheet" showed that he had made the trip from Sacramento in one hour and twenty-five minutes. Lieutenant Buffington, however rather apologized for the slow time! He stated that on account of the fog he came by way of Marysville, Buttes, so as not to lose his way. "I should have made it in an hour," he added.

After resting for a few minutes and taking on gas, strained through chamois twice, Lieutenant Buffington was taken to the Fair grounds in an auto and introduced to the crowd. He then returned and after testing out every wire, brace and lever on his car, soared into the sky for his stunts.

The airplane climbed to a height of one mile before it began its circus performance. Only those who saw it—and everyone in the county except the blind and bedridden were there—can appreciate the daring of the birdman, the beauty of his glides, the thrills of his dips and the glow of pride in this son of Uncle Sam. Lieutenant Buffington was anything but stinky in his demonstrations. Time and again he would climb to the heights and the spectators thought it was all over, but down he would come with a new stunt.

After the flight, the birdman landed and was taken to the Hotel Royal where Host Simpson had prepared a royal feed for him. With a final dip over the crowd at the field and a wave of goodbye, Lieutenant Buffington then winged his way homeward but not before he dipped and circled over town and then over the Fair grounds.

While the birdman's stunts at the Fair proved a great pleasure, it was even a greater pleasure to have as our guest a man of the type of Lieutenant Buffington. Coming here of his own volition—for no birdman is ordered to make such a trip—Lieutenant Buffington was ready to do whatever those in charge desired and proved a true knight of the air. It is the hope of the community that we can at some time repay in some measure the debt we owe Lieutenant Buffington.

Read our advertising columns for profitable news.

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, OCTOBER 4th., 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."

One of the advantages of the scarcity of paper and help, is, that the publishers of "war histories" can not operate their business; but, there must be hundreds of them getting ready, and after while they will make up for lost time.

The city papers are increasing their advertising revenue, not only from increased charges, but from increased patronage. "Help Wanted" is a profitable department, just now, and the merchants are attractively bidding for the "big wages" that is going steadily into the hands of a new army of spenders.

The free service given to the Government by the newspapers, is of incalculable value. Without them, the war could not be carried on, nor any of the restrictive orders enforced. In the matter of gasless Sundays, alone, this truth has been abundantly manifested. The newspapers passed the word around to every corner of the country.

We are not disposed to be hypercritical as to the use of the Sabbath day for every-day purposes, in case of great emergencies, for the relief of suffering, and the like; but it is questionable, in our judgment, whether the Sabbath should be selected as a convenient day, and special programs planned, even for so important a project as selling Loan Bonds. Our zeal for doing good should not offend the Great Giver of good. But, as the war goes on, on the Sabbath—well, figure it out for yourself.

The Liberty Loan as a County Obligation.

It is trite to say that the Liberty Loan bonds are a revenue necessity, with the interest feature an incidental accompaniment. If the Government could raise all the revenue it needs, in a short time, by levying taxes and tariffs, there would be no interest-bearing bond issues. The whole people must pay the whole cost of the war, sooner or later, which means that all of the Bonds issued simply represent deferred, long time, obligations resting on, not the Government, in reality, but on the people, who constitute the Government.

Taking this view of the matter—and it is the proper view to take—the question arises, why should not each county, through its Commissioners, take, in the name of the county, even the whole amount of Bonds apportioned to the county, and finance the proposition? Perhaps legal authority for such action may be lacking; but certainly there could be no loss to the taxpayers, assuming that the county's credit is as good as the Government's credit, or nearly so; and the bonds would always represent easily convertible collateral.

We have not gone into the idea very deeply, but, it appears to us that as this is "the people's" loan, if there is any burden at all connected with meeting it, it should be equally and widely distributed, and this could be done in no better way than through a county transaction. Besides, as this county often has a surplus, which—under the present administration—is interest bearing, it might be possible for the county to carry, say an investment of \$50,000 in bonds, by borrowing \$40,000.

As it appears to us, the only risk the county could run, and the only possible chance of a come-back on the tax-payers, would be the excess, if

any, of the interest the county would need to pay, over the 4 1/2% interest received from the bonds; and even if there should be such a deficit, it would be so well distributed among all of the tax-payers as to be scarcely noticeable, and in any case would represent fairness. Barring positive legal restraint, we should say that any shortage at the close of the present subscription campaign, might properly be taken over by the county.

How Would You Like It?

The Government has the power to take private property if needed for prosecuting the war. This country, after all, is just one big unit, or family existing for the common good of all, governed, finally, by Congress and the President, both chosen "by and for the people." Self-government, locally, is permitted, as far as possible, and the minimum of interference with private property and rights indulged in, which means the "Democracy" we boast of.

But, personal privileges and local government, in times of war and great National stress, have their limit. Such a time as the present must mean the surrender, to a large extent, of personal rights, as we have learned to understand and exercise them. As somebody has said, we must "Hang together—or hang separately." Fortunately, the latter provision is not imminent, but the former is, for we must "all hang together" in the matter of this Liberty Loan, or, the Government may compel us to do so.

It is not a pleasant thought; in fact, it is one that we resent very much, that the general Government can demand of us contributions that we do not voluntarily feel like giving. In the present Bond sale, it is quite probable that the country will respond, to the full amount; but, should there be a distinct failure, then, there is little doubt that the Government would tell us just how much our share is, and demand payment.

It is doing that, already, in the matter of Internal Revenue taxes, but these taxes do not hit everybody, and do not produce revenue fast enough. So, it will be the wise part for all to buy bonds, voluntarily, to the full amount required, and not force an individual apportionment.

The Overwhelming Topic.

How overwhelming a topic is the war, is shown by the fact that the last issue of The Record, first page, contained 100 inches of war matter, out of a total of 108 inches, all pertaining directly, or indirectly, to some phase of war activity or regulations. We can make no apology for this. It is the one big source of news, and the one big thing that occupies the minds and activities of the whole world, and we could have published fully three times as much, had we used all of the copy offered.

In common with all other papers, we will welcome the day when newspapers can publish matters pertaining to peace, and to local activities disassociated with war, and bond issues, and appeals for financial help and personal sacrifices. We will be glad to get back to the time when we can feel more actual direction of what to print, and what not to print, and not so much of the necessity for letting others determine.

Being "tired of the war" is a most natural feeling, possessed by almost everybody, but it is not the "tired feeling" that takes hold of the activities and compels reluctant acceptance of war duties. This country is very much in the war, and newspapers and others are going to do their best to see it through, the "tiredness" being chiefly representative of desire for peace, and normal living, and not in any sense a disposition to quit—if anything a determination to work harder to bring about the desired end.

War After The War.

Otto H. Kahn, of New York, one of the foremost banking authorities in the world, in a recent address before the American Bankers' Association, gave his views on the financial situation brought about by the war, and especially of the situation likely to follow the war. A portion of his address follows:

"But there is one 'war after the war' for which the lines are now being drawn: That is the war of the motley army ranging from the American variety of destructive Bolsheviks in various gradations to self-seeking demagogues, well-meaning utopianists, intolerant and impetuous young writers, iconoclast theorists and, alas! too often overworked, underpaid and consequently somewhat acidified college professors and other teachers—against those who believe that the accumulated wisdom of centuries of human experience is wisdom still, and who see in individualism, ordered, enlightened, progressive, sympathetic and adjusted to the changing needs and social conceptions of the age, the soundest and most effective instrument for the advancement and the happiness of humanity.

"The menace which I see is not in the deliberate will of the people, but

in the fact that under the emotional stress of war tendencies are tolerated and modes of thought and action permitted to gain a footing, which are apt to create very serious problems upon the return of normal conditions.

"Liberty necessarily limits governmental efficiency. That is part of the price which we pay for freedom. We do not begrudge the price. We are prepared to pay any price for the supreme blessing of being free men—if necessary, even the price of our very lives as many of those did who procured for us the great legacy of liberty. But why unnecessarily bid up the price against ourselves by extending the scope of governmental activities beyond the field which naturally belongs to them?

"I do not fail to recognize that certainly during the period of reconstruction, both here and in Europe, the scope of State activities is bound to increase and must concern itself with and intercede in matters which heretofore were left entirely to private enterprise. But this concern and intercession should be such as not to eliminate, or lame, private enterprise, but to make it more effective.

"The world will have no place for idlers and social slackers. Rank will reside not in birth or wealth—neither, I trust, will it reside in an officeholding caste—but in useful achievement. The menace, however, of bureaucratism and socialist paternalism, with their insidious effect upon the very fiber and marrow of the race, confronts us now.

"I have spoken of the treatment of our railroads in the past ten years as 'punitive paternalism.' In some respects this same term may be applied to our existing and proposed war taxation. It penalizes success. It penalizes thrift practiced in the past and discourages it for the present. It penalizes certain callings and sections of the country and favors others. In some provisions it may be said almost to bear the earmarks of vindictiveness.

"Amongst the principles of correct and effective taxation, which are axiomatic, are these:

(1) No tax should be so burdensome as to extinguish or seriously jeopardize the source from which it derives its productivity.

(2) In wartime, when the practice of thrift is of more vital importance than ever to the nation, one of the most valuable byproducts which taxation should aim to secure is to compel reduction in individual expenditures.

(3) Taxation should be as widely diffused as possible, at however small a rate the minimum contribution may be fixed, if only to give the greatest possible number of citizens an interest to watch governmental expenditures, and an incentive to curb governmental extravagance.

"It may safely be asserted that our war taxation runs counter to every one of these (and several other) tested principles.

"It would be a tragedy if it were to be permitted that whilst our boys are fighting for liberty, the great and splendid structure of ordered and enlightened freedom and covenanted individual rights, which was handed down to all Americans, should be invaded by that most insidious foe of liberty, paternalism, with its allies and close relatives, bureaucracy and socialism."

Men's Wear to be Scarce.

Supplies of men's wear and dress goods for spring, 1919 for civilian purposes will be very limited because of the large curtailment of the output by mills. No relief is seen in the situation, and whether the shortage will extend into the fall of next year depends upon whether the Government will later allot wools for civilian purposes.

Production at the present time is not only being cut by the yarn situation but by labor difficulties and the large amount of Government work that is held. Some manufacturers in the Frankford district are confronted with a strike of beamers and twisters. The trouble arose early in the week and it is estimated that about 300 workers are out. The strike does not appear to be universal, only a few mills being affected.

The beamers are demanding \$35.10 a week, an advance of \$5.10 over their present wage. Twisters who are now receiving \$27.50 are asking for \$33.48 a week. Several firms have granted the increase asked by the workers, other manufacturers giving the men half of what they asked. Some employees returned to work at their old scale after an absence of two days. Manufacturers look for the situation to clarify within a few days.

Fabrics which dress goods manufacturers are producing for civilian wear next spring depend largely upon the kinds of yarns which they have on hand. These yarns were purchased prior to the time restrictions were placed against yarns for civilian purposes. Some mills report having a supply of yarns for civilian purposes to last them a year. Mills which are operating on civilian work are giving their attention toward velours, tricotine, serges and gabardines. Checks and plaids are also being turned out. In most part the goods are manipulated fabrics. Some men's wear mills are making a worsted and silk mixture. Delivery of yarns for Government account continue to vary in different sections. Manufacturers say that the deliveries depend upon the ability of individual spinners to secure wools.—Phila. Ledger.

Automobileless Mondays make opportunity for walking through the country and really seeing the scenery.—Albany Journal.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

An Oral Examination Which Cannot Be Answered With "No"

MARYLAND'S FINE START

Great Expectations of the Start Setting a Warm Pace for Our Whole Nation.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, which was inaugurated in Maryland with such gratifying enthusiasm last Saturday, today enters the "Questionnaire" stage.

Every man eligible for military service knows all about questionnaires. The younger boys, the older men, the women and girls, probably know less, but this Liberty Loan "questionnaire" is to be something that every one can participate in and every one is expected to lead his hand to.

It is an oral questionnaire and is to be used upon every person you meet. Here it is. Memorize it and get to work.

"I've bought Fourth Liberty Loan bonds; have you?"

"Where's your button?"

"Can't you afford to buy more bonds?"

That's not a very formidable questionnaire, but if the whole population of the state gets down to work with it there will be great results, and the workers will have the satisfaction of having done a great deal toward promoting the success of the campaign.

No county, town or district wants any other to be ahead of it in raising its quota and as much more as possible. No individual can afford to answer the "no" to your Liberty Loan "questionnaire."

With such a running start as the Fourth Liberty Loan made throughout the state last Saturday, and with the force of the drive that has continued since then it is evident that Maryland is not going to be satisfied until she has rushed her subscription up to her quota and beyond, setting a warm pace for her sister commonwealth.

That the patriotic zeal of the folks at home is as unflagging as the devotion of the boys across seas is apparent by the tremendous interest in the present loan.

Cities, towns, counties, communities, organizations, families and individuals are vying with each other in the promotion of the success of the Fourth Government loan for war purposes.

No one wants to be left out of the grand accounting when the sum total of the subscriptions is tallied. Everybody wants to have a bond, and as many bonds as possible.

The Central Committee, while recognizing that every section is working hard, has sent out a request that no efforts be relaxed until the state has rolled up such a handsome contribution to the nation's war fund as to excite the admiration of the whole land.

Saving sugar saves shipping space for sending soldiers and supplies.

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

Keep The Hun On The Run.

Now we have the enemy on the run. Now is no time to relax in our pursuit. This is the time to redouble our efforts and keep the fight in our own hands.

More soldiers must be sent and more food must be saved. The more severe the fighting, the greater is the need of certain foods to restore their energy and strength.

They need the heavy beef, not we at home. They need the sugar, not we. Save and send, that together we may bring about a glorious victory.

Rules For Conservation.

Among the ways in which the public are asked to conserve sugar, in addition to observing the honor ration of not more than two pounds per person per month for ordinary purposes, are the following:

Use white corn syrup in part in canning and preserving.

Use no more than one level teaspoonful of sugar in sweetening any cup of tea, coffee or other beverage.

Discontinue the making of rich pastries.

Use no more sugar in canning and preserving than is absolutely necessary.

RED, EMBLEM OF DOMINATION

Has From Time Immemorial Been Significant of High Authority—Blue Called Cloak of Heaven.

Of all bright colors red is the favorite among primitive peoples. It excites to violence in flags and uniforms. Red is the emblem of domination in politics and religion. The cardinal and the doctor of divinity have their red robes.

On the other hand, red has replaced green in one respect as a restful color. At great state functions out of doors in India, such as a durbar, red umbrellas are preferred to green as an effective sunshade.

Blue has a minor influence. Curiously enough, it appears only to affect the cat in the same way that red affects other animals. Humanity has a respect for blue, which is the cloak of heaven. In legends and fairy tales it is the good little boy, destined to achieve success in life and marry a princess, who is described as clothed in blue, while a red blouse serves for the bad boy.

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 Poptins. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.50

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

Another Lot of Rugs and Carpets has arrived.

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

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

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

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits.	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	736,382.24
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 Shoes Going to be Higher? Yes, in Price.

But we are selling The Greatest Line of MEN'S, BOYS and WOMEN'S SHOES, for Work, at the same price of six months ago.

These Shoes are made of Leather only, high and low cut—the famous ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO. Shoes. Prices will be higher as soon as Stock on hand runs out.

If You Would Save a Dollar, Buy Now.

We have some GOOD RUBBERS now; they won't last long. Take a hint.

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

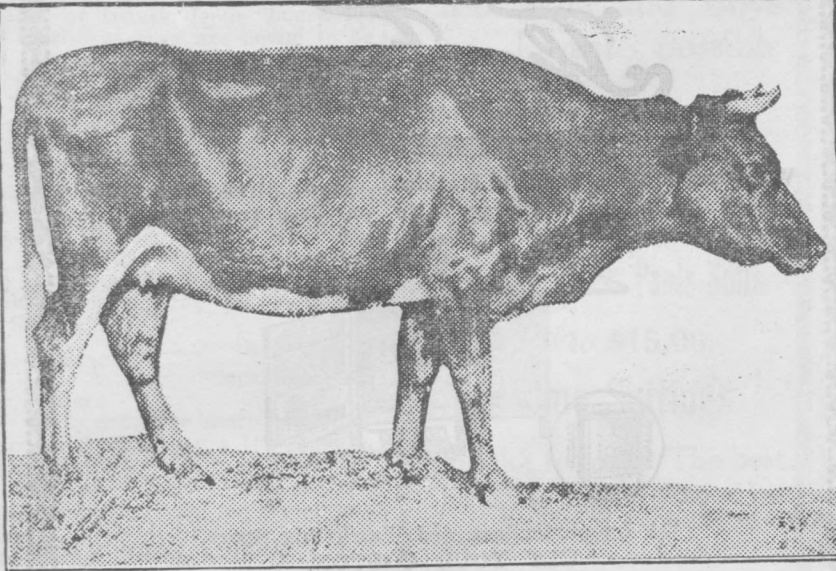
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to keep in mind the fact that in addition to printing this newspaper we do job work of any kind. When in need of anything in this line be sure

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STOCK RAISERS ARE FIGHTING WINNING BATTLE WITH PESTIFEROUS FEVER TICK



Tick-Infested Animal—Of Little Value as Meat or Milk Producer—This Type Is Being Replaced by Good Meat and Milk-Producing Animals and Dipping Makes It Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Progressive stock raisers are fighting a winning battle with the blood-sucking cattle fever ticks in Oklahoma. Through their effective co-operation with the United States department of agriculture and the live stock sanitary board of Oklahoma in dipping cattle, it is expected that 22 counties will be released from quarantine December 1, 1918. During May there were 987 dipping vats available and there were 889,144 dippings of cattle. During June 965 dipping vats were available and there were 841,263 dippings of cattle. The Oklahoma state council of defense firmly indorses the cattle tick campaign as a food con-

food conservation measure which will also contribute very materially to the prosperity of the state.

Benefit of Eradication.

The benefit to be derived from eradicating the tick is shown by the improved conditions after quarantine has been lifted. Restrictions on shipments of cattle have been removed, the loss from tick fever has been eliminated, more cattle are being raised, and a better grade of breeding stock is being introduced. Calves grow faster, cattle put on flesh more rapidly during the grazing season and go into the winter in better condition because of the absence of the tick. Dairy cows give a greater yield of milk, and the values of farm land are enhanced. In appearance the cattle show a marked contrast since the tick has been eradicated. Pure-bred cattle have been brought in from other sections to improve the native breed without any loss from fever. The Southern animals can enter the show ring of the North without restrictions.

Result in Mississippi.

In Mississippi, the first Southern state to have all its territory removed from quarantine, which opened a wedge to the gulf, the state-wide eradication law, passed in 1916, is regarded by many as one of the most progressive pieces of legislation enacted in the state for many years. The Mississippi commissioner of agriculture says that if the necessity for such a law had been realized four years prior to its passage, Mississippi would not doubt be the greatest cattle-producing state in the Union at the present time. The people who were responsible for getting this law on the statute books foresaw the possibilities for the permanent development of Mississippi's resources and turning into profit the abundance of pasture grass which had annually gone to waste or was eaten by unthrifty cattle to make blood to feed ticks.

Work in Louisiana.

Louisiana passed a state-wide tick eradication law in 1917, and at the time it was under consideration planters, cattlemen and others throughout the state hastily sent to their various lawmakers a flood of telegrams urging them to support the measure. This state-wide law did not become effective until the first of last April. Records show that during March 250,000 dippings were made under state or federal supervision, while in April the figures leaped to 1,700,000 and increased to over 2,000,000 during each of the following two months. Louisiana demonstrated that a state cannot afford to wait on a few uninformed stockmen who are opposed to dipping cattle and who have failed to advise themselves of the benefits to be derived from complete eradication. The entire South is looking forward with confidence to an era of great prosperity in the cattle industry as the net gradually closes around the last cattle tick.

FOULBROOD IS CAUSE OF BIG BEE LOSSES

Symptoms and Measures for Control of European Variety.

When Strong Colonies Headed by Vigorous Queens of Resistant Stock Are Present Malady Makes Little if Any Trouble.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

European foulbrood—a disease of the brood of bees which has caused great losses to American beekeepers—is often confused with American foulbrood, though it is a distinct disease and requires different methods of treatment. That beekeepers may become familiar with the symptoms and measures for control of European foulbrood, the United States department of agriculture has just published farmers' bulletin 975, "The Control of European Foulbrood." When strong colonies headed by vigorous queens of resistant stock are present, this malady will usually make little, if any, headway, according to the bulletin. If the disease appears because of an absence of some of these precautions certain remedial measures described in the bulletin, should be put into practice. Symptoms of European foulbrood are variable, color being perhaps the

most constant symptom. The earliest indications of the disease are a slight yellow or gray discoloration, and the uneasy movement of the larva in the cell. As the decay of the infected cells proceeds the color changes to a decided yellow or gray. A symptom of the greatest importance is the fact that the disease attacks drone and queen larvae nearly as quickly as those of the workers. The disease is very infectious at times, but it weakens rather than kills the colonies. If the colony is strong it can usually withstand an attack of European foulbrood, and will clean up the diseased cells. But where the disease is persistent, and the bees are not able to ward it off, the beekeeper should remove the queen and strengthen the colony by combining the bees from two hives, and after all trace of disease has disappeared give the colony a young vigorous Italian queen of resistant stock. A queen whose colony becomes badly infected is rarely of any value and should be killed. Further details for the prevention and eradication of European foulbrood are contained in the bulletin referred to, a copy of which can be obtained so long as the supply lasts by applying to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

Use Fallen Timber.

Clean up all down timber that can be used for wood. Use any spare time to haul it to the woodyard ready to saw late this fall or winter.

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

THE GREAT Frederick Fair

OCTOBER 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918

BIG DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

GREAT VARIETY OF
Free Attractions, Balloon Ascensions
Harness and Running Races

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

DAVID CRAMER
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HOGS HOGS HOGS

You can put more weight on your Hogs with 1 pound of Rees' High Protein Hog Tankage than with 5 pounds of Corn.

Ask for Feeding Directions Today!

A. F. REES,
HANOVER, PA.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Through envy, through malice, through hating,
Against the world, early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait.
—Alice Cary.

CAN BY ANY METHOD YOU CAN;
BUT CAN, CAN, CAN.



WHILE a regular canning outfit is an advantage it is not necessary, for any clothes boiler with a wooden rack made to fit the bottom, of strips of wood or lath will answer every purpose.

The important thing in canning is to have complete sterilization of the product; this is insured by good rubbers and a perfect seal.

A kettle, pail or boiler of any kind which will take a few jars deep enough to cover or come to the neck of the jar with water and a good tight cover for the boiler is all that is needed.

Sterilize the cans by placing them in cold water, tops as well, and bring to the boiling point. Dip the rubbers into the hot water before adjusting them, then with the filled jars, if a Mason, screw it tight, then loosen one-quarter way back. If the covers are screwed too tight, the rubber is forced out of place or the jar may crack, if too loose the water or liquid will be drawn from the can.

The blanching of many fruits and all vegetables is an important part of the preparation. By blanching is meant the dipping into hot water and letting the fruit or vegetable stand a certain time, then plunging into cold water. Blanching shrinks, drives out the gases in the tissues and brings the color to the surface making a more attractive product. The age and tenderness of the product determines the length of time for blanching. If apples are to be canned, peel, quarter and dip for two minutes (if quickly cooked apples are used), otherwise five minutes, then plunge into cold water and drain and pack into the jars. Fill the jars with hot water, seal as mentioned above and cook twenty minutes in the hot water bath. Seal tightly as soon as removed from the boiler.

Peaches, pears and plums may all be cooked in the hot water for twenty minutes. The peaches are blanched one minute; the plums or berries are not blanched.

Ireland's Round Towers.

No one knows exactly when or why the round towers in Ireland were built, but some believe that the druids erected them as watch towers and places to which to go for safety in time of danger. A good many of the towers have the tops broken down and those which show the cone tops intact have mostly been restored. There is no door on the ground, the doors being purposely built at about 10 or 15 feet from the ground and were reached by ladders.

After the people had climbed inside they drew their ladders up after them and thus were out of reach of the Danes who frequently invaded the country. The tiny windows of these towers are far up toward the top also. About 80 round towers remain in Ireland, but only a few of them are perfect. According to one authority, they were probably built between the 9th and 13th centuries.

The Word Squaw.

The word squaw, the term for an Indian woman, is said to have been taken from the language of a band of Indians in New England known as the Narragansets, and is probably an abbreviation of the word eskaw. Years ago the word was carried over the length and breadth of Canada and the United States, and came to be used even by the Indians on the western reservations, who have taken it from the whites. A "squaw man" is an Indian who does woman's work; also a white man married to an Indian woman and who lives with her people. After the squaw have been named, squaw berry, the partridge berry; squaw flower, the plant known as trillium erectum; squaw mint, the American pennyroyal; squaw winter, used in parts of the Canadian Northwest to designate a mild beginning of winter.

Cockneys Adaptable.

The adaptability of the London girl to farm work is equalled by the adaptability of London youth (particularly the real Cockney type) to almost any work and any circumstances.

I have known a Cockney, entirely ignorant of machinery, to learn all about a thrashing machine inside a week, and to be in sole control of it on the eighth day.

And it is well known that some of our smartest cavalrymen are Cockneys. Young fellows who were never on a horse before become expert riders in an incredibly short time. Whatever else the Cockney may or may not be he is nearly always observant, quick in the uptake and useful with his hands.—London Chronicle.

Molly Puts It Over

By IMES MACDONALD

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

It sometimes happens that beauty and brains do not bless the same girl, so when Fred Barton brought his new girl home to dinner one night his mother and sister were much disturbed, for Molly Stanbury was perfectly, insipidly lovely.

Fred had had other girls in his youthful career, some of whom were good-looking and some of whom were not. All in their turn had been passed upon by Mother Barton and Sister Jane—and found wanting. However, it is doubtful whether this had anything to do with the failure of those romances to develop into matrimony, for Fred had perfect confidence in his own talents as a picker of winners. This is one of the fallacies of youth. Besides passing on those sweet young things, for whom Fred seemed disposed of his own accord to fall, Mother and Jane further added to their bit as Fred's romance arbiters by trotting out at various times several of Jane's "the-dearest-girl-in-the-world" friends, who were exposed to the indifferent Fred without result, for that ungrateful young brute loved them not. And now he had picked a brainless beauty, who would "just ruin his life."

"She's a rotten card player," twinkled Barton Senior that night, when Fred dropped into his father's study for a smoke after having taken her home, "but she is sure a little beauty, son!"

While at that identical moment Mother Barton sat on the edge of Sister Jane's bed and literally groaned for her beloved son's future happiness.

"Men are such fools!" she said. "Take a shapely girl, with nice hair and eyes, and they fall like an angel cake when you slam the oven door!"

"She hasn't a brain in her head—that girl," opined Sister Jane, who was—well, skinny—and just loved to teach school.

But Molly, in her own room, with her shining hair in two pigtails down her back, stood before her mirror and inspected her pulchritudinous self through tragic eyes. Something was the matter with her. They had been



"They Don't Like Me."

perfectly lovely to her. Fred's mother and sister, but although Molly was entirely too lovely to have good sense, she was murmuring to herself:

"They don't like me!" Why—why don't they like me! The lovely figure in the glass didn't know the answer to that, so Molly turned out the light and wandered toward her bed.

"They don't like me," was the first thing she said to Fred the next evening.

"Who don't?" demanded Fred, trying to adjust his own ordinary brain to the new topic under consideration. "Your mother and sister."

"Rot!" said Fred. "They fell all over themselves. They think you're great! How could they help it?" "But they don't," insisted Molly. "What put that into your head?" "Well, I just know they don't."

"How do you know?" Men insist on being logical.

"I feel it!" And Fred was being introduced to intuition, which is another term for hunch, and women without brains specialize in it.

"For one so young," grinned Fred. "You have a very mature imagination."

Whereupon it was necessary at this point to pursue the fleeing Molly and give her the kiss she deserved, so that some time later Molly's horrified mother found these two young things planning a quiet wedding to take place within a week.

So it happened that Fred told his employer the next morning that he guessed he'd take his next summer's vacation right then.

"What's your hurry?" asked the Old Man. "Getting married," admitted Fred.

"Anybody I know?"

"Molly Stanbury." The Old Man laughed delightedly and patted the proud Fred on the shoulder.

"Good boy! But say," he said, "old Gragin will be sore! He's always bragged about Miss Stanbury. Says she's the most level-headed private secretary that ever blessed her boss. Going on a trip?"

Fred nodded.

"Well," he offered, "if you'll go to Cleveland and put over that Claybourne contract, we'll call it a three weeks' job, and you can have your summer vacation too."

And so it came to pass that Molly and Fred, happy though married, climbed aboard the limited for Cleveland, gayly intent on the only real honeymoon that ever happened. For no matter how commonplace other lives might get to be, they looked into each other's eyes and knew that theirs would be different. Strangely enough, when they returned and started house-keeping in their little apartment they were still of the same mind. Then came that most notable of events—the family's first dinner with the Newly-Weds. Fred had instructions to come home from the office early that night if possible, but he was so late that Mother Barton, Sister Jane and Dad were already there when he arrived.

Molly dropped everything at its most critical stage and danced out of the kitchen to fling herself shamelessly into the ready arms of the stalwart Fred, hugging him with a long, eager kiss, as if those who looked on did not exist. Fred's mother would have taken him to task for being late, but Molly leaped to his rescue, explaining that her experiences in an office had made it clear that things were bound to occur at the last moment to make men late for their dinners.

And Molly's dinner was a thing to dream about. The modest appointments of her table were set with exquisite taste. Her salad was perfectly beautiful as well as edible; her meat loaf was a great success, as was the pudding and the cake that accompanied it. The cake could not have been duplicated by Mother Barton herself, and Dad Barton's heart was entirely captivated by the quality of Molly's cookery and the lure of her demure youth.

"Molly, you're some grand little old cook," said Fred's father fondly.

"Why shouldn't I be?" said Molly innocently. "Mother taught me a good many things at home, and I took a domestic science course at night school. I learned efficiency and management in my work in the office; besides, I've been planning for this job all my life, because I hated office work, and I knew I was intended for just this sort of thing. My ambition has always been to be a housewife."

And that night Mother Barton sat on the edge of Sister Jane's bed. "Fred's a mighty lucky boy," she said. "That child's a wonder."

"You'd never think it to look at her," concluded Jane. "But she's got brains, Molly has. You know what a time we always had managing Fred, but she's got him eating right out of her hand."

"I only hope it lasts," sighed Fred's mother.

So you see that a change of mind is much easier than a change of heart.

Long-Lived Soldiers.

It is certain that some of the American soldiers now battling the Hun will be still living in the year 2000.

What world changes they will have witnessed!

James Parton, the historian, says that in 1888 he talked with two Englishmen who fought against General Jackson at New Orleans 73 years before.

There are still living about 500 veterans, according to the pension records, who were in the Mexican war which ended 70 years ago.

Eleven survivors of Bunker Hill heard Daniel Webster speak 75 years after that historic battle.

Since 230,000 Union soldiers of our Civil war were only sixteen years of age or younger, it is not surprising that scores of thousands of Grant's "Boys in Blue" still enjoy vigorous health 53 years after Appomattox.

The last soldier of Waterloo lived more than 90 years after the fight.

May Use Grape Seeds as Fuel.

Calculations that are of special interest in view of the shortage of coal in France have been made in connection with the proposal to utilize as fuel the large amount of seeds that are derived from pressing grapes, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The wine presses of that country produce an average of 1,321,000,000 gallons a year. The by-product in the form of seeds amounts to about a pound and one-half a gallon. After making a proper allowance for the difference in the fuel value of the seeds and coal, it appears that, theoretically, the grape industry of France yields seeds equivalent to some 175,000 tons of coal.

Not a Genius.

Robert Rendel, an actor who has been doing his bit by entertaining the boys at the various training camps tells one on a recruit being examined by the surgeon.

"Have you any organic trouble?" inquired the examiner.

"No, sir, not a bit," replied the recruit. "I ain't a bit musical!"

A Sugar Fiend.

"Why do you always order two cupfuls of coffee when you never drink both?"

"I've got to order two cupfuls in order to claim sugar enough for one."

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.

UNION BRIDGE.

Our "Boys" are on the Field of Honor. Now let us all get on the Roll of Honor.

The Parent-Teachers' Association met last Friday evening, and devised plans for the good of educational affairs here.

Solicitors for the Fourth Liberty Loan are hard at work. Receive them with a smile and send them away smiling.

The Registration Board met on Tuesday, to record the names of those entitled to vote at the coming election.

Chas. Minnick and two sons have been seriously ill with the Spanish influenza.

Jos. Fogle is at his parents' home, on furlough. He has been ill in a Washington hospital and is now awaiting a call to overseas duty.

Norris Pittinger returned to his home, ill with the influenza.

The Red Cross has gathered a large amount of clothing for the refugees, and many a poor Belgian soul will really think America is God's country.

Help the boys over the top by buying Liberty Bonds.

According to Wednesday's papers, the wheat embargo has been lifted. Now invest some of that money in Liberty Bonds.

The town hall has been undergoing much needed improvement, and all will be pleased with its new appearance.

This District has noted the wonderful enthusiasm in other communities in Bond buying, and we will surely not be outdone.

Plans are under way for a Liberty Loan meeting in the town hall next week. Now let every citizen determine to be present, and meanwhile boost the Loan.

The body of Gilbert, who died in Philadelphia, was brought here on Tuesday.

Our efficient operators at the telephone exchange, the Misses Gilbert, have been suffering with the influenza, this week.

There is talk about the great Peace parade, "when the boys come home." And remember, that the more Liberty Bonds you buy, the more boys will be in that parade.

KEYSVILLE.

W. C. T. U. meeting, this Sunday evening, at 7:30.

James Kiser, wife and family spent Sunday with Carl Haines and wife, near Motter's.

The Red Cross festival was a decided success. The net proceeds amounting to \$79.39.

Chas. Deberry, wife and family, of near Detour, were visitors at George Frock's, Sunday. Mrs. Laura Frock is visiting a few days at the same place.

Thos. Fox and wife spent a few days last week, with relatives in Frederick and Troutville.

Mrs. John Kiser has returned home from a visit to her daughter, at Bethlehem, Pa.

Robert Valentine and wife spent Sunday at Dr. Pittinger's, at Union Bridge.

Franklin Hahn and family, of Baltimore, were recent visitors at his brother's, Edward Hahn.

The following spent Wednesday at the home of Geo. P. Ritter: Philip Stansberry, wife daughter, Edna, of Motter's; Mrs. Maurice Hahn and daughter, Gladys.

Calvin Hahn, wife and son, Wibur; Edward Hahn, wife and daughter, Reta, attended a family reunion, at the home of Lawrence Hahn, near Bruceville, on Sunday.

Emory Hahn and wife, of Taneytown, visited relatives and friends at this place, the past week.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Florence Caylor, of Elkton, Va., was a guest at Frank Haines', during the week.

Rev. F. N. Parson, returned and preached at the Bethel Sunday morning and at Frizellburg, in the evening.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle, spent the past week at Berrett, helping care for her father, Rev. G. W. Baughman, who is on the sick list. We hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

W. F. Romsper and family visited in Baltimore over Sunday. On Saturday they attended the public meeting held at Oriole Park.

J. C. Hollenberry and family, in company with H. H. Harbaugh, and wife, of Westminster, motored to Philadelphia, on Monday, for a few days visit, Miss Anna G. Hollenberry will remain in the city where she will have employment.

Mrs. Will Broadbeck and daughter, Catherine, who have been visiting here, returned home with the company.

Mrs. Roy H. Singer and son, Henry are spending some time with relatives in Easton, while there little Henry was operated on for adenoids and tonsils, at the Easton hospital.

George R. Gehr, County chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, will deliver a strong patriotic address at the Bethel, on Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. Everybody invited, especially the residents of Uniontown district. There will be no solicitations for funds.

LITTLESTOWN.

The citizens of Littlestown were greatly shocked, when word was received of the death of Homer Robinson, one of the most popular young men of the town. The deceased was on his way to Puget Sound, Washington, where he was to have filled a government position. He was overcome by Spanish influenza and after an illness of several days, succumbed to the disease. He is survived by his wife, father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, and the following brothers and sisters: Nora, Garwood, N. J.; Mrs. Theodore Pinnard, N. J.; Mrs. Chester Gitt, Gettysburg; Mrs. Earl Nickey, Va.; George Robinson, York and Hoy, at home. He is also seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Mary Blocher was seriously injured when she fell down the stair steps of her home, Thursday morning. At first it was thought that her back was broken, but further examination proved this incorrect. The shock, however has greatly weakened her heart.

Spanish influenza now holds Littlestown in its grip, and is acting severely with some of the citizens. It is probable that the public schools will have to be closed as one of the teachers is ill, and three-fourths of the High School alone are absent.

A collection was taken up among the pupils of the school, and among the people of the town, for the purchase of hot water bottles to assist in fighting Spanish influenza at Camp Colt. Up to the present time about 85 bottles have been presented to the grateful workers at that place.

The Girls' Patriotic League of the Littlestown High School has done some fine work, in the past week, in the collection of jellies for the Camp Colt hospital, and the gathering of old clothing for Belgium relief. About 1700 pieces were collected and the goods is now packed ready for shipment.

BRIDGEPORT.

The services which were to be held this week at Tom's Creek Church, were postponed on account of sickness of the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeFontes and daughter, Elaine, Misses Estella Brezler and Mary Redding, all of Waynesboro, were guests at "Meadow Brook Farm" the home of H. W. Baker, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and sons, visited Mr. O.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ohler, on Sunday.

Rev. March, wife and children, of Taneytown, were recent visitors at the home of Wm. T. Smith.

Aaron Veat and wife, spent Tuesday with Jacob Adams and family, at Stony Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Green and daughter, of near Rocky Ridge, spent Sunday with C. R. Putman and family. Clayton Putman and brother, of near Middleburg, were recent callers at the same place.

Holland Weant and wife called on Mrs. Charles Staub on Wednesday. Mrs. Harry Baker spent Tuesday afternoon with friends in Emmitsburg.

Miss Lottie Riffe, of Thurmont, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Roy Mort.

DETOUR.

School will reopen here Monday, October 7th.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wolfe, Misses Theo. Estella Lutz, and Verna Ort, of Union Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Englar and Miss Mildred Zumbum, of near Linwood.

Mrs. Metzler, of Altoona, Pa., spent several days last week visiting E. L. Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, of Taneytown, spent Sunday with F. J. Shorb.

P. D. Koons, wife and daughter, Jeanette, visited in Union Bridge, on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Miller and Miss Helen, of Thurmont, spent Saturday with Mrs. E. D. Essick.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Warner, were: Mrs. Sarah Yoder, and daughter, Elizabeth, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Yoder and daughter, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Stitely, is visiting her grand daughter, Mrs. L. K. Austin. P. D. Koons purchased the Weant property, which was sold at public sale on Saturday.

James Warren spent Saturday in Baltimore.

EMMITSBURG.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 22, Edw. H. Rowe received word of the serious illness, from pneumonia, of his son, Francis, who was stationed at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. On Monday, the sad message came of his death. He enlisted in June, and had only been there a few months. His sister, Miss Carrie, left on Monday morning, but he had passed away before her arrival. He is survived by his father and mother, and four sisters and two brothers: Carrie, Eva, Anna, and Elizabeth, the latter is a trained nurse in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia; and William, at home, and Charles, oversea.

Mrs. Amanda Weigand died very suddenly at her home near town, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 21. She was the widow of the late William Weigand. Before her marriage she was Miss Amanda Bollinger. She is survived by two children; one son, of York, Pa., and Miss Mary, at home. Her funeral took place Monday, Sept. 23, from the Reformed church, Rev. E. L. Higbee conducting the services. Interment in Mt. View cemetery.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mrs. A. E. Sidenberder, Rockfield, Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble, which usually assails me in the Spring, I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it for a few days, all signs of bronchial trouble disappears."

KEYMAR.

Mrs. R. W. Galt and Miss Maggie Mehring, of Bruceville, went to the W. C. T. U. convention, at Hagers-town.

Mrs. Ella Bell spent last Thursday in Frederick.

Mr. Bowman and wife, from the West, is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Newman.

Miss Carrie Sappington, of Washington, is home sick, but somewhat better at this writing.

Cora Sappington is on the sick list.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school, here, Sunday, at 10 A. M. Divine service in the chapel at night, at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. Paul Yoder. The public is invited.

Geo. Kemper and family, moved to Sykesville last Tuesday, where he will be employed by Johnzie Baseman. We wish him success.

Elmer Wantz and family moved to the home of his parents, in this place, for the winter, last Thursday.

Clifton P. Null, who was ill at Camp Meade with the "Flu," says in a recent letter that he is very much improved.

Grandmother Maus is on an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Baumgardner in Virginia.

We are glad to see Jack Frost stay away so long, this fall. Anyhow, some will be caught napping.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crouse, of Ironville, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Dull and children, of Sell's Station, Master George Rohrbach of Bethel, and Mr. and Mrs. William Myers and sons, Nevin and Preston, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump.

Mrs. Harry Byers and daughter, Miss Minnie, spent Sunday at Hanover.

Master George Crouse is visiting his brother, Clarence Crouse and wife of Ironville.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Miss Esther Bair spent Tuesday evening at Piney Creek, with William Lemmon and family.

Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort.

If troubled with indigestion or sleeplessness, you should read what Miss Agnes Turner, Chicago, Ill., has to say: "Overwork, irregular meals and carelessness regarding the ordinary rules of health, gradually undermined it until last fall I became a wreck of my former self. I suffered from continual headache, was unable to digest my food, which seemed to lay as a dead weight on my stomach. I was very constipated and my complexion became dark, yellow and muddy as I felt. Sleeplessness was added to my misery and I would awake as tired as when I went to sleep. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."

Advertisement

THE MEANING OF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN? It's forts and it's ships and it's shining guns. It's squadrons that sweep the sea. It's all of the circling band of steel. That shall keep all the home shores free.

It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor lad. Far out on the wintry foam. For the brave jack tar, as he fights afar.

It's the good old "Money from home." WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN? It's rifle and helmet and it's bayonet. It's shovel and shrapnel and shell. For the soldier boy in the olive drab. Out there on the edge of hell.

It's the soaring wings of the whirling planes. That battle on high alone. For the lad who is daring "Over there!"

It's the good old "Money from home." WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN? It's succor and life for a bleeding world. It's the glimmer of Peace at dawn. It's the strength of a mighty arm to strike.

It's the gleam of a great sword, drawn. But more than all, it's the pledge of love. To the lads whom we call "our own." To the boys on land, afloat, on high. It's the good old "Money from home."

By RALPH E. McMILLIN.

A Surprise Party.

(For The Record.) A party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Crouse, on last Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, in honor of their daughter, Edna. It being her birthday, her cousin, Margaret Crouse, and Janet Crebs, gave her a surprise. The afternoon was spent in playing games and music. Refreshments were served at 4 o'clock. Little Edna received a nice lot of useful presents. Those present were: Mrs. S. S. Crouse; Mrs. Roger Fritz, of Linwood; Misses Anna Crouse, Helen Boston, Edna Crouse, Margaret Crouse, Ellen and Grace Reid, Janet Crebs, Virginia Ott, Geneva and Iona Boyd, Helen and Pauline Olinger, Marian and Margaret Hitchcock, Margaret Otto, of Linwood; Catherine Beard, Janet Burke; Masters Milton Crouse, Alton Boston, William and Robert Adelsperger, James Burke, Joshua Koutz and Sterling Fritz, of Linwood.

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MIDDLEBURG.

Mrs. Stella Wheeler and two daughters, spent a few days with Mrs. Mollie Six.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Reisler, of near Union Bridge, moved into Mrs. Walden's house, at the hall.

Mrs. Sallie Myers went to Baltimore, on Wednesday to see her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Fisher, who is ill with pneumonia.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman is very ill.

H. G. Mathias, Mrs. Bettie Snare and Wm. Stitely, are among the sick of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crouse returned to their home, having spent some time with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bohn, at McKinstry Mills.

Liberty Loan meeting in the hall Saturday night.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of our dear little niece, RUTH A. CROUSE, who died two months ago today, Aug. 2, 1918.

Ruthie dear, how we miss you here. But some sweet day. We hope to meet you on the way.

Oh, how soon the summons came to you, dear. And, Oh, how sad to see you pass away. You made the home so bright and happy here.

Your years were so few to be here with us. We miss you, darling Ruth, everywhere. You were so bright and happy here, and always loved your Sunday school so dear.

And just to think, how soon your summons came, after your dear Grandmother had passed away. How sad, and lonely is our home today.

Our darling niece, we think of you every day, and never will forget your sweet smiles and beautiful voice, when you threw the good-bye kiss to all in the church, at children's service, on children's-day. By your loving uncle and aunt, JOHN and SALLIE ALBAUGH.

NO TRESPASSING!

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

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

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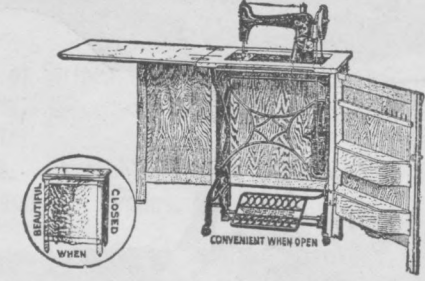
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th., AT 3:00 P. M.

IS THE TIME FOR THE BIG DEMONSTRATION OF

The Free SEWING MACHINE

INVENTED AND PAT. BY W.C. FREE

When one of these beautiful Machines will be given away absolutely free of charge. (No purchase required.)



Ask for particulars, and Watch this Space. GET YOUR COUPON.

GET READY NOW FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE STORE TANEYTOWN, MD.

MARYLAND COUNCIL OF DEFENSE New Construction in Carroll County

The War Industries Board has designated the Maryland Council of Defense to act as its representative in passing upon proposed construction in Maryland, in order that all building which is not absolutely necessary, may be stopped. This is part of the new plan of the War Industries Board, by which permits from the Board will be required for construction projects.

This plan has been adopted only because of the imperative necessity of conserving labor, materials and capital for war purposes.

The procedure will be as follows:

1-The person interested in a construction project in this county, will apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, to Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Chairman for Carroll County of the Maryland Council of Defense.

2-The Carroll County Chairman of the Maryland Council will then investigate the necessity of the proposed construction, and transmit a report thereon, with a summary of the facts, to the Maryland Council of Defense.

By direction of the Council of National Defense, and by order of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense.

FRANCIS E. WATERS,

Chairman, Maryland Council of Defense.

By order of above: HENRY M. FITZHUGH,

9-27-2t

Chairman for Carroll County.

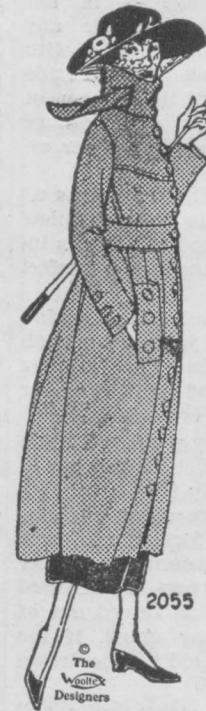
We Are Welcoming

THE

Fall and Winter Seasons

With a Complete Readiness to Economically Fill Every Need

No matter what you want, you'll find it here at much less than you expected to pay. Let us prove this to you.



Women's and Misses' Correct Fall Apparel

Beautiful Styles in Coats, Suits and Dresses

There is no profiteering on the prices of our Coats, Suits and Dresses. Months ago we secured the rare and precious All-Wool Fabrics that make up these garments, hence this RARE THRIFT WAR-TIME OPPORTUNITY to our patrons, which means a saving of \$7 to \$10 on a garment. You owe it to yourself to inspect our stock, see our values, and note our prices. You'll not be asked to buy.

Mr. Man

If it is a SUIT, OVERCOAT, TROUSERS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., that you need, you will profit by buying here. Huge complete stock from the country's best tailors and manufacturers, priced at but little more than two seasons ago. Our clothing service is based on Style, Honesty of Fabrics, values for your money.

Let Us Become Acquainted; It Will Pay You

JUST A WORD AS TO FLOOR COVERINGS

If in need of any this Fall, our Stock represents the products of the best manufacturers, and our prices; well, they are unapproachable.

We Are Not Boosters of the High Cost of Living.

J. W. GITT CO.

The Helpful War-time Store. No Profiteering Here.

Buy Here and Teach Your Dollars More Cents

Letters From "Our Boys."

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

Sept. 10, 1918.

Dear Father:—

Do not have much time, but will try and write you a few lines to let you know I am well and hope you are the same. I have been looking for a letter from you for some time and hope to receive it soon. I have heard from all at home but you. The K. of C. just opened up a few days ago and are giving cigarettes and tobacco to the boys; we also have a Salvation Army, a Y. M. C. A., and a Commissary here, and amusements at all places for us; and the Red Cross can't be praised too high, for they surely are doing great work. Walter and I sang in the choir at the Salvation Army, Sunday night. You can imagine it was some singing. Have services three times a week, and I miss very few of them.

We were issued big heavy overcoats, last night; have plenty of good warm clothes and blankets for this winter. Had fried eggs, jam, coffee and bread for breakfast. Will close; hope this finds all well, same as I, and don't forget to write often. I will have plenty of time to read your letters. There is nothing that makes a soldier smile more than a letter from home, and the soldier who smiles is the soldier who wins.

Your son,
Pri. LLOYD L. RIDINGER,
Co. H., 145 Inf., A. P. O. 763,
Amer. E. F.

August 22, 1918.

Dear Parents:—

As I am in from my post and have my gun cleaned, I thought I would write to you, as it has been over a week since I last wrote, and I know you look for letters from me quite often. I also know you do not get them as often as you should, but that is not my fault, as I try to do my part, if the mail service does it. I received my first letter from Ray Study, this week, and he says he was at the front once, but he has nothing on me at this time, and later I will write and tell you why. He also says he likes it fine; I cannot say I like it as well as all that, but I have nothing to kick about so far.

While sitting here this morning, I saw one of our guns make a "Jerry" aeroplane duck to keep out of the way of our shells, and believe me, it does make a fellow get interested when they start to shoot; it also makes him duck the shrapnel when it bursts, but I am not as much afraid of that now as I was when I first came over here.

I expect a letter from Lloyd Ridinger, almost any day, and would have written to him if I had known his address. I suppose some day I will run into some of the Taneytown boys.

I was thinking today, about one year ago, August 24, 1917, and what happened, but I guess you remember that I was examined on that date. I surely never expected to be in France, but here I am, with the resolve to make the best of what may come before me.

Sept. 2, 1918.

We are back for a rest at the front again, and at this writing I am on top of a big hill looking at one of the most beautiful landscapes I ever saw, anywhere. I thought it would be a fine place to write a letter home, and last night I ate my supper up here, and believe me, we had some feed—roast lamb, mashed potatoes, doughnuts, bread and coffee, and don't say I did not enjoy it.

I had another chance to shoot at "Jerry," and when we were about to leave the front, "Jerry" started to fire at our aeroplanes, and one of his shells failed to explode, and you should have seen us run for our dug-outs. After while he quit firing, and we went out and found this shell, but as a fellow can never tell when a spent shell will explode, we did not touch it.

I received a letter from Bernard Shaum, a few days ago, saying he is back for a rest, as he was at the front for three weeks. They saw some hard fighting, but came out of it with only 12 men injured. He is in the artillery and is back somewhat from our lines. I saw Francis Shaum and Mark Wisotzky quite often and we exchanged news from the old town, and thus get the most of it. I have received two more "Records" since my last letter, and know now what regiments some of the boys are in, and who have been called from our district. I am in perfect health at this writing.

C. ERVIN REID.

"How can I praise Tonall Enough Says Harry Miller."

"My stomach gave me trouble. My feet swelled from dropsy," says Harry Miller, of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., a silk mill worker.

"How can I ever praise Tonall enough? As Tonall was so highly recommended to me that I began using it, I now take great pleasure in adding my word of praise to its virtues and medicine qualities.

"My stomach trouble is gone. I eat with satisfaction. I work with comfort, and without annoyance now. Thanks to Tonall."

This testimonial was given July 29, 1918.
Tonall is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown.

—Advertisement

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 Un-
derwear.

Sharrer Gorsuch & Starr

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll Co.'s Big and only

Exclusive Clothing Store.

9-20-tf

PRIVATE SALE

— OF A —

Desirable Home
Adjoining Uniontown.

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

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND,
finely located on "the ridge" adjoining
Uniontown; 2½ miles from Lin-
wood and 4 miles from Union Bridge.
A very desirable home in every re-
spect. Possession April 1, or earlier.

For terms, apply to—
CHAS. H. LEMMON.
9-6-tf Linwood, Md.

NO. 5091 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll
County.

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

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

The bill states that on the 2nd day of
July A. D. 1900, that the plaintiff was
married to the defendant, James G.
Sweeney, by a certain Philip Smith, a Jus-
tice of the Peace, in Camden, New Jer-
sey, 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 plain-
tiff, and since said time has ceased to live
with her, and has resided separate and
apart from the plaintiff. That the plain-
tiff 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 lat-
ter part of the year 1902, without just cause
or reason abandoned and deserted the
plaintiff, and declared his intention to
leave 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 re-
conciliation. That the defendant is a resi-
dent 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 Septem-
ber, A. D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit
Court for Carroll County, sitting as a
court of equity, that the plaintiff, by caus-
ing 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. 9-13-18

WE PAY FOR



DEAD STOCK

remove same quickly by auto-
mobile truck, and pay all tele-
phone messages.

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

7-26-3mo

JOHN R. HARE,

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

8-24-1y

PRINTING of All
Kinds

not the cheap kind
but the
good kind done here.

A GREAT PROGRAM — FOR THE — FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN for Taneytown District SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

As nearly as can be given in advance, the program for Taneytown Dis-
trict's big effort to raise \$180,584—its apportionment of the Loan—will be as
follows:

An Airship is Expected about 3:00 o'clock.

TANEYTOWN BAND CONCERT
from 3 to 4 o'clock.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BAND
(60 Pieces) will give a Concert between
6 and 8 o'clock.

In the evening, at about 7:30, the Program will begin in the Opera House
with community Singing. Leaflets will be provided so all can take part. The
singing will be led by a Director and a Cornetist.

A Lady Soloist, from Baltimore, will be present.

The Speakers will be

CHARLES M. EABY and PAUL KENDIG,
of Lancaster, Pa., and
SEWELL WATTS,

of Baltimore, the latter having charge of soliciting subscriptions.

It is the desire of the Committee in Charge to accommodate everybody,
but the Opera House will not be large enough for all the people, unless there
is some restriction. Perhaps an overflow meeting may be held, but even then
the space will be crowded. It is hoped, therefore, that all will help the main
object of the meeting by kindly not bringing children (unless actually necessary)
or young persons, in order that all the room possible may be available for
men and women.

GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

NUMBER 3.

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

NUMBER 4.

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

NUMBER 5.

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

NUMBER 6.

Business for sale; small capital required.

NUMBER 7.

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

NUMBER 8.

Lot No. 3, located along new State High-
way, South side; 50x200 ft; water and gas

NUMBER 9.

Lot No. 4, located along new State High-
way; 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, want-
ed. Who has them?

NUMBER 13.

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

NUMBER 16.

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

NUMBER 18.

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 19.

61 Acre Farm, located in Myers' Dis-
trict. Good buildings. Slate land. 9
Acres in Timber. A money maker.

NUMBER 20.

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

NUMBER 21.

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

NUMBER 22.

155 Acre Farm, located near Bridgeport,
in Frederick Co., Md., for sale or rent. Im-
provements 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 deal-
ing to buyer and seller.

D. W. GARNER,
LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENT,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

8-2-tf

THE GREAT HAGERSTOWN INTER-STATE FAIR AND HORSE SHOW

Sixty-Second Anniversary to be held at

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

OCTOBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 1918

The Great Inter-State Educational Institution.

Large Exhibit of Farming Implements
and Machinery.

Big Midway and Free Attractions.

FINE EXHIBITS IN

Agriculture, Horticulture, Fancy Work
School Work and Community Shows
HARNESS AND RUNNING RACES

For Premium List, Etc., apply to

D. H. STALEY, Secretary,
12 North Jonathan St. HAGERSTOWN, MD.

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 be-
fore, 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 sav-
ing, from now until Nov. 1st.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,
Jeweler and Optician,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

9-20-tf

Give Nut shells For the Front

"Shell out!" That phrase usually
means that the Red Cross or the Y.
M. C. A. or some other worthy or-
ganization is after funds wherewith
to carry on. It is the Food Admin-
istration which uses it now—but this
time it isn't a slang term for "give
money." It means exactly what it
says: "Shell out."

A drive is on to collect nut shells
and fruit pits to make charcoal for
the manufacture of gas masks. A nut
shell used to be considered a whole
lot less useful than the shell of an
egg. The war has revealed a whole
lot of things, and today the humble
nut shell stands forth as a savior of
lives. It is the Sammy's defense
against the poison of the Hun.

Hotels and restaurants are collect-
ing them in their own kitchens, while
many have installed contribution
boxes for the public to drop an odd
shell or fruit pit into.

All persons are therefore requested
to save the pits of peaches, plums,
prunes, olives, dates and apricots and
the shells of hickory nuts, walnuts,
and Brazil nuts. While the saving
of pits and shells may seem trivial,
it is an important contribution to the
war which can be made without sacri-
fice or expense.

All pits should be thoroughly dried,
and the meat in the nut shells re-
moved. It is suggested that in the
home pits and shells be laid aside in
a box until there is an accumulation,
and then turned in at those hotels
and restaurants, which will have re-
ceptacles for them.

Salads made with dried fruits and
perhaps a little cream or cottage
cheese with a simple salad dressing
contain enough sweetness to take the
place of a dessert course.

KITCHEN HINTS.

A ham bone will make a whole pot
of pea soup savory.

Iron molds for drop cakes are among
the very best.

Rice pudding can be made with
honey for sweetening.

Apples can hardly be eaten too
often.

Beets are good baked just as pota-
toes are.

Green corn soup can be made from
rice stock.

POTATOES.

London.—The British Food Minis-
try is publishing a Potato Bulletin, in
one issue of which it is written:
"Potatoes should never be peeled be-
fore cooking. Everyone who peels a
potato today is doing an unpatriotic
thing in wasting the nation's food and
is directly helping the U-boats to
starve us out."

FOOD VALUE OF SOY BEAN
CHINESE EXPERT RATES IT HIGH

The soy bean is gaining headway.
It is a vegetable for which the soil of
Maryland is particularly suited. Dr.
Yamel Kin, a Chinese physician, has
been helping the U. S. Food Adminis-
tration popularize it in this country.
"Cooked by itself with salt and a
meat gravy," says she, "it tastes a
little like brains and a little like
sweetbreads and yet has a distinctive
flavor all its own."

One of its manufactured forms is
found in the salty black sauce served
with chop suey, chow mein and other
dishes at Chinese restaurants. It also
can be combined with tomatoes, with
canned mushrooms, Spanish sweet
peppers, fish chowder, chicken, ham
or beef and any kind of meat leav-
ings which the housewife desires to
present to her household in the form
of hash. Indeed, this kind of hash is
said by Dr. Yamel Kin to make a
"perfect one-piece meal."

It is no longer plebeian but patriotic
to eat cabbage. Its use here saves
shipping space in which to send less
perishable foods overseas.

WHICH BEEF DO YOU BUY?

Meat pie, stew, beef loaf, croquette,
Spanish steak, shepherd's pie, these
are a few of the dishes which can be
deliciously made from the light weight
beef which is recommended for use
in this country so that the heavier
grades from cattle dressing over 475
pounds may be shipped to the soldiers
overseas.

WHEAT THRIFT MUST GO ON

Favorable harvest reports should
not mislead us into thoughtless use
of wheat. Preparedness for the
next year and the supreme task of
the war is imperative. In times
of plenty we must lay up reserve
stocks. Wheat conservation must go
sternly on.

"CAN THE BUNNY."

Rabbits as food have not been as
popular in the United States as in
many other countries. A rabbit
sausage, however, is now on the mar-
ket, and upon the can is the little
verse:

Can the bunny.

Save the money.

Help to win the war.

With bread and meat

And lots to eat

The end will not be far.

Slice him up,

Spice him up,

Grind him fine,

Fry him brown,

Pack him down,

Good for any time.

OATMEAL PUDDING.

(Sugarless recipe.)

Two cups cooked oatmeal, one-third
cup corn syrup (golden), one-half cup
raisins, seeded and out into halves, one
teaspoon milk, one-half teaspoon salt,
one-eighth teaspoon cloves, one-eighth
teaspoon cinnamon.

Heat the oatmeal, corn syrup, salt,
spices, and milk together in a double
boiler, until the mixture has a smooth
consistency. Add the raisins. Turn
into a greased baking dish, and bake
for about 35 minutes in a moderately
hot oven.

The Condition

By IMES MACDONALD

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

It was just after noon on Saturday, and the only remaining man in the office pushed back from his desk with a sigh that was half a curse, gazing intently over the irregular top of Manhattan toward the blue-hazed bay. Collin Bell had just been going over his accounts, and he was twelve hundred and eighty odd dollars short—almost a year's salary! For a long five minutes he sat there running over the details in his mind. He was already past thirty, and, although almost overwhelmed with the desire to succeed, he had been unable to get beyond his present salary, all of which it took for him to live in what he called decency.

He might go on for several years without having the shortage discovered, or he might "cut and run for it," and have the thing discovered in a day. The impossibility of his ever making up a deficiency out of his salary was apparent, and yet something had to be done! At this moment his ponderings were interrupted. "Pardon me," came a voice, "but where is my father?"

He turned in surprise to face Inez Vrain, the "Old Man's" daughter. He had seen her often enough to know her by sight, and also to know that his whole year's salary wouldn't buy her clothes for six months, and he had



Chattering to Bell.

neither one nor any particular admiration for her, except, of course, as something pleasant to look at. "Mr. Vrain has gone to Philadelphia to attend an important conference," he explained, "and won't be home till Monday."

"Then why didn't someone telephone me?" she demanded. "I'm sure I don't know," he said dryly. "He promised to take me to luncheon and to give me his whole afternoon," she said, disappointedly, "and now everything's spoiled."

Bell grinned. It wasn't polite of him, but he couldn't help it. Some people's troubles were so trivial! "Just for that," she said primly, "I'll have to request you to escort me to the Delange for luncheon. I've come all the way into town to be lunched with by a man, and as long as father is gone, you'll do as well as the next one, I suppose."

Collin Bell was rather taken back by this unique request, but he had his week's salary in his pocket and trusted that would see him through. "Very well," he said, "if you insist."

And a few moments later they were seated at a cozy table for two in a rather crowded dining room, inspecting each other curiously. They both seemed surprised to be getting on so well together, and before she knew it, Inez Vrain was chattering to Collin Bell as if he were a favored friend of her own social world.

But suddenly, Bell's face underwent a change. Coming toward them, preceded by the head waiter, was the "Old Man," followed by a friend. The "Old Man," noticed Bell, and started to bow genially, when he caught the curve of his daughter's cheek and instead of passing on, he stopped.

"You've been here five or six years, Bell, and I never noticed you particularly before. But you've got tact, do you know that? Of course, I'd forgotten Inez entirely Saturday and your quickness with that Philadelphia story saved me a bad half hour with a certain young woman who has a temper and a clever tongue."

The "Old Man" drew his private check book toward him and passed over a check to Bell for \$1,500. "This is coming to you on last year's salary," he said. "From today you are to be my personal representative at five thousand a year."

Bell took the check with thanks—he was never effusive—and went out of the office. He went straight to the bank and deposited the "Old Man's" check and then drew one of his own back to the "Old Man" for the twelve hundred and eighty odd dollars of his shortage. This he inclosed with an itemized statement, a short explanation and his signature, and sent up to the office by messenger. Then, with a little sigh, he started slowly uptown, walking with a careless feeling of freedom that he had not known for a long time. At last he was square—but at the sacrifice of the only opportunity that had ever come to him. Well, it was the only way, he felt, and there were other jobs! Then, just in front of him a roadster drew up to the curb and a girl got out. And as she turned to shut the door they were face to face.

"Why, it's Mr. Bell!" she smiled cordially. Bell shook her hand in a compelling manner that for some reason or other was vastly exciting to Inez Vrain.

"Lunching again with father?" he quizzed, with a twinkle. "Aren't you working today?" she came back at him.

"No," he said shortly. "I quit this morning." Her eyes grew stormy. "Did he fire you for lunching with me?" she demanded angrily.

"Oh, no," he denied. "Then why did you quit?" "Ask your father," he said grimly, and was gone.

Thirty minutes later she burst into her father's private office. "I want to know why Collin Bell quit his job this morning," she demanded. Judson Vrain studied his daughter a moment and then handed her Bell's note of resignation and statement of shortage.

"It was a decent thing for him to do," he said gravely. "I probably never would have found it out, and I had just raised him this morning to five thousand a year."

"Five thousand dollars a year? My goodness! But then, I suppose we could live on it. Many people do," said Inez Vrain demurely. For a moment Judson stared at his daughter, and then he grinned a little. "Lots of people live on a whole lot less," he said, "but the day you marry Collin Bell I'll give him the Philadelphia branch at ten thousand dollars a year, but," he wagged his finger in his daughter's face, "he's got to make good."

"Of course!" she said, as she whirled out of the door, "but I haven't got him—yet." And Judson Vrain laughed. A few moments later Bell was called to the phone by his landlady.

"This is Inez Vrain." "Yes." "I have just seen my father." "Yes." "Would you consider the Philadelphia branch at ten thousand?" "He's hardly authorized you—"

"Would you?" she demanded impatiently. "Of course—but there's a condition, I suppose?" "Yes, there's a condition." "What is it?"

"Meet me at the Delange for luncheon and—maybe you'll find out," she laughed uneasily. And when they left the Delange a few hours later, although no word had been said, he turned to her in the street and smiled into her eyes.

"Let's go and have it over with," he murmured. "You mean?" Her eyes flew wide with surprise and then drooped shyly. "I mean, let's fulfill the condition right now—this afternoon."

"Is it," she asked, "because of—of Philadelphia, or—"

"Philadelphia be hanged!" said Collin Bell.

Pershing Pays for Pig. General Pershing's automobile recently killed a growing pig, the most valuable possession of a poor, aged woman. The woman wept, as the pig meant much to her. She knew the car contained the American general, but she was told not to make a claim, as the pig was to blame.

General Pershing later instituted an inquiry and learned the situation. How much the pig meant to the destitute woman was shown when her tears of grief changed to joy when a letter arrived containing a check for \$20, with kind words besides.—New York Herald.

Times Have Changed. Whatever other platitude may be successfully controverted, there's no use denying that the world does move. Yesterday I saw a Sioux Indian, in feathers, moccasins and paint, boarding a Broadway trolley to go down to the Fifth avenue theater and sell Liberty bonds, and ten minutes later, I saw a retired brigadier general of the United States army, who received from an Indian runner the first intelligence of the Custer massacre, chaffily discussing, over his noonday toddy, in Waldorf Astoria bar, the probable developments on the western front in Europe.—New York Letter.

INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT NEXT SEASON

Early and Proper Preparation of Seed Bed Is Urged.

Thorough Tillage Is Important to Conserve Necessary Moisture—Soil Should Be Harrowed Immediately After Plowing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Big wheat yields, the object of every member of the American land army who is planning to take part in the 1919 Liberty wheat harvest, begin with the preparation of the seed bed. It must be firm, moist and well compacted beneath with a mellow, finely divided upper three inches of soil, and earliness in its preparation is important.

If the importance of thorough tillage were more generally recognized and proper methods of seed-bed preparation were employed more common-



Seeding Wheat on Corn Ground With Two-Horse Disk Drill.

ly throughout the so-called humid areas, there would be less frequent losses from drought and better wheat crops would result. In this area the mistake is often made of thinking that there will always be moisture enough present for maximum crop growth, and the result is short crops where more attention to moisture preservation would have assured good yields.

If wheat is grown in rotation with oats or after wheat, the stubble should be plowed to a depth of at least seven inches immediately after harvesting the crop of grain. The ground should be harrowed within a few hours after plowing, and cultivation with harrow, disk, drag, or roller should be given as necessary thereafter until planting time, to kill weeds, to settle and make firm the subsoil, and to maintain a soil mulch above. Late plowing does not allow time for these necessary operations.

If a cultivated crop precedes wheat frequent cultivation given to this crop will preserve moisture and maintain a soil mulch. If level cultivation has been practiced, a good seed bed can usually be prepared by disking and harrowing after removing the crop. If weeds are present, however, it may be advisable to plow shallow, the disk preceding and following the plow.

Early plowing and thorough tillage of the plowed soil aid in catching the water falls and in storing this and the water already in the soil for use by the wheat plants. The firm seed bed under this mulch enables the young wheat plants to make use of the subsoil waters which rise by capillarity when there is a perfect union between the plowed soil and the subsoil. Sufficient water is thus assured for the germination of the seed when sown and for the early fall growth of the seedlings, a very important consideration. Plant food is also likely to be more abundant in the soil when such methods are employed.

CORN BINDER IS TIME SAVER

Machine Delivers Crop in Bundles Which Make It Considerably Easier to Handle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than four acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a 40-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time, though perhaps none in expense. The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If your acreage in corn is not large enough to justify an investment in a modern corn harvester, join with one or two of your neighbors and purchase one co-operatively. If this cannot be done, rent a binder—it will take the place of one hired man in cutting and shocking, or two in cutting corn for ensilage.

BEST PLACE TO STORE SEED

Dry, Well-Ventilated Room Is Preferable—Cellars Too Moist and Attics Too Hot.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Store seed in a dry, well-ventilated room. Cellars are too moist, attics usually are too hot, but a second-story room furnishes the ideal location. Seed can be protected against mice by storing in tin boxes or mouse-proof wooden boxes, or by suspending in cloth bags.

FEED STATIONS ATTRACT BIRDS

Feathered Songsters Help Protect City Parks From Insects That Destroy Foliage.

ARE PLEASING TO CHILDREN

Add to Pleasure and Interest of Thousands of Lovers of Nature—Minneapolis Superintendent Gives Experience.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Besides the enjoyment of having birds present in parks, there is the economic value of having them as enemies of plant pests. They help to police the parks by reducing the insects that feed on foliage and are peculiarly important, because the beauty and utility of parks largely depends on preserving the vegetation.

Birds' Place in Parks. Such changes as may be made to attract birds to parks may also enhance the beauty or interest of the park itself, as in fountains and martin houses and other artistic nest boxes. Feeding stations may have slightly designs and be worked in as part of other park structures, and their presence adds not alone to the benefit of the birds, but to the interest of thousands of lovers of nature. They are particularly pleasing to children and instill

the lessons of bird protection as opposed to the practices of bird destruction sometimes indulged in.

Experience in Minneapolis. The value of such stations is attested by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks in the city of Minneapolis. He says:

"For the past five or six years we have maintained a number of feeding stations in various parts of our park system, with very satisfactory results. I give a list of the birds which stay with us over winter. The permanent winter birds found in the vicinity of our parks are the chickadee, blue jay, white-breasted nuthatch, downy and hairy woodpeckers and screech owl; winter visitors, the redpoll, tree sparrow and junco; irregular winter visitors, the evening grosbeak, Bohemian waxwing and snow bunting. It is safe to say that a large number of these species are staying in the park on account of the food supplied them. The feeding of the wild birds in the parks is a great success and will be continued."

Summer food should also be supplied in the form of berry-bearing shrubs and the fall planting of these should be arranged for. Those interested should send to Washington for Department of Agriculture Bulletin 715, "Attracting Birds to Public and Semipublic Reservations."

SEED NEEDED FOR PLANTING

Quite Frequently Home-Grown Supply Is Better Than Any That Can Be Purchased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

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 seedsmen. 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 cannot be destroyed by insects, rats or mice.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let's not despise just common things. For here's a truth there is no dodging. The bird that soars on proudest wings Comes down to earth for board and lodging. —Nixon Waterman.

EVERY DAY GOOD THINGS.

POUND of dried apricots added to apple, then cooked down with sugar added to make thick marmalade, will be found especially good flavored.

Serve ice cream, using the small scoop; place in sherbet cups and pour over a sauce of strawberry. In this manner of serving, a quart of ice cream will serve many more.

An Egg Extender.—Try out two slices of salt pork cut in small cubes. In this hot fat brown a cupful each of bread cubes and potatoes, also cut in cubes. When brown add two slightly beaten eggs and stir constantly until the egg is cooked. Season well and serve garnished with parsley.

Chestnut Croquettes.—Take a cup of well-cooked and mashed chestnuts, add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, the yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Shape in balls and roll in egg and crumbs; fry in hot fat.

Bread Pudding.—Butter several slices of bread and lay in the bottom of a baking dish; pour over any stewed fruit, like peaches, prunes, or any canned fruit, then add another layer of buttered bread and bake. This may be eaten with fruit juice for a sauce, or, if the fruit is juicy, it will need no sauce.

Cottage Pie.—Put chopped meat with gravy in a baking dish and cover with seasoned mashed potato, made quite moist with milk. Put into a hot oven to heat well and quickly.

Carrots With Lemon Butter.—Cook tender young carrots cut in shoestring with very little water. When cooked add butter and a little lemon juice, with a grating of nutmeg.

Seasoned Mush.—Cook a ham bone in water until the meat falls; remove the meat, chop and reserve it to add later. Stir cornmeal into the broth and cook until well done; add seasoning and the chopped meat; pour into a square pan to mold and serve sliced and fried in a little hot fat. This is nice for luncheon.

Nellie Maxwell

Somewhat Remarkable Form of Limited Monarchy Was That Practiced by Tribe of the Caucasus.

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"At a certain stage of social evolution," says Sir James Frazer in his article entitled "The Killing of the Khazar Kings," "not a few races appear to have been in the habit of putting their kings to death, either at the end of a fixed term, or on the failure of the king's health and strength, or simply whenever a great public calamity, such as drought or famine had befallen the country."

Among tribes which have practiced this remarkable form of limited monarchy must be included the Khazars or Khorzars. For some nine hundred years this now almost forgotten tribe, from their home in the spurs of the Caucasus and along the western shore of the Caspian—called after them the Sea of the Khazars—played a great part in history on the European-Asian borderland. It is certainly remarkable that a people which had reached such a high level of civilization and culture should have practiced legalized regicide. But the evidence collected by Sir James Frazer from a very wide survey of medieval literature leaves no doubt on the matter.

Kosztz Incident Recalled.

The first serious difficulty between the United States and Austria arose 65 years ago as a result of the Kosztz incident, which strained relations between the two countries almost to the breaking point. Martin Kosztz, a Hungarian patriot, after taking part in the uprising in 1848 and subsequent years, came to America and declared his intention of becoming a citizen. In 1853, while on a visit to Smyrna, he was seized and imprisoned on board an Austrian war vessel. He had with him an American passport and claimed the protection of the United States warship St. Louis, then in the harbor of Smyrna. Captain Ingraham demanded that Kosztz be released, but he was not freed until after the decks of the St. Louis had been cleared for action.

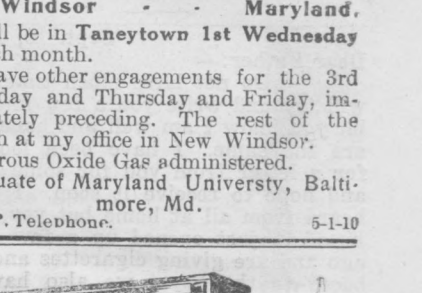
Evaded the Law.

It is against the laws of Massachusetts to disturb birds' nests and red tape was necessary before the owner of an auto truck was able to use his machine on that account. A phoebe bird built a nest in the running gear of an auto truck in a garage in Ware and laid three eggs in it. When the owner of the truck wanted to use his car he discovered the nest and had to call on the game warden to render an opinion before he could disturb the nest. The warden decided that under the circumstances it would be permissible to remove the nest without incurring the penalty of a \$100 fine.

Classified Advertisements.

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
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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.

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The Big Music House—Two Stores in FREDERICK, MD.
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(Note.—R. C. Grimes is no longer connected with this firm.)

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Satisfactory

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 6

ABRAM LEAVING HOME.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 12:1-9.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou a blessing—
Genesis 12:2.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Hebrews 11:
1-16.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Genesis 11:27-32; Hebrews
11:8-10.

I. Abraham's Call (v. 1).
The new era inaugurated with Noah at its head ended in a colossal failure. In view of such failure God turned aside from the nation as such, and called Abram out from his kindred and land, and placed him at the head of a new nation which he would train for himself. This call involved:

1. A call to separation. He was to leave the place of his fond associations for a land unknown to him. Obedience to this command meant the severance of three ties.

(1) "His country in the widest range of his affections. (2) His place of birth and kindred, which comes closer to his heart. (3) His father's house, as the inmost circle of all tender emotions." All this must be cast off before the Lord could get him into the place of blessing. When kindred and possessions stand in the way of love and service to Christ, one must renounce them (Matthew 10:37).

2. A call to heroic tasks. For Abram to go into a strange land and take possession of it for God called for the heroic in him. It costs much to live the life of separation, but it is the only way to have God's favor. Those who are children of faithful Abram must trust God.

3. God's Promise to Abram (vv. 2-3).

God's demand for separation was followed by a seven-fold promise—a gracious engagement on the part of God to communicate certain unmerited favors and to confer blessings upon him.

1. "I will make thee a great nation" (v. 2). This in some measure compensated for the loss of his country. He escaped from the defiling influences of his own nation, and became the head of a chosen nation. This was fulfilled in a natural way in the Jewish nation and in Ishmael (Gen. 17:20), also in a spiritual seed embracing both Jews and Gentiles (Galatians 3:7-8).

2. "I will bless thee" (v. 2). This was fulfilled (1) Temporarily (Gen. 13:14-17; 24:35). He was enriched with lands and cattle, silver and gold. (2) Spiritually (Gen. 15:6; John 8:56). He was freely justified on the grounds of his faith. The righteousness of Christ was imputed to him.

3. "And make thy name great" (v. 2). He renounced his father's house, and became the head of a new house which would be venerated far and wide. He is known as the friend of God (James 2:23).

4. "Thou shalt be a blessing" (v. 2). It was a great thing to be thus honored and blessed by God, but to be the medium of blessings to others was greater still. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

5. "I will bless them that bless thee" (v. 3). God so identified himself with his servant that he regarded treatment of Abram as treatment of himself. Christ so completely identifies himself with his people that he regards wrong done to them as done to himself. Since he was God's friend, God regarded acts performed toward Abram as performed toward himself. In all ages since then the nations and individuals that have used the Jew well have been blessed.

6. "And curse him that curseth thee" (v. 3). The nations that have been against the Jews have never prospered. While God at different times used the surrounding nations as scourges for Israel, he in turn punished them for their mistreatment of Israel.

7. "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed" (v. 3). This has been fulfilled (1) In the Jewish nation being made the repository of the Oracles of God. Through them the Bible has been given to the world. (2) The bringing into the world of the Redeemer.

(3) In the future time when the Jews shall be God's missionaries in carrying the good tidings of the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

III. Abram's Obedience (vv. 4-9).
Abram at once departed out of his own land. He proved his faith by his works. He did not argue or parley. Neither did he demand some guarantee, but stepped out upon God's naked word. There were difficulties in his way, but faith in God made him brave. Faith in God gives victory over the world. He worshiped God. To go into a heathen land and establish true worship requires a courageous faith.

Secrets in Our Heart.
We talk about searching our hearts. We cannot do it. What we want is to have God search them . . . and bring to the hidden things, the secret things at cluster there.—D. L. Moody.

Testaments for Soldiers.
I am glad to see that every man in the army is to have a testament. Its teachings will fortify us for our task.—Pershing.

Who has deceived thee so often as thyself?

— THE —
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

October 6.
All for Christ—Our Money.
1 Timothy 6:6-10; 17-19.

It is impossible to be "all for Christ" without reckoning in our money. Money represents time and effort and energy expended. It comes as a return for the investment of life. It is part of us. How then can one be "all for Christ" apart from the proper use of money. A life of devotion to Christ apart from the devotion of our money for Christ is very vague, yet this type of devotion is quite prevalent. Possibly this arises from lack of knowledge or want of thought. Education and training are necessary at this point. Here is the opportunity for our Young People's Societies to do a great piece of work. It is well nigh impossible to over-emphasize the importance of this. When a Christian is instructed and led to interpret life in terms of stewardship, a radically advanced step has been taken.

Our money for Christ means the awakening and maintenance of interest in Christian work. It enlarges our vision, broadens our sympathies, and increases our capacity to receive and enjoy. Give to missions and you will enjoy the reading of missionary literature. Adopt a missionary undertake his support and the land in which he labors will become a new country to you.

Our money for Christ means spiritual prosperity. It gives a business tone to the spiritual life thereby delivering it from shadow and vagueness, and brings it into the realm of reality. Many a Christian man has maintained his spiritual life at concert pitch amid seasons of stress and pressure because of careful attention to this matter of giving. It is a channel through which the soul expresses its worship and praise.

Generous giving and answered prayer are the two things that make God real to human hearts and bring triumphant joy into human experience. The angel said to Cornelius: "Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." Prayers and alms. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. Generous giving the sense of stewardship, acts as wings to prayer. The man who gives from the depths of his pocketbook, can pray from the depths of his soul.

METHODS OF MARKING MONEY

Officials Trap Speculators Who Dip Nefariously into the Cash Drawer.

In their surveillance and apprehension of suspected persons government secret officers often find it necessary to "mark the money" handled by such persons. There are various methods of so marking the national currency, one of the most novel of which is the pin-prick.

The note to be marked is, say, the \$5 silver certificate bearing the vignette of an Indian chief in full regalia of feathers and trappings and presenting a full-face view. With the aid of a pin the secret service man makes two punctures in the bill directly in the pupils of the Indian's eyes. To the casual and sometimes even critical inspector of the note these pin-pricks are invisible. If raised to the light, however, the bill will distinctly reveal them.

The markings are complicated by the following process: The pinpoint is applied in the "twist" of the large figure 5 of the two upper corners of the note. These tiny twists do not appear on the "necks" of the two figures 5 that are on both sides of the bottom of the note. The note is now pierced again, this time at the ends of the scrolls on each side of the word "five" in the lower center of the bill. The marking is now complete. In secret it is exhibited to one or more persons for purposes of identification and is then placed in the till or money drawer to which the suspected person has access.

It is said that the pin-pricks will remain perfect for some time. When such bills are produced in court and their markings are explained under oath conviction is practically certain.—Literary Digest.

The Deadly Nightshade.

Deadly nightshade, which is cultivated to supply the English market with atropine, bears a botanical name. Atropa belladonna, curiously appropriate to its qualities, evil and good, combining the name of the most dreaded of the Fates—Atropos, whose function was to cut the thread of human life—with the Italian for a beautiful woman. One of the most curious facts concerning the poison of the nightshade is its much more potent effect upon human beings than on animals, for though deaths from eating the berries are fairly common among children, the birds eat and thrive on them, and the leaves, almost equally dangerous to man, seem innocuous to horses, sheep, pigs, rabbits, and other animals, which browse upon them freely. The frequent occurrence of nightshade in the neighborhood of ruined abbeys and monastic houses makes it reasonable to believe that many of the wild plants are survivors from monkish herb gardens.

TOWN THRIVES ON TOURISTS

Oban, Scottish Summer Resort, Practically Supported by Enthusiastic Visitors Who Buy Souvenirs.

Oban is a Scottish town that exists almost entirely for the benefit of the tourist. Every other house in Oban is a boarding house or a hotel, and buildings that have escaped this fate are used as shops where the traveler is enticed into buying a beautiful plaid tartan for which he has no use, or Scotch pebbles which are guaranteed to be highly ornamental in the parlor cabinet.

If you have a Scotch ancestor Oban is the place to resurrect him. All the plaids of Scotland and a few besides are in the Oban shops. If your ancestors cannot be located in the Scotch "Who's Who" of the past, any obliging shopkeeper will unflinchingly produce a plaid which fits the name of your kinsman and which matches your library carpet.

If you stroll through the quiet streets to the top of a hill you can see Oban at its best. The water of the bay is so shinningly blue that you at once resolve to take a trip to one of the tiny islands dotting the smooth expanse. The roads that climb the Scotch hills so easily are edged with close-trimmed hedges, and the cottages are cloaked in glossy and picturesque ivy.

Off to one side is a great circular edifice not unlike a Roman circus. This, your hostess informs you on your return, is "McCaig's Folly." If you are still curious you will be told the story of old eccentric McCaig, who had this useless, antique-looking structure built at great expense to himself and to the vast amusement of his fellow citizens.

Winter is the quiet time in Oban. Then there are no enthusiastic strangers to buy expensive souvenirs or to hire boats for trips around the bay. The town is gloomy and deserted. The women are indoors weaving plaids for the coming summer, and the men are out on the bay hard at work with the fishing fleet.—Chicago Daily News.

GOT BEST OF ARMY OFFICERS

Leader of Pickaninny Band Showed Himself Fully Capable of Dealing With Emergency.

An itinerant pickaninny band halting from an orphan asylum in the South struck up lively airs in one of the streets and attracted attention, according to a Saratoga Springs correspondent of the New York Evening Post. The doughty little drum major, dressed in an imposing collection of colors, rested between airs and suggested to bystanders that they make contributions for the good of the cause. Four army officers stopped and bawled the leader until his soul grew vexed. Suddenly he had an inspiration and turning to his dozen jazz musicians he raised his baton and gave the signal for the "Star-Spangled Banner," which the darkies played with earnestness and drew out as long as possible.

The officers, of course, immediately came to salute and remained in that posture until the grinning drum major brought down his baton on the final note. The officers appeared a bit red in the face and proceeded along their way without attempting to "spook" the band any further. They appeared to be making remarks sotto voce.

The Reward of Kindness.

The unusual feature of an individual devising all his effects to his business partner to the exclusion of his children, and not preserving any estate to devise is contained in the will of a Chicago citizen, which was admitted to probate recently. The testator left all he possessed to his partner. In explanation of his action the testament reads: "My reasons for this are that what worldly possessions I have are due entirely to the generosity of my partner and I feel that I only have a life interest. Although it would be a pleasure to leave my children something—in other circumstances—as I am I must be just. They are young and able." The petition accompanying the document states, however, that the decedent, a Hebrew, left no estate.

How "Black Watch" Got Name.

In the old days the regiments of the British army were known by the color of their uniforms, as the White regiment, the Blue regiment, or the Red regiment, and so ad infinitum. It is quite possible, therefore, that there was a Black regiment, from whence came the Black Watch. The Red regiment, incidentally, was Cromwell's Ironsides. But the term "Black Watch" was also used for the Guards of the Dominicans or Black Friars, and came to be applied also to the scullions in the kitchens of the great houses, whose business it was to look after the pots and pans.

Curious Coconut Crab.

The coconut crab of Christmas island earns its name by the way it makes its living. Except for its annual visit to the sea, it lives in a hole in the ground lined with coconut fibers and climbs up the coconut trees to procure its food. According to American Forestry, this "robber-crab's" method of carrying coconuts is to strip them of their husks and then to hold the nut under some of its walking legs, while it retires, raised high on the hips of those legs not used for this purpose. After removing the husk from the coconuts the crab "hammers on the round depressions at one end till entrance is effected."



"I'd like to be there!"

YOU have said it—as you have looked at some vivid picture or read some stirring account of our boys fighting with American courage and self-sacrifice. If you cannot go out to them, you can fight for them, over here. Smash open the way for them with howitzers and big guns. Send them ammunition, tanks, airplanes, rifles, clothing, food. Help to keep them victorious.

You can lend as fearlessly, as unselfishly, as they fight. That is your job as a part of our war machine.

OF COURSE you would "like to be there." They don't need you yet or you **WOULD** be there. But they need guns and shells, every hour they remain on the road to Berlin.

Absolutely the next best thing to going over is to

Buy Liberty Bonds—Buy to Your Limit

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

interested Patriotic Citizens of Taneytown District, who are backing up our Boys with Cash.

