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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

(Please watch the Date on your Paper.)

NO. 17

THE INFLUENZA IS GRADUALLY SUBSIDING

Conditions Better in the County, but the Ban not Lifted Yet.

Influenza epidemic conditions in Myers, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Westminster, Middleburg; in fact, in most of the districts of this county, are still unsatisfactory, though somewhat improved, and no public meetings of any kind in these districts are allowable.

Union Bridge Hard Hit.

Union Bridge and vicinity has been especially hard hit with the influenza epidemic, and now has two physicians from Baltimore helping to relieve the situation.

Dr. W. H. Krantz, physician at the Cement Plant, aged about 30 years, died this Friday morning.

Turn the Clock Back!

The return to the new, old time, goes into effect at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Pay in Advance Plan.

The revision of our mailing list to fit the pay-in-advance system, has been accomplished with much less trouble than we expected.

As subscriptions expire, we shall simply discontinue the Record until they are paid in advance again, but we shall aim to mail everybody a notice, a month in advance, calling attention to the approaching expiration, so that they will have ample time to send in their renewal.

Council of Defense Notes.

The Women's Committees under the Council of Defense of Carroll County, had a big part in helping to put old Carroll over the top in the last Liberty Loan campaign.

MRS. C. O. CLEMONS, Publicity Chairman.

The cost of machinery and implements is constantly increasing. Prepare now to protect implements and machinery from exposure during the coming winter.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

The War Responsible for Creating A Bad Habit.

"I am glad to note your Editorials on 'The Cigarette Habit' to the young man whose physical and mental status have not yet fully developed, this cigarette evil is the worst barrier he has to cross, and this war is making many cigarettes fiends who before were immuns.

WM. JAMES HEAPS, Baltimore Md.

The "little book" referred to is entitled "The Perfect Man" which has been referred to previously in The Record.

"From an experience covering many years in teaching and otherwise associating with young men, I have never found a cigarette fiend who was either truthful or acceptable, or who was in any sense an acceptable student.

"The tobacco habit may be banished by using as a simple mouth wash a very dilute solution of Silver Nitrate.

A small wine glassful of this dilute solution used as a mouth wash, after meals, and at a time the smoker wants his "smoks"—extreme precaution being taken not to swallow any of it—will banish the desire to smoke in the most inveterate smoker.

Carroll County Jurors Drawn.

The following jurors were drawn by Chief Judge Wm. H. Thomas, on Tuesday, to serve at the November term of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, which will convene November 11th:

- Taneytown District—Theodore A. Clason, Simon W. Benner, John L. Zimmerman, David Harry Essig.
Uniontown—Charles E. Bankard, S. E. Crouse, Charles E. Smelser and David C. Fiesel.
Myers—Edward H. Flickinger, Calvin E. Bankard and David D. Geeting.
Woolery's—Samuel S. Monroe, Andrew Jackson Raver, Albert L. Davis and L. Calvin Jordan.
Freedom—William R. Blunt, Irvin E. Buckingham and Herbert T. Oursler.
Manchester—Amphrey D. Beachman, William Reed, Chas. E. Trump, G. E. K. Strevig and John M. Null.
Westminster—Fenby L. Hering, J. Ezra Stem, John A. W. Strevig, John D. Biehl, David Martin, Charles W. King, Martin J. Leahy, G. D. Foulke, David Snyder Babylon.
Hampstead—Edward L. Richards, Howard F. Sharer and Oden M. Leister.
Franklin—John T. Farver and Thomas E. Moore.
Middleburg—Henry Clay Putnam and Wilson L. Crouse.
New Windsor—Chas. D. Bonsack, Harry A. Harman and John W. Baker.
Union Bridge—Frank T. Shriner, and Charles Edwin Engle.
Mt. Airy—James F. Orr and J. Maurice Hess.
Berrett—Thomas F. Keefer and Frank J. Brandenburg.

Order Spring Fertilizer Now.

The Government needs a certain number of cars to carry the necessary food and munitions to the seaports and cantonments for our soldiers. This steady stream of cars must not be interrupted and will not be, because the soldiers must be supplied first, before space can be given to the transportation of other commodities.

It is now claimed that there will be enough anthracite coal, this winter, for all sections. It is claimed that the more distant points are being supplied, first, on account of possible weather interference with transportation when cold weather sets in, and that near-by points will be supplied later.

THE LOAN SUCCESSFUL THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

The Exact Figures are Not Yet Available Anywhere.

The whole country—including Maryland and Carroll County—went "over the top" in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Just how it was done, the public may never know, exactly, as the Banks came in at the wind-up, in many instances, and saved the situation, as they have done with all of the previous loans.

The buying of Bonds, however, should not cease. The Banks have taken large appointments, for sale to customers, practically on terms to suit the desires and ability of all.

The exact total of the issue for the whole country has not yet been made up, but will likely exceed the Six Billions by a large sum. Maryland's total is about \$89,000,000, or an excess of about \$7,000,000.

All of the counties in Maryland, except four, reached or exceeded their apportionment, these counties being Garrett, Prince Georges, Somerset, and Washington, and may yet come up to the mark.

We have not been able to secure the subscriptions from Carroll county, by districts, but the total is given at about \$2,135,000, or about \$150,000 over the county's quota.

The Fifth Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Long before the Fourth Liberty Loan figures have been counted up or the honor flags have been entirely distributed or the money paid in, preparations have been started at the Treasury for the Fifth Liberty Loan whenever it may be called.

The date has not yet been determined, or the amount, nor any other features. Only certain knowledge is that there will be another and that it probably will come in the spring of 1919.

Within a few months the Treasury will again begin issuing new certificates of indebtedness as a means of financing itself, and by next spring the accumulated billions of these must be redeemed out of proceeds from the sale of more bonds.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

- Monday, Oct. 21st, 1918.—Laura C. Jones, executrix of Nathaniel Jones, deceased, settled her first account.
Laura V. Williams, executrix of M. Christian Wolf, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property.
Ella M. Haines, received an order to withdraw funds.
Mary L. Myers received an order to withdraw funds.
Susanna V. Eckenrode, executrix of Henry J. Eckenrode, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.
Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, 1918.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frank Tracy, deceased, were granted unto Helen E. Tracy and Walter L. Zepp, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.
The last will and testament of Mary E. Zentz, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Ivan L. Hoff, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.
Raymond T. Stonesifer, executor of George T. Stonesifer, deceased, settled his first account.

A Murder at Camp Meade.

Following an argument over a piece of bread, Corporal Robert E. Nelson, of Pa., was killed by Private Jeff Lankford, of Tenn., on Sunday morning.

Lankford was in kitchen police, on Saturday, and Corporal Nelson was also on duty in the mess hall. The corporal took a piece of bread, and after eating part of it, threw the remainder away. Lankford accused him of throwing it into the wrong waste receptacle. In each kitchen there are different receptacles for the different kinds of food wastes, fats being kept separate from the other refuse from the tables.

Nelson denied that he had thrown the bread in the wrong can, and an argument started. Those who heard it say that things grew rather warm, and a fight was looked for. The men were separated, however, and when taps was sounded at night, and both of the lads retired, the dispute was supposed to be over.

It is said that Lankford approached Nelson as he ate breakfast Sunday morning and, without any comment and before he could be stopped, stabbed the corporal in the back of the neck. It is said he then backed his fellow-soldier in the breast over the heart as he fell from the stool on which he was seated. Soldiers who witnessed the affair seized Lankford and disarmed him. He was taken to the regimental guardhouse, and later to the stockade. Nelson was rushed to the Base Hospital, but was dead before he reached there.

ELECTION DAY, NOV. 5.

For Congress, and Two Amendments to the Constitution.

Election Day, this year, will be on Tuesday, November 5th, for the purpose of electing one person for member of the House of Representatives for the 66th. Congress of the United States; and one person to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. F. C. Talbott, in the House of Representatives of the 65th. Congress.

Also for the purpose of voting for, or against a Constitutional Amendment giving to the General Assembly of Maryland the authority to provide regulations for the casting and counting of the votes of soldiers absent from their homes.

And for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue Bonds to the amount of \$100,000 by the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County to provide money for school buildings and equipment in said county.

The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and close at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Possibility of Too Much Wheat.

There may be a prospect of too much wheat, next year, according to Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration's grain corporation, who believes that any further extension of wheat acreage, will be both unnecessary and unwise.

It must be remembered that as soon as ocean carrying is safe, and free from the needs of the war, large South American and Australian surpluses will be available. There has been no shortage in the world's supply—only a condition making it impossible to get the supply on hand into the consuming countries.

If this be true, then the question arises whether it would not soon be wise to stop the enforced use of wheat substitutes? It would certainly be a strange outcome of the situation, if the country should be eventually prohibited from using anything in bread but wheat flour.

What is a Billion Dollars?

We are talking a great deal of millions and billions, these days yet it is likely that we do not realize just what a Billion Dollars means.

It is One Thousand Millions, or one Million Thousands, which ever way is the most comprehensible. The Fourth Liberty Loan, therefore, is 6000 millions of Dollars or 6 million times \$1000.00.

Add together all of the Billions of Dollars, spent by all of the Nations at war, and multiply the number by 1000, and you will have the number of millions of dollars the Kaiser has cost the world, in addition to the millions of lives more precious than the dollars; and then think of the other Billions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

14,000 Clerks in One Department.

Congressman Madden, of Illinois made the statement last week, in the House of Representatives, and his statement went unchallenged into the Congressional Record, that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, at Washington, has on its pay-roll 14,000 clerks, and that they do not do, on an average, more than one day's work in a week.

"I would issue a blanket order to send a committee of experts from either the House or the Senate, to simplify, systematize, and regulate the conduct of these burdens so that no person would be in any of them who does not do a day's work."

"It is the most inefficient, extravagantly organized institution that was ever organized under the government. I can prove it by 9 out of 10 of the people employed in it. There are thousands of men and women employed there making no kind of excuse for not performing work. Oh, it would make a dog laugh to talk about efficiency under such circumstances. It is criminal. And those who are responsible for the criminality involved in such management ought, in a time like this, when everybody is called upon to pay and bleed, to be prosecuted for their failure to protect and preserve the Constitution and the laws of the U. S. as they must have done when they entered upon the discharge of their duties."

If the above can be true, or only partly true, of one department, may it not also be true of all of the departments at Washington? That there are many thousands there, helping to make unnecessary war expense?

NO PEACE WITHOUT PRACTICAL SURRENDER.

Allies Still Gaining on all the Battle Fronts.

The Secretary of State, on Wednesday, replied to the last German peace note to the effect that the Allies will take no chances with promises, but that the German people must first establish a new government, free from the present ruling powers, following which the question of an armistice will be submitted to the military commanders in the field, to exact such guarantees as may be necessary "to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

The reply is believed to be sufficiently clear and in detail to permit of no further debate, and it is now up to the German people to decide whether they elect to have peace, or to continue the war.

It is understood that before the reply was made, its substance was agreed to by the Allied rulers and diplomats, and that the reply also meets with the approval of our own Congress.

The fighting this week has been all in favor of the Allies. The entire Belgian coast has been cleared of the Germans without a great deal of fighting, and large interior territory has fallen into the hands of the Allies with thousands of prisoners, heavy guns and war supplies.

The fighting on the American front, however, in the Verdun section, has been of a different character, the German armies making a desperate effort to hold ground. They have concentrated their forces there, as though to specially punish the Americans for their entry into the war, and also to meet a great American drive to break through on a large scale, that is supposed to be imminent.

Austro-Hungary is believed to be on the verge of a surrender, independently of any action that Germany may take.

Nuts and Their Shells.

In connection with the campaign for gathering nut shells for gas masks, it should be borne in mind that nuts are among the richest and most wholesome of our foods. Wherever possible the kernels of the native nuts should be added to the home supply of foods. Nuts are unique in being practically the only class of products which without being cooked or otherwise especially prepared, offer a complete food to the human family, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In many parts of the country families earn considerable money during the long winter evenings by cracking black walnuts and butternuts and selling the kernels. During the winter 1917-18 the price to the farmers ranged from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

The hard shells, not the husks of black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, Persian (English) walnuts, Japanese walnuts, and the seeds of such fruits as peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, and olives are exceedingly useful in the making of carbon for gas masks. The shells of pecans and almonds can not be used.

Seven pounds of hard nut shells, or 200 peach pits, will make enough carbon for one gas mask. Thousands of tons of cocanout shells and shells of cohune nuts from tropical America, and carloads of fruit pits from the Pacific Coast are being used. Still the supply is not sufficient.

With an army of 4,000,000 men in prospect, it is evident that to provide every man with even one gas mask will require 28,000,000 pounds of nut shells or the equivalent.

County agents and field men of the United States Department of Agriculture are urged to put in a word whenever possible to stimulate the saving and assembling of such material. As a result of the campaign already launched barrels have been placed in conspicuous places in many cities and towns as depositories, and large quantities of material are being brought together.

In practically all of the Eastern States many thousands bushels of black walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts annually go to waste because of not being harvested. These should all be gathered and whenever practicable the best should be cracked and the kernels used as food. Nuts which cannot readily be cracked, those which have become stale with age, or those which have failed to develop plump kernels should be turned over to the Red Cross. Black walnuts and butternuts which are not to be cracked may be sent in without removing the outer husk. Arrangements for gathering and shipping nuts, nut shells and fruit pits can be made through the local Red Cross.

Automobiles on Sunday.

We missed noting the change in the order, last week, that permits the use of automobiles on Sunday, beginning with last Sunday. Should the supply of gasoline be wasted, it will likely be rationed, like sugar.

The daily and weekly Herald, Waynesboro, Pa., discontinued publication, the first of this week, due to the labor situation and conditions generally brought about by the war. The equipment of the Herald has been bought by the Record Publishing Co., of the same place.

THE NEXT WAR NEED.

Carroll County Prepares for United War Work Campaign.

The campaign for \$170,500,000 the week of Nov. 11th to 18th, for United War Work is the largest free-will offering ever attempted in this country or probably in the history of the world.

The money will be divided among the seven organizations recognized and authorized by the Government to do welfare work for our soldiers. These organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

At the request of President Wilson these organizations have combined their appeals for funds and instead of seven independent campaigns there will be only one united drive to secure the amount needed for the great essential work that is being done for the welfare and morale of our men who are so splendidly fighting our battles.

Carroll County has been allotted \$33,500 and active preparations have begun to carry on the work of the campaign.

At a meeting on Monday night at the Council of Defense Rooms, Westminster, an organization was effected by the election of Geo. Mather, chairman, Jos. N. Shriver, vice chairman, J. Pearre Wantz, treasurer, Mrs. Frank Miller, secretary, and the following Executive Committee: F. Neale Parke, Dr. W. R. McDaniel, Guy W. Steele, Rev. E. T. Read, O. D. Gilbert, Mrs. Otto W. Dieffenbach, W. H. Davis, O. R. Emigh, Gloyd Lynch, Carroll Albaugh, John H. Cunningham and H. Peyton Gorsuch.

On Tuesday afternoon the Executive Committee held a meeting and discussed plans for the campaign.

A Publicity Committee was named with Guy W. Steele as chairman and the following members: Rev. E. T. Read, Maj. A. M. Hall, O. D. Gilbert and H. P. Gorsuch.

The Finance Committee: Dr. W. R. McDaniel, chairman; Jos. N. Shriver, F. Neal Parke, Ernest J. Sponseller, John H. Cunningham.

Additional members of these committees and other committees will be named later. The Publicity and Finance Committees held meetings Tuesday evening and considered details and plans for the campaign which will be reported at a meeting of the Executive Committee Thursday evening and will be submitted for the approval of the Chairman of the Council of Defense under whose direction the campaign in the districts will be conducted.

A most comprehensive and aggressive educational campaign will be made for two weeks prior to the week of the drive—November 11th.

Literature and posters will be distributed, large advertisements in the papers of the county and if the Flu conditions improve and the ban on public meetings is lifted, meetings will be held in every section of the county, with one or more large county meetings in Westminster. Sunday, Nov. 10th, will be United War Work Sunday in all the churches and the ministers of the county will be asked to speak in the interest of the campaign.

All the lodges and fraternal organizations of the county will be asked to co-operate with the committees in their districts and by their moral and active support assist in the campaign. The committee will ask and expect the earnest support and work of every man and woman in the county that the campaign may be a complete success.

"Autocracy vs. Democracy."

The above is the title of a new book by William James Heaps, of Baltimore, and its character may be inferred by the title. It deals, of course, with the conditions in Germany, as they affected the whole world and led up to our present great war. The "Kaiser's Dream," "German Kultur," the difficulties and dangers of "Democracy," the influence of "Socialism" and our own duty and opportunity in the situation, are all discussed, plainly and convincingly.

The book may be had by sending \$1.00 to the author, Wm. James Heaps, 310 W. Hoffman St., Baltimore, or copies will be secured by The Record, on request. The book is cloth bound, neatly printed, and contains 121 pages.

PEACE. (Germany Asks for Peace)

Peace, while the red-tongued reptile still wallows and spawns in the sun? Peace, while fair cities, exploding, mark the homeward trail of the Hun? Peace, with the Kamerad-pistol and the hospital pointing gun?

Peace with the rapers of women, the cruelers of men? Peace with the poison-spreeder? Peace with the thief in his den? Peace till he sleeps and is rested?—Oh, he will be ready again!

Peace till his fingers have got a new grip on the throat of the slave? Peace till our dead are more quiet than call to us under the wave? Peace, peace! Oh, yes you shall have it; but it is the peace of the grave! WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD. Washington, D. C.

Automobile Commissioner, Baughman collected \$4,433 in automobile fines in the state, last week. Think of that for a "law abiding" state! and what would be the result, should motorists be restricted by laws?

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th., 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."

No, President Wilson will not end the war, nor will he dictate the terms of peace. As a man, he will have little to do with either; but, as President, representing the United States, he will have fully equal say along with England, France and Italy, when the wind-up comes. Perhaps Germany picked him as a correspondent, because, for business reasons after the war, Germany is most willing to unbend to her prospective best customer.

This country does not want a make-believe peace, nor a compromise of any sort that leaves any doubt as to securing what we have been fighting for; but, this country does want the real brand of peace, and wants it soon. There is no spirit here for entering into war as a profession, nor for drawing it out to accommodate any other country on the face of the earth. We are good fighters, but we are also good quitters—when the other fellow is licked, and is ready to behave.

Public Meetings vs. Personal Canvass

A public meeting as a booster proposition has its limitations, for the excellent reason that it is impossible to get everybody to attend, and be enthused. Such meetings have the advantage of inspiring spur-of-the-moment competition, and were it possible to secure wide attendance, the results of a Bond solicitation, for instance, would exceed the private personal canvass, because men will give more, in the open, before their neighbors, than if solicited quietly.

There is a spirit of "bidding"—of competition—in us all, if we will admit it, and we want to "show up well" before a crowd. This spirit the public meeting brings out, and "gets the money." The personal solicitation, with nobody about to hear the result, is apt to be turned down, or be given only enough to answer the purpose of the visit, and the element of competition with others for the same object, is eliminated.

The personal solicitation plan, with a signed subscription list, has, however, a great strength of its own, in seeing everybody. Much depends on the perfect organization, as well as on the solicitors. Some persons can be "turned down" easier than others, and some will get larger contributions than others. It is important, in this plan, to inspire as much as possible of the spirit of competition—of doing as well as others—and of disliking to refuse the particular person, or persons, who do the soliciting.

Unless the prospect of securing a very largely attended meeting of the people to be solicited, is assured, the personal canvass plan is best. We should say, however, in the light of recent experience in selling Bonds throughout this county, the greatest success depends most surely on using both plans—the public meeting, then a follow-up, so that everybody be reached. In most cases, a single plan will not produce the fullest results.

Taken as a general proposition, thorough organization of a field by dividing it up into easily worked sections, each provided with the best canvassers obtainable, is likely the best single effort plan to pursue, and besides, is apt to be the least expensive. If we can assume—which we cannot always do—that the entire district is interested in having a given task accomplished, there is no question as to the effectiveness of the

personal canvass; but, as a certain class always seem to need "spell-binders" and a lot of entertainment and hurrah before they can be wakened up, there is hardly any such thing as fixing on either plan to be definitely and undoubtedly best for all communities. No matter what plan be used, it will not work itself, but requires untiring personal effort.

Future Bond Issues.

It is evident, we think, that the limit has about been reached, trying to persuade people to buy bonds. The hard thing about the situation, is that that may be bought, liberally, and perhaps to the full limit required of them for the present; and when we talk of Districts falling short, we reflect on those who have done well. It is like whipping a lazy horse in a team, and at the same time exciting the willing pullers to do more than their share.

There should be some other, and more personally direct, plan devised. In the matter of taxation we have our portions assigned to us—not always fairly, but reasonably so—and, if we are to have the Bond investment placed on an equal basis; if it is to be considered a burden, and not an investment opportunity, then the sooner the quota of each district is distributed, per capita, according to ability, the better it will be.

In any per capita distribution, it would be necessary to take into consideration subscriptions to all of the Bond issues and War Savings Stamps. It will not do, hereafter, to continue mere territorial demands, but the "slackers" must first be rounded up, and made pull.

The argument men sometimes make, that they "are in debt," is no argument for exemption. Most people are "in debt" to some extent. The wealthiest men and firms in our country may be "in debt," because it pays them to be. To own a farm, for instance, and borrow to purchase another, or to handle an increased amount of business, is good and widespread, business policy. A man "in debt" is as much bound to do his full duty—to country, to community, to humanity, to his church—as the man with no debt.

In justice to those who have paid, and pulled, it is now time to separate the "slackers" and make them do their share. The best workers, too, are getting tired, and with just cause; so, it is full time to demonstrate that this is "a government OF the people, FOR the people, and BY the people," and not of, for and by, a FEW of the people.

A Financial Monster.

The financing of the war is of course the biggest financial proposition the world has ever seen, and just how it will end, finally, even the big experts of the country do not know. The Fourth Loan of Six Billions of dollars, which apparently reached the danger point of voluntary response on the part of the people, is sure to be followed in the near future by other loans, even if the war ends within a month, and for a long while the country will have an accumulating debt burden, even after the operation of new taxation plans.

While the debt, immense as it will be, will eventually work itself out, it will not be without burdens and sacrifices, and obligations, resting on the people of this country, perhaps during a full life-time just commenced; and it is just as sure that the questions of tariffs and taxes will get into the politics of the Nation, and in the policies of the world, even to the extent, in the future, of causing serious differences between the present allies.

It is not a pleasant prospect, but the business interests of the powers of the world are bound to seriously conflict, when the present strife is over. In other words, a commercial strife will take the place of the bloody strife, for the revenue plans of the one will surely conflict with the saving plans of the other, which will require a lot of the wisest sort of diplomacy to avoid serious consequences.

All of the exorbitant charges growing out of the unpreparedness for war, of this country; all of the costly mistakes and ill-planned hurry-up methods; all of the lack of economical ability; all of the unbusiness-like and unskilled direction, will come back to us on the balance sheet, along with the well-planned and well-conducted general war program, and the total will be a staggering one, not only for the United States, but for every country involved.

A Passing Chance.

This is unquestionably the time for a large percentage of our ordinary working population (so-called) to be saving money, but the indications are that they are not doing it, but are speeding-up their standard of living and dressing, instead. Unfortunately, a good many people do not know how to stand prosperity—perhaps lack

ambition to think of more than the present—and let the future care for itself.

Saving money, however, is not alone a matter for the lower working class. It applies, perhaps, with greater appropriateness, to a decidedly higher class, and a much larger one. The fairly well-to-do, for the most part, are having a fine opportunity to get ahead, financially; and, as they know the advantage of a reserve fund, will have only themselves to blame when the reaction comes, as it surely will.

We are not realizing it now that the abnormal prices of the present will not only not last, but are apt to have a very sudden tumble and cause a very radical readjustment, not only of wages, but opportunities for work. There are many thousands in profitable employment, now, who will find themselves "not wanted," when the readjustment comes.

This means, among other things, that those who stuck by regular jobs will have their inning at the other end, and will then congratulate themselves for having the wisdom of not jumping for the attractive openings, and big pay, that did not last. Seriously, and as a matter of application to nearly every class, this is a good time to save, if saving be possible, on account of increased income.

It must be admitted, that there is still another class, and a large one, that absolutely can not get ahead now, because only the expense end of their experience has increased. They are the real war sufferers, in this country, and there are more such than the busy world knows, because they are, for the greater part, bearing their burden quietly—too quietly, in some instances.

The Bill of Civilization Against Germany!

(By Richard H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers' Record.)
What a staggering bill it will be! It will be a bill for four years, up to the present time—how much longer no one yet knows—of the most fearful crimes which the world has ever known.

It will be a bill for the millions who have died in defense of civilization and for the millions who have been blinded and maimed and permanently invalidated.

It will be a bill for all agonies which hundreds of millions have had to endure.

It will be a bill for the tears which have flowed from the eyes of millions of mothers and wives, sisters and sweethearts because their loved ones have had to endure all of the hardships which the vilest ingenuity of Hell could instigate as they fight on the side of Heaven in the battle against Hell.

It will be a bill for such sorrows as earth has never known by dishonored womanhood which in shame and deathless woe cries out to Heaven against the criminals.

It will be a bill for mangled children and for tens of thousands of helpless babies done to death by Germany's crimes.

It will be a bill not merely for the tens of billions of money, not merely for the ships that have been murdered, for the towns and the countries that have been ravaged, for the cathedrals and churches that have been destroyed; these are only a part of the material things which must be charged against Germany in the bill of civilization against barbarism.

It will be a bill which no human words can ever portray, and no auditor can ever state in figures.

These are some of the items in this bill against Germany, the magnitude of which no expert accountant who ever lived could measure by human calculations.

Though the tears can never be wiped away, the broken hearts never be mended, the millions of murdered brought back to life, the dishonored womanhood never be restored, the bill must be summed up in the most graphic language known to mankind. It must be written on the pages of human history with a pen fed by the blood of millions of broken, bleeding hearts. There it will stand forever as an unpaid debt from which Germany can never through eternity be cleansed.

As well might Judas have sought to blot out the reality of the betrayal of his Lord and of the agony of the Cross as for Germany to hope ever to wipe out the record of its crimes. In letters of fire, burned into the soul of every man and woman living now, or in the centuries to come, they will forever stand.

Germany will for ten thousand years be regarded as more typical of rotten-heartedness than Judas and Nero.

Though Germany can never wipe out this bill, there is a bill for material things which should represent every dollar spent by America and our Allies in saving civilization from being destroyed.

There is a bill for every ship that has been murdered for every pound of foodstuffs and raw materials of

which Germany has robbed others.

There is a bill for the disruption and disorganization of every business on earth.

There is a bill for every fruit tree cut down, for every town looted and burned, for every car and locomotive stolen. These things must be summed up and Germany be made to pay to the uttermost farthing.

To require anything less of Germany would be to condone its crimes, to become an apologist for them, and a co-worker with Germany in sapping the world's moral strength.

There is also a bill which can be paid only by the death upon the gallows of the leading criminals.

Buy Liberty Bonds and stand by our soldiers in their march On to Berlin! where this bill must be collected if civilization is to be saved.

In Every Time of Stress

and difficulty for over ninety years The Youth's Companion has stood by the family. It has cheered and encouraged and entertained—delighting all, informing all and making home life and loyal sentiment the ideal of all. For 1919 the publishers intend to make the paper worth more to family life than ever before. The splendid Serials alone are events in next year's reading in the family life. Hundreds of Short Stories and Articles by great contributors, and a steady stream of helpfulness in everything from the solid and serious to the happy humor for which The Companion is famed. In these days the whole family needs The Companion, and it is still only \$2.00 a year for 52 splendid issues.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, Anne Exeter, 10 chapters, beginning December 12th.

The following special offer is made to new subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1919.
2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918.
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5. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for only \$2.50. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

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

Prussian Guard Long Famous.

The history of the Prussian Guard, cream of Germany's fighting men, which was smashed by the headlong attack of American troops at the Second Battle of the Marne, dates back to the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, when men believed in the divine rights of kings, and the troops of the guard could be depended on to protect the sacred body of their sovereign when all other supporters fell away.

The Prussian Guard was once a company of archers, known as the Trabant Guards. It was transformed into a real fighting force by Frederick William I, Drill with him was a ruling passion and he lavished much attention on his guard; scouring Europe for giants, as no man under six feet in height could enter his pet regiment. This requirement was abolished by Frederick the Great, who cared only for fighting ability. The stirring example of Napoleon's Imperial Guard caused the Prussian organization to be increased in size, and it now comprises a complete army corps. Into its ranks go the cream of each year's class of Prussian recruits.

Salvaging a Ship Sunk 100 Years.

Work has been started off Boca Ciega (Cajimar) by a Cuban salvage company on the wreck of a Spanish vessel sunk more than a hundred years ago. The principal objects that the company expects to recover are forty-two cannons, which, according to the divers who performed the preliminary exploration work, are still in a fine state of preservation, some mounted on the deck and the others lying close to the wreck on the floor of the sea at a moderate depth which renders their extraction only ordinarily difficult.

Brand-New Fish Story.

Deep-sea fishermen report they recently saw a floating island in the gulf stream off Palm Beach, Fla. The island was about twenty-five feet in diameter, and the fishermen say it was composed of mud and muck, held together by tangled roots and rotted seaweed; that there were several trees and mangrove sprouts growing luxuriantly on the island. The fishermen landed on the island and found thousands of small fish on it, which sea birds were greedily eating.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

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

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

Another Lot of Rugs and Carpets has arrived.

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

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

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Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	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.

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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.

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J. THOS. ANDERS,
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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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ORCHARD TOPICS

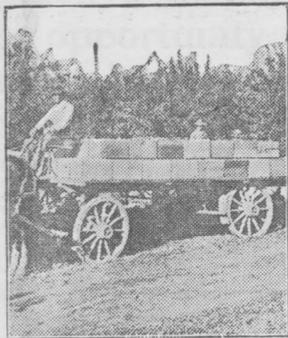
BEST VARIETIES OF APPLES

Baldwin Constitutes One-Half of Barreled Eastern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Baldwin variety of apples constitutes one-half of the barreled crop of New England and New York and one-fourth of the crop in western Michigan, regions which are famous for the large production of apples. This variety leads in production among commercial apples, according to a nation-wide survey recently completed by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Ben Davis, Gano and Black Ben have the widest geographic distribution. Prominent centers of Ben Davis production are in the Shenandoah-Cumberland region, including parts of



Hauling Apples to the Packing House From a Commercial Orchard.

Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; it leads in Missouri, Illinois, the Ozarks, and the Missouri river and Mississippi river apple regions; and it ranks high in production in the West, particularly in Colorado, Utah, and Washington. Gano and Black Ben are grown more extensively in the West than in the Middle West and East.

Winesap follows Ben Davis in commercial importance and this is particularly true in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys in Washington. In the Piedmont district of Virginia, Winesap is the leading apple variety, and it has considerable commercial importance in the Arkansas and Missouri river valleys and in parts of Illinois.

The Jonathan is the leading variety in Colorado and Idaho, and is important in Washington, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico. Its orchards are widespread at the junction of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, and are common in Illinois, the Ozarks, and the Ohio river region, and its production is increasing in some parts of the East.

York Imperial is the leading commercial apple of the Shenandoah-Cumberland region, a region that ranks next to New York in the production of barreled apples. The normal apple production of this region is 3,500,000 barrels, of which Yorks are two-fifths. The Ohio river section and Missouri also produce considerable quantities of this variety.

The Northern Spy was regarded as the third apple variety in order of commercial production until recent years, and now it is probably the seventh. The commercial crop comes mostly from Michigan, New York and Vermont. Close to Northern Spy is Yellow Newtown, or Albermarle Pippin. Its leading district is the Pajaro Valley, Cal., where 1,000,000 boxes were produced in 1916 with a volume of 15 miles from Watsonville. Following California in order of production is Oregon, where the Yellow Newtown districts are the Hood River and Rogue River valleys. Washington is third in order and Virginia fourth.

Apple varieties that are certainly increasing in commercial importance in the United States are Jonathan, Stayman, Delicious, Winesap, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Duchess, Grimes Golden, McIntosh, Wealthy, Transparent, Black Twig, Williams Early Red, Arkansas Black, and Yates. A stationary production is held by Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Yellow Newtown, Gravenstein, White Winter Pearmain, Northwest Greening, Gano, Wagener, Maiden Blush, Bononi Bonum, Nero, and Starr.

For one reason and another many apple varieties are declining in production. Among them are widely known kinds, such as Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Esopus Spitzenburg, Tompkins King, all kinds of Russet, Hubbardston, Missouri Pippin, Tolman Sweet, Smith Cider, Fameuse or Snow, Yellow Bellflower, Twenty Ounce, Rambo, Swaar, Red Canada, Wolf River, Fall Pippin, and other commercial varieties. And to this list would be added many noncommercial ones.

In Spraying or Dusting.

When spraying or dusting a tree or plant with an insecticide do a thorough job. See that no spot is left untouched in which an insect may hide. Many of the insects propagate very rapidly and even one will do lots of damage.

Horticultural News

TO PROPAGATE BY GRAFTING

How to Prepare and Treat Scions and Stocks—Cover Cut Surfaces With Layer of Wax.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All the common pomaceous fruits (apples, pears and quinces), the stone fruits (peaches, plums, cherries and apricots), and the citrus fruits (lemons, limes and oranges) are now multiplied by grafting or budding. The progress in plant breeding and the great rapidity with which new sorts are now disseminated could not be obtained without the aid of budding or grafting. Under existing conditions it is not necessary for the originator of a new sort of apple to give any thought to the question of fixing that type so it may be reproduced from seed; the method of reproducing the sort does not enter as a factor into his efforts to secure the desired variation. Grafting or budding has settled that long ago; but were it otherwise, horticulturists would be studying different problems, and the nurseryman would be more of a scientist than a manufacturer.

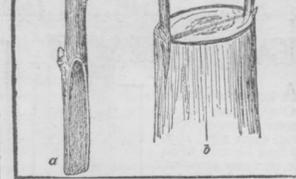
A scion is a portion cut from a plant to be inserted upon another (or the same) plant, with the intention that it shall grow. Except for herbaceous grafting the wood for scions should be taken while in a dormant or resting condition. The time usually considered best is after the leaves have fallen, but before severe freezing begins. The scions are tied in bunches and buried in moist sand, where they will not freeze and yet be kept cold enough to prevent growth. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done. If cleft grafting is the style to be employed, this practice frequently gives good results, but spring cutting of scions for whip grafting is not desirable, as not enough time is given for proper healing of the wound before planting time in the spring.

The stock is the plant or part of a plant upon which or into which the bud or scion is inserted. For best results in grafting it is essential that the stock be in an active condition, or so that active growth can be quickly brought about.

This style of graft is particularly adapted to large trees when for any reason it becomes necessary to change the variety. Branches too large to be worked by other methods can be cleft grafted.

A branch one or one and one-half inches in diameter is severed with a saw. Care should be taken that the bud be not loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or the wedge-shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scions may be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion, which is to be inserted into the cleft, should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thick-



Cleft Grafting—*a*, the Scion; *b*, Scions Inserted in Cleft.

er than the other. In general, it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of this wedge, so that it will be near the top of the stock. By cutting the wedge thicker at one side the pressure of the stock is brought upon the outer growing part of both scion and stock, whereas were the scion thicker on the inner side the conditions would be reversed and the death of the scion would follow. The importance of having an intimate connection between the growing tissues of both scion and stock cannot be too strongly emphasized, for upon this alone the success of grafting depends. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain, the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted in order to cause the growing portions of the two to cross.

After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax.

Spread of Fire Blight.

The fire blight of apple and pear is spread quite largely through the aphides or plant lice which infest the young shoots in early spring.

Have Perfect Grapes.

Either spray the grapes, or inclose each bunch in an ordinary paper bag—if you want perfect fruit.

The Matter of Luck!

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

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

—Tamil Proverb.

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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.

Barbaric Invasion and Czarism Have Molded Russian History, to People's Sorrow.

The backwardness of the Russians can be pretty adequately accounted for by three historical factors. There is, first, the Mongol yoke which rested upon them for nearly two and a half centuries. During the wonderful thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while England was establishing her parliamentary and democratic models were being worked out in the free self-governing city states of Italy and the low countries, the Russians lay flattened under an alien Asiatic despotism. By the time they had rid themselves of the Mongols all legal rights of individuals, local communities and social classes had disappeared, leaving the power of the czars unlimited.

In the second place, for a long time after the Muscovites had freed themselves from the Mongols, their settlements in the rich treeless steppes to the south of them—the famous "black soil" destined to become the granary of Russia and, indeed, of Europe—were exposed to raids by the nomad Tartars hemming them on the east and south. Until the days of Peter the Great the Russians were for the most part confined to the less fertile forested region of the North, where they were safe from the incursions of the nomads. Let one imagine how our economic development would have suffered had our ancestors been confined to the wooded region of the upper Ohio and the Great Lakes because the fertile prairies from Indiana to the Rocky mountains lay open to the raids of barbarian horsemen welling up from the great populated area in the Southwest!

Then there was the Romanoff autocracy, which in Shakespeare's day crushed the bulk of the people down into serfdom—which later became slavery—and kept them there for two and a half centuries.—Edward Alsworth Ross in Asia Magazine.

APPEALED TO GIRL'S VANITY

Department Store Clerk Proved That He Had Some Little Knowledge of Human Nature.

Among nonessential citizens, a place must be given to the summer girl who does all her swimming on the beach, in silken togs which never could stand the cruel ocean waves. Whether this type is still in existence or not is a question, but at any rate a conversation overheard recently in a department store gives ground for suspicion.

The ambitious clerk was selling a high-priced bathing suit and was managing the operation in a masterful way. She finally pinned her victim, a fluffy girl, down to a choice between two; one was blue with green trimmings, the other purple with white.

"Do you ever have photos taken in your bathing suit?" asked the clerk.

"Why, sometimes," said the girl, mystified.

"Well," said the inspired clerk, "the reason I ask is because often girls have said that they want suits with contrasting colors because they show up so much better in the pictures. That's why you might like this purple with the white border better than the other, which wouldn't show up nearly so well. I didn't know whether you had thought about it or not, but often girls do have their pictures taken on the beach, you know."—Indianapolis News.

Surely a "Real Lady."

The caddy was brought before the magistrate for using violent language to a lady.

"But she ain't no lady," he protested fiercely.

"Indeed!" quoth his worship. "And do you know a lady when you see one?"

"Of course I do!" indignantly answered the man. "Why, only the other day I saw one; she give me a parnd note for a shillen' fare and walked away. 'I, mum,' I calls, 'what abart yer change?' 'Don't be a blinikin' old fool!' ses she; 'keep it, and git drunk enough to kiss yer mother-in-law.' 'Now, yer worship,' he ended, triumphantly, 'that's what I call a real lidy.'—London Tit-Bits.

Something Like a Beard!

Mistakes of military signalers are sometimes amusing. A German prisoner escaped from an internment camp and to facilitate recapture a description of the man was circulated. The description contained a succession of sibilant sounds, which rendered its reception by telephone somewhat difficult. One signaler, after struggling valiantly with the prisoner's name, appearance, etc., finished the message with "height 5 foot 6 all beard and moustache." The possibility of a 5-foot-6 beard wandering about on its lonesome was questioned, with the result that the following correction was circulated—"Please read 'small' for 'all.'"

Japanese Airmen for Italy.

Japanese military flyers accompanied by mechanical workmen, will soon be sent to Italy. The question of sending Japanese airmen to that country has long been considered by the war office. All negotiations concerning the question with the Italian government having recently been concluded, the war office has issued a note to the airmen and workmen who have volunteered, assuring them of the decision. At first twenty airmen were expected to be sent, but the number has been reduced to fourteen or fifteen.

Knowledge Unto Himself.

A group of business men met on a street corner in a certain city and were discussing the progress that has been made by the allied forces on the western front. During the conversation a fellow-citizen, who is fond of expressing his opinion, but whose field of information is so limited that he doesn't appreciate how small it is, joined the crowd and listened to the various expressions.

Unable to hold his silence, he declared:

"There ain't no doubt but that our boys has thrown new life into the alleys, but in my opinion the Huns can't fight like the Germans did."

And then before anyone could get in a word he added:

"And then we've done lots better work since our merchant marines has got into the front line action."

Birds as Barometers.

Birds are excellent barometers. A number of our birds—swans, wild duck, coots, moorhens and others—build their nests either on the banks of a river or floating on its surface attached to the reeds or water grasses. These birds, it is said, never by chance get caught by floods, and if you see a swan's nest, say, a foot above the river level you may be sure that during the next few weeks there will not be rain enough to raise the river above that height. The common robin knows a great deal about forthcoming weather. If he sings in the morning it is a certain sign of bad weather.

Fawn Remarkably Tame.

While standing in the woods Warden Otis C. Small of Hammoncton, N. J., says a young fawn approached and after eyeing him for a short time came up and rubbed his body with its nose. The warden says he had no trouble in making friends with the deer. Warden Small expressed the opinion that deer knew when the closed season was on, but that this was the first instance when one actually held him up in the woods.

WEARING COLORS KEEPS UP MORALE

Soldiers and Sailors Urge Women to Wear Clothes That Are Lively and Spirited.

SCARCITY OF PELTRY SEEN

Conservation of Wool Is Watchword of Designers—New Gowns in Satin, Tricots, Silks, Crepes and Imitation Woolens.

New York.—It is the hour to talk colors and fabrics. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject, as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.

The details of autumn clothes have been digested by us. The long skirt, the continuance of sashes, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme décolletage that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep décolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

Why are these things done? is the question of the majority of women. The soothing answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entree for heavy meat once in a while in the menu. Woman's taste in dress, as their taste in food, becomes dulled and satiated by a constant repetition of severe and wholesome diet. A bit of foolishness now and then, such as an entree or a short elbow sleeve, a soufle or a deep décolletage in a luncheon gown gives a fillip to the jaded appetite.

Argument Rife Anent Colors.

Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the incoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuttles to and fro through the web of women about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into



Beaver trims this smart coat of velours de laine, and there is a bag of beaver to match.

these arguments. All discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes, and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel gets into this conversational environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning ourselves with the plumage of paradise birds.

The soldiers, a million at a time, agree with the latter class. They urge,

individually and collectively, the enlivening of the landscape by the most attractive gowns that women can wear. They want nothing dull about them. Conservation holds back from brilliant coloration through fear of being misunderstood and regarded as frivol-



This is a sleeveless vest of sealskin, worn with a blue serge frock. There is a plaited skirt with embroidered panels at the sides which hang below the hem of the skirt.

ous; but the world has changed its entire attitude toward the symbols of suffering and sacrifice since the word "morale" sprang from the hearts of the French people to the lips of all the world. There you have in a nutshell the reason for this debatable question.

The shops will give us red, blue, green, yellow, plaids, stripes, Chinese brocades, Bayadere bands and all the glory of Byzantium and the Aztecs. Wear them if you will.

Features of New American Fashions.

There is no disposition to conserve color on the part of designers in America, who have gotten their work ahead of the exhibition of new French clothes which will come about in the next three weeks. They do try to conserve wool. In doing so they follow the French and English plan of giving frocks a wintry look by adding peltry, but they have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crepe de chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, taffeta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey, may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is included. It comes first, in the middle and last.

The American designers who have chosen these materials in various patented names for their gowns have not used fur as lavishly as was prophesied. There is already a warning that we may not have much peltry in a few months, as there are few trappers left and not enough men to prepare the skins.

Bands of peltry are used on cuffs of skirts, high collars and gauntlet hems are cut in shapely fashion, but there is a perceptible glimmer of economy wherever fur is added to a thin material to give it a seasonable appearance.

Use for Leftover Pieces.

It is well that the amateur in clothes be warned ahead of time of this probable scarcity of peltry, in order that she may use at this strictest valuation the bits of fur she has in her possession.

All along the line one sees conservation of wool in the new American clothes, and a more lavish display of wool in the sketches that are coming over from the French openings. It is difficult to amalgamate these two conditions, but we are told that the French use a great deal of imitation wool and touch it up with semi-precious furs, so that the government is in no manner defrauded of an inch of fabric that it needs.

Some of the French materials that imitate wool are quite cumbersome, yet coats and skirts are made of them and offered as the smart thing in this country. They are soft to handle and not weighty to wear, and it is quite probable that women will like them better than thin material, which looks cold.

The economical woman is inclined to buy an autumn gown that can serve on the street under a protective covering, as well as in the house, with a hope of its lasting in good condition until next spring. She realizes that a top coat is necessary, and she knows that fur coats will be in high fashion as long as they hold out in the market.

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THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th., 1918.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

LINWOOD.

Rev. E. M. Riddle and family are spending some time with Mrs. Riddle's mother, in Hagerstown.

We are glad to see Chas. Etzler able to be out again; also Mrs. Roscoe Garver, both having been very sick with the "Flu."

Miss Fannie Davidson is very sick with the "Flu."

John Hesson spent several days, last week, with his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Rinehart, near McKinstry.

Little Virginia Englar was real sick, for several days, last week.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mrs. W. Z. Fletcher, of Blue Ridge College, New Windsor. Mrs. F. is a sister of Mrs. John A. Englar.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shank and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Warner, of Ladiesburg, visited the family of Charles Lippy, on Sunday last.

Harry Spellman seems to be improving.

Mrs. Samuel Otto and several children, of Middensville, are very sick with the "Flu."

Wm. McKinstry, we are glad to say, seems to be getting along nicely, but we are sorry to hear of his two little girls, Elizabeth and Joanna, being very sick with the "Flu."

Dr. John H. Messler and family, of Johnsville who have been spending the past ten days with his father, L. W. Messler, have returned to their home, and the Dr. is again busy with his practice.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

George W. Dutterer, wife, sons, Harold and Wilmer, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ellen Heltbride and family, of Mayberry.

John Bankert, of Stonersville, spent Sunday with his parents, Geo. N. Bankert and family.

George Smith, wife, daughter, Bessie, and son, George, of New Windsor, Nelson A. Brown and wife, Miss Bessie and Marea Brown, of Silver Run, spent Sunday with Chas. D. Brown and family.

Oliver Heltbride, of Mayberry, spent Monday with his brother, Geo. Heltbride and family.

Mrs. John Stair, who had her tonsils and adenoids removed last week, is getting along very nicely. Dr. T. Howard Wertz, of Hanover, performed the operation.

Miss Mabel Bankert, Clarence Bankert, Mrs. Oliver Bowman and Mrs. Herbert Motter, are all sick with pneumonia, but at this writing are getting along nicely.

MIDDLEBURG.

Ada May, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman, died on Friday morning, Oct. 18th, after a lingering illness, aged 4½ months. Interment on Sunday afternoon, in Middleburg M. E. cemetery. Five other members of the family were ill with the "Flu."

Mrs. Ida Sentz returned to her home in Baltimore, on Tuesday.

Wm. Reiser, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his uncle, Jesse Reiser. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Annie Humbert.

Dora Crouse, of Philadelphia, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Mackley. Price Robertson, of Keymar, has bought the grocery store of H. G. Mathias, and has removed it to Keymar.

At this writing (Wednesday) the "Flu" patients are all improving, and no new cases for a day or two.

On Friday, R. J. Walden received a telegram of the death of his jockey, Henry Alea. "Heinie," as he was most familiarly called, was taken ill at Laurel race track, and being unable to get into a hospital, Mr. Walden sent him to his sister, at Union Hill, N. J.

DETOUR.

Misses Madge and Luellan Cover, of Keymar, are visiting Mrs. E. D. Diller.

Walter Fogle, Jr., of Baltimore, is visiting relatives in and around town. Guy Warren, wife and daughters, and James Warren and wife, spent Saturday eve with John Hess, near Taneytown.

Misses Martha Hertz and Martha Seiss, of Woodsboro, spent one day last week, with the Misses Essick.

James Cushon, Harry Clabaugh and Jacob Myerly were in Westminster, on Wednesday.

Guy Warren has returned to his work, in Baltimore.

Doran E. Albaugh, of Williamsport, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox.

Those who have been on the sick list, with the "Flu," are improved.

James Cushon and Harry Clabaugh left for Ft. Washington, today, Friday.

Sincere Gratitude.

Mrs. William Bell, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my gratitude for the good Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy did for me when I had a severe attack of diarrhoea three years ago. It was the only medicine that relieved me."

—Advertisement

NEW WINDSOR.

Lieut. Roland Otto, of Camp Lee, Va., spent the week-end here with his mother, Mrs. John G. Snader.

Miss Van Winkle, of Baltimore, who has been visiting the home of Jas. Lambert and family, returned to her home on Wednesday.

Capt. Paul Smelser cabled his parents, this week, of his safe arrival overseas.

Charles Wilson, of Baltimore, is spending a few days at the home of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer, who has been in Baltimore, waiting on her daughter, who has been sick, returned home the first of the week.

John Haines moved his household effects to Baltimore, this week, where he expects to make his future home.

Edgar C. Currens and family, of Sykesville, spent Sunday last here, at M. D. Reid's.

Alvia Gilbert died at his home, on Friday morning, last, of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and two small daughters. Funeral on Monday evening; interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

Garfield Hill (colored) died at his home, on Thursday last, of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and five children. Interment at Mt. Olivet cemetery, on Tuesday.

Quite a number of persons are sick from the "Flu." Prof. Granville Bullock is critically ill, at this writing, from pneumonia, following an attack of "Flu."

DIED.

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

MISS MARY M. CUDDY.

Miss Mary M. Cuddy, niece of Father Cuddy, formerly of Taneytown, died in Baltimore, on Monday, Oct. 21. She had been in delicate health for several years.

MISS ALICE NICKUM.

Miss Alice Nickum, formerly of Taneytown, died at the home of her brother, Mr. Charles Nickum, at Okaloosa, Kansas, on October 15th, after a sickness of only three days. She left Taneytown after the death of her father, James Nickum, some fifteen or more years ago, and for a time lived in Ohio with another brother, Milton. She will be well remembered by the older residents of Taneytown. Her age was about 75 years.

MR. ROBERT R. THOMSON.

Robert R., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson, died at his home on Fairview Ave., Taneytown, on Thursday night, Oct. 24, 1918. His sickness commenced with influenza, developed into double pneumonia, and finally into spinal meningitis. His age was 25 years, 10 months, 28 days.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter; also by his parents, one brother, Charles Harrison Thomson, of Taneytown, and one sister, Mrs. Mervin Ashenfelter, of Roanoke, Va. Funeral services will be held at the house, Sunday afternoon, at 1:30, by Rev. L. B. Hafer; interment in the Lutheran cemetery.

MRS. R. GRIER SHOEMAKER.

Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. R. Grier Shoemaker, died at her home near Harney, on Sunday morning, Oct. 20th, 1918, from pneumonia, aged 67 years, 4 months, 26 days. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hill, and a sister of Judson and Richard Hill, of Taneytown, and Mrs. Edwin Z. Kiser, of near Baltimore. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three children, Walter Shoemaker, Mrs. Luther Valentine, and Mrs. Claude Conover. Brief funeral services were held at the home, and at Piney Creek Presbyterian cemetery, on Wednesday morning, by her pastor, Rev. Seth Russell Downie.

MRS. BERTHA (REINDOLLAR) SMITH.

Mrs. Bertha, wife of Vernon I. B. Smith, died at her home, 1502 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, last Sunday, after a short illness from pneumonia. She was the oldest daughter of the late Charles F. Reindollar, of Uniontown.

She leaves her husband and a son and daughter, and also two brothers and one sister; Frank A. Reindollar, and Mrs. William F. Schmick, of Baltimore, and Lester Reindollar, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Her age was 38 years. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, interment in London Park cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS.

We hereby publicly express our heartfelt thanks to our many neighbors, who rendered such valuable aid to us, during our recent great bereavement. JOHN C. WILSON AND FAMILY.

When to Cut Walnut Trees.

Warning as to the proper time to cut walnut trees is sounded in a letter to the American Forestry Association from Dr. Robert T. Morris, an authority of New York city. The black walnut is destined to play a big part in the war and President Wilson has called upon the Boy Scouts to mark the trees. "From September to April is the time to cut these trees, says Doctor Morris, in his letter to the association. "If the trees are cut at other times the roots will die. It is very important to observe this rule to safeguard our future timber supply."

America must literally feed the world during the war and at the same time prepare to rebuild the world's food supplies when victory brings peace.

Red Cross wants nut shells for gas masks.

Every Allied child who is stunted for lack of proper nourishment will grow up a reproach to every American housewife who is a hoarder or a wastrel.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS.

In a recent speech on America's spirit in the war, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur quotes France and England as saying to Germany: " * * * The Nation that has sent the type of men that America has sent to France will never go back on them or go back on the soldiers and people fighting with those men"—upon which Dr. Wilbur comments as follows:

"That is the spirit we have put into this war. That is the spirit in these noble men who have gone to France, the men of the Army and the Navy. Faith in those men has given the people over there faith in us, so that they are willing to go on."

But they cannot go on without food. This year America sent 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs across the Atlantic. Next year she is pledged to furnish 17,550,000 tons. In normal pre-war times the figure was 5,533,000 tons.

To be ready to meet this increased need, food conservation must be intensified. Every individual must keep within his sugar ration, must eat only Victory bread, must follow each succeeding regulation of the Food Administration faithfully and patriotically, and must eat not a morsel of food that he does not need, in order that America may continue to show to the Allies the spirit that wins.

Travel was a great educator. Especially before the Food Administration took the a la carte system of the railway dining cars.

CHURCH SUPPERS.

Church suppers can be very good things from a food conservation standpoint. Perhaps the least waste of food is accomplished by the cafeteria system where each helps himself to the food which he desires. By this time most people are pretty well trained not to take things which they will not eat. This menu from the U. S. Food Administration may be helpful:

- Baked Beans and Brown Bread
- Escalloped Potatoes au Gratin
- Barley or Oatmeal Muffins
- Cabbage Salad
- Apple Sauce
- Ice-cream (Sugarless)
- Cake (Victory flour)

RED CROSS WANTS PEACH STONES.

A further plea for saving peach stones for use in making gas masks, is made by the American Red Cross. It is pointed out that to make 5,000,000 of the best gas masks needed for the Army, Navy, ambulances and hospital service, will require 35,000,000 pounds of peach stones.

The Federal Government has asked the Red Cross to use its organization for collecting these fruit stones. Stones of apricots, prunes, plums, olives, dates, cherries, walnuts, Brazilian nuts, hickory and butternuts are also of value for providing carbon for the gas masks and should be saved with the peach stones. Italian cherry stones are not to be saved, as they have no value compared with native cherry stones.

Cold potatoes take the place of sandwiches in the lunch-boxes of thousands of Allied school children.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

Perhaps we think we are learning something new in learning cornmeal cookery, but we are not. Aside from the fact that we use gas and electric ovens or coal ranges and that they used crude wood fires, the dishes we make of corn are much the same as those learned from the Indians by our ancestors centuries ago. In fact, they were familiar with the knack of making bread of mixed grain and there was quite a vogue for a bread called "rye and injun," which was not unlike some of the Liberty breads of the present time.

And so our lessons from Colonial days might be extended. They preserved the summer's abundance of fruit and vegetables for winter's use and preserved it without sugar, and this is the very latest demand of the food situation in this country. They dried vegetables and fruit and we cannot do better than to dry fruit and vegetables in much the same way that they did. They knew a scarcity of wool and they conserved wool, and we are asked to do the same. They made soap from drippings, and we are asked to save every bit of fat either to use ourselves or to sell to soap makers.

Salt producers lined up solidly in the campaign for conservation of war necessities. Their product, which has been packed in almost countless sizes and styles of package, will be put up in only a few standard sized sacks, and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel.

The first measure will save large quantities of cotton; the other will conserve steel. Salt hereafter, when packed in cotton, may be had in only five, ten, twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack, and in addition, makes a needless drain upon labor.

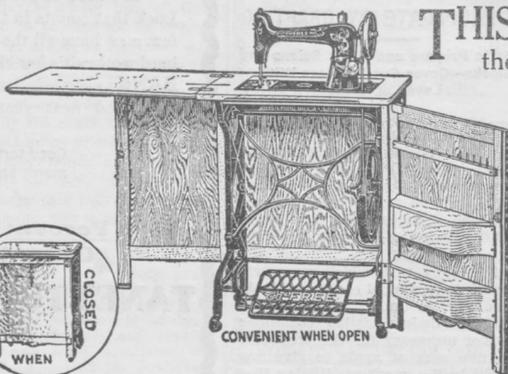
Argentina, Australia and India are stocked with wheat. Java has great stores of sugar. But the first thing Maryland wants the ships to do when the war is over is to bring her back her soldier sons.

CARROT MARMALADE.

The food administration this week sends out recipes for relishes and includes:

"One and a half pounds of carrots or five and a half cups chopped, three lemons, one-half teaspoon of salt, two oranges, four and a half cups of white syrup. Wash and scrub carrots, blanch in wire basket in boiling water for from four to five minutes, cold dip, scrape, and cut into small pieces. Place in double boiler, add lemon juice and salt, and cook for an hour. Add finely cut rind from oranges, the orange pulp and syrup; boil slowly until thick. Pour into hot glasses, partially seal and sterilize ten minutes. Tighten seal. Let cool. Yields fourteen glasses."

Last Announcement!



THIS is positively the last announcement of the big FREE demonstration which will be held

Saturday, October 26 3 o'clock, P. M.

This is the event that the women of Taneytown have been looking forward to ever since the first announcement. This is the demonstration at which they expect to learn more about sewing machines than they ever knew before.

They are going to be there because they want to know about



the wonderful new invention that is revolutionizing the sewing machine world. They are going to be there because they are interested in an invention that will cut the work of sewing in half.

They are going to be there because they want to know about the sewing machine that is beautiful, attractive and a perfect sewing machine in every way. IT'S A BIG EVENT.

During the Demonstration Sale We will allow you \$12 for your old machine

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The shortest life is longest if 'tis best. 'Tis ours to work, to God belongs the rest. Our lives are measured by the deeds we do. The thoughts we think, the objects we pursue.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

LL windfall apples should be gathered each day and either canned without sugar or dried for winter use. Apple Fluff.—Separate the yolk and white of a fresh egg. Set the white on ice and put the yolk in a saucepan with a cup of milk, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of honey, cook until smooth, flavor with a few drops of vanilla and set on ice to chill. In a deep bowl place a grated apple, add a half cup of sugar, gradually, then turn over the egg white and beat with an egg-whip until the mixture is stiff. Pile into a green bowl, pour the chilled custard around it and serve. This is a most delicious dish.

Prune Salad.—Chop fine one pound of soaked, pitted prunes. They should be well-drained before chopping. Add one chopped onion and one-half a red pepper, one tablespoonful of vinegar, a dash of mustard and salt and two tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Serve on head lettuce. Marshmallow Salad.—Take equal parts of shredded almonds and diced apples, add diced celery and marshmallows cut fine, the whole plentifully enfolded with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce. Chestnut Dainty.—Shell and boil the chestnuts until tender, then rub them through a colander, flavor with the grated rind of a lemon, sweeten and add a little whipped cream, chill and heap in a pyramid in a chop plate and heap sweetened whipped cream around it. Garnish with maraschino cherries.

Stuffing for Game.—Cook chestnuts in the water in which the game has been parboiled. When tender, drain and mash, add one spoonful of minced ham, one-half cup of crumbs, a dash of vinegar, salt and pepper, mix well and moisten with melted butter and the yolk of an egg. Stuff and let stand an hour to flavor the bird before baking.

Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestion? If your digestion is faulty, eat lightly of meals, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 13th, for 25 cents, cash in advance.

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

Nellie Maxwell

A Beautiful Woman. Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestion? If your digestion is faulty, eat lightly of meals, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.

DON'T DRINK SHIPS!



Are you shocked to see the lady drinking ships? You drink ships every time you use sugar unnecessarily, in a beverage. Seventy-five per cent. of the sugar used in this country has to be brought here in ships. Every possible ship is needed for the transportation of troops and supplies to the other side. Eliminate sugar as a luxury, and you release many ships for war purposes. Teach your appetite to remember this—DON'T DRINK SHIPS.

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building—enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.



GERMICIDAL SOAP

(PARKE, DAVIS & CO.) is an Ideal Shampoo

It keeps Infection from Cuts and Bruises

Destroys Perspiration Odors

and meets a hundred other daily needs. Let us send you a cake today. . . .

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ROB'T S. MCKINNEY DRUGGIST

TANEYTOWN, MD.

4-DAY ECONOMY WAR SALE

Wednesday
OCTOBER 30th

Thursday
OCTOBER 31st

Friday
NOVEMBER 1st

Saturday
NOVEMBER 2nd

Showing GITT'S Leadership for Style, Variety and Value Giving

WHEN THE MARKET and labor conditions became known, plenty of Stores got stage fright—buyers lost their heads—worse still, lost time. That is what started the scare about prices—a perfectly legitimate “scare” with stores that hadn't provided. But Gitt's had been quietly, steadily planning, buying ahead—taking the troublous times as a new and greater field of opportunity—getting ready to hold prices down—hence our entire stock of merchandise of the Gitt Standard of Reliable Quality, consisting of Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Rugs, Shoes, Dry Goods, Domestic, Chinaware, House-furnishings, Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits, Trousers, Men's-furnishings, Hats, etc., at a great saving from TO-DAY'S PRICES—AND SURELY AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE TO COME. It is a great time to be forehanded, to plan ahead and buy WITHOUT DELAY, AS SHORTAGE GROWS, SO WILL PRICES.

GITT'S Helpfulness—The War Economy Sale—Note Prices

Look on the red cards in all departments showing the exact savings.

5-qt. Pure Aluminum Tea Kettles; \$4.10 value	\$2.98	Blue and White Enameled Pitchers; 95c value	83c	Leather Palm Canvas Gauntlet Gloves; 48c value	35c	Apron Gingham; 28c value	19c	Men's Extra Heavy Work Shoes soled leather, extra quality at	\$3.00 AND \$3.50	Plain and Novelty Cotton and Wool Dress Goods, \$1.00 value	89c
Pure Aluminum Serving Dishes, with stand; \$2.50 value	\$1.98	Keen Kutter Meat and Food Cutters; \$2.50 value	\$2.00	Men's Grey Mixed Work Gloves; 25c value	15c	Light and Dark Outings; 35c value	21c	Boys', Youths and Little Girls Heavy Shoes, extra quality	\$1.85 TO \$3.00	Plain and Novelty Wool Dress Goods, \$1.50 value	\$1.29
Large Pure Aluminum Pudding Pans; \$1.35 value	89c	2-qt Decorated Pitchers; 65c value	53c	Blue Work Shirts that are Shirts; \$1.25 value	95c	Long Cloth; 35c value	28c	Boys' Dress Shoes, extra quality	\$2.00 TO \$3.00	27-in. Silk Messaline Plain Colors, \$1.00 value.	59c
Pure Aluminum Colanders or Strainers; \$1.35 value	89c	Self-wringing Mops; 75c value	59c	Men's Heavy Grey Mixed Work Hose; 30c value	20c	Huck Towels; 20c value	15c	Boys' Dress Shoes, extra quality	\$2.00 TO \$3.00	36 in. Black Taffeta Dress Silk, \$1.75 value	\$1.39
6-qt. Pure Aluminum Preserving Kettles; \$2 value	\$1.29	Galvanized Foot Tubs; 70c value	61c	Boys' Grey All-wool Sweaters; \$3.50 value	\$2.50	42-in Pillow Tubing; 50c value	43c	9x12 ft. Wool and Fiber Rugs, \$14.50 value	\$12.98	Ladies' Black Hose, 20c value.	13c
Pure Aluminum Coffee Percolators; \$2 value	\$1.29	Wash Baskets; \$1.20 value	98c	Boys' Plain Blue and Red Sweaters, \$2.50 value	\$1.59	Unbleached Muslin; 25c value	17c	27x54 ft. Wool and Fiber Rugs, \$16.50 value	\$1.49	Ladies' Lisle Hose, in black, white and cordovan 75c value	50c
6-qt. Pure Aluminum Lipped Sauce Pans; \$2 value	\$1.29	Decorated Parlor Lamps \$2.00 value	\$1.59	Men's Overalls, blue with white stripe and blue striped; \$2.25 value	\$1.69	45-in India Linon; 40c value	25c	9x12 ft. Wool and Fiber Rugs, \$8.50 value	\$6.98	Women's Fancy Silk Slippers, \$6.00 value	\$4.98
Pure Aluminum Serving Dishes; \$2.00 value	\$1.29	Rayo Lamps complete; \$2.95 value	\$2.75	Men's Heavy Corduroy Pants lined, \$4.25 value	\$3.49	Striped Lawn; 15c value	10c	20x36-in. Bath Rugs \$1.50 value	\$1.19	Women's Wool Slippers \$4.00 and \$4.25 value	\$3.39
6-qt. Pure Aluminum Berlin Kettles; \$2 value	\$1.29	8-qt. Janet Berlin Kettles, \$1.00 value	79c	Men's Corduroy Work Coats, corduroy lined, \$8.50 value	\$7.00	72-in Mercerized Table Damask	65c	High grade, flat extension Curtain Rods, in Brass and White Enamel, double drape; 50c value	39c	Women's Silk Petticoats, \$2.75	\$2.19
Pure Aluminum Frying Pans \$1.75 value	98c	Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas; \$2.25 value	\$1.50	Men's Leather Horse-hide Palm Gauntlet Work Gloves; \$1.35 value	85c	Women's Grey Kid Cloth Top Boots, military and low heels, \$4 value	\$3.49	High-grade flat extension Curtain Rods in Brass and white enamel, single drape. 25c value.	19c	Women's Wool Jackets in plain, black and oxford	\$2.98
10-qt Extra Heavy Tin Buckets; 70c value	59c	Men's Khaki Flannel Shirts; \$2.25 value	\$1.75	Men's Heavy Fleece Union Suits	\$2.39	Women's Grey Kid Cloth Top Boots, military and low heels, \$5 value	\$4.49	Plain and Novelty Cotton and wool Dress Goods, 50c value	39c	Women's Colored Silk Waists, \$3.00 value	\$2.39
12-qt Extra Heavy Tin Buckets; 75c value	63c	Men's Heavy High Rock Fleece Underwear, best quality	\$1.15	Men's Heavy Ribbed Union Suits	\$2.00	Infants' Champagne Kid Shoes, sizes 5 to 8 \$2.50 value	\$2.00			Women's Knit Petticoats, \$1.25 value	\$1.00
14-qt Galvanized Buckets; 60c value	49c	Men's Heavy Ribbed Egyptian Underwear; extra quality	\$1.10	Bed Spreads, \$2.50 value	\$1.79					Women's Wool Dress Skirts, at	1/4 off
10-qt Galvanized Buckets; 50c value	43c	Men's Heavy Police Suspenders; 40c value	29c	Bleached Sheets, \$1.75 value	\$1.45						
22-lbs 4-string Brooms; 70c value	59c	Heavy Canvas Gloves, knit wrists; 25c value	15c	Bleached Shaker Flannel; 20c value	15c						
14-qt Grey Enameled Dish Pans; 75c value	67c	Leather Palm Canvas Gloves knit wrist; 45c value	32c								

WE ARE NOT
BOOSTERS
OF THE
“HIGH COST
OF LIVING”

J. W. GITT COMPANY

The Big Department Store

HANOVER, PA.

THE HELPFUL
WAR-TIME
STORE

Let us prove this
to You

“BUY HERE AND TEACH YOUR DOLLARS MORE CENTS”

Miss Dorothy Amber

By ZELIA MARGARET WALTERS

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

As Curtis came up the steps he saw that Renner's boasted a new arrival. Then he remembered the paragraph he had read in the weekly paper the evening before, announcing in Johnsonian periods, that Miss Dorothy Amber of Pittsburgh had arrived, and would honor Mizpath by an indefinite stay.

Curtis was about to enter the bar-room when he suddenly recalled the prejudice his sisters had against saloons, and thinking Miss Amber might have a similar feeling, he entered the door marked post office instead.

From the window he had the felicity of gazing at the stranger. He could see nothing but a mass of brown hair, one pink ear, and a small hand on the arm of the chair, but even so much was worth looking at. He got his mail



Disgust and Terror.

and looked it over while he lingered about irresolutely. After awhile he summoned courage to ask:

"Is the lady visiting anyone in these parts?"

The individual who stood for Renner's answered without a particle of emotion.

"Oh, the young lady! No, she's staying in with us. She didn't say what she came for. Fact is she didn't say much of anything, for all she's so pleasant." He rubbed his chin thoughtfully, and then inquired facetiously, "D'ye want a knock down?"

Curtis felt that he could not afford to be too particular concerning Renner's irreverent speech. He humbly signified assent, and followed the host to the front porch.

"Miss Amber, let me make you acquainted with Jim Curtis, one of our prosperous stockmen, and a leadin' citizen."

Here he paused weakly, and Curtis exulted to see that even Renner, the pompous, quailed in the presence of those bright eyes.

Dorothy was the kind of woman of which a lonely man dreams.

Curtis remained on Renner's front porch a long time. Miss Dorothy made it easy for him. She had so many questions to ask about the country.

He came to town again two days later. While he was yet far away his eager eyes detected the blur of pink in the place where he had last seen her. She had a bit of sewing in her hand, but she was gazing away abstractedly, and had forgotten it. There were anxious lines in her face and her eyes had a look like fear. She was very glad to see him.

Curtis was disturbed at the change in her. Certainly Mizpath was not treating the charming guest well. He shyly suggested a drive. Her face brightened up, and she ran to get her hat and returned looking more than ever like a rosebud.

She praised his horses enthusiastically. Had anything been lacking to complete the conquest of his heart this would have supplied it. She exclaimed at the beauty of the distant mountains.

"It's the loveliest place I have ever seen," she said. "I'm glad I'm to live here."

"So you're going to stay?" he questioned.

A bright blush overspread her face. Looking down at the toe of her smart little shoe she murmured hesitatingly, "I think so."

After that Curtis was silent. He was wondering who the man could be. He feared he had failed in his duty as a host, but when he lifted her down at Renner's door she said earnestly, "I've had such a delightful drive, and I thank you so much for your kindness to a stranger."

The few days that were to intervene before his next visit to town, resolved themselves into one. With hope and fear beating at his heart he drove up the dusty main street of Mizpath. He could scarcely tell for what he hoped—surely not that his lady might be disappointed. Yet when he saw her sitting there alone, his heart gave a great

bound of joy. But plainly she was unhappy.

Watching her face for a sign of displeasure (he feared she might resent his presumption) he asked her to go for a drive again. She seemed glad and when they were out in the serenity of the perfect day, her weight of cares lifted.

As they drove up the slope from the river he said, "If you care to see it, I will show you the prettiest farm this side the Mississippi."

"Are you sure we shall not be intruders," she asked.

"Quite sure. It's my farm; that's how I know it's the finest." "I should like very much to see it," she said.

Curtis was proud of his broad acres, his fine stock, and commodious buildings.

He told her how he had started with the meager portion that had come to him from his father's estate; how he had added acre to acre, and fought his way up conquering obstacles until he had reached his present prosperity. They sat in the orchard he had planted on the hillside, and as he told his story she listened with shining eyes.

"Ah," she said, "this is the life for a man." "Do you think I could make the life here easy enough for a woman to endure?" He spoke musingly as if he were saying his thought aloud.

"You are wrong," she said quickly. "Women are not seeking ease."

The look of pain was in her eyes again, and he felt guilty that he had suggested a sorrowful thought to her.

"But come," she said with an effort. "I haven't seen the house yet, and I'm full of curiosity to see how a poor lone man keeps house."

She laughed at his kitchen arrangements.

"You don't know how to save steps," she said. "The work table should be here nearer the sink and stove."

In the other rooms she did not criticize, but she moved a chair here, and touched a curtain there, and somehow the place looked different. Williams, the man of all work, who followed them about, openly expressed his admiration.

"It takes a woman," he said nodding his head sagely, and they both laughed merrily at the compliment.

"I'll make you some cushions," she said as they were driving away, "and the walls of that large room would be beautiful in rose color."

It was strange how that house remained in her thoughts after she was alone. She was placing bookshelves, and planning color schemes with a truly feminine delight. She felt annoyed when someone knocked at the door of her little sitting room. Before she could rise a man opened the door and lunched unsteadily into the room.

Never before in all her life had Miss Dorothy Amber been in close contact with a drunken man. Disgust and terror possessed her. She retreated behind the table.

"How are ye," he asked thickly. "Did ye think I wasn't coming? D—n it all, Dolly, you're prettier than ye were. Used to be too little and pale for my taste, and quiet, too."

He slouched into a chair, and regarded her with an owl's air of criticism.

"You are prettier, and no mistake. Business kept me from thee, my love, but now I hasten to thy side. I've been pining, my darling," he declaimed with outstretched arms. "I flee as a bird to yon mountain. Come and kiss me, little duck."

Her mind had moved quickly, despite her overwhelming terror. Slowly, almost breathlessly, she said: "Archie, I'm going back tomorrow. I'm not going to marry you. Please go away."

A burst of profanity sickened her.

"Y'd trifle with an honest man's affections, would ye? We're going to the parson's now. None of your tricks with me. They won't go down. Come along."

He was advancing unsteadily toward her. In speechless horror she darted past his outstretched hands. She did not pause to take refuge in the house, but fled wildly into the darkness.

Curtis was journeying leisurely toward home when he was astonished by the white apparition. He sprang to the ground as he recognized her, but in her hysterical fear she could scarcely stop.

"Miss Amber, what is it?" he asked and naturally enough he took her hands.

In the soothing assurance of the strength and will to protect her she grew calm enough to tell her story.

"Take care of me tonight," she begged. "You know all the town, take me somewhere that I can be safe to-night. I shall go back to Pittsburgh tomorrow. Oh! to think he should be like that, and I fancied I loved him. We were engaged three years ago when he was home on a visit. He sent for me to come out for I am alone now. But I'll never, never marry him."

"I don't want you to go back East," he said. "I'd like you to come home with me. 'I need you, little girl.'"

"Oh! but the other woman—the one you were getting the house ready for!" "There isn't any other. It's for you. I've been looking for you a long time, and I knew you as soon as you came. I'll have the rose paper put on the walls yet this week, and you can make the cushions at home just as well as up at Renner's."

"Home!" she whispered. "Oh, it will be so good to have a home!" And she raised her face to meet his kiss.

"That light is at the minister's. We can be there in five minutes, and after that I'd like to see Arch Martin try even to speak to you. Will you come, darling?"

She gave him her hand, and turned her face toward home.

GET SALT FROM SEA WATER

Old Method of Obtaining Necessary of Life Is Still Practiced in Various Places.

The use of salt for seasoning and preserving foods is so ancient that the earliest written records refer to it, says a writer in Popular Science Monthly. For many centuries practically all the salt used by the human race was procured by the evaporation of sea water.

This method of obtaining salt is still employed in many localities where the conditions are favorable. A flat stretch of sea coast and a hot and dry climate are necessary if salt is to be got from sea water. An ideal locality for this industry is the coast on the Bay of Cadiz, Spain.

The sea water is allowed to collect in shallow basins, barely above high-water mark. As the water evaporates the various salts contained in the sea water crystallize out and form a crust, which is removed and shoveled in small heaps. There the salts undergo the first stage of purification.

The edible salt is drained from the other salts, which constitute the greater part of the impurities. The edible salt crystallizes out first, while the other salts retain the water and form a concentrated brine which is allowed to run into ditches dug for that purpose.

The partly purified salt is then gathered into large heaps. Occasional rains wash out the more easily soluble impurities, and the hot sun dries the salt on the surface of the pile. Although it still contains about 15 per cent of impurities it is shipped in large quantities without further refining.

NOT WISE ABOUT OSTRICHES

Grave Difficulties Seem to Surround Scheme Devised by a Soldier Who Wants a Mascot.

The machine-gun sergeant at Douglas who wants an ostrich for a mascot and is willing to hatch it himself if somebody will provide him with an egg, does not know much about ostriches or the task in which he proposes to enlist, in the opinion of the Arizona Republican. If he gets the egg and is not otherwise restricted, he might as well be mustered out of the service. The Germans will be at peace so far as he is concerned.

He has perhaps been misled by stories he has heard of the careless, irresponsible way in which the ostrich race is perpetuated, by the laying of the egg in the sand, where it is left to its own devices until it becomes an ostrich. That may happen in Africa, where there is plenty of sand and heat, but it will not work in the climate of Douglas, where, though there is no lack of sand the sun cannot be counted upon to assist in the business of incubation. The sergeant would have to go to setting.

Moreover, the ostrich is a bird of slow growth. It would be a long time before one coming forth from the egg could become a potent influence in the struggle between autocracy and democracy. By the time it would be in readiness to be taken to Berlin the war would be over and only historians would yet be talking about it.

We would recommend some other kind of mascot, one of quicker though even of less sturdy and magnificent growth.

Taking the Philosophic View.

"I don't see you out in your auto any more," said the first north sider to his friend. Last summer you were gone all the time; no day was too hot, no road too dusty, no storm too hard, no discomfort too great to keep you at home."

"Well," mused the second, "the price of everything is getting so high that auto riding for pleasure is really a luxury and not a necessity, so that it was no trouble at all for me and my wife to find for the first time this summer that the roads are hot and dusty, that it is a whole lot of trouble to clean up the machine after a long ride, that it is much better to sit in your own rocking chair on the cool front porch at night, while the north wind fans your cheeks, etc., ad. in. So now the car stays in the garage a great deal more, there is no wear on the tires and the mechanism is not subjected to such strain as it used to be, and the car will last much longer."—Indianapolis News.

To Have House Painted.

It was a simple boyish letter written in London by a youth from Worcester, Mass., with a little bit of news, a little bit of complaint, and a great big bit of confidence in what he and the Americans were going to do; but the better part by far was: "I have saved my pay for some time now, and I want to give dad a surprise by having the old house painted. Won't you please let me know how much it will cost? and I'll send you the money and leave the rest to you, but you mustn't let dad know who is paying for it." That same evening on a train, among the missing and reported as a prisoner, I read the name of the aviator who wrote the letter.—The Outlook.

Portable Houses Form Hospitals.

The United States navy, with knock-down houses contributed by the American Red Cross, has been able to erect a base hospital of 250 beds on an old estate on the Irish coast. These portable houses, ready to bolt together, solved the problem of lumber shortage. The hospital has a staff of 123 physicians and attendants and maintains its own vegetable garden, dairy and poultry farm.

APPEALED TO BOYS IN KHAKI

Flirtatious Damsels Had No Chance When Busy Little Knitter Appeared on the Scene.

Two girls traveling on a train through Hoosierdom could have learned a lesson from a plain little Indiana school teacher, had they been wise enough to do so. They were going on a pleasure trip and determined to have pleasure all the way. On the train they munched candy, read magazines, played rummy and tried in every way they could to attract the attention of two uniformed young men near them—but all in vain.

The little school teacher, who was on her way to attend a county institute, got on the train at a little country town. Shyly she entered the car, quietly she took a seat across from the two girls, who were rather noisy in their efforts to gain notice, and immediately after she was settled she began to finish a beautiful knitted soldier sweater. Industriously she worked—so intent on her work that she noticed no one.

But the people noticed her and appreciated her zeal and the quality of her patriotism. They smiled whenever they passed her seat and proffered her the loan of their papers and books. And before many miles had been traveled one of the khaki-clad youths was beside her and the other one opposite. The sweater had been examined, the process of making it explained to the youths, and now they were telling the little teacher camp stories.

The two girls giggled and remarked about "some people's tastes," because they didn't understand.—Exchange.

RISK LIVES TO CATCH FISH

Indian Boys Get Rich Harvest From Breaking Waves Off the Coast of Washington.

Even the lads of nine and twelve years at the old Indian settlement of La Push, nesting behind the pinnacle rocks that rise out of the Pacific ocean off the mouth of the Quillayute river in Washington, are doing their share toward winning the war. The lads, half dressed, dash across the beach to meet the incoming tide, wade into the water and wait for the waves to break with fish. As the combers break the lads dash into the boiling surf and rake the ocean for fish. Frequently the waves dash over the boys' heads, but they never lose their footing and the danger of the work does not excite more than passing attention from the old women weaving baskets.

During the day the Indians at La Push village average fully a ton of fish caught with dip nets. The older men help with the curing when their day's work is done, but it is the boys' task to capture the fish.

With each tide thousands of smelt are driven inshore. Each lift of the dip nets from the surf generally brings a basketful of fish.

Three of Quillayutes are now in the military service. There are now 250 men, women and children in the little settlement, but each is doing his or her share with fishing, war gardens and other activities to help win the war.

First Trans-Atlantic Liner.

The astonishing development of America's shipbuilding industry within the last few years makes certain that our merchant marine will soon be restored to the supremacy it once held, and recalls the launching at New York, just 100 years ago, of the first trans-Atlantic liner to be operated by steam power. She was the famous Savannah, a vessel of 350 tons. The crank who thought it was possible for a ship to cross the Atlantic by steam power was William Scarborough of Savannah. The Savannah left New York for the home city of her builder on April 10, 1819, and a little more than a month later cleared for Liverpool, where she was given a rousing welcome, as the first steam vessel to cross the ocean. The trip was made in four days less than a month. From Liverpool the Savannah proceeded to St. Petersburg, and in December, 1819, she was again in her home port.—New York World.

Saved Her Father's Life.

Heroic presence of mind exhibited by his fifteen-year-old daughter, Kathryn, saved the life of Harry B. Gregg, a broker of San Francisco, when he fell with his horse on the brink of a cliff while pursuing a deer, according to his story.

Gregg was dangling over the side of the cliff, clinging to the bridle of his frantically tugging horse, when his daughter hurled a lasso around him and cinched it about a tree. Gregg says he scrambled back to the path with difficulty, as his leg from the ankle to knee had been bruised in the fall from the horse.

Heard on the Golf Course.

He had pulled his golf ball far to the left.

"Well," he said by way of consoling himself, "I'd much rather have a pull than a slice."

"That depends," replied the experienced player. "In golf it may be better, but I've noticed in the game of politics they frequently play for a pull in order to get a slice."

Conscientious Objectors.

The most contemptible use to which an outward profession of religion can be put is a cloak to hide cowardice by harking. A most appropriate use to which such men could be put would be to send them into No Man's Land to draw the enemy's fire, in order that real American soldiers might locate the guns.—Oregonian.

STATE OF MARYLAND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Honorable Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbot, Representative in the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America from the Second Congressional District of the State of Maryland, died on the 5th day of October, 1918, thus creating a vacancy in the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States in the Second Congressional District of Maryland;

And whereas, it is necessary that a Representative in the Sixty-fifth Congress from the Second Congressional District of the State of Maryland should be chosen before the regular time for the election of such Representative in order to fill the vacancy thus occurring for which the Honorable Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbot had been elected;

Now, therefore, I, EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 153 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, do hereby proclaim and direct that a special election be held on Tuesday, November 5, 1918, to fill the vacancy in the representation from the Second Congressional District of the State of Maryland in the Sixty-fifth Congress occurring by reason of the death of the Honorable Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbot;

And I do further require and direct that the Boards of Supervisors of Elections of the City of Baltimore and of the Counties of Baltimore, Harford and Carroll shall give at least twenty days' notice of said election to the sheriffs of Baltimore city and of said Baltimore, Harford and Carroll counties, respectively, said Counties of Baltimore, Harford and Carroll and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Baltimore city comprising the Second Congressional District in which such vacancy exists;

And I do further direct that the Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City and of Baltimore, Harford and Carroll Counties place upon the ballots to be used at the Congressional election to be held on November 5th, 1918, the names of those who may be nominated according to law for election to fill the vacancy in the Sixty-fifth Congress caused by the death of the said Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbot.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the Capitol, in the City of Annapolis, on the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor.
By the Governor: THOMAS W. SIMMONS, Secretary of State.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1913, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27

ISAAC'S MARRIAGE TO REBECCA.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Let not mercy and
favor forsake thee: . . . So shalt thou find
truth and good understanding in the
sight of God and man.—Proverbs 2:3-4.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians
6:22-23; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.
**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS**—Genesis 25:19-34; Proverbs
8:10-13.

I. Abraham's Solicitude for a Wife for Isaac (vv. 1-9).

He knew that Isaac's success in life would much depend upon what kind of a wife he should have. Man's welfare in this life and that to come largely depends upon his wife. For Isaac to have an idolatrous, Canaanitish wife would be fatal to his posterity, would subvert the plan of God as expressed in his covenant with Abraham. It would have been perilous to Isaac himself. To have married a woman in that land would have made him in a sense an heir to the land through marriage, and would have tended to divert his mind from the heirship through the covenant promise.

1. **The Servant's Oath (vv. 2-4).** Abraham committed to his trusted servant the matter of securing a wife for Isaac; therefore, he made him swear that he would go to Abraham's country and kindred to get a wife for him. He doubtless regarded his servant more competent to select a wife than Isaac was to select one for himself.

2. **The Extent of the Servant's Responsibility (vv. 5, 8).** Before the servant would take the oath he must have clearly defined the extent of his responsibility. If the woman would refuse the invitation, the servant would be clear of responsibility. The minister's obligation ends when he has earnestly and intelligently made known to sinners the will of God.

3. **The Servant's Helper (v. 8).** Abraham assured him that God would send his angel to make the mission successful. The servant found this to be true. God sends his Holy Spirit to make the message of the minister successful.

II. The Servant's Obedience (vv. 10-49).

1. **He Took Ten Camels (v. 10).** These were to carry presents to the bride, and to conduct her and her companions back to his master.

2. **His Prayer for Guidance (vv. 12-14).** He asked that the Lord would guide him to the woman whom he had chosen for Isaac. Earnest prayer for guidance should be made in the selection of a wife.

3. **His Prayer Answered (vv. 15-27).** Before he had done praying, the answer was realized to be in the process of fulfillment. The answer was according to the request, even in the matter of fulfillment. God does definitely answer prayer.

4. **The Servant's Message (vv. 33-49).** The Lord had prospered the old servant's way. He now was face to face with Rebecca. Supper was ready, but the delivery of his message was more important to him than eating when he was hungry. He said, "I will not eat till I have said my errand." Good were it if all ministers were as much interested in delivering the good news in Christ. (1) His master was rich (v. 35). God the Heavenly Father is rich. The silver and gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills are all his. (2) All his riches have been given to his son (v. 36). All the riches of heaven, God the Father has given to Jesus Christ, his son. (3) Opportunity was given Rebecca to become the wife of Isaac (v. 49). He not only gave the opportunity, but he urged her to accept the invitation.

III. Rebecca's Relatives Begging for Postponement of Action (v. 55).

They did not object to her going sometime, but they desired that she postpone action for a time. What folly to remain and water sheep when she had the opportunity to become the bride of a rich man's son.

What folly for sinners to remain servants in the world when they have the privilege of becoming the bride of Christ.

IV.—Rebecca's Glorious Decision, (v. 55).

When the decision was referred to Rebecca she said, "I will go." Good judgment would not allow her to refuse nor delay.

V. The Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca (vv. 64-67).

Isaac was waiting for the return of the servant with the woman who was to be his wife. Isaac was joined to her in marriage, loved her, and was comforted in her after his mother's death.

Spirit of Christ.

The longer you read the Bible the more you will like it; it will grow sweeter and sweeter; the more you get into the spirit of it the more you will get into the spirit of Christ.—Romaine.

The Cross Is Peace.

The Cross is peace, and that sums up the past.
The Crown is joy and that my future sums.
I need but simple faith, faith that shall last.
The hope that liberates and overcomes.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

October 27

Latin America's Need of Christ

The republics of Latin America comprise the whole of the Western Hemisphere south of the Rio Grande; an area of eight and one-half million square miles, containing a population of approximately eighty million souls. Of these about one-fourth are whites; a little less than one-fourth are Indians, and the remainder are of mixed blood.

Dominated for nearly three centuries by the tyrannical rule of Spain and the Roman church, about one hundred years ago the whole of Latin America established its independence of its European masters. While the Roman church has held the undisputed right of way, what are the conditions that confront us today?

1. **Appalling illiteracy.** For example: Argentine Republic. . . 50 per cent
Chili. 60 per cent
Bolivia. 80 per cent
Brazil. 85 per cent
On up to—Guatemala 95 per cent
Compare with this the United States. The most illiterate state in the Union is Louisiana, due to the vast number of negroes in the population. But the illiteracy is but 16 per cent.

2. **Widespread immorality.** The fact that the percentage of illegitimate births ranges from 30 to 75 per cent, as in Ecuador, indicates how alarming is the disregard of the marriage relation, and for this condition of affairs, the church of Rome must bear the major portion of responsibility.

3. **Almost universal infidelity** among the educated classes. Thinking men and women of Latin America are unable to sanction any longer the gross superstition and soulless ritualism of the Roman church, and while nominally they hold membership in the church, agnosticism prevails among them.

Only one person out of six hundred and twenty-seven in Latin America belongs to an evangelical church. Thirty-one missionary societies are at work in Latin America, with a total foreign staff of 2,143, which includes wives of missionaries.

For one hundred years and more, Latin America has viewed with distrust the United States of America, but within the last ten years relations have greatly improved, and the importance of the work of the Protestant missionary is more fully appreciated by leading Latin Americans than ever before. The hour of our supreme opportunity has come. Latin America must have the chance to know the Christ of the Gospels in His power to illumine, to cleanse, and to free the souls of men.

Hold No Grudge.

Time brings many changes. Take for instance the fellows who volunteered their services when war was declared and who have since been promoted to be commissioned officers. Some of these men toiled in shops and offices and had to toe the mark for clerks or foremen to get fired. Then came the draft and these same clerks and foremen became doughboys and now take orders from their former office boys and employees. Some humorous stories have come to light from the nearby cantonments, but let it be said to the credit of the former office boys, they have not made life unbearable for their superiors, although they have had the opportunity to do so. As an illustration of this the other day a doughboy was serving mess to his top sergeant. As he did so he spilled some dressing from the salad. The sergeant noticed this and smiled. "Just about a year ago I was serving you with soup," said the sergeant, at the same time mentioning the hotel where he had worked as serving man, "and you gave me the devil because it was cold. I'm not going to kick because you spilled the dressing. I'm going to treat you right." And that is the general spirit throughout the camps.

Boring Pole Holes.

The tiresome and time consuming work of digging holes for telegraph and electric service poles is now at an end, says Scientific American. At least, there has been evolved a gasoline driven earth-boring machine which makes an average boring time per hole of one and one-half to two minutes. The equipment is mounted on a horse drawn truck and is operated by two men. In ordinary soil it maintains an average of 100 holes per day, each measuring five feet deep by 24 inches in diameter. The equipment consists of a truck, which carries a gasoline engine, driving mechanism and a huge auger which is slowly rotated and fed downward. The augers are furnished in sizes from 2 to 24 inches.

Disdain Western Finery.

In reply to an inquiry from an American firm as to the demand here for lace goods and embroideries, it can be stated, reports the American consul at Yokohama, that as the Japanese women cling very tenaciously to their style of dress and as no use is made of lace or embroideries either in their dress or home furnishings, it is improbable that any considerable market can be developed in Japan for American-made lace goods or embroideries. The demand would be limited to the foreign residents here, who now number about 6,000, exclusive of Chinese, and to such goods as are not being manufactured in Japan.

PRUNE COMES INTO ITS OWN

Has Won Official Recognition as Confection Worthy of Being Served to Fighting Men.

In the piping times of peace the prune was the butt of cheap wits and the bane of the boarder. Now when the acid test of utility and palatability is applied the despised prune steps into the preferred class—at least on the American army bill of fare. It has won its way solely on its own merit. The counts in its favor are food value, tonic value and value as a confection. It nourishes, stimulates, and delights.

The surgeon general of the army himself testifies to the loyal and helpful support of the once belittled fruit. He has added his recommendation to the approving report of the subsistence division. This report tells us that out of the 1917 crop 20,000,000 pounds of prunes have been consumed by our fighting men. Based on size fifty-five, which is the trade designation of the average prune, the total number consumed would be 1,100,000,000. Placed side by side it is quite possible that this total of prunes wouldn't reach from the American trenches to Berlin, but each prune, no doubt, is doing its best to help the Yankee fighters cover the distance.

There would be a sort of poetical justice in the circumstance if the cheerful idiot and the other boarders whose table wit lingered longest about the patient prune could meet it over there in Flanders and in Picardy and find it honored and extolled as the food of fighting men.

WAGE WAR ON GRASSHOPPERS

California Authorities Devising Ways and Means to Protect Agricultural Lands From Pest.

County horticultural commissioners throughout California have been asked to forward information on the grasshopper pest reported prevalent in a number of districts, particularly in northern California, to George H. Hecke, state horticultural commissioner.

Fragmentary reports received at Hecke's office have indicated that large swarms of grasshoppers have infested agricultural districts in Sutter, Modoc, Lassen, Butte and other counties and have caused considerable damage to crops.

One of the best methods of extermination, an official said, is the spreading of poisoned bran mash, which the hoppers devour quickly. Burning of the grass also is an effective means, but the fire menace at this season necessitates the exercise of greatest caution.

Harrowing, by which means the eggs of the hoppers are brought to the surface to be eaten by ants or other insects and flooding the ground also are advocated to prevent hatching.

The enforcement of laws for the curbing of pests is vested in the county horticultural commissioners, but in cases where the menace to crops is extensive the state commission co-operates in a concerted campaign of extermination, as was done this spring when the state-wide rodent drive was conducted.

Cyclist in Spectacular Feat.

An army motorcyclist at one of the training camps recently averted the death of a young lieutenant by a most extraordinary feat of heroism, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Racing at high speed across rough ground, he drove his machine into a runaway parachute that was dragging the officer to his death. The latter had made a practice parachute jump of 2,000 feet from an observation balloon. A high wind had carried him a considerable distance, and in landing he became hopelessly entangled in the cordage. The parachute was caught by a strong air current and blown at terrific speed across the field, pulling its helpless prisoner with it. At the same instant the cyclist, passing along a nearby motor road, saw the officer's plight. He swerved his machine into the field and raced at top speed squarely into the middle of the belled parachute. The ropes fouled the machine and the weight of the latter anchored the derelict against further movement.

War Gas Causes Appendicitis.

The various poison gases so much in use at present at the European battle zone are not only breathed, but are swallowed. This might seem strange at first, but the likelihood of swallowing some amount of a gas impregnating the atmosphere may readily be seen. This might take place incidental to the intake of food and both to normal and convulsive actions of the throat. Such swallowing of toxic vapors causes a variety of digestive disturbances, according to the amount of gas ingested.

According to an article in the Journal de Medecine et de Chirurgie Pratique, appendicitis has been found caused by swallowed gas, especially when the gas contains chlorine. The progress of the malady was rapid, but rather mild, and treatment was effective.

Sorghum Making.

They are calling it "cane sirup" now, but it is the same old sorghum of Confederate war times—and just as good as of old. Reports in the state papers indicate that the output of home-made sweetenin' this season is going to be a record breaker, and this makes largely for independence of sugar on the farms and likewise in town, for the farmer who includes a jug of sorghum in his load of produce stands in no danger of failure to empty the jug.—Charlotte Observer.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

Look for the Triangle Trade Mark



A necessity—not a luxury

You don't have to endure the chilling terrors of a cold bathroom.

The portable Perfection Heater in a few minutes makes the room warm and comfortable—even heats your water for shaving.

Easy to clean and fill—smokeless, odorless—expensive.

Aladdin Security Oil gives best results.

Buy your Perfection now.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)
Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Md. Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston, S. C.



Sheriff's Sale of HOUSE AND LOT Near Taneytown, Md.

By virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, Md., at the suit of Carroll N. Lockard, plaintiff, against Roy A. Fringer and Myrtle L. Fringer, his wife, November Term, 1918, I have seized all that tract or parcel of land containing

1 ACRE, 1 ROOD and 2 1/2 PERCHES more or less, being the same land which was conveyed to Myrtle Lorena Fringer by Sarah J. Cummings, by deed dated January 11, 1918, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber E. O. C. No. 131, folio 511, etc. This land is improved by a Frame Dwelling, Stable and outbuildings.

I hereby give notice that I will sell the aforesaid lands and improvements at public sale upon the premises on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH.
EDWIN M. MELLOR, JR., Sheriff.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 4-4t

WE PAY FOR



DEAD STOCK

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

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

After Experience in Airplane Man Decided He Would Prefer to Travel to Heaven on Foot.

"Does it ever fall?" finally quivered the novice as the airplane climbed higher and still higher.
"Only when I let it do so," answered the airman. "Now and then I drop her backward. Here we go!"

On the backward descent, a mile or more, the passenger clung to the pilot with both arms and never breathed. At last the machine resumed its horizontal traveling.

"Great heavens!" gasped the novice with relief.
"Say, look here; didn't you say you wished to flit on high like a gliding sunbeam?" complained the aviator.

"Yes," admitted the passenger.
"Then shut up. You're going to get your wish."

Suddenly the airplane dived and looped the loop, then traveled upside down.
"Hold fast."
"Wh-what?"
"We are going to land."

Gently the airplane glided to earth. Released from his seat, the passenger knelt and lifted both hands solemnly.
"Once I prayed to be an angel," he said. "But it doesn't go any more unless on foot."—New York Times.

New Fall Suits

For Men and Boys at lowest possible prices.

Styleplus Guaranteed Suits.

The best clothing value.

100 Boys' Knee Pants Suits

\$5.00 to \$15.00.

Handsome Suitings

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

Sharrer Gorsuch & Starr WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll Co.'s Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store. 9-20-tf

Automobile Tires and Tubes Vulcanized.

LOCALIZED STEAM HEAT. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ALL SIZES AND MAKES OF AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE TIRES. ALSO CORD TIRES AND TUBES OF ALL KINDS. TIRES RETREADED AND CROWNED, AS WELL AS OTHER REPAIRS.

I have had two years' experience in the rubber business; also a graduate of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Repair School of Akron, Ohio. Send Tires and Tubes by Parcel Post, Express or Freight. Prices reasonable.

C. E. DERN,
KEYMAR, MD.
C. & P. Tel., Union Bridge 41F12. 9-20-6t

PRIVATE SALE OF A

Desirable Home Adjoining Uniontown.

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

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, finely located on "the ridge" adjoining Uniontown; 2 1/2 miles from Linwood and 4 miles from Union Bridge. A very desirable home in every respect. Possession April 1, or earlier.

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

Subscribe for the RECORD

GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

NUMBER 3.
Two-story and Attic Brick House, located in Taneytown, on North side of Baltimore St. Slate roof, 9 rooms, store room, 18x50, a very desirable property. Water and Gas installed. Will be sold for about half cost of building today.

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

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

NUMBER 6.
Business for sale; small capital required.

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

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

NUMBER 9.
Lot No. 4, located along new State Highway; water and gas, South side, 50x200 ft.

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

NUMBER 11.
One Lot, North side new State Highway, 50x150 ft, more or less. Cheap.

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

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

NUMBER 16.
140 Acre Dairy Farm for sale. Good improvements. Cross 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' District. Good buildings. Slate land. 9 Acres in Timber. A money maker.

NUMBER 20.
114 Acre Farm, located in Frederick Co., Md., near Woodshoro. Cheap.

NUMBER 21.
50 Acre Farm, located in Frederick Co., Md., near Woodshoro. Cheap.

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

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

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Household Goods!

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at her home on Main St., Emmitsburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 26th, 1918, at 1 o'clock, the following described HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

1 bedstead and mattress, dresser, stand, bed spring, 4 rocking chairs, 6 cane-seat chairs, 6 wood-bottom chairs, 2 stands, couch, extension table, cook stove, chunk stove, 2 leaf tables, 1 kitchen safe, lot of matting, organ and stool, pictures, lamps, lanterns, lot of dishes, glassware, lanterns, curtain rods, window blinds, lot of canned fruit and preserves, ice cream freezer.

ONE SET BUGGY HARNESS, 1 fynet, shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, axe, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—Cash.
MRS. HARRY L. EYLER,
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 18-2t

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Don't forget to turn the clock back an hour, next Sunday morning.

The influenza in town and district, is on the wane, but few new cases developing this week.

M. H. Valentine, D. D., his mother, and Miss Alice Picking, visited Mrs. Stott and Miss Anna Galt, on Wednesday.

Miss Elizabeth Annan, Earl Weant Koons and Fern Weaver, who were victims of the influenza, are all on the road to recovery.

Miss Mamie Cuddy, who had recently been living in Baltimore—niece of Father Cuddy—died on Monday, from influenza.

The death of Robert Thomson, on Thursday night, was the only death, so far, in town, from influenza, a scourge that has been so severe on young men, especially.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galt and the Misses Hempson, of Baltimore, were guests of Mr. Galt's brother, Mr. and Mrs. George Galt, and cousin, Miss Lou Deindollar, on Monday.

Edw. Adelsberger, who went to Philadelphia, several weeks ago, has a position with the Baldwin Locomotive Plant, but says the most he has seen since over there is funerals.

Our friend, John McKellip, being of inquiring mind as to the Meaning of "U-boat" as applied to submarines, wrote the query to the N. Y. Tribune and received reply that the "U" stands for "Unterwasser" and is applied by Germany—as U-53 and U-54—to underwater boats.

Miss Alice Nickum's death, in Kansas, is noted in our death column. She maintained a lively interest in Taneytown, and had very recently renewed her subscription to The Record. She will long be remembered by her friends for her bright and cheerful manner.

The Keilholtz sale of Holstein cattle advertised in The Record two weeks ago, was the largest sale of the kind ever held in this section of the country, and amounted to about \$8000.00. Auctioneer J. N. O. Smith, says, that all in all it was the finest bunch of cattle he ever sold. Cows sold from \$150.00 to \$330.00.

A letter from Paul T. Fair who is at Camp Lewis, Wash., to the Editor, says they have a fine camp there, and plenty to eat. He mentions dinner as consisting of pork, lima beans, mashed potatoes, gravy, cream pie, tea, and plenty of all. He says he has received his winter overcoat and heavy wool underwear and socks, and expects to stay there awhile.

Owing to lack of attendance at the meeting called for the election of officers for the local branch of the Red Cross, the election was postponed. The meeting will be held in the Firemen's Building on next Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. All members are entitled to be present and vote, and the attendance of members is urgently requested.

Martin Luther Hahn who was killed in France, was a member of the 313th. Infantry which has been in the thick of the fighting around Verdun. He is survived by his father, James Hahn. He was brought up by his grand-mother, Mrs. Ovelman, who is now 78 years of age, and lives on the Keysville and Emmitsburg road. He has a brother who is in the Navy, and now stationed at Norfolk, Va.

Coming! Get ready for it! A big subscription to the combined war workers' organization—Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army Jewish Relief, etc., all of the war-work organizations—but the Red Cross—will ask for a big fund with which to continue their work in the Camps and on the battle fields. Just one thing after another, needing money, may be looked for, until the war ends, and one might as well look pleasant over the prospect, and contribute.

"Private Benjamin R. Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davidson, of 2014 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa., has been officially reported seriously wounded in France, July 29th., and his parents just received the telegram. He enlisted July 9th, 1917 in the 3rd. regiment National Guards of Pa., was stationed at the Barrack, two months in Phila., after which he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. After being there 8 months he sailed across. While in camp he received his roll of honor. He was wounded in the great victory won at Chateau Thierry, which happened at that date."

According to the Hanover Record, potatoes are selling at from \$1.30 to \$1.50 a bushel, at Spring Grove.

Mrs. Mary L. Motter, who had been staying in Taneytown for quite a while, returned to her home in Washington, the first of this week.

James B. Galt went to Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday, for examination and treatment, and possibly an operation if it be found necessary.

Corn harvesting has been occupying the time of our busy farmers, this week, and excellent progress with a long job has been made. Large quantities of wheat have also been brought to market.

Howard Rabenstine, Miss Minnie Rabenstine and Miss Grace Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Zeigler and daughter, Helen, all of Hanover, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawk, near Littlestown, Pa.

The schools will not be open in Taneytown district, next week, as reported. Conditions in the district are much improved, but no order for school opening has been given. Services are permissible in Taneytown churches, during the day, on Sunday, but not at Harney, or Piney Creek. No services will be held by Sunday schools.

J. Albert Angell received notice of the death, in France, after a brief illness, of his nephew, Albert Angell, whose home was in Morrison, Ill. He volunteered into the service and was a musician in the 341st Infantry. He was 21 years of age, and a young man of splendid character and attainments. Prior to entering the army he was a bank clerk.

Sister Edith, the second daughter of Edmund F. Smith, died from influenza, at Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 22, aged 31 years. She was a Sister of St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, and was stationed at St. John's Hospital, Lowell. Funeral services were held there, this Friday morning. She will be best remembered in Taneytown, as Miss Zona, her name before entering the sacred order.

The True Sportsman.

This interesting article recently appeared in "The Outer's Book" of Milwaukee, Wis., and is published by request:

One of the most honored devotees of sport with the gun and rod, the late ex-President Cleveland said: "I believe it may be safely said that the true hunter or fisherman is born, not made. I believe too that those who thus by instinct and birthright belong to the sporting fraternity, and are actuated by a genuine sporting spirit, are neither cruel, nor greedy and wasteful of the game and fish that they pursue; and I am convinced that there can be no better conservators of the sensible and provident protection of game and fish than those who are enthusiastic in their pursuit, but who at the same time are regulated and destrained by the sort of chivalric fairness and generosity, felt and recognized by every true sportsman."

That he is right and that his words echo the sentiments of the world of sportsmen, I think you will agree. There are two classes of men who hunt. The class that go into the woods and field, in or out of season, and bank away at everything that moves, nothing so fortunate as to be clad in feathers or hair escaping their guns. The other, the sportsman, the true sportsman, the true protector of our game, who is satisfied with a few shorts, a few feathered trophies of the chase and does not lose sight of the spirit of the square deal in getting them. He is delighted with a few clean kills on the wing, scorning to take advantage of a motionless bird. Affiliate yourself with this last class and though your coat may not bulge out quite as promiscuously, you will be satisfied with the day's outing.

The man who goes a field, gun on shoulder, simply for the slaughter, lacks the stamp of the true sportsman. The sportsman is a lover of nature in her every mood, and deserves a double pleasure from the outing of a day or two. The autumn woods, the stretching of fast browning prairie, the withering cornfield, windswept bits of marshland, and bristling lines of hedge fence make for him a rich, expensive symphony. He will stop many times and admire the rich profusion of colors and blending of earth and sky, with mayhap not the eye of an artist, a connoisseur, but the eye of a lover of nature and her creations.

Be a naturalist, not of the closest type with his hundreds of dried skins and musty measurements and records, but of living animals under natural conditions. Learn to know the noises of the woods, the stories the footprints tell in the snow or moist earth, the many signs that make the woods and water an open book for the lover of the big outdoors. Get on familiar terms with the habits, characteristics and familiar haunts of the game you pursue, be it bird or fish. Learn what cover they frequent as the seasons change, the baits which make the best lure under different conditions of weather or water. Do not kill for the mere pleasure you find in it. If on a camping trip, bill only enough for the larder and stop shooting. Take only that for which you have use, and not all you can get.

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."

CHURCH NOTICES.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the sermon will be drawn in part from the unusual experiences of recent times, and especially of the past few weeks. The topic will be "The First Lesson for the Hour."

Attention is called to the fact that the clocks will be set back to true time on Sunday, and the hour of service will be according to the corrected time.

United Brethren church.—Preaching only at 2:30 P. M., Taneytown. No services in Harney.

Very brief service in the Presbyterian church, at 10:30 A. M.

Reformed church, Taneytown: Service at 10:30 A. M. Holy Communion postponed from Oct. 13, will be observed on Sunday, Nov. 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word.

Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter. Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

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

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

FOR SALE.—Two Holstein Heifers, will be fresh in December.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion. 10-25-2t

TURNIPS for sale by EDGAR BROWN, near Kump.

FOR RENT.—My House and Lot, near Basehoar's Mill.—WILLIAM H. ERB. 10-25-2t

PIGS for sale by L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

CORN FODDER for sale by J. W. WITHEROW, Taneytown. 10-25-2t

SAUERKRAUT for sale at 15¢ a quart, by Mrs. B. S. MILLER, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Driving Horse, pacer, with good speed.—RALPH WEYBRIGHT, Detour, Md.

HOLSTEIN BULL, about big enough for service, well bred, for sale by J. FRANK NOLL, near Taneytown.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from November 13th. to 16th., for the practice of his profession. 10-25-3t

HEIFER CALF, 3 months old, Holstein stock, for sale by RAYMOND OHLER, near Taneytown.

DR. J. W. HELM announces that, owing to Election Day, his next visit to Taneytown will be on Saturday, Nov. 2. 10-18-2t

NOTICE.—Watches and Clocks repaired. All work guaranteed. Leave work at S. C. O'NEILL'S store.—JAMES H. BOWERS, Taneytown, Md. 10-11-3t

FOR RENT.—My House, Lot, Stable and Blacksmith Shop. Will give possession April 1, 1919.—MRS. MARY E. CORRELL, Bridgeport. 10-4-1t

\$5.00 War Saving Stamps and Card Certificates, at THE BIRNIE TRUST Co. Plenty for everybody, come and get them. You can get your money back with interest, whenever you are tired of holding them. 10-4-11t

FOR SALE.—Carneaux Pigeons, cheap. Reason for selling, owner in service.—H. L. BAKER, Taneytown-Fairfield Road 10-4-1t

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

PRIVATE SALE OF A Desirable Town Property.

I offer at Private Sale, my property, situate on Baltimore St., Taneytown,—a corner lot, with public alley in rear—adjoining the property of Hubert T. Spangler. Improvements are a weather-boarded Double Dwelling, containing 10 rooms; chicken houses and hog pen.

Possession will be given April 1st., 1919. Interested parties can view same by calling at residence. If not sold, both sides will be for rent. EDW. B. ADELSBERGER. 10-18-1t

Stomach Trouble Due to Indigestion Caused Sleepless Night—No More Since She Began Taking Tonnal.

"I now have the third bottle of Tonnal," says Mrs. Mary Horst, Green Bank, R. D. No. 1, Lancaster Co., Pa., "and my stomach trouble about gone. I can sleep now, which I could not do before. I suffered all the pains of indigestion, or catarrh of the stomach.

I am only too glad to recommend Tonnal as the medicine with the Roots, Herbs, and Barks, which have the merits, and produces wonderful result. This testimonial was given July 3rd., 1918.

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



CHARLES J. HULL.

Mr. Charles J. Hull, the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in the Second Congressional District, which comprises Harford, Carroll, and Baltimore Counties and the 15th and 16th Wards of Baltimore City, is a man of exceptional ability. He does not come before the people of this District as a politician seeking office as a mere means of making a livelihood, nor to gain political popularity, but he comes as a practical business man to represent the people of the Second Congressional District in the House of Representatives, at Washington, in a practical business manner.

Mr. Hull is a resident of Baltimore County; he was born in Putnam County, Ohio; he came to Baltimore when a boy and has resided there since. He is a self-made man of the most honorable type. He has had 16 years experience in the practice of Law in both State and Federal Courts. His greatest success, however, has been in the development of real estate in different sections of Harford, Carroll, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Baltimore Counties. He has so successfully carried on these developments that the sacrifice of this line of work to accept the nomination for Congress was a matter of deep concern to him, and it was not until the most urgent appeals had been made to him by both his Democratic and Republican friends, that he would agree to accept the nomination. Mr. Hull can indeed be called the business man's candidate, and if elected you can rest assured that he will represent this District in a strictly business way.

The great world-war which has so completely upset the nations of the earth in the past four years, will leave numerous problems to be settled by the officials of the nations of the world, and especially this nation of ours; for this reason we will need at the head of the government just such broad-minded practical business men as you will find in Mr. Charles J. Hull.

Our national affairs, for a number of years past, have been, in most cases, conducted by political bosses who were in politics because they were not capable of conducting successfully, business for themselves; and some of their friends, having sympathy for them, would get behind them and push them into a political job and the public would be bound to pay them a comfortable salary and keep them looking like regular men. But the time has come when the American people must wake up and instead of filling our government offices with politicians, they must fill them with practical broad-minded business men who will give our government and our people a square deal in every instance, regardless of the effect it will have on any special class or sect of people. Mr. Hull is unquestionably a man of this caliber and having made the sacrifice to accept the nomination in order that this Congressional District might be represented by a man of business ability and experience, he is deserving of the support of every voter in the District, both Republican and Democrat. —Advertisement

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Farm

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Oliver C. Maring, late of Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pa., deceased, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th., 1918, Tract No. 1, the following real estate: No. 1. All that good farm situate in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pa., containing about 100 acres, more or less, and of which about two acres are in good timber. The improvements consist of a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

7 rooms, with slate roof, big out-kitchen attached, extra good barn, hog pen, chicken house, large wagon shed with corn crib and buggy shed attached, other outbuildings, all under good roofing. The land is under a high state of cultivation with practically new fencing over the farm. There is an Artesian well with running water and water run into the house and the barn.

This is one of the most desirable properties in Adams County and makes a very pleasant home and a profitable farming proposition.

Lot No. 2, an unimproved lot in same Township, about a mile and one-half from No. 1, adjoining land of Jacob E. Sharrett, Ezra Shoemaker, Bush Horner and A. T. Lookenbaugh, containing about 4 Acres and 56 Perches. This lot has been farmed and consists of good farming land.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., when terms and conditions will be made known by

J. W. MARING, Administrator, Gettysburg, No. 2, J. L. WILLIAMS, ESQ., Attorney, G. R. Thompson, Auct. 10-25-2t

Subscribe for the RECORD

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

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

FALL DISPLAY OF FASHIONABLE MERCHANDISE

Quality and Economy closely allied in all our offerings.

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

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

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

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

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

SHOES FOR ALL

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

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

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

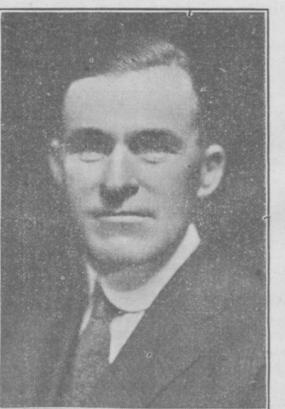
MEN'S HATS Newest and Latest Fall Styles—the kind that most become you.

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

Voters! Your Chance!

An unusual situation confronts the voters of this Congressional District at the coming election, because of the fact that there is to be an election of a congressman for the unexpired term, and another election for a full term. On the Democratic ticket the same man is running for both terms, but on the Republican ticket a different man is candidate for each of the two terms. I want to say a word in favor of Hon. Herbert R. Wooden, who is the candidate for the short term on the Republican ticket. That people may know that there is nothing political in this, I mention the fact that I am listed as a Democrat. But a man must be very short sighted if he can not see that moral considerations, rather than political names should guide us in our voting. And here is where the duty of the moral element of the community becomes clear.

There is such a difference between Mr. Wooden and his opponent in the things they have stood for, that if



HERBERT R. WOODEN.

every voter would only take the time to find out that difference, Mr. Wooden would be elected by an overwhelming majority. He has been conspicuous in our county for faithful service for the past eight years.

A man absolutely clean in all business and political relations, so unlike the person we usually have in mind as a politician, that he is bound to make an impression wherever he goes. With all that, his personal ability, intelligence and judgment, are so fine that if elected he would be a Congressman of whom not only we, but all Maryland, would be proud.

In the movement for temperance, for the preservation of the Lord's Day, for the abolition of race track gambling—in short, on every moral issue—the service of Mr. Wooden has not been excelled by that of any man in Maryland. No man can honestly say the same of his opponent.

With such a clear-cut issue before us, let every voter who loves the fair name of Maryland, be on his guard, and see that his vote, regardless of party shall count for Herbert R. Wooden for the short term in Congress.

L. B. HAFER.

Advertisement

Share & Share Alike U.S. ALLIES

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable House and Lot!

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, in the cause wherein Mary Jane Kiser and others are plaintiffs, and Minnie Aberilla Staley and others are defendants, being No. 5090 Equity, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the Real Estate mentioned in the proceedings, namely the Dwelling House and Lot, situate in Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., on the left hand side of the public road leading from Taneytown to Emmitsburg, 53 feet front on said road, and 200 feet deep, bounded by an alley, known as "Miller's," containing

10,600 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, of which the late Uriah Royer died seized and possessed.

The dwelling house on said land is a two-story frame weather-boarded dwelling, containing 6 rooms. The land is further improved with a good wash house, wood and coal shed, smoke house, chicken house, hog pen, and other outbuildings. There is a liberal supply of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries, pears, etc.

The above property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., by the undersigned Trustee.

TERMS OF SALE as Prescribed by the Decree:—One-third part of the purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the Trustee, on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof, and the residue shall be paid in two equal payments, the one in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

LUTHER B. HAFER, Trustee. Wm. L. Seabrook, Attorney. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned will sell at public sale at the late residence of Uriah Royer, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately following the Trustee's sale of the real estate, all the following described personal property, part of which I will sell as Agent for the Heirs of Uriah Royer, deceased, and part as my own property:

One bed-room suite, 2 beds, 1 bureau, 1 stand, 2 chests, 1 corner cupboard, 6 kitchen chairs, 9 yds of linoleum, 2 tables, 1 sink, 1 Domestic sewing machine, 1 egg stove, 1 laundry stove, 1 washing tub, 1 refrigerator, 1 iron kettle, stone jars, 1 cider press, good as new; 25-gal of vinegar, 1 wheelbarrow, one 16-ft ladder, step ladder, bushel basket, lot of carpenter tools, garden tools, rope and pulley, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Cash. 11-4t MARY J. KISER.

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

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