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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 21

ARMY TO BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The Wounded and Untrained are to Come Back First.

The U. S. army, or part of it, will be returned as rapidly as possible, beginning with the wounded and physically unfit, and with those still in training in the French camps. Arrangements are being perfected to return 50,000 as soon as possible, who will be examined, physically, and regularly discharged from the service.

Secretary Baker says it will not be possible to discharge men, on request, because so doing would break up army units, but that vocational grounds may be later considered as far as possible.

Those in camps in this country are likely to be mustered out very soon, except sufficient to do guard duty at ports and on the Mexican border.

The first of the foreign army to come home will be 18,000 men stationed in England, the most of whom have been helping the English air forces.

In general, it now appears that the whole Expeditionary force may be returned earlier than was at first expected, but it also seems the fact that no definite plans have been figured out, and will not be for some time to come.

United War Work Drive Successful.

The United War Work Campaign, which closed last Monday evening, was remarkably successful in Carroll county. Every district reported its quota raised, and nearly all went over the top with splendid margins. Instead of the county's quota of \$33,500, the amount reported Monday night was \$40,400. The following are the figures by districts:

No. 1, Taneytown	\$ 2600	\$ 2758
No. 2, Uniontown	1600	1600
No. 3, Myers	2000	2400
No. 4, Woolery's	1900	2050
No. 5, Freedom	1800	2337
No. 6, Manchester	2500	2500
No. 7, Westminster	10,000	12,780
No. 8, Hampstead	1700	2100
No. 9, Franklin	800	802
No. 10, Middleburg	1800	1800
No. 11, New Windsor	2300	2970
No. 12, Union Bridge	1800	1950
No. 13, Mt. Airy	1300	1350
No. 14, Berrett	1400	1677
Auction Sale, Westminster		1326

Total \$33,500 \$40,400
In all districts the amounts are likely to be increased, as there are scattered items yet to be reported. Taneytown's amount to date is \$2,868. The principal part of the increase coming from the Victory Boys and Girls, who have a total of \$300 in the amount, and will have still more when all reports are tabulated.

Just Missed a Promotion.

The following letter received by the Record, plainly tells its own story, and exemplifies the truth that sometimes our fondest hopes "are so near, but yet so far." It seems to us that our friend Nusbbaum should have his earned honor, anyway.

Send a copy of the Record to me here. I enclose stamps to cover the cost for a few months.

"When I got back to camp I was told by our commanding officer that while I was home, last week, he had received a wire for me to proceed to Washington, at once, to receive my commission as Air Pilot, which would have raised my rank to Second Lieutenant. However, the same day, before I could be notified, the War Department wired our headquarters that, due to a new ruling, I should be recalled as no more flyers would be needed.

So, the ending of the war snatched a nice prize right out of my hands. Within an ace of getting exactly what I wanted and then to have it vanish like a dream is a keen disappointment. I had waited long and patiently, but I gladly submit to the inevitable for my disappointment is nil compared to the universal joy and happiness that the victorious ending of this greatest of all wars entails.

It is expected that the air service men will soon be mustered out of the service.
ROCKWARD A. NUSBAUM,
503 Aero Squadron,
Middletown, Pa.

Dr. Garland on the Present Situation.

Rev. D. F. Garland, Director of Public Welfare, Dayton, Ohio, has written an excellent and very comprehensive article for the Dayton Daily News, on the general situation following the war, with special reference to its various problems, financial, political and otherwise. Dr. Garland is fully competent to handle the subject, as his time and thought, for a number of years, have been directed toward big administrative problems. We think the article will be of such general interest that we will give it, entire, on our editorial page, next week.

Christmas Presents to Soldiers.

The time for mailing Christmas packages to soldiers has been extended to Nov. 30. All who have not received the special stamps, from the soldiers, may now receive in order label through the Red Cross, in special that no soldier may be presented from receiving a present from home.

A CHICAGO MAN'S OPINION.

Says Demands of Wheat and Cotton Farmers Should be Limited.

We do not know Henry Thomson, of Chicago, who is quoted below, in the Washington Post, but we reproduce the article for the information of our farmers, that they may know a line of thought that is current.

"If the war should continue for another year we might expect the farmers to ask for \$3 wheat and the cotton growers to demand 60 cents a pound for their cotton. The cotton growers have been insisting that the Government refrain from fixing a price on cotton, hoping thereby to get perhaps 50 cents a pound for their product. Now the wheat farmers through their association are asking that the Government raise the fixed price of wheat from \$2.20 a bushel to \$2.46. Next fall they would probably demand \$2.75.

"There ought to be a limit to the demands of the producers. The wheat growers argue that the increased cost of production warrants an increase in the price of wheat, and claim that from 5 to 45 per-cent of the winter wheat acreage had to be abandoned, causing a loss of something like \$50,000,000. They have hinted that the fair price for wheat ought to be \$3, so we may expect another demand later on for a higher price in the event the war continues. The farmers' association offers the argument that profitable farming will facilitate the demobilization of our armies and encourage soldiers and sailors to go on the farms. It strikes me that most everybody would like to go on the farm. Certainly the farmers are the most prosperous class in the country, and while they have no doubt borne their share of the war burden in the way of sending their sons and purchasing Liberty bonds, they appear to be about the most selfish class in the nation. Wheat farmers will be glad to get \$1 a bushel for their grain two years from now and our Southern friends will be content to get 15 to 20 cents for their cotton. It is evident the producers believe in making profits when they can, and they do not appear to care for the other people who make up the great body of our population."

"The Record as a Christmas Gift. Again, we call attention of our readers to the desirability of The Carroll Record as a Christmas gift. Every year we receive a number of orders of this kind, and this year we expect to receive more. The Record is one of the very few things that can be bought at the "before the war" price. It has not only not indulged in "profiteering," but in a needless sacrifice—as we think—of justly deserved revenue.

The "gift" of these Christmas subscriptions, to us, will be very slight, but it will, in a sense be a recognition of the action of county papers in not increasing their price, and in addition likely be a most welcome gift to those who receive the subscriptions. Think it over, and see how many Dollars you can helpfully dispose of in this way.

The Record as a Christmas Gift.

Present Sugar Regulations. It has come to our attention that many dealers do not understand the present sugar situation. The most recent adjustments apply only to manufacturers, and a letter explaining these changes is being prepared. For the present, and certainly until December 1st, the household sugar allowance is 3 pounds per person per month; the 4 pounds allowance will not go into effect until December 1st.

The hotel and restaurant allowance is 3 pounds for each 90 meals served, and will not change until December 1st, when it will become 4 pounds.
W. H. MALTBE,
Federal Food Administrator.

The Coal Situation.

The coal situation, as gathered from newspaper reports, day by day, is decidedly uncertain. On Monday we read that the supply is satisfactory, and that there is no cause for alarm as to a shortage this winter, while the next report is likely to be just the opposite. The truth likely is that some sections have more coal on hand than others and that nowhere is there a full supply in sight. So far as this section is concerned, all who can secure a supply of wood, should do so, as expecting plenty of coal, later, is a decidedly risky dependence.

Democrats Seek to Control Senate. Contests have been filed against the seating of two Republican Senators—Newberry, of Michigan, who defeated Ford; and Moses, of New Hampshire. Both of these were clearly elected on the face of the returns, but the Democrats claim irregularities. Charges are also being renewed against Senators La Follette and Southerland, with the hope that the Republicans may be prevented from organizing the Senate. La Follette was charged with disloyalty, more than a year ago, but the Elections Committee has up to this time refused to take action.

It is claimed that Senator Penrose cannot be elected chairman of the Finance Committee, even if the Republicans have a majority, owing to his unpopularity with a few Western "progressives," but he says he has no fears, and will be elected.

Since the above was written, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, has been sworn in, as he was elected for an unexpired term.

THE DRY BILL NOW SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

After July 1 National Prohibition will be in Force.

America will be bone dry after July 1 next, not only until the Army is demobilized, but permanently, according to the general belief in Congress. This almost unanimous conviction on the part of Senators and Congressmen is due to the fact that President Wilson, late on Thursday, signed the nation-wide "Bone Dry" Law, which was enacted as a war measure, but which was amended so as to cover not only the period of hostilities but the period of demobilization following the declaration of peace.

Because no government officials expect that the Army will be completely demobilized within the next two years, it is felt certain that before this temporary measure is rendered non-effective, three-fourths of the state legislatures will have ratified the resolution for nation-wide prohibition through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. This will make nation-wide prohibition as a temporary proposition dovetail into permanent prohibition, brought about by the constitutional amendment.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Nov. 18, 1918.—The last will and testament of John C. S. Denner, deceased was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Sadie T. Denner, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

John M. Baile, surviving executor of David C. Baile, deceased, settled his second and final account.

John H. Bowman administrator of Charles H. C. Bowman, deceased, returns inventories of personal property and money.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles E. Black, deceased, were granted unto Cora L. Black, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of William E. McCaffery, deceased, were granted unto Bessie M. McCaffery, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Ellen G. Hunt, administratrix of Andrew T. Hunt, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts and received an order to sell personal property.

Katherine E. Conaway, administratrix of Herschel L. Conaway, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

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

James F. Humbert and Herbert H. Humbert, executors of Michael Humbert, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Emma G. Strevig, administratrix of Paul W. Strevig, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, Nov. 19 1918.—D. H. Milender and J. N. Sellers, executors of David A. Ruby, deceased, received an order to deposit funds.

Geo. L. Stocksdale, executor of Eliza J. Stocksdale, deceased, reported sale of real estate, on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Cora L. Black, administratrix of Charles E. Black, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

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

Sunday School Visitation.

A visitation of every Sunday school in Maryland is planned for Sunday, December 1st, in charge of the Secretary of the County Sunday School Association. The object is to arrange for a Christmas offering to help the sufferers in Armenia and Syria. The district secretaries and their assisting friends are asked to visit, if possible, every Sunday school during its session, and all Pastors and Superintendents are asked to give the visitors a welcome.

Thousands of Armenians and other refugees are still dying of starvation, and millions of dollars are needed to feed and clothe and reinstate them for self-support. Mr. George Mather, of Westminster, is the secretary for Carroll County.

Woman's Missionary Convention.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church, will hold their convention, November 25 and 26, at Dr. Ezra K. Bell's church, Baltimore. Dr. Anna S. Kugler, veteran medical missionary, from India, will address the convention on Monday evening. The convention will adjourn on Tuesday at noon.

Mr. Benson Sworn In.

Representative Carville D. Benson was formally sworn in as a member of the House, on Monday, by Speaker Clark. He has appointed Irvine Sullivan, of Harford County, as his secretary and clerk.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Two-fifths of Nation's Wealth, not Counting Allies Claims.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by Government agencies here with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay big sums as reparation for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by war bonds held within the Empire is now nearly \$35,000,000,000 or more than two-fifths of the estimated national wealth.

Although there has been no official announcement or intimation of the aggregate amount which the Allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions of dollars, and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to revive her peace-time industries and trade and to tax this for state purposes. Financial observers here say some claims for restoration and restitution set forth by interests in a few Allied nations are extravagant, because they are beyond Germany's ability, even though this is estimated at the highest.

The victorious Allies will not concern themselves primarily, it is believed, with Germany's redemption of her own national debt, since this is largely intangible. Comparatively small amounts of German war bonds are owned outside Germany, and perhaps the largest sums are held by citizens of the United States, former German subjects. Officials here who have known internal conditions in Germany in the past do not believe the Government will repudiate the internal indebtedness, but think rather that taxes will be made so heavy as to force citizens to turn in their bonds in settlement. In this way the debt would be canceled without actual repudiation.

There is some discussion in official circles here of the advisability of the Allies' requiring the payment of an indefinite amount for reparation, this sum to be determined in the future by commissions, as the physical reconstruction progresses in Belgium and France and the actual cost of the work becomes more clearly determined than now. It is pointed out that future prices cannot be measured accurately at present. Interest on the part of American officials in the subject is somewhat indirect, however, inasmuch as the Government expects none of the payments to go to its credit.

Whatever may be the weight of the final burden of reparation and restitution to be placed on Germany, the enormity of the task ahead of her may be illustrated by comparison of her national debt with that of the United States. Germany has 66,000,000 population and \$80,000,000,000 of estimated wealth to pay \$35,000,000,000 of war debt already created. The United States has 110,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of \$250,000,000,000 to pay nearly \$18,000,000,000 war debt already created, or approximately \$23,000,000,000 within another six months. This means that the per capita burden will be at least three times greater in Germany than in the United States.

Council of Defense Notes.

The work of the Maryland Council of Defense Women's Section, is not to be terminated because of the signing of the armistice terms, but the entire efforts of the Council are now to be turned toward the problems of reconstruction, according to a statement issued by Mrs. Edward T. Shoemaker, State Chairman of that organization.

In a letter addressed to Mrs. Robert L. Shriver, Chairman of the Maryland Council of Defense, Women's Section, for Carroll County, Mrs. Shoemaker urges that no disorganization be considered but that all plans be carried out for the continuation of the work. "I hope you will make every possible effort to prepare your commission for the work of reconstruction which in all probability will be necessary in the immediate future." Mrs. Shoemaker said in part of her letter to Mrs. Shriver.

Another Rate Increase.

Now, it is Express rates that are to jump to meet increased wages. How long will this wage increase plan be continued at the cost of the public? It seems to us about time that the managers of big industries should be told that raising wages increases "the cost of living," and that raising them again to meet this cost, only raises living cost once more, and indefinitely, like going around in a circle.

No Services at Baust Church.

There will be no services of any kind at Baust Church, on Sunday, on account of the influenza, which has again broken out in the neighborhood. There are a large number of cases in Mayberry and vicinity.

Director General McAdoo announces his intention of establishing a reduced passenger rate of two cents a mile, instead of the usual three cents for soldiers returning to their homes after discharge from the army. By law soldiers are allowed three and one-half cents a mile for transportation and meals, and the special fare will enable them, Mr. McAdoo believes, to buy meals and pay for sleeping-car reservations out of the allowance.

AFTER THE WAR ITEMS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The Terms of the Armistice Being Gradually Carried Out.

Hordes of hungry men—Russians, Italians, French and Rumanians—all released by the Germans, have been streaming into the American and allied lines, since Sunday, the question of feeding which is taxing the facilities of the army. The released prisoners are fairly well clothed, but very hungry.

The Americans and the Allied troops have been advancing to the border line of Germany, all week, occupying the country as fast as it is evacuated. The march is in the nature of an adventure, coupled with sight-seeing, but the lines are kept in regular army formation, none the less, prepared for battle at any time should any of the plans go wrong.

The Engineer corps go in advance, looking for possible traps, as well as for tainted water supplies. The Germans have voluntarily exploded concealed mines, and all along the line of the advance are evidences that the German army has gladly quit fighting, for good.

Throughout Alsace and Lorraine, the territories to be retained to France, there has been wild rejoicing by the population as the French are entering and taking charge. There is no sign of any trouble in these countries, as the universal sentiment is that they are "coming back home."

The entry of the King and Queen of Belgium, into Brussels, will take place on the 25th, or earlier, and on their arrival the King will at once meet his parliament. The city has been but little damaged during German occupation, which means a smaller bill to pay.

The vessels of the German navy, named in the armistice, were formally surrendered to the Allies, on Tuesday, by German officers on the battleship Koenigsberg. The surrender included 9 battle-ships, 12 cruisers, and 50 destroyers and 39 submarines. There are still 2 battleships and 50 destroyers to be surrendered.

The food situation in Austria and Russia is of the most serious character. Absolute starvation is confronting many thousands, and interfering with the countries calming down and forming new governments. The Allies are providing relief as rapidly as possible.

Ships carrying 200,000 tons of food for the population of Northern France, Belgium and Austria now are en route to Europe. They are proceeding under sealed orders to Gibraltar and Bristol Channel ports, and on arrival will await word from Food Administrator Hoover as to their final destinations. Those going to Gibraltar are expected to proceed to Adriatic and Mediterranean ports and the others to French and Belgian ports.

The situation surrounding the person of the Kaiser is being closely watched. The fear mainly is that as Holland does not want him, he may return to Germany and become the leader of a reactionary party detrimental to the future peace of Europe.

The British casualties during the war, in killed, wounded and missing, totaled 3,049,991. The number killed was 658,665.

Up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known, the Vorwaerts of Berlin says it learns, the Vorwaerts had been wounded, four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds that there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

There will also be reductions in our Navy, preference it is said, to be given to young men who desire to return home to finish their school work, and to those who have given up good positions. It is intimated that perhaps as many as 50,000 may be returned by the end of this year.

Germany's navy was a big bluff, it now appears, as it would have stood no show had it come out in the open. The rumor that it had been greatly strengthened with big new battle-ships, proves to have been a yarn. The whole force of German naval effort was directed toward submarines.

A Tractor School for Farmers.

A tractor school will be held in Westminster, December 18, 19 and 20. This will be of great interest to farmers, as all sorts of questions will be answered, and information given as to how tractors may be profitably utilized. Farm machinery specialists from the Maryland State College will conduct the school, which is free to all.

Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, one of Westminster's best known physicians and head of the Local Draft Board for Carroll County, has been honored with an appointment as Captain in the U. S. A. Medical Corps. Dr. Fitzhugh has accepted, but it is not likely that he will be called upon to leave Westminster. He has made a most efficient head of the Local Board.

President Wilson has decided to attend the Peace Conference, in France, in December. His main purpose is said to be "to make sure League of Nations and Disarmament are written in the Treaty."

CASUALTIES POUR IN.

The Complete Lists Are Now Expected by December 1st.

Washington, Nov. 20.—American Army casualties are now pouring into the War Department at a rate double the normal war-time rate, officials of the Bureau of Public Information announced tonight. More than 2,800 names were received and cleared for distribution to the newspapers yesterday and approximately the same number was received today. Before hostilities ceased in France the average casualty list contained around 1,500 names. Some days it ran over this figure, while on other days it ran below.

Secretary of War Baker has flatly denied that the casualty lists are being held up. Since the armistice was signed every effort is being made, he said, to obtain the completed casualty lists so that the relatives of the young men who gave up their lives or who have been wounded in fighting for democracy can be notified.

For some days after the cessation of hostilities there was a lull in the receipt of the casualties. This was due to bad cable service. The impression prevails among War Department officials that the complete list of American casualties will be in this country by December 1st.

Trust Companies of the U. S.

The 1918 edition of "Trust Companies of the United States" which is the 16th annual publication of Trust Company statistics issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, is now being distributed. John W. Platten, President of the Company, says in the preface to the volume:

"In presenting the 1918 edition of 'Trust Companies of the United States,' attention is directed to the gratifying statistics of the growth and influence of these institutions for the fiscal year just closed, during which Trust Company resources reached a total of \$9,380,886,051, or \$422,374,214 more than a year ago.

"It is a satisfaction to record a large accession to the membership of the Federal Reserve System from the ranks of the Trust Companies, it being worthy of note that of the total resources above shown over 50 percent are held by companies now included in the System.

Conditions directly resulting from the great struggle in which we are now engaged have stimulated fiduciary business to an unprecedented extent in all parts of the country and the pre-eminent fitness of these institutions for the handling of this class of business has been still further demonstrated.

"Trust Companies have lost no opportunity to render loyal and wholehearted service toward the winning of the war, and the events of the year have shown more clearly than ever before their great importance and usefulness as an integral part in the financial structure of the Nation."

The 1918 book consisting of about 600 pages, contains in addition to over 2100 statements, lists of officers and directors, stock quotations, dividend rates, etc. A recapitulation table shows that the total resources of the Trust Companies in Maryland amount to \$126,175,189, a gain of \$2,354,454, or 1.9% during the past year.

Tremendous War Costs.

Before the war, an American Congress that appropriated as much as a billion dollars for Governmental expenses during a single year, was considered very extravagant. However, we have recently become so accustomed to the idea of monstrous war appropriations that the fact that the Urgent Deficiency Bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives, totals more than \$6,000,000,000 (or approximately six times as much as the total annual expenses of the Government before the war) causes but little comment.

Moreover, even the fact that the cost of running our Federal Government this year, including payments and expenditures, already amounts to the enormous sum of \$36,136,997,439, excites only passing interest. This attitude is, of course, due to the fact that these matters are now completely overshadowed by the epoch-making events of the war.

When peace comes, however, and we have time for careful thought and serious reflection, there will no doubt be a demand for a full accounting, and the record then revealed will, according as it is creditable or discreditable, constitute either a monument which will glorify and strengthen, or an indictment which will condemn and humiliate the political party whose leaders are responsible for the proper administration of these stupendous funds.—General Welfare Bulletin.

The United Lutheran Church.

The final merger of three Lutheran bodies, the General Council, the General Synod, and the United Synod of the South, was formally accomplished in New York City, last week, under the title of The United Lutheran Church of America. The three church papers have also united, and will hereafter be issued under the name of The Lutheran. The Augustana Synod, which is largely Swedish, did not unite, but was given representation on the Foreign Mission board and will co-operate in the work.

A fleet of Steamships from Sydney, Australia, is on its way to Europe, loaded with 45,000 tons of wheat—1,500,000 bushels.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd., 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."

In the honoring of neutral claims around the peace table, it would seem that Sweden, Holland and Spain might be a little less favored than some others, as these countries have served Germany more or less at the expense of the Allies. Switzerland occupied a most difficult position, and occupied it well and honorably throughout.

The German troops are not glad they "got licked," but they are mighty glad to stop fighting, and go home. Hereafter—which means a long time—they will remember that there are others in the world who can play soldier as well as Germans, and that every "prize fighter" if he stays on the job long enough, will meet his master.

The average weekly newspaper will welcome peace, more than most people know, for it will mean something else to print than about war-work activities; plans for sugarless, flourless and meatless meals; and how to keep warm without coal; and many more things along the same line. It is high time for the people of this country to have their minds turned in other, and more pleasing, directions.

We doubt whether there is any real need for the President to take part in the peace conference, especially as it will be held in France; and because the greater principles underlying the peace parley have already been established, leaving largely details, figures and bargaining, to be worked out. All of these, we imagine, can be excellently disposed of without the President; and it is probable, also, that the rulers of France, England, Italy, Belgium and the other Allies, will hardly be represented on the great jury.

That March to Berlin.

There have been many fads and fancies, connected with the war, some of which cost a vast amount of money and effort, and served no better purpose than to cause many to have the pleasurable feeling that they were "helping to win the war;" while others no doubt added pleasure to pursuit—a sort of fiction in the mind—that no doubt some imagined "might come true" and of the latter, the "March to Berlin" was a sample.

The location of Berlin, even, must have been very hazy to some of the boys who have written so glibly of the "March," who must have done so—we will say—humorously. At any rate, there was never any real justification for the idea.

The German dreamers had decidedly stronger grounds for expecting to march through Paris—and came dangerously near doing it. There was never any possibility of Germany permitting the enemy to cross the Rhine and devastate the country. They meant to win, but never to fight to the last ditch within their own borders. They missed their "win," but have saved their own precious possessions.

And yet, the German mind hardly went so far as to conceive the dismemberment of the Empire, which now seems probable. They started something that they could not stop. What a tremendously bad dream the Kaiser had! And yet, may we not hope that the night-mare, horrible as it was, may turn out to be the greatest blessing the world has ever seen?

The Big Present Fact.

We are just beginning to realize the depressing effect the war has had on us. Everybody is feeling brighter and better because it is over—even those who have had sorrow brought home to them. Life is more worth living; work is more worth doing and planning for; fears that more of the boys might be taken, have vanished; the boys who will "come home" is a happy prospect; personal sacrifice, in many ways, will soon end. The war is over, and we are glad.

Fears that the financial burden would be too great, and that its continuance might mean ruin, are now allayed. We will have heavy taxes to pay, for some years, but they will be paid. We have our Bonds, and glad of that. We have helped—most of us—in aid of the war-work drives, and feel the better for it. Hereafter, financial problems will not seem so big, for we have learned how easily big things can be accomplished by working together. The war is over, and it has helped us to a wider vision.

The world has apparently grown smaller because its people have been drawn closer together. Even our boys, who had the hardships to bear, will be better citizens, more considerate of each other, and all the more lovers of the home land. The leveling of distinctions, and common burden-bearing, have helped us—even our sorrows have made us better men and women. We have a right to be happy because we have had severe trials and they have taught us great lessons. The war is over, and it hurt many of us; but, perhaps we needed to be hurt.

The war is over, but the aftermath is not. Many have been profiting by the war, and gradually this profit will be reduced. Perhaps we need to be careful, in the years to come, that we do not speak and act as though the war was a "good thing" for us. It will require some strength of character to admit that prices have been abnormal, and that now we must be well satisfied to take less for our work and our products. There is yet the chance that the extent of the real man in us, may show us up to our discredit.

If the war has developed selfishness and greed—a large degree of caring for our own profits, and not caring for the needs of others—we should get rid of the disgraceful element in our character, and not help to form an army of dissatisfied and complaining workers. It will, after all, require an effort to be wholly and unreservedly glad that the war is over, for we can never justify ourselves with a feeling of gladness that one part of it is over, and of regret that another part is also over.

There is Room for All.

It seems to us that there need not be a great deal of concern about closed war munitions plants, and what the workers will do who flocked to the cities—many of them from choice—attracted by the glitter of big wages. Most of these people have been making "easy money" and if they have been spending it lavishly, that is their look out, as well as it is to find something to do back where they left from, or somewhere else.

What is of more concern, is to think of the people who have been left, to get along as best they could, with little help, and extravagant outlay for that. The sufferers from the war are not so much the war plant people, as those who were not. Those who have been skimping and double-tinting, and making all sorts of plans to make ends meet, are the ones to be considered, even if they have not been saying much.

There are thousands and thousands of girls, too, who went to Washington, and to the large cities, for "government jobs," who are needed at home, and will be the better off there, in many ways. There will be no hardship in giving them their discharges, and turning them back toward more womanly occupations.

The boys in the camps, and at the front—the most of them—are needed at home, or at least they are needed for the development of our country. Let not sentiment go so far as to imply express regret that the war is over, because we will not know what to do with "our boys" when they come back. Our greatest real trouble is that many of them are not coming.

The idea of drawing out the war business, so as not to have it end so abruptly is a far-fetched one, and should not be entertained seriously. The country is in debt a plenty, without adding any more to it, thinking that the return to peace, all at once, "can't be done." We have been doing things for two years, that many said couldn't be done, and we can still do a few more, one of which is to find room for all of our soldiers and war workers—who are worth finding room for. We need not worry about that.

Thanksgiving Day.

In truth the American nation has unwonted cause for thanksgiving this year. Naming Thursday, November 28, as the date, President Wilson in his message to the people reminds him of the unusual blessings that have been vouchsafed to them by the Almighty. The year has brought to an end the greatest war in the world's history, a war full of portentous possibilities, a war which, had the result been different, might have put this nation at the mercy of a ruthless foreign power.

Not only has this war been brought to an end in a magnificent victory for the Allied nations, but the United States has played a conspicuous part in that victory. The far-reaching influence of this triumph will be felt as long as the world shall last. It is a victory for right and justice, and it means the dawning of a new era in which justice shall replace force and intrigue. For such a victory, for such a triumph of good over evil, let all give thanks!

In this proclamation calling the people to worship on Thanksgiving Day, the President also urges them to seek divine guidance for the future. The duties that are to come are as vital as those that have been done, and this nation needs the help of God in the great task before it. Give thanks and rejoice, and at the same time pray the Father which is in Heaven to guide and direct the nation to a permanent peace for the whole world.—Balt. American.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Do not imagine that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief, that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide reputation and immense sale. A medicine must have exceptional merit to win esteem wherever it becomes known.

—Advertisement

New Conditions Will Follow the War.

An appeal for constructive consideration of after-war business problems has been issued by the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, which calls attention to the necessity of a readjustment of wage scales in many industries which actually measure the real value of the work, and to the necessity of a better understanding between employers and employes for the future. The report on business conditions to come, in which this appeal is embodied, follows:

To manufacturers more particularly will the readjustments be serious. The matter of markets, the question of wages, the problems of distribution and prices must all be met. New situations must be handled step by step, as they occur.

For years to come, our national tax budget will carry \$5,000,000,000 or thereabouts, and if taxes are equitably imposed and distributed, the demand will not be burdensome, though it will be reflected in prices.

The labor readjustment will be the most difficult of all. The present wage rate cannot be continued if we must compete with the foreign level, and reductions must come if certain industries are maintained. Organized labor has been strengthened during the war, both by numerical addition and by both legislation and administration.

There may or may not be a period of strikes; but labor cannot successfully strike against closed mills, and mills will close if they cannot run at a profit. Labor boards have been very generous to workmen during the war, and labor must be made to realize that war conditions and peace conditions are vastly different. We must come to the basis of making wages dependent on worth—upon the value of service. That should be and will be the one test.

With a reduction of wages will come a reduction of the cost of living, so that labor will not necessarily suffer in the net result. But organized labor will fight hard for a maintenance of present wages, hours and conditions, and employers must organize for self-protection.

The Government, both executive and legislative, national and State, has shown itself not only amenable but subservient to, if not afraid of, the labor vote. This is not as it should be. Justice and equity alone to both employer and employe should be the standard by which to measure every controversy, and if employers do not band together for presentation and demand of their rights, then they must blame no one if they find themselves outgeneraled. Labor must understand that many rates and conditions were fixed for the period of the war only, and that a readjustment will be necessary if production of nonwar material is to continue.

As soon as the war demands cease there should be fuel and raw material in plenty, and the labor shortage will soon cease. If equitable arrangements can be perfected there

will be a demand for production and employment to take care of all. We have fallen behind in building and in building material, in road making, in railway extensions and equipment, in the development and improvement of all public utilities. Automobile construction for private use has almost ceased; and the demand will be enormous. Clothing of all kinds will be worn out the world over, and stocks low. There will be a great demand for cotton, wool, silk, leather, rubber and all forms of so-called raw material.

There will be work for all at good wages, there will be reasonable reward for the farmer and fair profits for the manufacturer, if labor is inclined to reach an equitable adjustment.

The two great political questions will be Government ownership and the tariff, and we may have to reach a conclusion by way of experience rather than argument.

It will be a year, perhaps two years, before our soldiers can all return to industrial occupation; and their gradual resumption of work will, it is expected, be accomplished without confusion.

Assuming a peaceful and practical solution of all domestic problems, there will accompany them the perhaps graver questions of world competition, of financial adjustments, of disarmament, of immigration and all international association. The largest responsibility will rest with our Congress, and there will be need of the wisest judgment our country commands. We must eliminate mediocre meddlers and fill our national legislature with constructive statesmen. We must dissolve the dynasty and autocracy, perhaps made necessary by the exigencies of war, and build up the democracy for which we have been fighting.

The next decade will bring mighty tasks. Let us prove that we are equal to them.

About Croup.

If your children are subject to croup, or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by that disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very successful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully.

—Advertisement

As to Mexico.

From time to time the newspaper reader runs across a little item, tucked away among the bigger stories of the day, telling of some new deprecation committed in Mexico or on the border.

There is nothing of "scare-head" magnitude happening down there, to be sure; but just the same our southern neighbor republic is not peaceful nor happy. Villa is still abroad, and he and Carranza are still at loggerheads. Their armed followers are still shooting at and killing each other, and, on occasion, their banditti seem not to hesitate to take a pot-shot at an American soldier or ranger.

Until we are out of Europe the United States should not get involved in Mexico any further than absolutely necessary. The border must be patrolled and the mongrel factions on the other side left to snipe at each other and raid and attack to their hearts' content—so long as they keep out of our way.

But now that the Kaiser has been relegated to the "hell-box," as they say in the composing room, it will be prudent for the belligerent Mexicans to reflect upon the broad purpose for which we went to war against Germany—to make the world safe for democracy!

Mexico is a part of the world—a rich and a beautiful part—and it should be a happy and a prosperous part—but democracy comes a long way from being safe there as matters stand.

What Mexico has thus far failed to do we may have to do for her.—Atlanta Constitution.

Greatly Benefitted by Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago, when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from distress after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y.

—Advertisement

Government experts have estimated that with due economy there is timber enough in the United States to last 444 years.

Estimated that 35,000,000 pounds of wool will be required to fill government orders now being placed. This will use up major portions of 1918 stocks.

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WE ARE Now Getting Our Christmas Goods

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early, as we are Short of Help!

BUY USEFUL ARTICLES:

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Suspenders, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Towels, Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Percaloes, Gingham, Dress Goods, Etc.

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THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,822.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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

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

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The Largest Stock ever carried in the Monument Business.

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Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.

Are Shoes Going to be Higher? Yes, in Price.

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

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

If You Would Save a Dollar, Buy Now.

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

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POULTRY

FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance—Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark flea covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations;



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolated vaseline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a saponified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. Rats sometimes harbor these fleas in considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chicken ticks or lice.

MAYAS INDIANS BEFORE INCAS

Race That Has Long Since Disappeared Ranked With the Aztecs in Scale of Civilization.

Prescott's Conquest of Peru accounts for the popular belief that all the people of this country were Incas. The truth is that the greatest part of the textiles of ancient Peru belongs to a people that had passed away before the Incas tribes reached the coast.

The Mayas were the ancient race of Indians which settled in the lowlands of Guatemala in Central America. They ranked with the Aztecs in civilization. They excelled in sculpture, cotton weaving and feather work. About the sixth century they are supposed to have disappeared. They left behind them cities like ancient Quirigua, now a mass of ruins overgrown by the jungle. Half buried by tropical growth today the archeologists are uncovering huge monoliths sculptured with strange designs and each bearing a giant face. The Mayas have disappeared, but the Indians, forming more than half the population of Guatemala, are their direct heirs.

Their bright-colored blankets and scarfs, their primitive methods of barter, their open-air markets filled with great heaps of strange stuffs and articles, should capture the imagination of any modern textile designer with ideas.

CARE FOR ALL STRAY CATS

Every Day Homeless Grimalkins Are Fed at Cloister of San Lorenzo in Florence, Italy.

From time immemorial the stray cats of Florence, Italy, have been cared for. The cloister of San Lorenzo is sacred to poor puss. It is overlooked by the windows of the famous Laurentian library, built by Michelangelo for Pope Clement VII to house the Medicean collection.

All stray cats are taken thither, and at noon every day scraps of meat, etc., collected from house after house, are emptied into the dry moat round the grass. Toward feeding-time one may see cats of all kinds and degrees—black, tortoise-shell, tawny, and white, male and female, young and old—basking in the sun and licking their chops.

Finally, when the food is brought, from every direction cats crowd in, hissing at one another, mewing and making much noise. Then, when they have fed, human snappers-up of unconsidered trifles come round to secure the pieces of paper, etc., for rags. When a lost cat is found in the city it is taken to San Lorenzo as naturally as every Florence baby is taken to the Baptistery of St. John's to be christened. Moreover, when people wish to get rid of their cats, they do not poison them or leave them to be starved in empty houses, but send them to the hospital cloister.

Best Conditions for Sleep.

The best time for sleeping is that time that will favor the greatest degree of relaxation. With most people this is some time during the hours of darkness, when there isn't so much going on to distract the senses of sight and hearing. Just what hours should be devoted to sleep is not as important as that there should be enough of them. The so-called beauty sleep, achieved during the hours preceding midnight, is a fact only because it adds to the number of hours which, under ordinary conditions, we might be supposed to spend in bed. Most of us get up at about the same time every morning—no matter how early or how late we've gone to bed the night before. So there isn't a word of truth in the old fable that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth any two hours later. Sleep is sleep, provided only that it is sound, restful sleep—whether we get it at eight o'clock in the evening, two o'clock in the morning, or one o'clock the next afternoon. If we can get our sleep undisturbed by disturbance so much the better.

Friendly Boy, Timid Cat.

Standing on the sidewalk in front of a dwelling house in a midtown street, a garbage can with a cover on it and with some shreds of stuff sticking out from under the cover. A big cat standing on its hind legs at the can, pulling off this stuff and trying to get the cover off.

A little down the street was a small boy, a bright small boy of about seven years, and when he saw the hungry cat at the can he resolved to help. So he walked up quietly and removed the cover and then stood back a few paces with it, holding the cover in front of him as a warrior holds his shield.

But the cat had never met a boy like that, and instead of staying to supply itself at the bounteous store thus made so easily accessible, it wheeled and fled.—New York Times.

Passing of the Tall Hat.

The quaint tall hat which is now only seen in Wales, or on the heads of stage witches in pantomimes, was originally the fashionable head-dress for ladies during the reign of Queen Anne. A curious result of that fashion can, or could lately, be found at the West-Country vicarage once held by Lancelot Blackburne, the retired buccaneer who became archbishop of York. There the lintels of the doorways are, or were, abnormally high, to enable Mrs. Blackburne to go from room to room without fear of damage to her hat.

CLIPPER SHIPS IN LONG RACE

Contest Between Vessels Carrying Tea From China to England One of the Best on Record.

The China clipper races, contested by vessels carrying tea to England, covered the longest course of any race in history. One of the most famous was that of 1866. It was arranged that nine of these ships should sail from Foochow with the new season's teas as nearly as possible on the same day, but only five finished landing in time.

The Fiery Cross was the first to start, being towed out to sea early on May 29. The Ariel followed next morning at 10:30, the Serica and the Taeping sailing 20 minutes later, while the Taitsing did not put to sea until midnight on the 31st. They were, of course, all speeded ships with a reputation for speed.

The Fiery Cross was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope, 46 days out, with the Ariel on her heels, while the Taeping, Serica and Taitsing were respectively one, four and eight days behind. The Ariel led from the Azores to the entrance to the English channel, where the Serica and Taeping pulled up ahead of the others, and there followed a ding-dong race, up the channel, with a fine spread of canvas and a strong southerly wind.

The Ariel and the Taeping were the leaders, first one and then the other drawing ahead, the others sweeping along not far behind. It was a worthy finish for such crack ships. The Taeping arrived in the London docks at 9:45 p. m. on September 6, the Ariel in East India docks at 10:15 p. m., and the Serica in the West India docks at 11:30 p. m.

RABBIT BY NO MEANS TIMID

Correspondent Writes of Happening Which Would Seem to Make Old Saying a Foolish Thing.

A story of the fearlessness of the rabbit when still a baby is sent by a correspondent. Remarkable on the baselessness of the popular saying "As scared as a rabbit" when Bunny is unspoil by the world, "B" says: "Some days ago I was passing with a friend through a woodland glade, and suddenly there appeared on the path before us, say 50 yards away, a young wild rabbit, evidently just escaped from the nursery. It was almost too young to run, and tripped over its feet in the most comic manner—for all the world like a baby tumbling over its pinafore. It came slowly lolling, lolling toward us, and we held our breath for fear of scaring it away; for it was a most fascinating little creature, just a bundle of fluff and comedy. Then while we watched, tragedy sprang up full armed. A weasel, moving swiftly, silently through the trees, made a sudden dart. In one second all would have been over with bunny, but my companion clapped her hands and gave a wild cry of anger, dancing about in wrath. The weasel fled for its life. But the baby rabbit stopped to laugh a moment, and then came lolling a little faster toward us—right up to us, in fact. We had actually to drive the little creature back to where we guessed its home might be before we could go on our way with quiet minds. "Scared as a rabbit," indeed!"

Why Fish Do Not Travel Far.

Animals of both land and sea are confined within rather narrow limits of pressure. In his book on the North sea fisheries, Neal Green shows that the North sea fishes are isolated in their own little world, for they cannot migrate to the Atlantic depths, and, with a few such exceptions as the eel, deep sea fishes cannot enter shallow waters. Foraging for food is the fish's occupation. The North sea fishes will not descend into the ocean because there is no food to attract, their eyes are not adapted to the darkness, and the pressure of the water is greater than ordinary fish can endure. In the depths there are no seasonal changes, no currents. Everything is uniform, stagnant, black, and the only fishes that can see are those specially endowed with enormous eyes to perceive the phosphorescent glow of others of their kind. If they could rise to the conditions of the North sea, these deep sea dwellers would be helpless, if not destroyed by the release from external pressure.

Family of Fighting Men.

Nelson A. Miles was the first man not a graduate of West Point who ever held the position of commander of the United States army since the earliest days of the republic. An ancestor, Rev. John Miles, who emigrated to this country from Wales in 1693, commanded a company in King Philip's war, and his house was known as "Miles' garrison."

Daniel, the great-grandfather of Nelson A. Miles, and his three sons, of whom one was the general's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war.

Taught English to Use Thimbles.

Thimbles seem to have been introduced into England as articles of common use by a man named John Lofting, who came over from Holland at the end of the seventeenth century and established a thimble factory at Islington.

The word thimble is said to be derived from the Scotch thummal or thenball, a sort of shield.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

FELT PITY FOR VAIN MAN

"So Full of Himself That He Has No Room for Anything Else," Wrote William Penn.

A vain man is a nauseous creature; he is so full of himself that he has no room for anything else, be it never so good and deserving.

"Tis I at every turn that do this, or can do that. And as he abounds in comparison, so he is sure to give himself the better of everybody else: according to the proverb, all the geese and swans.

They are certainly to be pitied that can be so much mistaken at home.

And yet I have sometimes thought that such people are in a sort happy, that nothing can put out of countenance with themselves, though they neither have nor merit other peoples'.

But at the same time one would wonder they should not feel the blows they give themselves or get from others, for this intolerable and ridiculous temper; nor show any concern for that which makes others blush for, as well as at them, viz., their unreasonable assurance. . . .

Whereas the greatest understandings doubt most, are readiest to learn, and least pleased with themselves; this, with nobody else.

For though they stand on higher ground, and so see further than their neighbors, they are yet humbled by their prospect, since it shows them something so much higher and above their reach.

And truly then it is, that sense shines with the greatest beauty, when it is set in humility.—William Penn, in "Fruits of Solitude."

POE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE

America Has Not Accorded Due Honor to Her Gifted Son, Is Opinion of Hamilton W. Mabie.

A national literature must have many notes, and Poe struck some which in pure melodic quality had not been heard before. As literary interests broaden, and the provincial point of view gives place, the American estimate of Poe will approach more nearly the foreign estimate. That estimate was based mainly on a recognition of Poe's artistic quality and of the marked individuality of his work. Lowell and Longfellow continued the old literary traditions; Poe seemed to make a new tradition. . . . The artist always pushes back the boundaries a little, and opens a window here and there through which the imagination looks out upon the world of which it dreams, but which it sees so rarely; and we are not prone to mete out with mathematical exactness our praise of those who set us free. If we lose our heads for a time when Kipling comes with his vital touch, his passionate interest in living, the harm is not great. Poe may have been over-valued by some of his eager French and German disciples, but after all deductions are made, their judgment was nearer the mark than ours has been; and it was nearer the mark because their conception of literature was more inclusive and adequate.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Finding Fault.

Addison says, "What an absurd thing it is to pass all over the valuable parts of a man and fix our attention on his infirmities!" But that seems to be the habit. About the first thing we try to find in a man is his faults. They are apt to transcend his virtues, even if the virtues are mountain high. It is a deplorable habit, for it not only does great injustice to the person criticized, but it hurts the critic himself. It lowers his views of life and confirms the habit of seeing the worst side of human experience and losing sight of the bright side. No man can be a moral man, or a religious man of any faith, who is constantly searching for the faults of people. The first duty a man owes to his neighbor is to look for the bright side and he will then find, in most cases, that the dark side is much smaller than he suspected. The thing to attack is the sin, for we will discover that that is greater than the man who is guilty of it.—Ohio State Journal.

Our Sister in Typhoid.

In his "Past and Present," that opening gun of the mid-nineteenth century radical campaign, Thomas Carlyle tells a grisly story of a poor Irish widow in Edinburgh, who begged for help. "She was refused, till her strength and heart failed her; she sank down in typhus fever; died, and infected her lane with fever so that 17 other persons died of fever there in consequence. The forlorn Irish widow applies to her fellow creatures, 'Behold, I am sinking. I am your sister; one God made us.' They answer, 'No, impossible; thou art no sister of ours.' But she proves her sisterhood; her typhus fever kills them; they are actually her brothers though denying it."

Man Has Much to Learn.

Man thinks he is a pretty smart fellow now. And so he is, but it must be somewhat of a bump to his pride when he considers how long it took him to learn the few things that he knows.

For it is really only a few things that man yet knows compared to the things that surely he is destined yet to know. It is true that he has invaded both the kingdoms of the fishes and the birds, that he can navigate the under waters of the seas and the upper winds of the air, but these are probably small achievements in view of that which it is possible for him to achieve in the future.—Los Angeles Times.

Rayo LAMPS

"East or West Home's Best"

There's a real comfort these long evenings at home in the big armchair reading by the soft mellow glow of a Rayo Lamp.

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We Will Buy Your Corn AND PAY CASH

This is our new fireproof elevator, built at great expense expressly for your needs. Equipped with modern machinery, scales and dumps, ready to take care of your corn quickly, whether carloads—wagon or truck. Our crib alone holds 50,000 bushels of cob corn.

Why not sell your corn in Baltimore? We are ALWAYS in the market and ready to pay the highest market price for white or yellow corn, on cob or shelled. And we pay CASH, you don't have to wait for your money.

When ready to sell get in touch, with us. If you come to town look over our new elevator and the largest corn mill in the East. Make our office your headquarters.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.
SEABOARD CORN MILLS
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FREE To the first 100 farmers who bring or ship us their corn for our new elevator, we will present them free, a 100 pound sack of either our
SPRING GARDEN DAIRY OR HOG FEED

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Most people have a piece of furniture, a farm implement, or something else which they have discarded and which they no longer want.

These things are put in the attic, or stored away in the barn, or left lying about, getting of less and less value each year.

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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.

Three letters from Correspondents—Linwood, Union Bridge and Middleburg—failed to reach us, last week, until Saturday morning. These letters were mislabeled, in some way, in the mails.—Ed. Record.

LINWOOD.

Miss Helen Brandenburg has returned from a visit to Johnsville.

Miss Mattie Pfoutz spent a few days in town, last week.

John E. Senseney became very ill, last Thursday evening, when he was rushed to a Baltimore hospital, and operated on that night. He seems to be getting along as well as can be expected.

John Hesson's sale, last Saturday, was well attended, and everything brought a good price. Mr. Hesson will make his home with Roscoe Garver, for the winter months. Ike Weller moved, on Wednesday, into the home vacated by Mr. Hesson.

Mrs. Jos. Dayhoff visited Hanover and York from Friday until Sunday, of last week.

Mrs. Chas. Lippy has been very sick.

Misses Plummy, Neal, and Reese, and Gerald Reese, of Baltimore, were visitors in the home of Harry Reese from Friday until Sunday evening.

The S. S. C. E. of the Brethren church met at the home of Edward Hawn, on Thursday of this week.

Mrs. Jesse Garner entertained on Thursday, her mother (Mrs. Gilbert) and Mrs. Fielder Gilbert, of Uniontown, also Mrs. Stoniesfer, of Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Gosnell, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Leatherwood and son Mark, also Miss Clara Simon, of Mt. Airy, spent last Sunday with Samuel Brandenburg and family.

Miss Ruth Gilbert, of Hagerstown, is visiting her grandmother, at Linwood Shade.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Crouse, of Carrollton, spent Sunday with their parents.

Corp. Vermillion, of Camp Meade, and Miss Lucy Sherman, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sherman.

Mrs. Bessie Fisher and two children, and Ruth Myers, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallie Myers.

Emory McKinney, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Mary Mackley returned to her home, in Frederick, on Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth McKinney, of Westminster, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Vilda Wilhelm, of Baltimore, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sherman.

Rebecca Bowman, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Ella Bowman.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnston attended the funeral of her father, Mr. Boston, on Wednesday.

The War Workers' meeting held in the hall, on Saturday night, was a grand success. The hall was filled to its capacity and the address made by Guy W. Steele was thoroughly enjoyed, as well as the singing by the Westminster folks. The parade was a success and so was the drive, for "over the top" we went.

NEW WINDSOR.

Clyde Fritz, a former New Windsor boy, but now of Illinois, who is serving in the army, visited old friends here, on Thursday.

Quinter Holsopple, who is at Johns Hopkins in training, spent Sunday last here, with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Holsopple.

The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church made their annual contribution to the Eye and Ear Hospital, and Union Protestant Infirmary.

Mrs. J. Ross Galt spent the week's end with relatives at Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Stouffer went on Thursday, to Govans, to visit the Rev. John Ensor.

The second number of the B. R. College Lyceum Course was given on Wednesday evening, by John Ratto, an impersonator.

Miss Hannah Shunk is recovering from an attack of Flu; also Mrs. Preston Roup.

James Lambert and family are visiting relatives at York, Pa.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. H. W. Baker spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Wm. Hocken-smith.

Mrs. John Grushon, of near Motter's, spent Wednesday with her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Staub.

Ralph Witherow and wife, of Harney, recently visited at the home of D. A. Stull.

Jones Baker and sister, Pauline, visited W. F. Keefer and family, near Middleburg, on Sunday.

Russell Stull has gone to Washington, D. C., where he has secured employment.

Mrs. Ralph Witherow and Miss Edna Stull called on Mrs. Russell Ohler, one day last week.

Lloyd Ohler spent Tuesday with his brother, Russell.

UNIONTOWN.

Harry Yingling and son, of Baltimore, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Eckard, this week.

Mrs. Claud Crouse and son, Claud, of Magnolia, visited Mrs. Clara Crouse and Mrs. Glennie Crouse, of Clear Ridge, from Thursday until Monday.

Rev. V. K. Betts, the new pastor of the Church of God, moved into the parsonage, on Thursday, and was given a reception by his congregation, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holtenberry spent the week end with friends in Westminster.

The union Thanksgiving service will be held in the M. P. church, on Thanksgiving morning, at 10:30; the sermon will be preached by Rev. V. K. Betts.

The Red Cross will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M., at the Mechanics' hall, for the purpose of re-organizing.

The M. P. Sunday school will hold Rally Day services, on Sunday evening.

The remains of Mrs. Parks, of Baltimore, were brought here, on Tuesday for interment in the Hill cemetery. Mrs. Parks was the daughter of Joseph Slonaker, formerly of this place.

UNION BRIDGE.

The Union Bridge notes must have been heavy, last week, to require two days to reach Taneytown.

Special services are being held in the M. P. church, this week.

Sunday was a disagreeable day for all who were compelled to be on the roads.

Revs. Field and Ibach attended the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Baltimore, this week.

The first number of the lecture course will be given on Friday night.

Yes, of course, Union Bridge district went "over the top" in the United War Fund drive.

Protracted services will begin at the Middleburg M. E. church next week.

Many of our citizens attended the War Fund meeting at Middleburg, last Saturday evening. The parade was fine.

Now, let us all encourage the teachers, by our words, that we appreciate their effort. A visit to the school will cheer all concerned.

EMMITSBURG.

Word was received here on Sunday, of the death of Chas. Gelwicks, who died in France, of influenza and pneumonia, on Oct. 16th, aged 29 years. He was the son of Cornelius and Anne Carroll Gelwicks.

On Monday, the sad news was received by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Elder, of the death of their youngest son, Francis X. Elder, who was killed in action in France, on Oct. 11, aged 25 years. His mother received a letter which was written on Oct. 2. The whole letter read as though he had a premonition of his death.

Miss Kate Sweeney received word of the death of Mr. John Schenck, husband of her adopted sister, Miss May Sweeney. They were married in February. His death occurred on Oct. 13, in New York, where they were living. She was a former resident of this place.

There are no new cases of influenza reported, and all are reported to be doing well.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

Mrs. Howard Crouse and children, and Mrs. Amelia Bowersox, spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleagle, at Pleasant Valley.

Miss Mary Weimert is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Mathias, at Shill's school house, Pa.

Mrs. Herbert J. Motter is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Mervin Wintrose and family, at Terra Hill, Pa.

Herbert Motter is sporting a new Fordson Tractor and an Oliver gang plow and both are doing fine work.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Helbridge spent Saturday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Motter, daughter Mary and son Louis, were Sunday guests of Harry Messinger and family, at Hanover, Pa.

The electric storm, which passed over this place, last Sunday evening, struck in the house on the farm of Francis T. Brown, doing considerable damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Bankert accompanied their son, Clarence, to Baltimore, on Monday, when he was taken to the Md. University hospital, by Dr. Wetzel.

John N. Stair had a new Empire heater installed, last week.

KEYMAR.

Miss Caroline Sappington has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Fannie Sappington and daughter, spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. Artie B. Angell, at Hamilton.

Miss Annie Hawk and Mrs. Birely spent Thursday in Taneytown.

Mrs. Robert Galt is spending some time with her sister, in Baltimore.

Wm. Mehring is on the sick list. Jesse Fox and wife, of Rocky Ridge, spent last Thursday with Mrs. Fannie Sappington and daughter.

Mrs. George Fox and daughter-in-law, of Rocky Ridge, spent Wednesday with Marshall Bell and wife.

Mrs. Ross Galt spent Saturday evening with Robert Galt and wife.

Miss Lulu Birely is spending this week in Frederick, with her aunt.

KEYSVILLE.

Edward Thomas and wife, of Biglersville, Pa., visited at the home of Edward Knipple, recently.

Rowe Ohler and family, of near Emmitsburg, visited at the home of George Ritter, on Sunday.

Our community was well represented at the Frederick victory celebration, on Monday.

Cleveland Anders and family, of Union Bridge, were visitors at George Frock's, on Sunday.

Mrs. Eker, of Union Mills, visited her brother, O. R. Koontz, recently.

Letters From "Our Boys."

We will be glad to publish letters, or parts of letters, from "our boys, over there," as they are bound to be very interesting to all. We will omit all purely personal references from letters, as these are not intended, nor proper, for publication.—Ed. Record.

(The following letter, received by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, from Father Cuddy, will be read with much interest by our readers in general, and by Taneytown folks in particular. Ed.)

Camp Edgewood, Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

November 19, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Downie:

Just a few lines to inform you, as graciously as an "Over Here" hero of the big war can, that I have not forgotten you. Though, it was not my good fortune to be sent overseas, I have tasted of the war, in its most gruesome form. For six weeks, I have been attached to the Chemical War Service, at this arsenal. They tell us, as a matter of consolation, that the men of this Arsenal have played a most important act, in the winning of the victory. Here, was made the frightful gas, in various forms; in the presence of which, there is death and the most horrible burns. They say that, the Germans could not hold out, when the Allied troops threw into the German lines the Edgewood Mustard Gas, Phosgene, Chlorine, etc.

You can, readily, understand that in the chemical preparation of these infernal cruelties, our boys here, suffered. We have here over seven thousand men; I am the only Chaplain here. My duties demand that I act for the boys, sometimes the Rabbi, at others the minister and priest. My boys are a fine set. A majority of them are University graduates, chemists, the others, men who have worked in chemical laboratories of some kind or other.

One day, last week, I was talking with an M. O. (mustard) patient; the usual subject of "home" came up—where was that home? Union Bridge. A. M. Baker, late of the Tidewater Chemical Laboratory. You can bet we are good friends. He had a Carroll Record, and I read it eagerly, like a letter from home.

I have no idea when my discharge will come; my assignment may be for a month, or perhaps a year. The adjoining proving ground at Aberdeen, with its cannon, large and small, booming all day—with its anti air craft guns shells piercing the clouds, at night, with its aeroplanes dropping depth and incendiary bombs, gives to us soldiers, here, a genuine taste of war. You may readily understand that I have seen some of the war. My work at Meade, and here, during the Flu, will linger long in my memory. Thank God, the worst is over.

We must pray that the reconstruction period finds America and her Allies worthy of the trust that Almighty God has entrusted to their victorious minds and hands.

In one of my famous Taneytown war-time speeches, I used the caption. "It can't be done." What I then proved of history, as regards our political social and military life, since 1776; what I exposed, as regards, the formation of our present army and navy, with their wonderful sustaining auxiliaries, I now repeat to the man who says "It can't be done." Reconstruction, guided and aided by America, will come sanely and safely.

I am glad of the record of our Carroll County boys; they have been a credit and an honor to the brave and noble parents, who so willingly and generously offered them to the sacred cause. God bless them all. I must here sound "Taps" for oh, How I hate to get up in the morning! Give my love to all at Taneytown. As ever Yours,

FATHER CUDDY.

DETOUR.

Miss Edith Miller, of Union Bridge, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Loran Austin.

Mrs. James Myerly, Jacob Myerly, son and daughter, spent Sunday with Mrs. Edna Myerly, in Baltimore.

Mrs. G. S. J. Fox and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Flickinger, in Arlington.

Misses Edna Weant and Iman Fox spent Wednesday with Mrs. Charles Fogle, near Woodsboro.

Mrs. Clay Wood, sons and daughter, of Arlington, spent a few days with Mrs. Wm. Miller.

Miss Madge Cover, of Keymar, is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Diller.

Miss Helen Miller, of Thurmont, spent last Friday with relatives here.

Four children of Maurice Wilhide's are suffering with the flu.

On account of the flu, the oyster supper by the Red Cross has been postponed.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Weikert and sons, Miles and John, of Sell's Station; Mrs. Annie Sheely and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sheely, of Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers and sons, Nevin and Preston, and Chas. Byers spent Sunday with Rufus Kump and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Patterson and son, Hubert, spent Sunday last with friends near Gettysburg.

Mrs. Calvin Myers and daughter, Pauline, spent Monday at Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Luthy Slifer were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Study, of near Silver Run.

Not Susceptible to Experiment.

"Now everything has its use," explained the guy who knows pretty nearly everything and knows it. "Take poison, for example—"

"Excuse me!" said his long-suffering friend, as he started to leave. "You can take it yourself if you want to, but you can't work your experiments out on me."

MARRIED.

HARNER—REINAMAN.

Mr. Mervin J. Harner, of Littlestown, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Harner, and Miss Laura Reinaman, of Taneytown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Birnie Reinaman, were married at the Reformed parsonage, Hagerstown, by Rev. Conrad Clever, on Friday morning, Nov. 15th, 1918. After the ceremony they left on a trip to Luray, Va., and Frederick. Their many friends wish them a very happy and prosperous life.

DIED.

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

MRS. MARIA WANTZ.

Mrs. Maria Wantz, an aged lady who had her home with Mr. and Mrs. J. Calvin Dutterer, near Tyrone, died on Monday, aged 82 years, 2 months, 25 days. Funeral and interment at Bausch church on Thursday, services by Rev. Paul D. Yoder.

MR. ELVIN D. FINK.

Elvin D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arkansas C. Fink, of near Harney, died early last Saturday morning, from pneumonia, following an illness of about three weeks. He was in his 20th year. In addition to father and mother, he leaves three sisters and two brothers, all living at home. Funeral services were held on Monday at the Reformed Church, Taneytown, in charge of his pastor, Rev. Guy P. Bready.

MRS. MOLLIE SIX.

Mrs. Mollie Six, of Middleburg, died on Monday morning, after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning in the M. E. church, of which she was a member; Rev. Fields officiating. Interment in Keysville cemetery.

She is survived by five daughters and three sons—Mrs. Mertie Kline, Stella Wheeler, Lottie Peiffer and Bruce, of Baltimore; Annie Smith, of Hagerstown; John, of Union Bridge; Edward, of Hanover, and Mary, at home. She was 70 years old.

MR. GRAYSON VALENTINE.

Mr. Grayson Valentine, a highly respected resident of Rocky Ridge, passed away last Wednesday, aged 68 years. For many years Mr. Valentine was a devoted member of Mt. Tabor Lutheran church, and always labored in the interest of that institution. His whole life was wrapped up in its success. The church honored him in choosing Mr. Valentine often as a member of Council.

Funeral services were held on Friday, by his pastor, Rev. W. O. Ibach, and the mortal remains were laid near the church he loved so much. Mrs. Valentine, two daughters, two sons, one brother, and a host of friends mourn his departure.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

on the Death of Mrs. Walter Keefer, Passed by Woman's Home & Foreign Miss. Society.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our honored and loved Sister, Edna, one of the tireless workers of our Society. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in deep sadness we humbly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in her death a useful life has been ended. A zealous worker, an efficient member, has been taken from our earthly Society to her reward.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathy to the stricken family, in their hour of bereavement.

In Loving Remembrance of our dear husband, and father, ABRAM J. HAHN, who departed this life three years ago, Nov. 20th., 1915.

Loved in life; in death remembered. You have gone from me, dear husband, To your Saviour, good and true; You have won the heavenly glory; Which is yet for me to do.

From this world of grief and trouble, To a land of peace and rest; You have landed in the arms of Jesus, There to find everlasting rest.

Some may think we have forgot you, And our wounded heart is healed, But they little know the sorrow That's within our heart concealed.

Lonely the house, and sad the hours Since our dear father is gone; But oh! a brighter home than ours, In Heaven is now his own. By his loving WIFE and CHILDREN.

Why Twelve Is Standard Unit.

The numeral 12 was chosen as a standard unit because it contains so many smaller factors; this is the reason why it is still retained as a base in spite of the efforts to replace it by the metric system. All primitive nations found fractions very difficult, and even the Egyptians, who were most proficient in fractions, used methods that were very long and cumbersome. It was a great advantage, therefore, to have a standard unit which could be divided into parts without giving common fractions, and 12 was such a number, as 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 and 1-6 of 12 were all whole numbers.—Science Monthly.

Learn to Be a Listener.

The man with brains in his head is a good listener even if he doesn't know what men are talking about. It's a pleasure to listen when you're interested. The next best thing is to act as though you were. That does not mean that you are to act the hypocrite. It means that you are to put yourself at attention and the chances are that you will become interested. You just must learn to get interested in what concerns the world. Disregard what interests others and thereby you make confession that does not count to your credit. So even if you can't confess the most lively interest, find out what there is about the thing that interests others and the result may be a revelation to you.



Chases Evening Chill

Reliable as grandfather's clock and as portable as the cat—that's the Perfection Oil Heater. There'll be plenty of cold snaps when you'll need it upstairs and down to drive away the chill. Sturdy, durable; inexpensive to buy and to use. Come in and let us show it to you.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

MADE THE WORD MEAN MUCH

All the English Pretty Bulgarian Understood was "London," but She Gave It Decided Expression.

It is curious that the name London is more generally known the world over than the name England is. In commercial circles "London" stands for most articles of English manufacture. In all the East it represents a nation. The author of "Under the Red Crescent," who was a surgeon of the Turkish army in 1877, found that in the near East, no farther away than Bulgaria, "London" served to identify him. It did even more than that in a conversational way, as he tells us in his book.

My first landlord—who was landlord in name only, for of course I never paid him any rent—was a Bulgarian, he says, and his daughter was one of the few pretty women that I ever saw in Bulgaria. Conversation with her, however, was restricted by our ignorance of each other's language, for I knew scarcely any Bulgarian, and the only word of English that she could say was "London." Whenever I saw that girl she would show her white teeth with a charming smile, flash her big, black eyes, and with beautiful irrelevance ejaculate: "London!"

Whether she knew what London meant I cannot say, but her limited vocabulary expressed more in its way than the gushing phrases of many more brilliant talkers.

When she said "London" with a bright air of welcome and a frank smile as I came home at night tired out with my day's work, I knew that she meant "Good evening, doctor! I hope you haven't had a very hard day today; and see, here is your toast and coffee ready."

When she uttered the word with a backward turn of the head and with a pretty glance as she passed out of the door, it was very evident that she was really saying: "Good night now, doctor! Pleasant dreams to you, and I hope a Russian shell won't find you in the morning."—Youth's Companion.

NO DAINTY DISHES SERVED

"Coarse Fare" All That Is Offered to Diners Who Celebrate the Birthday of Samuel Johnson.

An unusual celebration is the dinner in honor of Dr. Samuel Johnson, most distinguished English writer of the eighteenth century, given for many years on the anniversary of his birth at Litchfield, where he was born in 1709. Literary men from all over England assemble at the banquet and the menu is always the same—the "coarse fare" beloved by the author.

Americans would call it a square meal with all the trimmings, for the dishes specified are beefsteak pudding with kidneys, haunch of mutton, oysters and mushrooms, apple pie with cream and toasted cheese, ale and punch, to be followed by a dish of strong tobacco and a church-warden pipe for each surviving guest. This is strong meat for a strong man and a Litchfield Johnson dinner is always a "stag" affair. The house in St. Mary's square where Johnson was born is now a museum and library of rare first editions of "Rasselas," "Rambler" and Johnson's political tracts and poetical works, as well as about 40 different editions of Boswell's "Life."

England's Gleaning Bell.

The "gleaning bell" is known in some places—as at Drillfield, Yorks—as the "harvest bell," and is sounded at five in the morning and seven in the evening to mark the hours of labor in the fields.

Among the old records in the parish

chest at Barrow-on-Humber is an instruction to the parish clerk "to ring a bell every working day morning and evening at sun-setting until harvest be fully ended, and for this service each of the cottagers shall give him two peck of wheat."

The clerk at Lyddington, Rutland, is entitled to charge each adult gleaner 1d. for ringing the "gleaning bell."—London Chronicle.

Onions a Disinfectant.

Much has been said about the virtues of the onion, but few know of its use as a disinfectant.

An onion cut in half and set in a room will attract to itself all manner of germs, leaving the air sweet and pure; it is therefore most valuable in cases of infection. You should take care, however, to burn the onion afterward.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR



Misrepresented.
The king of the hobos slouched into the office of the Daily Bread to make a complaint.
"You th' editor?" he asked.
"Yes."
"In yore paper this mornin' you said I made a talk to th' boys last night on 'How to Be at Work All th' Time.'"
"Well?"
"You got it wrong. Th' subject of my little talk was 'How to Beat Work All th' Time.' I want it c'rected, mister. That's all."
Then he slouched out again.

Sure Hard Luck.
A man once was talking about hard luck, and his friend was listening with a sour expression. "Why, you don't know what hard luck is!" said the friend. "I have always had it. When I was a kid there was such a bunch of kids in the family that there had to be three tables at meal times, and I always got the third one."
"What's hard about that?" snapped the other.
"Why," said his friend, "it was fifteen years before I ever knew a chicken had anything but a neck!"—Everybody's.

Presumption.
"Gentlemen," said the person who had succeeded in getting upon his feet without upsetting any of the glasses in front of him, "I can't make a speech, but I will tell you a little story that I think will be new to most of you."
"Say," asked a man at the other end of the table, "where do you think most of us have been all these years?"

WISHES FOR HIS SUCCESS.
Our supply is practically the same as before. Wheat has increased by 265,000,000 bushels and because so much attention was devoted to wheat-thrift many people now falsely assume that the food crisis is past. But here are steady and sober figures: Corn has decreased by 442,000,000 bushels and potatoes and oats by 52,000,000 bushels each. At first view the Department of Agriculture report would seem to indicate that we have in sight 226,000,000 more of a crop than last year. Fortunately, however, the nutritional value of the corn is substantially higher and promises less spoiling. Also, the number of hogs in the country is materially increased. Taking the situation as a whole, the United States has about the same supply to count on as last year—and has to sacrifice for its friends fifty per cent more than before.

Without this food, grave disaster threatens in Europe, the grim visage of anarchy may be seen, and the whole world be plunged for long years into a state of affairs no less disastrous than war. To forestall that it will be necessary to send food even to the hungry Huns—though only after our own Allies are provided for.
The new food program is based upon the Food Administration's realization of the utmost gravity of the situation it has to face. It calls for saving all along the line. The prevailing belief that with the coming of peace the old order of plenty will be restored is a dangerous one. Recent market events have shown that this belief is very widespread, and it is doubly unfortunate when accepted by the producing section of the country, whose burdens will inevitably be made not less but greater by the coming of peace.

Artist—I'm thinking very strongly of going on the stage.
Model—Well, I hope you'll draw better houses than you do pictures.

Wait a Bit.
If you've got a little honey, it's no time to get married yet. For your rivals are just bound to say it's an election bet.

Completing the Course.
"Now," said the professor, "when you have taken a few lessons in acting I think I can commend you as a highly competent dentist."
"What do I want with lessons in acting?"
"After you have assured a patient that you are not going to hurt him, you must show great skill in displaying grief and surprise when he yells."

Planning for the Future.
"When we are married," said the young woman, "we will have a cozy, old-fashioned house, with horses and dogs, and I will have canary birds and a nice cat."
"Great Scott!" interrupted unromantic Reginald, "with all that company around, I don't see why you should bother about me!"

Looking for Names.
"If parents do not like the names of Taft, Roosevelt or Wilson for their newly-arrived children," remarked the observer of events and things, "they might be helped by casually glancing over the names appearing in the newspapers concerning the unpleasantness between the Bulgarians and Turks."
No Compliment.
Church—The candidate was cheered for nearly an hour.
Gotham—He must have been pleased.
Church—Well, he wasn't. He was invited there to be heard, and he couldn't be heard while the cheering was going on.

Dubious Friendship.
"Have you much of a friendship with Wombat? I see you going home with him occasionally."
"The status of our friendship is a puzzle to me. He never takes me to his house except when he has been drinking."

HOMES RID OF THE HUN ARE CRYING FOR FOOD.

Baltimore.—When a large, fat man in a Baltimore restaurant heard a report that the Germans had accepted the Allies' armistice terms, he fervently exclaimed: "Fine! Now you can bring me three lumps of sugar and some more butter."

True, he had one of those befogged minds that cannot see three feet away from their own appetites; he just figured that—as during the war he had been deprived of his second lump of sugar and such like necessities of life—therefore, with the war won he could straightway begin to stuff himself up again as in the good old days of yore. He did not stop to reason how a laying-down of arms by the Huns was going in the twinkling of an eye to raise up the amount of food in the world. It may be he had nothing to think with; but there are lots of people in America—and right here in Maryland—who can think but are thoughtless. And their thoughtlessness threatens to create in Europe a situation worse than war—a state of anarchy which could not fall to have disastrous results on this continent as well. For the war has taught how closely knit together are the affairs of the whole world; and that is a lesson that one dare not forget at the first sign of peace.

The embattled millions of Europe have got to return from the world's battle grounds and not only sow a crop, but also harvest and mill it before food conditions "over there" will re-approach the normal. There are granaries jammed with grain in distant lands like India and the Argentine; but now that it is really over "over there" Uncle Sam will use his ships for bringing home his boys rather than for plying tropic seas in search of food for us. There will be vessels to spare only on their return trips to Europe, and America's task will still be to keep them full of food.

For the food fight is far from over. The advent of peace does not end America's obligations, but actually doubles them. The millions who have been rescued from Teuton thralldom now clamor for food as imperatively as they cried for liberty. The Hun has gone, but only after stripping their larders bare.
Consequently, there are two hundred million people who legitimately look to the U. S. A. for sustenance. To desert them now would be as dastardly as never to have gone to their aid.

The U. S. Food Administration has promised that the American people will shoulder this huge task of supplying them with at least a minimum of food. That is computed for the year ending September 30th, 1919, at 17,500,000 tons; which is half as much more than with all our saving we were able to transport during the past twelve months.

Our supply is practically the same as before. Wheat has increased by 265,000,000 bushels and because so much attention was devoted to wheat-thrift many people now falsely assume that the food crisis is past. But here are steady and sober figures: Corn has decreased by 442,000,000 bushels and potatoes and oats by 52,000,000 bushels each. At first view the Department of Agriculture report would seem to indicate that we have in sight 226,000,000 more of a crop than last year. Fortunately, however, the nutritional value of the corn is substantially higher and promises less spoiling. Also, the number of hogs in the country is materially increased. Taking the situation as a whole, the United States has about the same supply to count on as last year—and has to sacrifice for its friends fifty per cent more than before.

Without this food, grave disaster threatens in Europe, the grim visage of anarchy may be seen, and the whole world be plunged for long years into a state of affairs no less disastrous than war. To forestall that it will be necessary to send food even to the hungry Huns—though only after our own Allies are provided for.
The new food program is based upon the Food Administration's realization of the utmost gravity of the situation it has to face. It calls for saving all along the line. The prevailing belief that with the coming of peace the old order of plenty will be restored is a dangerous one. Recent market events have shown that this belief is very widespread, and it is doubly unfortunate when accepted by the producing section of the country, whose burdens will inevitably be made not less but greater by the coming of peace.

FOOD VALUE OF SUGAR.
Sugar is available for immediate use by the body in fifteen minutes after eating; it is therefore a quick source of energy and heat. Starch will produce both energy and heat, but is available for the body only after three hours. We can afford to wait a short time for our upbuilding and strength, but the boys over there who become exhausted, require the quick stimulant of sweets; let us send them more than their allotment.

CRANBERRY JELLY.
(Official Recipe.)
Two quarts cranberries, one quart water, one to one and one-half cups light syrup.
Cook cranberries in the water twenty minutes. Put through a sieve. This amount should make about one quart of juice and pulp. Add sweetening and cook about ten minutes, or until it will give a jelly. Turn into molds.
The United States will have company present for a long time yet—130,000,000 or more. And so it will have to watch its table manners.

The Huns have learned there are a lot of things they cannot do. There is one big thing we must not imagine they can do and that is double the food supply of Europe by just laying down their arms.

IT'S NOT YOUR HEART IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

Kidney disease is no respecter of persons. A majority of the ills afflicting people today can be traced back to kidney trouble.
The kidneys are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers, of your blood.
Kidney disease is usually indicated by weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, pains in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.
All these derangements are nature's signals to warn you that the kidneys need help. You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, immediately. The

GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

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

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

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

NUMBER 6.
Business for sale; small capital required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NUMBER 18.
109 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, State land. 9 Acres in Timber. A money maker.

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

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

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-ft

Big 10 Day's Sale
\$2000 worth of Goods to be sold before Dec. 1,

Consisting of 300 prs. Shoes; 100 pairs of Rubbers and Gum Boots, 100 prs. Overalls, 50 prs. Pants and Blouses, 25 prs. Cord Pants, 25 Horse Blankets, a big lot of Gingham, Percals, Outings, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings and Toweling, a big lot of Underwear, Boys' and Men's Caps, Gloves and Ribbons, 50 yds. of Congoleum. During this sale the good old Sweet Clover Syrup at 80c per gallon, and a big lot of other goods at Special Bargain Prices.

This sale will begin Nov. 14, the biggest bargains ever offered to the public. A real wartime economy sale. Don't fail to get some of these big bargains. You will save money, to help bring the boys home.
GUY W. HAINES,
11-8-ft
Mayberry, Md

NO TRESPASSING!

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

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

Angell, Maurice Honck, Mary J.
Angell, Harry F. Long, Claudius H.
Baker, C. A. Lambert, Mrs. J. H.
Baumgardner, C. F. Leppo, Abs (2 farms)
Brower, Vernon S. Moser, Charles
Brower, Warren M. Motter, Mrs. Mary L.
Crebs, Maurice A. Null, Jacob D.
Conover, Martin E. Null, Mrs. Francis C.
Clabaugh, Mrs. K. S. Null, Elmer
Diehl Bros. Reinsider, LeRoy
Dutera, Maurice C. Kidinger, Vern H.
Devilbiss, John D. Renner, Wm. H.
Fox, Norman Strawsburg, Jacob
Foreman, Chas. A. Shoemaker, Carroll
Graham, John Teeter, John S.
Halter, Elmer Wantz, Harry J.
Harner, Edward R. Whimer, Annamary
Hess, Norman R. Weant, Mrs. Clara
Hess, John E. E. Waybright, S. A.

Stop! Look! Listen!



I will buy all kinds of Horses and Mules at best Market Prices, at any time.
Phone, or drop me a card, and I will come and see you.

BRADY MCHENRY,
35 W. Green St.,
Westminster, Md.
Residence Phone 4-6
Stable "209 11-8-ft

NO. 5090 EQUITY

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County in Equity:
Mary J. Kiser and others, Plaintiffs
Minnie Aberilla Staley, et al, Defendants
Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Luther B. Hafer, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of December, 1918: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, Maryland, for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of December next.
The report states the amount of sale to be \$1750.00.
EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.
True Copy—Test: EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. 11-8-ft

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

Tonal is Still Going "Over the Top."

Kate E. Smith, of Anneville, Lebanon County, Pa., is the latest to join the host of users in praise of the merits of Tonal. She says:
"I suffered from indigestion and gas forming in my stomach. I tried various remedies but the relief I got was only temporary. I heard about Tonal, and so many people praise it for the good results they got, I decided to try it, lo and behold I found I got the right remedy at last. It helped more than any other medicine I ever tried. I don't hesitate to claim to the world the truth about Tonal for the good it does."
This testimonial was given Sept. 21st, 1918.
Tonal is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown.
Advertisement



when you want that next job of Printing

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

Let Us Show You What We Can Do

Read the Advertisements IN THE CARROLL RECORD

A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.

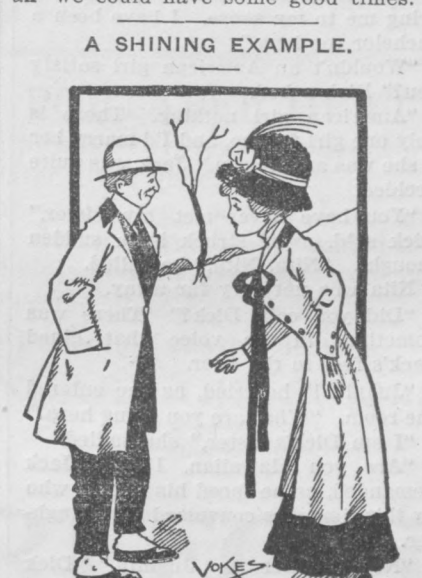
Rufe was telling Zeke about a terrible escapade he had had the night before after he had crossed the dam at the river and was making for his cabin about a half-mile through the dark woods.

"An' jes as I stepped inter de brush I hears a funny noise like a shoat snortin'. I looked up an' a blue light jumps out er de ground' and shapes itself into a ghost about six foot tall. Red fire was flickerin' out er its nose. It stood still kinder, then lifted a long, bony finger an' says: 'I want you, Rufe Jackson.'"
"I walks up to it and shakes my own finger right in its face. 'You mind yore business and I'll mind mine,' I says, and turns on my heel and goes right on."

"Now, what'd you er done, Zeke, in a case like dat?"
"I'd er done jest what you done, you durned lying nigger."—St. Louis Republic.

His Longing.
"I wish I was a whole orphan."
"A whole orphan! What do you mean, child?"
"I'm an'y a half orphan an' I ain't got no one to play with. If I was a whole orphan I'd have the other half an' we could have some good times."

A SHINING EXAMPLE.
She—Do you believe in palmistry?
He—Yes, to some extent.
She—Do you think the hands can indicate that a man is about to acquire wealth?
He—I do in the case of pickpockets.



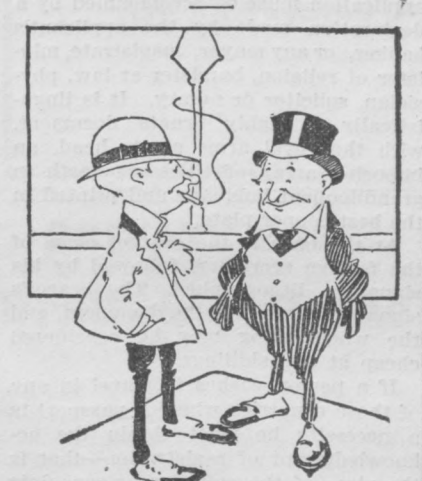
There's a Reason.
We do admire a girl with strength
To turn her back on style this season;
But when she won't wear a tight skirt
We suspect a bow-legged reason.

Didn't Trouble Her at All.
Jack—My darling, I want to tell you something. I have deceived you. I am not rich, but utterly penniless. Will it make any difference to you?
Ethel—Not the slightest, Jack.
"I am so glad, dearest. Are you quite sure it will make no difference to you?"
"Quite sure. I can marry old Mr. Moneybags."—Stray Stories.

Emulation.
"Your first name is June, is it, little girl?"
"Yes, sir; only I don't spell it the way most folks do."
"How do you spell it?"
"J, u, e, n."
"Why is that, little girl?"
"Do you s'pose I'm goin' to let the Meses get ahead of me when it comes to spellin' name different?"

Explained at Last.
"Did you visit the pyramids while you were in Egypt?"
"Yes; and, do you know, I couldn't help wondering why they were ever built."
"That's easily answered; they were built to disprove the old proverb that there's always room at the top."

REAL PUZZLER.



Cook—I see some novelty genius has invented a collar button in the shape of a feminine heart.
Hook—Huh! I bet that will be harder to find than ever.

Silence Unrewarded.
The oyster in the stewpan stirred. Attended strictly to his biz And never said a single word— And yet see what his finish is!

Lots of 'Em Are That Way.
"Have you ever heard him talk?"
"Yes, frequently."
"Is he very deep?"
"You would not imagine so to hear 'im talk, but you would to see him drink."

Most Thoughtful Man.
"He's the most thoughtful man I know."
"So?"
"Yes, though he doesn't smoke himself he always carries matches for the convenience of those who do."

"LATIN QUARTER" OF TOKYO

All Kinds of Schools and Colleges for the Seeker of Knowledge to Be Found There.

Tokyo, considered the educational center of the country, vibrates with student life. In addition to its Imperial university, there are two large private universities with over 12,000 students, various technical schools, commercial schools, normal colleges, high schools, middle schools, a foreign language school, Buddhist and missionary schools and 234 primary schools, Gertrude Emerson writes in Asia Magazine.

The presence of thousands of young students from distant parts of the country who have answered the lure of the capital has brought about a curious housing problem. Many schools provide their own dormitories; and certain of the provinces support one, and certain philanthropic persons make contributions. The greater number of these Tokyo dormitories and boarding houses are located in the quarter of Kanda, or the "Latin Quarter," as the students themselves euphemistically call it. Jimbo Cho, the principal thoroughfare, with its rows and rows of little open-faced second-hand book shops catering to the promiscuous student taste, almost rivals the Quais of Paris. A tour of inspection will throw an interesting side light on young Japan's mental furniture. There is invariably a section devoted to foreign books, most English translations of such writers as Maupassant, Zola, Baudelaire, Maeterlinck, and the Russians; Ibsen, Oscar Wilde, Shaw and, by the way of showing the open-mindedness of the age, Schopenhauer and Conan Doyle very frequently side by side on the same shelf. Then there are volumes of theology and innumerable "Self Helps to Practical English." It is a curious, indigestible, ill-assorted mass of literary material—this that the Japanese student avidly swallows, like a prescribed dose, convinced that with one gulp he will become master of all Western wisdom.

DEMAND FOR HOLY PLACES

So Long as Religion Exists There Must Be Spots Devoted by Men to Veneration.

As long as religion exists men will look for its holy places. If they do not find its sanctuaries ready at hand in the natural features of the country in which they live, or if they are not provided with places consecrated by the history of the past, they will make them for themselves in their churches and their shrines.

Men need some special place where they can know that they are in the Divine presence and can offer their homage before his throne. The places of men's veneration are frequently impressive and beautiful, but, on the other hand, they may be the barest buildings, having nothing of grace or beauty to please the eye. Yet the meanest building becomes ablaze with Divine glory to those who have met God within its walls. And where generation after generation of men, each in its turn, has bent in reverence to worship, or to listen in faith to the word of the most high in warning, encouragement or comfort as they most need, they have dedicated holy places with a reverence due to the honor of God and the memory of his people.—London Times.

The Ancient Quipu.

The quipu reached its most elaborate form among the Peruvians, from whose language the term "quipu," meaning "knot," is borrowed. It consists of a main cord, to which are fastened at given distances thinner cords of different colors, each cord being knotted in divers ways for special purposes, and each color having its own significance. Red strands stood for soldiers, yellow for gold, white for silver, green for corn, and so forth, while a single knot meant ten, two knots meant twenty, double knots two hundred. Such simple devices served manifold purposes. Besides their convenience in reckoning, they were used for keeping the annals of the empire of the Incas; for transmitting orders to outlying provinces; for registering details of the army.

Individuality in Groves.

To many people a grove is a grove, and all groves are alike. There is as marked a difference between different forests as between different communities. A grove of pines without underbrush, carpeted with the fine-fingered russet leaves of the pine, and odoriferous of resinous gums, has scarcely a trace of likeness to a maple woods, either in the insects, the birds, the shrubs, the light and shade, or the sound of its leaves. . . . At any rate, the first pines must have grown on the sea shore, and learned their first accents from the surf and the waves; and their posterity have borne it inland to the mountains.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Liberty Is Responsibility.

Peace and order and security and liberty are safe so long as love of country burns in the heart of the people. It should not be forgotten, however, that liberty does not mean lawlessness. Liberty to make our own laws does not give us license to break them. Liberty to make our own laws commands a duty to observe them ourselves and to enforce obedience among all others within their jurisdiction. Liberty is responsibility, and responsibility is duty, and that duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy within the law and for the law and by the law.—McKinley.

Hawaii Versus America

By VINCENT G. PERRY

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

Home again! There was something in that thought that thrilled Jack Wells through and through. There he was at his own little fireplace, smelling his own breakfast being prepared by his own Chinese servant. That was the life!

With a yawn he sat back in his chair to find contentment, but he couldn't find it. He was not sure whether he was pleased at coming home or not. He had been home a month, but this was the first time he had had a chance to think it over. Hawaii was a wonderful country—next to America. It would have been easy to have stayed there if it hadn't been for Juanita. It was to get away from her that he had left the sunny island. What a wretched being she would think he was! He had shown her he had thought a lot of her, too, and she seemed to think a lot of him. She would have made a much better wife than many American girls he knew, even if she was a foreigner. Why had he been silly enough to let the ideas he left America with prejudice him against her? Perhaps it was because those ideas had been imbedded in his mind by the wager he had made with Dick Meadows.

"You'll fall in love with a Hawaiian princess," Dick had told him the night before his departure. "Hawaiian girls always manage to land Americans."

"Catch me falling in love with a dark skin!" Jack had sneered. "I am going to that country to get dope for popular songs, not to fall in love. The only love I will make will be set to music."

Then the wager had been made, Jack promised to confess if he did make love to a Hawaiian girl, but he was sure he wouldn't. Dick was equally as sure that he would bring back a Hawaiian wife.

It had taken Jack about a month to get enthusiastic over Honolulu. His typewriter just seemed to make up words that fitted right into the old native music. The natives he found particularly interesting. They were



"I Am Going Back to Honolulu."

far more civilized than he had been led to believe back in America. The girls were attractive, but he scoffed at the idea of falling in love with one of them. Then he had met Juanita. She was so different from the rest—so like an American, and yet so unlike one. She appeared educated and refined. When Jack realized that he was really falling in love with her, he was panicky. Recollections of the fate of the hero of "The Bird of Paradise" and other Hawaiian plays swarmed into his brain and caused him to cut short his stay. Juanita was all right in Hawaii, but she would be out of place in America. He had sense enough to see that.

But as Jack sat ruminating over it, he wondered if he had been wise. It was not fair to Juanita to come away as he had. He had been in America for a month, but had been so busy on his songs he hadn't had an opportunity to think it over before. It was hard on her if she thought anything of him. After all she was a woman in her heart just the same as any American girl was. Perhaps she was breaking that heart at the very minute. The thought of those big, laughing eyes, dimmed with tears, made Jack miserable. He was on his feet in an instant. "I am going back to Honolulu," he called out to his servant. "Find out about the steamer."

It was an excited Jack that bounded in on Dick Meadows.

"Dick," he yelled. "I've been a cheat. You really won that wager and I've just found it out. I am in love with a Hawaiian girl and I'm going to marry her."

"Sit down like a sensible man," Dick ordered. "You are not really in love, you just think you are."

That was the wrong way to take Jack. "I'm not, eh?" he grunted. "I tell you I am. She's the finest girl in the world—Hawaiian or no Hawaiian. You'll have to admit it when I bring her back here as my wife."

"Surely you wouldn't marry a woman with dark skin?" There was genuine horror in Dick's tone.

"Dark skin, nothing!" Jack flashed. "Her skin is no darker than yours. Many of the Hawaiians are as fair as you."

"That doesn't make a Hawaiian an American. She will be a foreigner."

"What if she is? America is crazy over Hawaii. Every fellow will envy my wife."

"They'll think it a huge joke. Hawaiian girls are all right in plays and movies, but they don't fit into everyday life as American wives. You know that as well as I do."

"I know nothing of the kind. There is very little difference between her and an American girl. She speaks English as fluently as either of us, and the only accent she has is just like tiny notes of music attached to every word. She is a wonderful girl."

"It took you a mighty long time to discover it. What did you come back here for without her?" There was a smile on Dick's face that Jack couldn't quite understand.

"Because I didn't have sense," he answered. "The climate down there makes a fellow a trifle nonsensical. It took a little of the real country to bring me to my sense. I have been a bachelor too long."

"Wouldn't an American girl satisfy you?" Dick asked.

"American girl nothing. There is only one girl for me, and I'd marry her if she was an African." Jack was quite decided.

"You have never met my sister," Dick said, as if struck by a sudden thought. "Nita, Nita," he called.

Nita was not very far away.

"Did you call, Dick?" There was something in the voice that glued Jack's feet to the floor.

"Juanita!" he cried, as she entered the room. "What are you doing here?"

"I am Dick's sister," she smiled.

"Are you Hawaiian, Dick?" Jack demanded, as he faced his friend, who by this time was convulsed with laughter.

"No; neither is Juanita," Dick grinned. "Her name is Spanish, but she is American through and through. She has just returned from visiting an aunt in Honolulu."

It was a moment before Jack could gain control of his senses. "Why didn't I realize it?" he gasped. "I thought you were Hawaiian. Will you ever forgive me for leaving as I did?"

"I thought I never would until I overheard your conversation with Dick," she said sweetly. "Do you really love me that much?"

"That much! Why, since I know you are an American I can hardly keep my heart from racing over to you. I should really be angry at you for making me believe you were a Hawaiian."

"It was Dick's idea. He wrote me and asked me to look you up and play the deception on you. Blame him, not me," Juanita laughed. But Dick had disappeared.

"You are a much better American," Jack told her as he looked at her admiringly. "Let's go to the piano and try out a song I've just thought of."

PASSPORT IDEA IS OLD ONE

There is Record of Document Granted by Julius Caesar to a Philosopher.

According to a writer in London Answers, passports, without which one cannot at present quit the country except as a soldier or a sailor, are of very ancient origin. The earliest of which there is record is one granted by Julius Caesar to a philosopher, and is worded as follows:

"If there be anyone on land or sea hardy enough to molest Potaman, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Caesar."

In normal times a passport is not a difficult thing to obtain in England. The application must be accompanied by a declaration made by the applicant's banker, or any mayor, magistrate, minister of religion, barrister at law, physician, solicitor or notary. It is linguistically a highly ornate document, with the royal arms at its head, an imposing array of titles set forth in grandiloquent language and printed in the best copper plate.

At the base is the coat of arms of the foreign secretary, followed by his signature, lithographed. The bearer's signature completes the document, and the whole thing may be considered cheap at two shillings.

If a person wishes to travel in any of those countries where a passport is a necessity he must obtain the acknowledgment of registration—that is the vice—of the embassy or consulate of that country. This costs a further sum of from two to nine shillings.

Chestnut Burs and Porcupines.
A chestnut bur is almost as hard to handle as a porcupine. Long bristling spines point in every direction to prick the fingers of the unwary. But after the frosts come, the bur opens itself and the satin-smooth nuts drop out for the first comer to pick up. Don't be discouraged because the thing on which you have set your heart is encased in a prickly armor which makes grasping it inexpedient. Perseverance, steadfastness, a determined holding on, are sure to open the toughest burs at last, making the prickles harmless and dropping the treasures they guarded into the hands uplifted to receive them.

The Reason.
"A paperhanger is never worried about his business."
"Why not?"
"Because he is never afraid of its going to the wall."

FOR FALL AFTERNOON WEAR



This stunning fall afternoon gown is built of French blue duvetyn and black tricolote. The blouse is of French blue duvetyn while the skirt, very long and narrow with draping at the back, is of black tricolote.

DAINTY FOX FURS POPULAR

Fortunate Purchasers of Last Season Find Their Guesses Were Good as to Style.

Moths that of yore luxuriated in fur neckwear have had a distressing season. With one's faithful fox aired on all save the hottest days, there was little danger from the little rascals.

Snowy white fox furs undoubtedly take first place, and so there has been an ever-increasing demand for the beautiful skins, in spite of the fact of their ever-increasing price.

So those women whose last season's purchase of such a tie has enabled them to follow this season's fashion most promptly and successfully—and also economically—have much cause to congratulate themselves, for a new purchase would have meant a larger outlay.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the purchase of a white fox fur either presupposes the possession of another and darker piece, or suggests the advisability of making a second purchase.

For, of course, snowy spotlessness is essential to its charm, and the success of the wearer's whole toilette, a so-called white fox which shows the slightest sign of soiling or dinginess being a very sad sight.

So either it must be reserved for very special occasions, and costumes or it must pay frequent visits to the cleaner, who can give it a new lease of life and loveliness.

And in the meantime another fox scarf must be available, either one of those beautiful "cross" varieties, which blend black, and gray, and white, and tawny tints, or else one of the red fox skins, whose almost orange tone is favored alike by blond and brunette, and which is going to be very much in evidence during the next season.

And, in order that the color and contrast of the furs made be made still more effective by repetition, some of the newest velours hats have been dyed to exactly this same gorgeous red-orange shading. And beautiful—and beautifying—things they are.

MUST HAVE DAINTY NECKWEAR

Modesty Vests of Net With Insertions of Filet and Various Styles of Guimpes Are Favored.

Little modesty vests of net with insertions of filet are sold separately. These little vests are worn with silk dresses. They freshen the fronts of these frocks, thus making it unnecessary to buy collars and cuffs. Some of these have the vertical rows of little valenciennes frillings that are so pretty.

Many high-neck guimpes are made of georgette, some plainly tailored with merely fine tuckings and others trimmed by tiny insertions of filet. These guimpes fasten at the back and are in many instances trimmed by fine drawnwork. This drawnwork is attractively used on organdie collar, vest and cuff sets—just the plain material with the drawnwork as the only trimming.

Guimpes with round necks are exceedingly popular, it seems, made of net, organdie or georgette. These are embroidered in the daintiest of ways with little flower sprays and much of the eyelet embroidery.

POULTRY FACTS

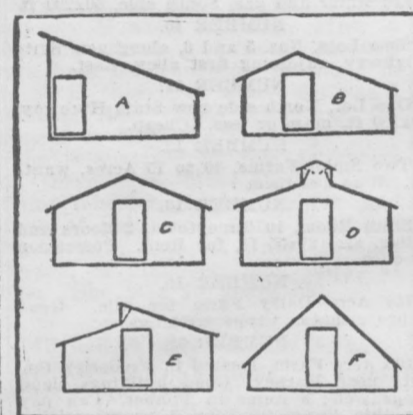
ROOFS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Several Kinds of Material Can Be Used in Making Covering—It Should Be Watertight.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are several kinds of material that can be used in making a roof for the poultry house, but it should always be kept in mind that the roof should be water tight. If it is allowed to leak, the interior of the house will get damp, the birds will become unhealthy, lose vigor and be more susceptible to fatal diseases. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch or be almost flat. However, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

Specially prepared paper or shingles laid on sheathing may be used for covering the roof. Roofing papers are used very extensively for poultry houses at the present time and in many places are replacing shingles. As a rule the former are cheaper and easier to lay, while they can be laid on a much flatter roof than the latter. One or two ply paper is usually used on the sides, and one, two and three



Types of Roofs for Poultry Houses—A, Shed; B, Combination; C, Gable; D, Monitor; E, Semimonitor; F, A-Shaped.

ply paper on the roofs, although this varies with different styles and grades of manufacture. This paper generally comes in rolls or squares which cover 100 square feet and contain directions and materials for use in laying. Paper may be used on roofs which have a slope or rise of one or more inches to the foot. Sheathing for paper roofs must be planed on one side and laid tightly to present a smooth surface for the roofing paper, while sheathing paper is often used between the sheathing and roofing paper. Shingles may be laid from four to five inches to the weather on roofs which have one-third or more pitch, which is a rise of 8 or more inches to the foot, or one-third of the span of a gable roof. Cedar and cypress shingles are usually laid five to six inches to the weather on walls or on roofs with one-third pitch, but not generally used on roofs which have a rise of less than eight inches to the foot. One thousand shingles, or four bundles of cedar shingles, are equivalent to 1,000 shingles four inches wide. In shingling, commence at the eaves or lower edge by laying a double course, while the rest of the layers are of single courses. They are laid either to a chalk line, which is fastened at the right points at either edge of the roof and snapped to make a mark for the lower edge of the tier of shingles, or to a straight-edged stick. Each shingle is nailed with two either five or six penny nails, driven seven to eight inches from the butt, depending upon the lap, so that the heads of the nails will be covered by the next course. One thousand cedar shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather, cover about 125 square feet, depending on their size. Shingles may be laid on narrow sheathing three to five inches wide, or on common sheathing, which is spaced from one to two inches apart to allow the roof to dry out quickly, and they should break joints at least one inch and as much more as possible.

BAGS REGARDED A NECESSITY

Beaded Patterns Are Much in Evidence, Many Handsome Designs Being in the Limelight.

A trio of bags, so pretty one would need a wishing ring to choose the prettiest, is offered by leading shops. Women consider a bag a necessity these days, and, by the way, a luxury, too. The head of an Egyptian princess is wrought in the finest of beads on a beaded background in which green gold and tans predominate. Cleopatra never carried one as beautiful as this. The shops carry a large variety of beaded patterns, some a beaded initial on a bag of solid gold color.

A socks bag of taupe leather with a gathered satin top is the very newest

SPORT TOGS PASSE

Death Knell Sounded for a Once Overindulged Fashion.

Question of Proper Footwear Now Absorbing the Attention of Women Seeking Most Sensible Shoes.

A curious phase of fashion during the second year of the war is the passing of sport clothes, observes a fashion writer. This does not mean that they weren't worn in tiresome profusion at summer resorts. Wherever women gathered from East, West, North or South, they came with trunks of sleeveless jackets, colored sweater coats, separate skirts and the other paraphernalia that goes with the beach, the mountain and a motorcar.

But through all these costumes ran a thread of different dressing, which was quite noticeable to those who had seen other summers at American resorts. Few of the women wore white linen skirts, white shirtwaists or sweaters. Few wore flat-heeled shoes. The majority of them made the mistake of wearing sleeveless jackets and separate skirts with pointed pumps and Louis XV heels.

That's the kind of thing we do quite badly over here, and which is a departure from the good sense which characterized our sport clothes ten years ago. In fact, the whole shoe situation in America is so extremely bad that one would like to write down rules and regulations about shoes and have them enforced by the government. We used to pride ourselves on the best shoes in the world, worn in the most suitable manner and differing for each occasion. We laughed at the French for their eccentricities.

Today, although we do not seem to realize it, the majority of women in the world are looking askance at our feet. We demand absurd shoes, unless a uniform demands sensible ones. The whole condition is topsy-turvy. Women stand behind the counter in pumps that should be worn in a limousine at five o'clock in the afternoon; others walk up Main street in shoes that should be used for a restaurant dinner at seven o'clock—and thus it goes through the string of hours. Rarely, except in the evening, is the average American woman properly shod. She has lost her head completely concerning her feet.

RETURNS FROM SMALL FLOCK

Average Novice Can Reasonably Expect to Get at Least Ten Dozen Eggs From Each Hen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average novice can reasonably expect to get an average of at least ten dozen eggs per hen per year from his small flock in the backyard. There is nothing difficult in the care of the small flock if the important things are done at the right time and in the right way, and the system involves nothing too hard for a child given proper directions.

SUPPLY YARDED FOWLS GRIT

Sometimes Lime Needed for Shell Making Is Scarce—Keep Oyster Shells in House.

If poultry has been kept on the same range for many years, it is a good plan to keep a few oyster shells in the houses, as there is sometimes a scarcity of things about for the hens to pick up that contain the lime needed for shell making. Yarded fowls must have grit and shells all summer through, as these are not winter feeds as some would believe.



est in bags, two-in-one, the velvet bag is called, that is hinged in the center to form two spacious silk lined pockets. A full line of vachette leather bags fitted with toilet articles in sizes for a week-end trip will appeal to the fair co-ed who is about to set out.

No More Muffs.

In spite of the high price of furs, it will evidently be the favorite trimming for hats this winter, as well as for the better suits and coats. One notes the almost complete absence of the muff and scarf sets. This is no doubt because almost everyone has a coat, coat or long stole of fur. Many of the long stoles have pockets in the ends and some novel styles have one end that can be made into a muff.

Belgian Gray.

An effective design is fashioned in Belgian gray with a novel belt in self-colored wool crochet, the same handwork forming the turn-over collars and cuffs. This coat has a detachable cape which is conveniently doffed and donned, according to the variations of temperature.

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was not held this year. This has left on our hands an immense stock of Fine Pianos and Players which we had ordered for our exhibit at Frederick and Hagerstown. We bought this lot of Pianos at a Special Low Figure and as the Fairs were cut out, we have decided to have a "SPECIAL ADVERTISING SALE." All instruments will be sold at SPECIAL LOW FAIR PRICES.

We have two carloads of Famous Werner Players—the Player that has the whole country talking.

This sale will continue until all are sold, but the wise buyer will come early. Let us send one to your home on Free Trial.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 24

JACOB AND ESAU RECONCILED.

GOLDEN TEXT—Genesis 33:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—A soft answer turneth
away wrath.—Proverbs 15:1.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 46.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 32:
3-33:28.

From Bethel, Jacob went to Padan-
aram to his mother's people. Here he
served Laban for twenty years—four-
teen years for his wives and six years
for certain wages. In his dealings
with Laban he finds his match—two
schemers get together—"diamond cuts
diamond."

**1. Jacob Departs for Canaan (31:
11-21).**

The time had come for Jacob to
go back to his kindred in the land of
Canaan. The Lord instructed him so
to do (v. 13). Though going forward
under the direction of God, his Jacob-
nature caused him to take clandestine
leave of Laban. When Laban realized
the situation he went in hot pursuit,
but God appeared unto him in a dream
and warned him against any act of vi-
olence toward Jacob. They formed a
compact and Laban returned home.

II. Jacob on the Way (chapter 32.)
Laban's return freed Jacob from
the enemy who was pursuing him from
behind, but he faced a more formid-
able one in the person of Esau.

1. Jacob meeting the angels (v. 1).
Two camps of angels met him to
give him the assurance that God would
be with him according to his promise.
Notwithstanding this, he continued to
scheme. He sent a deputation with a
message of good cheer to Esau.

2. Jacob praying (v. 9-12).

Esau made no reply to Jacob's mes-
sage, but went forward with an army
of men, four hundred strong, to meet
Jacob. Jacob is in great distress,
therefore he casts himself upon God
in prayer. This is a fine specimen of
effective prayer. It is short, direct,
and earnest. (1) He reminds God of
his command issued for his return,
and also of the covenant promise
(31:3). Surely God would not issue
a command and then leave him in such
a strait. (2) Jacob God's promise
as to his personal safety (v. 9, cf.
Genesis 28:13-15, 31:33). In our pray-
ing we should definitely plead God's
promises in his word, on the ground
of covenant relationship in Christ.
(3) Confesses unworthiness (v. 10).
In this he shows the proper spirit of
humility. (4) Presents definite peti-
tions (v. 11). He lays before the Lord
the definite request to be delivered
from the wrath of Esau.

**3. The angel of Jehovah wrestling
with Jacob (32:24-32).**

In God's school of discipline, Jac-
ob is making some improvement, but
still he is under the sway of self-
will and the matter definitely before
the Lord, he thought that his scheming
would render God some assistance.
Accordingly, he sent presents ahead
to appease the anger of Esau. While
journeying along, a man met him and
wrestled with him, but Jacob knew not
who he was. Perhaps he thought that
Esau had pounced upon him in the
dark. He exerted every ounce of
strength in what he thought was the
struggle for his very life. The morn-
ing was approaching, and still the
wrestlers continued. Jacob not know-
ing it was Jehovah manifest in hu-
man form. This is the second crisis
in Jacob's life. He did not dare to
enter the promised land under the con-
trol of his self-sufficiency; his selfish-
ness will must be broken; his Jacob-nature
must be changed. God humbled him
by dislocating his thigh. When thus
humbled, he quit wrestling and clung
to God. He got the blessing when he,
conscious of his weakness, laid hold
of God.

4. Jacob gets a new name (v. 25).

He was no longer Jacob, the sup-
planter; but Israel, a prince of God.
His new name was given him after
he had a new nature. He came face
to face with God, and face to face
with himself, and fought the battle to
a finish. We must have the new na-
ture before we can enter the place of
blessing. Jacob came to realize that
he had been struggling with God, for
he called the place "Peniel," which
means "face to face with God."

III. Jacob Meets Esau (33:1-11).

God had evidently wrought with
Esau, for when Jacob approached him
the sting of bitterness was gone. It
was not Jacob's scheming that re-
moved Esau's anger, but the action of
the Supernatural upon his heart. At
Jabbok Jacob got right with God, so
when he met Esau it was an easy
matter to get right with him. When
we are right with God it is an easy
matter to get right with our brother.

In This Life.

We hear much of love to God, Christ
spoke much of love to man. We make
a great deal of peace with heaven.
Christ made much of peace on earth.
Religion is not a strange or added
thing, but the inspiration of the secu-
lar life, the breathing of an eternal
spirit through this temporal world.

Man and His Faith.

Faith is the substratum of life; so
that a man will be as he believes, and
will believe as he lives.—Wm. M. Tay-
lor.

THE
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
TOPIC

From
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

**Count Your Mercies—Thanking
Meeting, November 24.**
1 Chronicles 29:10-14.

The purpose in view in counting our
mercies is that our hearts may be
moved to praise God, who is "the
Father of mercies, and the God of all
comfort" (2 Cor. 1:3).
"When all thy mercies, O, my God,
My wondering soul surveys
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."
This praise must express itself not
only in song, but in service. God's
mercies are the incentive to service
and sacrifice. "I beseech you by the
mercies of God that ye present your-
selves unto God as a living sacrifice
which is your reasonable service." See
Romans 12:1, 2.

What mercies shall we count and
magnify? First, the mercy as ex-
pressed in Ephesians 2:4, "God, who
is rich in mercy, for his great love
wherewith he loved us even when we
were dead in sin made us alive in
Christ." The mercy of God lifts us
out of the pit and plants our feet up-
on the solid rock of redemption and
then puts a song of praise in the
heart. "Bless the Lord, O, my soul,
and all that is within me, bless his
holy name."

The mercy that stoops to lift us out
of the power of sin and Satan pre-
serves us all along the way. It is
written, "His compassions fail not,
they are new every morning."

Then recount the mercies of God
to us as a nation, the unity of pur-
pose to win the war for the sake of
the downtrodden and oppressed; the
willingness to suffer and endure in
order to fulfill that purpose; the
place of leadership among the nations
and the kind of men who are the
leaders of our nation at this time.
Great, indeed, are the mercies of God
to us, and great should be the volume
of praise and thanksgiving.

The mercy of God can be seen in
the abundant harvest of the year, and
in the daily provision for our need.
Even in the midst of scarcity there
is to us no lack of the necessary
things.

Then call to mind the home and
church and school, and all the help-
ful and delightful things that are
ours through the good hand of our
God upon us. See Psalms 107:15.

**Greek Religious Buildings Constructed
in the Fourteenth Century, Are
Difficult of Access.**

Perched lightly on the dizzy sum-
mits of the cliffs of Meteora are the
monasteries of the air. They are sim-
ple buildings, these old Greek monas-
teries, austere and unadorned, and
if they are not literally resting on air
certainly they are as far as its prac-
ticable from the earth and its influ-
ences.

To reach the monasteries it seems
as if an airplane would be needed, for
they are built each on a separate rock
several hundred feet high. The cliff
sides rise in perpendicular steepness,
which would baffle the most daring of
mountain climbers. Only when the
cliffs are nearly approached can the
tiny ladders and ropes which bind the
peaks to the valley be seen. The old
monasteries were built, they tell us,
in the fourteenth century, yet no sub-
stitute for the medieval method of
ascent has ever been made. Conven-
ience and comfort are not sought by
the monks, and to lists like the novel-
ty of climbing the frail swinging
ladder or of being hauled up in a jolt-
ing cage propelled by a rope.

Some of the seven monasteries may
not be visited by the public; the halls
and altars of the others are open to
the inspection of those who will risk
their necks for the privilege of the
sight. Once, the monks say, there
were over twenty of these monasteries
among the clouds, but the fate of all
but the seven is hidden in mystery,
and their very existence is doubtful.—
Chicago Daily News.

HAD BEGINNING IN ROMANCE

**Pretty Legendary Story Concerning
Tea That Dates Some 2,000 Years
Before Christ.**

The Chinese claim to be the first
users of tea as a drink, and how it
originated is told in a pretty little
legend that dates back 2,000 years be-
fore the coming of Christ.

A daughter of a then reigning sov-
ereign fell in love with a young noble-
man, whose inferior birth excluded
him from marrying her. They man-
aged to exchange glances, and he oc-
casionally gathered a few blossoms
and had them conveyed to her.

One day in the palace garden the
lovers met, and the young man en-
deavored to give her a few flowers;
but so keen was the watchfulness of
her attendants that all she could grasp
was a little twig with green leaves.

On reaching her room she put the
twig in water, and toward evening she
drank the water in which the twig
had been kept. So agreeable was the
taste that she even ate the leaves and
the stalks. Every day afterward
she had bunches of the tea tree
brought to her, which she treated in
the same way.

Imitation being the sincerest form
of flattery, the ladies of the court tried
the experiment, and with such pleas-
ing results that the custom spread
throughout the kingdom—and the
great Chinese tea industry became one
of the greatest businesses in the
world.

**NO USE TO FREE EUROPE
AND THEN WITHHOLD FOOD.**

The influenza set back by several
weeks the new food card which was
to have been placed in every Ameri-
can home at the beginning of Novem-
ber. But it has not deterred by an
instant fulfillment of America's pledge
to her allies to "keep the wolf from
the door." That undertaking requires
the shipment of foodstuffs on a fifty
per cent higher plane during the next
twelve months. It means exporting
17½ million tons as against the 11½
million which was the total of the
last program.

The overseas need for food has in-
creased every day that American
troops landed in France and every
day that victims of German oppression
were at last set free. But the demand
will be tremendous after the war when
150,000,000 people—millions of them
hungry and half-starved—will
clamor to this country for supplies.
The position of the U. S. A. in the
world's esteem will not be assured
until that need is met. The deep
abiding gratitude of humanity will be
won only if the backed up of America's
men-at-arms is pushed up to the limit
by the self-denying charity of the
American people at home.

Those 17½ million tons must be
saved and shipped.
But how shall we send half as much
again from stocks not materially larger
than we have had during the past
year?

Hotels and restaurants are follow-
ing twelve new General Orders all
tending to cut down the amount of
food consumed—no matter of what
kind.

It is no longer a question of saving
wheat by eating substitute cereals or
meat by eating chicken. To make
good on a 17½-million-ton promise, it
is necessary to reduce all along the
line, in blunt language, Americans
have got to eat less.

Ninety-five per cent of the country's
subsistence is derived from the staple
foods, and from these most of the
savings must come. By substituting
oysters, eggs, rabbits, nuts, and all
kinds of non-staple foods we can
add a little to the total supply. But
the amount is so small a fraction of
what is needed that there is only one
sure and simple solution of the na-
tional problem. Eat Less. Those two
words sum up the message of the Food
Administration to the people of Mary-
land. It is for every individual to in-
terpret them in the terms of his own
personal patriotism.

STUFFED CABBAGE.

First of all take off three or four
large leaves to cover the hole, then
remove the core of cabbage and from
the hole started this way continue
to hollow out the entire head leaving
a thickness of only three or four
leaves, or enough to hold together.
Then take what has been cut out,
chop or cut in small pieces and put
it in a pot with some fat and stew
until soft, then add to this chopped
beef, one egg, two tablespoons of
salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper,
three-quarter teaspoon mace, one-half
loaf bread soaked until soft. Mix well
and then pack into the hollowed
cabbage head and cover with the leaves,
then the securely with twine. Place
in a pan or deep pot, cover and bake
in a hot oven for a couple of hours
or until tender and brown.

TO SAVE FATS.

Use all the fat you can buy. Save
the drippings.
Bake, boil and broil more—fry
less. Avoid deep-frying fat.
Serve butter on the table in small
pats or pieces; this saves plate
waste. Put any left on the plate
into a "butter cup" and use it for
cooking.
Put no more dressing on salad
than will be eaten.
Try reducing the amount of fat
in your recipes. If you use pies,
make one-crust pies.
Use fruit or other simple desserts
in the place of pies, pastries and
cake and other dishes rich in fat.
Remember that soap is made
from fat, and so is to be used care-
fully.

THE NUTS THEY NEED.

Remember that only the pits of
peaches, prunes, plums, apricots,
olives, cherries, dates and the shells
of Brazil Nuts, walnuts, butternuts
and hickory nuts are wanted by the
Government for gas mask material,
but they are needed badly. See that
the Red Cross gets yours.

TO SAVE CEREALS.

One cereal food at one meal is
enough.
If the dessert requires flour or
cereal, perhaps vegetables can take
the place of bread.
The amount of Victory bread
served should be limited.
Don't serve toast as a garnish.
Leftover muffins can be toasted
and used.
Cut the bread at the table as
needed—a thin slice at a time.
Always use stale bread, but count
it as bread and reduce elsewhere.

At best the Allied table will be less
than ours, for the Allied peoples are
denying themselves more in order to
transport soldiers—whether going or
coming.

Mix at least 20 per cent of other
cereal with all wheat flour used, and
above all mix good sense with what
ever you do.

Persons living in hotels or boarding
houses cannot legally buy sugar with-
out a written permit from the Food
Administrator.

Use now or can any vegetables and
fruit left from summer—they help to
fill up.

America can ship 50 per cent more
food this year if we are all 50 per cent
better Americans.

Keep your hand in on cornbread
and buckwheat cakes.



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Perfection Heater gives generous glowing warmth—makes
bedroom, bathroom, living room or den warm and cozy in
a few minutes. Inexpensive to buy and use—easy to clean
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PERFECTION
OIL HEATERS  Look for the
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WAS ELEGANT SCHEME, BUT—

**Great Detective Had Overlooked One
Possible Happening, and the
Witness Had Not.**

There were just 13 guests at Mrs.
Hyphen Ramrod's party. She thought
it would prove unlucky when she
missed her \$8,000 tungsten ring she
knew it was. She telephoned Sheer-
luck Bones, the great detective, im-
mediately after the discovery and a few
minutes later he arrived.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he an-
nounced in his cold, clear tones, "a
tungsten ring worth \$8,000 has been
stolen and one of you is the thief,
not to use a harsher word. Mrs. Hy-
phen Ramrod wishes me to spare the
culprit's feelings, inasmuch as he is
her guest. Very well. If you will
kindly assemble about the dining
table I will cause the lights to be ex-
tinguished and slowly count fifty.
That will give the guilty party ample
time to lay the ring on the table, un-
der cover of the darkness. Otherwise
I shall be obliged to search you all.
But I should like a witness to be
present. Mrs. Ramrod, kindly procure
a witness."

Mrs. Ramrod left and returned with
a passer-by, a tall man with side whisk-
ers and a vacant stare. The great
detective waved his hand, the room
was plunged in darkness, and slowly
he counted fifty. At "forty-eight" the
unmistakable tinkle of tungsten
against wood was heard as the stolen
ring was tossed on the table. Im-
mediately afterward there was a vio-
lent crash, as of breaking glass. The
great detective turned on the lights.
The ring was not there. Neither
was the witness.—Detroit Free Press.

DO SOMETHING WORTH WHILE

Much Benefit Will Come From Deter-
mination to Make Each Day
Record of Accomplishment.

The one who starts out in the morn-
ing with a determination to do some-
thing during the day that will amount
to something, that will be distinctive,
that will have individuality, that will
give him satisfaction at night, is a
great deal more likely not to waste
his day in frivolous, unproductive work
than the one who starts out with no
plan.

Begin every day, therefore, with a
program and determine that, let what
will come, you will carry it out as
closely as possible. Follow it up per-
sistently, day after day, and you will
be surprised at the result.

Make up your mind at the very
outset of the day that you will accom-
plish something that will amount to
something; that you will not allow
callers to fritter away your time, and
that you will not permit the little an-
noyances of your business to spoil
your day's work. Make up your mind
that you will be larger than the trifles
which cripple and cramp mediocre
lives, and that you will rise above petty
annoyances and interruptions and
carry out your plans in a large and
commanding way.

Make every day of your life count
for something; make it tell in the
grand results, not merely as an added
day, but as an added day with some-
thing worthy achieved.

The Matter of Luck!

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

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

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

HOGS HOGS HOGS

You can put more weight on your Hogs
with 1 pound of Rees' High Protein Hog
Tank than with 5' pounds of Corn.
Ask for Feeding Directions Today!

A. F. REES,
HANOVER, PA.

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" adjoin-
ing Uniontown; 2½ miles from Lin-
wood and 4 miles from Union Bridge.
A very desirable home in every re-
spect. Possession April 1, or earlier.
For terms, apply to—
CHAS. H. LEMMON,
9-6-17 Linwood, Md.

Some Time

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

Suits and Overcoats

Honest Values
Correct Styles

At prices which mean a sub-
stantial saving.
Prices only made possible by
placing orders nearly one year
ago—before the recent big ad-
vances.

Styleplus Guaranteed Suits.

The best Clothing Value.
"Dubblebit" Boys' Suits—
the kind that wear.
The Best Cord Pants,
Handsome Fall Suits,
Try a Bergman Sweater.
Let us make your Suit to
Order.

Sharrer Gorsuch & Starr
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carroll Co.'s Branch and
Exclusive Clothing Store
9-20-17

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Edward Adelsperger, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his family, here.

Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht made a business trip to Philadelphia, the past week.

Harry G. Sell has bought the Edward Adelsperger property, on Baltimore St.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kehn are at present staying with Mr. and Mrs. John M. Staley.

Frank Brewer and family, and Mrs. Croft, visited at the Lutheran parsonage, over Sunday.

Mrs. Alice L. Harnish, spent from Friday until Sunday with Mrs. Sarah E. Arthur, and other relatives in York.

Trinity Lutheran church received, this week, a gift of a \$50.00 Liberty Bond from Mrs. Minerva Harman, for the cemetery fund.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Galt have sold their home, on York St., to Albert J. Ohler, who will occupy it next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taughenbaugh, parents of Mrs. S. R. Downie, who has been very ill, are guests at the Presbyterian parsonage.

Miss Elsie Baumgardner, of Keyville, is spending the week at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner.

Mrs. Olive Wolf, of Baltimore, and four children, returned home, on Monday, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fuss.

A letter from Father Cuddy to Rev. Seth Russell Downie, appears in our "Soldier Letter" space, this week. It will be read with much interest.

Rev. E. C. B. Castle, who for twelve years was pastor of the United Brethren church, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., recently removed to Dallastown, Pa.

The standpipe was emptied and cleaned, on Thursday, and the mains given a flushing, before the setting in of winter—a very wise procedure.

The Record Office has a copy of the latest (1918) edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, that can be referred to, at any time, by those desiring to do so.

Harry Reindollar, Jr., of Baltimore son of the late Harry A. Reindollar, died at Camp Meade, on Monday night. This is the fourth death in the family within two years.

The sou'easter, of Sunday night, with its accompanying rain and electrical storm, was distinctly out of season for November 17, but the rain was very welcome, none the less.

During the electrical storm of Sunday night, the barn owned by Mr. Durborow, near Barlow, was struck by lightning, and burned, a very unusual occurrence for the time of year.

The Fraternal Orders, of Harney, will hold a Thanksgiving Day service, next Thursday evening, at 7:30, in the Lutheran church. The members will meet at the hall previous to going to the church.

Those who helped the United War Work effort, have a right to feel gratified that Taneytown district again made good its share. Perhaps it is best to say that the district again did its rightful duty.

(For The Record.) Private Arthur N. Starner, of the 11th. Division Headquarters Troop Cavalry, Camp Meade, Maryland, visited his lady friend, Saturday and Sunday, Miss Bertha A. Shorb, of Fairfield, Pa.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, of Ephrata, Pa., well known in this section, was seriously injured in a runaway, on the 8th. He was returning to Ephrata, in a light trotting buggy, when a front spindle broke, badly frightening the horse and causing the Rev. to be thrown out and dragged some distance. One of his legs was badly fractured, above the ankle, and he was considerably bruised and cut. He was taken to the Lancaster hospital where he is getting along very well. The horse was also badly cut and bruised.

Mrs. Harry L. Baumgardner is again very critically ill.

Miss Delilah Hann, of Hagerstown, visited Lillie M. Sherman on Monday.

Harry B. Miller returned to St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Johnson and daughter, Irene, of near Keyville, and Albert Hess, of near Silver Run, were recent visitors at Wm. Airing's.

Two monster turnips were shown in town, recently, one by Walter Smith, measuring 26 inches around and weighing 5 pounds, and the other by Calvin Hahn, weighing 4 3/4 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Airing and daughter, Effie, of near town, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ohler and daughter, Rosella, and son David, of near Emmitsburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. Zeiber Stultz, near Otterdale, recently.

The special meeting of the P. O. S. of A., that had to be postponed on account of the "Flu," will be held next Thursday night—Thanksgiving Day. All members who can possibly do so, are expected to attend. Refreshments will be served.

Persons who have failed to receive official labels for the Christmas boxes for soldiers across the sea can obtain boxes—one for each soldier—without the labels. Full information and boxes may be had at McKinney's drug store.

The Thanksgiving Day service, this year, which is to be held in the Reformed church, with the sermon by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, should be more than the ordinary "Thanksgiving" event, because, if such a thing is possible, there is much more to be thankful for this year.

The neighbors of Milton Reaver made three "huskings" of his corn crop, and finished up the job of about 2000 bushels. Mr. Reaver has had a hard attack of pneumonia, and is very thankful to all who so kindly helped him at a time when help was badly needed. At this time, when help is so scarce and high-priced, such neighborly acts are all the more appreciated.

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Who Stole the Chickens?

Joe Gooch is the biggest liar of Plumville, Illinois. When he isn't working at his regular job of lying, he does odd jobs of painting and paper hanging, but he has never been considered a success at either of those occupations.

One day in October, just after the first frost, Mrs. Hilliard, a poor widow, missed 21 of her chickens, and Joe Gooch was hauled before old Judge Bogle, the police magistrate, charged with stealing the poultry. Pat Budge, day chief of police was Joe's captor and accuser.

"Well, Joe," said the magistrate, "how do you plead—guilty or not guilty?"

The defendant hung his head, twirled his rusty hat around his thumbs, looked out of the window at a passing cow, and cleared his throat. "I'm guilty, Judge," he answered.

"H'm!" said the judge meditatively. He scrutinized the prisoner closely, and coldly. Then he turned to the police chief.

"Pat," he asked the chief, "have you any evidence against this man? Did you find any chicken bones, or feathers, or anything?"

"Nope," answered Budge. "I ain't got no evidence against this man? Got no evidence—nothin' except his word that he took the chickens."

"Well I guess I'll have to let you go, Joe," said the magistrate. "I can't convict you on any such evidence as that."

—Cartoons Magazine.
Sleep and Rest.

One of the most common causes of insomnia and restlessness is indigestion. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and see if you do not rest better and sleep better. They only cost a quarter.

—Advertisement
Test of Honesty.

Money never made a man honest. Higher salary rarely secures the services of better men for the public. That has been shown, time and again, when the salary of a position was raised for the purpose of attracting business talent to it. The result usually has been that some hack politician has accepted the higher pay with thanks or else that the sort of business man who was attracted to place-holding by the money offered soon developed into an inferior grade of politician. Honesty and dishonesty have no necessary relation to a man's financial or social condition.—Buffalo Express.

HER EXPENSIVE HAT.

A woman entered a car rather out of breath and presented a singular appearance, for instead of a hat she was balancing a huge basket on her head with as much grace and ease as if it had been her Sunday bonnet. She could just manage to get through the doorway, but she sat down with the basket gracefully poised on her head.

"All fares, please," said the conductor, "and I shall want twopenny for that there basket, mum."

"Get away with yer," she said. "D'ye charge anything for ladies' hats?"

"No, mum."

"Thin get on with yer work. This 'er basket is a-going to be my hat."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

No chances will be taken with Germany. A large, fully equipped and always ready army will be kept on the front lines until every vestige of the ability of Germany to "come back" will have vanished.

GLYCERINE MIXTURE FOR APPENDICITIS

Taneytown people can prevent appendicitis with simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-I-ka. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT, pleasant action of Adler-I-ka surprises both doctors and patients. Leaves stomach clean and strong. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

Heavy Draft Colts

I will receive another carload of Virginia Colts, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30th., as good as ever came to this country, ages from 1 to 4 yrs. Farmers should buy Heavy Draft Colts—the kind that always sell and bring big prices.

LeROY A. SMITH.
22-2t

Physical Impossibility. Unless broad thinking is your plan You're doomed to some mistake. It's plain a narrow-minded man Cannot be wide awake.

His Excuse. Mrs. Eagle—Sir, what do you mean by staying away from home for five hours?

Her Spouse—Well, I'll tell you, my dear. I wasn't feeling very well and I had to alight to rest myself. I guess I must have dozed a little, 'cause when I came to I was five hundred miles away. I had lit on one of those confounded airplanes.

A Business Man's Assertion. "You used to say Wagner was a wonderful musician."

"I say so yet," declared Mr. Cumrox. "I figure that admissions to Wagner concerts have cost me several thousand dollars. Anybody who could work off that kind of material at Wagner's figures is what I call a wonder."

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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 for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. Hides and Furs highest prices. 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.

RAW FURS of all kinds wanted by JOHN H. MYERS, Mayberry. Highest cash prices. 11-22-18

TWELVE PIGS 6 weeks old, for sale by WALTER SMITH, R. D. No 3, Taneytown.

REGISTERED Holstein Bull for sale, 13 months old, straight and right; also one Male Calf from a 64 lb. cow, both will be priced right if taken at once.—PAUL W. EDWARDS.

FINE TURNIPS for sale, by Mrs. WILLIAM KISER.

P. O. S. OF A. special meeting, Thanksgiving evening, at 7 o'clock. Refreshments served.

9 SHOATS and 8 Pigs for sale by HARRY FLICKINGER, near Taneytown.

11 PIGS for sale, 6 weeks old, by A. O. HINER.

WOOD FOR SALE \$2.00 a cord on ground, on Trimmer farm.—GEO. W. HAPE, Phone 51-F4. 11-22-18

FOUND.—A glass on a headlight of an automobile, was found in Middleburg, last Saturday night. Owner can have it by paying this ad. and calling on BURRIER COOKSON, Uniontown.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. has received its **Fourth Liberty Loan** Bonds. Subscribers please come and get them. 11-22-18

FOR SALE.—Fodder Cutter, power or hand, cheap; Corn Shellers now on sale.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, 11-15-18

NINE PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by CHAS. M. KEEFER, near Kump. Also Potatoes for sale. 11-15-18

WOOD FOR SALE.—Wood for Summer use, such as Maple, Water Birch, Elm, at \$2.00 per cord on stump. Also Oak at \$4.00 on stump.—H. C. VALENTINE, along Monocacy, between Detour and Rocky Ridge. 11-15-18

BONDS.—We have our Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.—TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK. 11-15-18

WELL DRILLER and Traction Engine for sale cheap. A splendid opportunity for the right man.—JOS. B. ELLIOT, Taneytown, Md. 11-15-18

OVERSEAS GREETING and Christmas Cards, neat and catchy. Make selections early.—ROBT S. MCKINNEY, Druggist, Taneytown. 11-8-18

FOR SALE.—My home on Fairview Ave. Two Lots, new Barn, Sheds, all in good repair. Possession April 1, 1919.—CHAS. SOMMER. 11-1-18

WANTED.—Male and Female help in all departments. Good wages and a steady job.—THE LONG FURNITURE COMPANY, Hanover, Pa. 11-1-18

HOG SCALDER for use in butchering. Will charge \$1.50 for 2 hogs, \$2.00 for 4 hogs—less for a larger number—will deliver and take away scalded, and help with the work. Does not take half as much wood or labor as kettles. Apply to me for dates.—G. A. SHOEMAKER, Phone 43-F2, Taneytown. 10-11-18

\$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. 10-4-18

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.

FOR RENT.—My House, Lot, Stable and Blacksmith Shop. Will give possession April 1, 1919.—MRS. MARY E. CORRELL, Bridgeport. 10-4-18

Private Impossibility. Unless broad thinking is your plan You're doomed to some mistake. It's plain a narrow-minded man Cannot be wide awake.

His Excuse. Mrs. Eagle—Sir, what do you mean by staying away from home for five hours?

Her Spouse—Well, I'll tell you, my dear. I wasn't feeling very well and I had to alight to rest myself. I guess I must have dozed a little, 'cause when I came to I was five hundred miles away. I had lit on one of those confounded airplanes.

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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.

New Fall and Winter Merchandise

At Prices that will Surprise You. Every Dollar's Worth is New, Fresh and Worthy of Your Inspection. There's money to be saved in Every Department.

Extraordinary Sale of WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS in all the Leading Styles and Colors, in Straight Line and Belted Coats, with Shawl Collars and without.	CLOTHING MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS at Attractive Prices, while our assortment lasts. Men's Corduroy Coats and Pants.
UNDERWEAR Men's, Women's and Children's Reliable Underwear at Prices that mean substantial savings.	HOSIERY Do your buying early, and save. BED SPREADS and BLANKETS in all Sizes and Colors.
SHOES Women's, Misses' and Children's Dressy and Seviceable Shoes in correct Autumn and Winter Weights.	AUTOMOBILE ROBES Something that makes an ideal gift. WINDOW SHADES and LACE CURTAINS ROOM-SIZE RUGS and LINOLEUMS in many attractive patterns.
MEN'S and BOYS' SHOES in Fine and Heavy, especially designed for comfort and service.	Just received a Full Line of RUBBER SHOES and ARCTICS

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the late residence of Robert Thomson, in Taneytown, on **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918,** at 12 o'clock, sharp,

ONE BED AND MATTRESS, 1 bureau, 2 stands, 5 rockers, 6 kitchen chairs, one 6-ft. extension table, 1 leaf table, 1 couch, 23 yds of brussels carpet, 1