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THE CARROLL RECORD

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DIFFERENCE.

VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1918.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

No. 26

DOES WESTERN MARYLAND WANT BAY BRIDGED?

The Project to be Forced as an
Issue, Next Winter.

The taxpayers of central and western Maryland might as well make up their minds, now, that the proposition to build a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay, connecting the eastern and western shores—and especially giving Baltimore a better chance to get eastern shore business—will be forced as an issue before the legislature of next winter.

Plans, drawings and estimates of cost are being made, and routes planned. It is even figured that an increase to the state tax rate of 8 1/2 cents for 15 years, will pay the cost. Baltimore and the eastern shore are favorable to the big enterprise, as a matter of course. Now, it is proposed to "educate" the western shore up to the same point, and all sorts of promotion committees and influences may be expected to get to work with the opening of the new year.

The scheme is reasonably sure to get into the 1919 election, when a Governor and legislature will be chosen. As yet, party leaders are quiet, but they will need to come out in the open—unless, the whole state wants the bridge. The big question is—Does it?

It is claimed that both party platforms will favor the construction of the bridge; or rather, it is the present purpose of the boosters "to have both parties" incorporate such planks in their platforms, in which event, the taxpayers would have no choice—at least so far as the Governor is concerned.

There is the chance that the whole proposition may blow itself out in a big lot of windy effort, if it gets no further encouragement, and some plain discouragement. The state is plainly in no humor—outside of selfish sectional interests—to load itself down with a new debt of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, especially for a venture that is not likely to be self-supporting from tolls.

Gov. Harrington, on Tuesday, announced the personnel of the executive committee of his committee for bridging the Chesapeake. The committee is composed of the following: Ex-Gov. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Arthur W. Thompson, Joshua W. Miles, Wm. H. Mathai, Hugh A. McMullen and Ex-Mayor J. Barry Mahool. The Governor will be an ex-officio member of the committee.

To Be Tried January 6th.

The trial of Philip Gosnell, colored, indicted in the Circuit Court for Carroll County, charged with the murder of Gus Dorsey, at Sykesville, on the night of Feb. 17, 1917, has been set for Monday, January 6th, next, and all jurors and witnesses are expected to be in Court that day. The trial will not occupy more than two days and may possibly conclude on Monday evening.

The State has summoned a number of witnesses, some of whom saw Gosnell shoot Dorsey in the back, while Dorsey and Gosnell's brother, Lewis, were engaged in a fight. There is no question as to the killing, and the only duty of the jury will be to determine the question as to whether the killing was felonious, and the degree of the offence. State's Attorney Seabrook will prosecute for the State, and Guy W. Steele, Esq., will defend the prisoner.

January Subscriptions.

A very large number of our subscriptions expire during the month of January, to all of which we have sent notices. These notices are not, as some mistakenly think, claims that they are in arrears, but merely that their paid subscription is about to end. We have already received many renewals this week. Watch the label on your paper for year date to be changed to 0, from 9.

Answer "Here" to the Christmas Roll Call!

Through sacrifice we have come into a new light. Let it not fade upon repudiation of our pledge. We have put on the garment of truth and taken the vow of human brotherhood. Let us not exchange them for the motley of selfishness or the rags of a broken faith.

Every member of the Red Cross, every contributor to its work in whatever capacity, must renew the pledge of help, must reenlist in the great service. Out of the plenty which is our portion we must still give of our means and our toil to supply the world's appalling lack. The war will be finished when the great purpose for which it was fought has been attained in its fullness. Until then the Red Cross and the American people must "carry on" with all their strength, with faith and purpose unflagging and undimmed.—From the January Red Cross Magazine.

At the Lutheran Orphans' Home, there were over 200 cases of the Flu. At last report there were three deaths—two of the children, and a cook. Many are still sick.

Dr. Wilbur Chapman, the well known evangelist, died at a New York hospital, on Christmas morning, following a surgical operation. Dr. Chapman was widely known, and most successful, as an evangelist in many countries.

OUR SALE REGISTER.

Take Advantage of the Best Sale
Paper in the County.

Our Sale Register for the 1919 season will begin next week. Our terms will be the same as other years; that is, the registration of sales will be free to those who advertise sale in full in The Record, or have this office print the posters. To all others, \$1.00 will be charged for the use of the Register from January 1 until date of sale, the size of notice being limited to three or four lines, giving date, hour, location, and a few words denoting the items to be sold.

Larger notices itemizing the sale, will be charged for, extra, to all, and must be specially arranged for.

Notwithstanding higher costs for material and labor, this year, we expect to maintain last year's prices, except for sale cards, which must be higher. Rates for advertising and posters will be the same as last year.

The Record always carries more spring sale advertising than any other weekly in the county, as it is widely recognized as being a very valuable advertising medium for such sales. It practically originated the wide advertising of sales in the county, the use of cards, etc., and has for years made a specialty of planning for better and more business-like sales of personal property.

The Record, during a season, not only carries a large number of community sales, but many from adjoining districts, Frederick county, and Adams county, Pa. The very fact that it has specialized on sales, makes it valuable for the purpose, over a wide scope of country.

Let us register your sale, now, and get the full benefit of our service throughout the season. Our posters and cards are equal to the best, and charges for all work are popular, and not exorbitant.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Dec. 23, 1918.—Letters of administration on the estate of Amos Fitze, deceased, were granted unto Harvey M. Petry, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Grace Osterhus, deceased, were granted unto Wm. E. Osterhus, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Elinore A. Ebaugh, administratrix of Robert C. Ebaugh, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Trumen M. Lowman, administrator of Edna P. Lowman, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1918.—The sale of real estate of Eliza J. Stocksdaile, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of real estate of Hannah E. Weant, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Cora L. Black, administratrix of Chas. E. Black, deceased reported sale of personal property.

"I'm Sorry I Made You Cry."

When the 9 o'clock train carrying passengers from York, Lancaster and points west rolled into the Broad Street Station last night three hours late a tired crowd piled out of one of the coaches. For more than fifty miles they had listened to a crying baby. But their real animus was directed not against the noisy infant, but against a violinist.

Shortly after leaving Lancaster the child began crying. The mother tried to quiet it. The child was persistent. It cried and cried. Irritated bachelors threw their newspapers on the floor and fled to the smoker. Remedies were suggested by sympathetic women. Yet the baby cried.

After an hour of this even the physical endurance of the baby seemed to give way, and it gradually lapsed into silence. Everybody sighed with relief. Newspapers were picked up again. Conversation started and plans for spending Christmas night in the big city were discussed.

Then suddenly from the rear of the car came another sound. Plaintively it began and grew louder and louder until into every recess of the long car came the melody of a violin. The sleeping baby awoke. The tune did not please the infant. In fact, the little one made it plain that music of that sort should not be played in a crowded passenger coach. The protest became louder and louder, finally drowning out even the objectionable tune.

And what was it this violinist played? From all the repertoire of sacred and profane, popular and unpopular melodies the violinist picked out:

"I'm Sorry I Made You Cry!"—Thursday's Phila. Ledger.

All Casualties Now Reported.

All who have been killed in battle, are now said to have been reported by the government to the next of kin. It is not clear whether this also means those reported as "missing," among which are undoubtedly a lot of unidentified dead. The list of wounded is also promised to be complete by Saturday, 28th. After this, according to this statement, "no news" may reasonably be taken as "good news."

All food regulations have been withdrawn from all hotels and restaurants, so that there is nothing between the patron and what he wants, but "the price."

We Extend Our Sincere Thanks

To our Patrons generally
for their generous support in
many ways, during the past
year.

To our Subscribers, for
their co-operation which has
enabled us to place our sub-
scription list on a paid in ad-
vance basis.

To our Correspondents, for
their faithful service and gen-
eral interest.

To many, who have sent
The Record as a "Christmas
gift"—may it be mutually
helpful during the coming
year.

To our Office Force, whose
splendid efforts have helped
us through many difficulties
throughout the past year.

A GOOD OBJECT LAGS.

Time for Red Cross Roll Call Extended
to January 1.

Owing to the condition of the weather and roads, and to the influenza epidemic in some parts of the Potomac Division, the time for the Christmas Roll Call for the Red Cross has been extended to January 1. There are places in the Division where scarcely anything was done in the canvass the first week, as the roads were bad and the epidemic more prevalent than in its earlier period.

Carroll county ought to take advantage of this extension of the time to swell the number of its members, and the same is true of Taneytown district. In some sections of the district there is an epidemic of indifference, which is far from creditable to the ones who are either asleep, or even hostile to this glorious work. The fault is not with the canvassers, but in some places not more than one family in three or four furnished a member, while in some families every one of parents and children enrolled. Taking the whole district, a little more than one-fourth of the population has enrolled. This is just about half the 50% aimed at in the county.

In the county, several districts went ahead of Taneytown, but we are decidedly above the average. The report to date is as follows:

Taneytown	975	677
Uniontown	875	660
Myers	925	700
Wooley's	975	595
Freedom	975	600
Manchester	950	325
Westminster	3,000	2,426
Hampstead	900	650
Franklin	450	215
Middleburg	550	280
New Windsor	925	925
Union Bridge	700	458
Mt. Airy	600	400
Berrett	700	325

If your family has not furnished at least one subscriber, hunt up one of the workers. They can not come over the district twice. If you have been missed, do the same. There are a few who have not been seen. Let us not be satisfied until we have done our best.

The Coal Situation.

The open winter, so far, has been greatly to the advantage of the coal situation, but the first freeze-up, or snow storm, will cause consumers to take sizes and grades of coal that they have been refusing, thinking that they will be supplied with what they want, is they wait. The prices are likely to stay up the remainder of the winter, but many have been waiting for them to come down. The stocks of coal are very short, though production and shipments are increasing slightly. Bituminous coal is not likely to run short.

A wealthy citizen of Massachusetts, who evidently believed in the reading of newspapers, left a provision in his will that every household in his home district, should receive one of two named daily papers, for one year, the cost of same to be paid out of his estate.

A movement has been started to bring out Speaker Champ Clark as Democratic candidate for President in 1920. Clark and Bryan are said to have "made up," and that the latter would support the Speaker.

THE WHEAT PRICE PLAN.

Congress Now Asked for Additional
Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Legislation to make effective the wheat price guarantee for the 1919 crop and at the same time to safeguard the government against losses, was recommended to Congress today by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration.

A memorandum sent to Representative Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, made the following recommendations:

1. Extension by Congress beyond June 1, 1920, of the date for the government purchase of the 1919 crop; and
2. Continuance of the Food Administration's grain corporation, or creation of a new agency to buy, store and sell 1919 wheat that may be offered to the government; and,
3. Possible legislative provisions to protect the government against wheat or flour brought in from other countries during the period of effectiveness of the guaranteed price and also to protect buyers of such wheat as long as the wheat is in this country and not consumed.

The memorandum was compiled with the approval of President Wilson, and Secretary Houston, in submitting it, said: "The government has made a guarantee and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

Regarding extension of the date of government purchase, the memorandum said: "It will be impossible to carry out the guarantee as it is intended by June 1, 1920, and if producers cannot sell their wheat to the United States before that date and are left with wheat on hand, it will be felt that the obligation of the United States has not been carried out in good faith."

"The government purchasing agency," the memorandum set forth, "must have ample funds at all times to purchase throughout the United States at the guaranteed price such wheat of the 1919 crop as may be offered to it and also to provide storage facilities to take care of the same by lease or purchase of facilities now in existence or by building additional facilities, or both."

The appropriation will have to be on a basis to enable the guarantee price to be maintained at all times by purchase of wheat with funds provided by the government and without relying on outside credit. The Food Administration grain corporation is maintaining the price for the 1918 crop with its capital of \$150,000,000 and its credits, combined with the export demand for wheat. The 1918 crop is estimated at 917,100,000 bushels, and on November 29 last the movement from the farms amounted to 588,000,000, of which 254,000,000 was in storage.

"It will be observed," said the memorandum, "that there is a very large amount of the 1918 crop yet to be moved from the farms, and it will take all the resources of the Grain Corporation and the most careful attention to every detail to carry out the guaranteed price for the crop of 1918. In fact, if the export demand should diminish, it is possible that, in order to maintain the guaranteed price, it may be necessary that there be further appropriation by Congress. On the other hand, if the demand for export wheat should continue, it is hoped that on June 1, 1919, the Grain Corporation may have been able to carry out the obligations of the United States as to the 1918 crop without impairing its capital of \$150,000,000."

A COLLISION AT SEA.

A Uniontown Lad Had a Very Dan-
gerous Experience.

One of our Carroll county boys, Gunner's mate J. W. Romsper, formerly of Uniontown, was one of the heroes of a recent collision at sea, when a big transport crashed into torpedo boat destroyer "Shaw" and cut off about thirty feet of her nose. The accident occurred early in December, in British waters, the exact location not being given.

Through some trouble with the steering apparatus of the "Shaw," a collision became inevitable, and the Commander of the latter acted so as to sacrifice his own vessel, rather than cause perhaps great loss of life and damage to the liner. The account given in the Baltimore Evening Sun is not a well connected, or explanatory one, but it seems that the crew of the "Shaw" had a lively time for a while with fire and explosives, endangering the magazine, and orders were given to pitch a lot of shells overboard.

The Captain gave the order and four men walked into the flames, about five feet from a blazing oil tank, the hottest place on deck, picked up the shells and tossed them overboard, one of the men being Gunner's mate Romsper.

The destroyer afterwards limped into port, backwards, in a badly damaged condition, but the transport was saved.

French and Italian Losses.

Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, by M. Abraz, Under-Secretary of State, that France's losses in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers, 31,300, and men, 1,040,000.

The number of dead, prisoners and men missing was given as 42,600 officers and 1,789,000 men. The men missing aggregate 3,000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 438,000 men.

Italy's losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregated 2,800,000, according to Col. Ugo Pizzarello, of the Italian Army, who arrived in New York recently on a mission for his Government.

"As Italy's effort and losses are so much bigger than those previously mentioned," said Colonel Pizzarello, "we feel quite justified in thinking that the public should know the exact figures of the total losses she suffered so as to give American public opinion complete knowledge of the great part Italy played in the struggle for justice."

Disease alone took a death toll of 300,000 men in the war zone, he said, while the number of killed was 500,000 and the wounded, missing and prisoners 2,000,000.

These are the first figures authoritatively given out from France and Italy.

Senate Passes Revenue Bill.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Senate tonight passed the \$6,000,000,000 revenue bill—the greatest in the history of the world—without a rollcall, after an all-day debate which concluded with a vigorous attack on the measure by Senator La Follette.

The Senate added about \$500,000,000 to the bill, and while no accurate estimate has been made of the amount it will raise, internal revenue experts believe it will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000,000.

The bill now goes to conference, and while there are many points of difference, the attitude of the Republicans in the Senate being not to object to its passage, led to the belief tonight that it would not be long in the conferees' hands and might become law in a few weeks.

Senator La Follette's substitute, which he declared would put real taxes on the wealth of the nation, was beaten decisively before the bill passed by a vote of 55 to 6.

The most important change in the bill made today by the Senate was the restoration in modified form of the House so-called luxury tax of 20% on the amounts by which the retail prices of valises, trunks women's hats, shoes of all kinds, and other articles, exceeded specified sums. As finally adopted this tax was changed to 10%. It was estimated that it will produce about \$90,000,000 in revenue, as it will become effective immediately.

Huns Get Their Sauerkraut.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—By the Associated Press.—The central bureau for the control of vegetables and fruit has released 300,000 metric tons of "liberty cabbage" for civilian consumption. The stock of pickled cabbage has been reserved for the army and the navy, but as the result of demobilization, official requisitioning is being rapidly reduced and the public soon will be able to draw full peacetime rations of the national dish.

Prussia has received more than half the present allotment, while Bavaria and Saxony each has been given one-fifth. The distribution has been scrupulously apportioned over the entire country, and while the figures appear to be fabulous, the amount distributed will afford only a passing relief in the stringent food situation. Nevertheless, the fact that sauerkraut again will be listed in the menus will be hailed as one of the substantial achievements of the revolution.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND TO DECIDE.

Will the Senate Quietly Ratify the
President's Plans?

The peace situation in Europe seems to have narrowed down to agreement between the United States and England; that whatever plan these two governments unite on, that plan will be accepted by the countries as a whole. This is partly due to the immense financial backing of the two countries, and partly to the fact that the two together, with their great navies, are in a position to control the commerce of the world, and in a sense are in a position to dictate, if need be, the terms for all.

The visit of the President to England, is therefore of great importance, as it will likely result in a heart to heart talk with Premier Lord George, and others, who lead and direct English sentiment. The great question following this may be our Senate's influence, and its disposition to agree to any purely Wilson-made agreement, as it is growing increasingly evident that the President has made a big mistake in "going it alone," so far as the Senate is concerned, as though that body was compelled to take its orders from him, and unquestioningly follow his lead, and thereby practically surrender its constitutional prerogatives as a treaty-making power.

The probability is that the President may find, at the end of his personally conducted plan, considerable opposition; and if so he will meet with the result of his own evident desire to "run things" himself. Congress may agree, as a formality and mere detail, but there are many who predict otherwise.

France is frankly noncommittal upon large issues, although insisting that she is prepared to accept any program that recognizes her just claims and promises an enduring peace. Italy is fearful that her conquests will not find approval and is eager to accept any plan which will gain support for her claims. All interests seem to hang upon the conclusions which America and Great Britain may reach at the momentous conferences soon to come. The neutrals are merely standing by awaiting developments, as are the Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians.

For American Relief.

Organization work has been begun throughout Maryland in preparation for the \$30,000,000 drive of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The latter body will appeal to the nation from January 12 to 19 next for funds to feed, clothe and repatriate approximately three millions of Armenians and Syrian exiles. These poor creatures are victims of Turkish atrocities; many of them have been driven hundreds of miles from their old homes and others have seen members of families murdered by the Turks before their eyes following wanton abuses and bodily tortures. Among these millions are more than 400,000 orphans, the bulk of whose fathers and mothers were slaughtered by the Turkish barbarians.

John W. Mace has been named director and organizer of the campaign in the county sections of Maryland and during the next several weeks he will visit every county seat and organize local committees to handle the drive. Maryland has given with great generosity in past campaigns and it is believed that she will respond again next month to help give life to these victims.

The American Committee for relief in the Near East has appointed a relief Commission of seven to proceed to Turkey as soon as permission can be obtained from Great Britain and France who hold military control there. The State Department in Washington is approaching these governments for the purpose. The Chairman of the Commission is Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston, and the other members are Rabbi Stephen Wise, of New York, Prof. Edward C. Moore, of Harvard University, Judge Victor Dowling, of New York, President J. H. T. Main, of Grinnell, Iowa, Dr. William W. Peet, of Washington and Mr. Harold A. Hatch, of New York. It is the plan of this Commission to go directly to Constantinople and after getting into touch with the local relief committee, there, proceed into the interior of the country about whose physical and economical condition little is known at present except that widespread distress prevails.

A body 250 relief workers are to follow soon after upon a Government transport loaded with medical and other necessary supplies and motor trucks with which these can be carried into the interior sections away from the railroads. The trucks will also be used to bring the more than one and a half million refugees back from exile.

The entire country from Constantinople to the Caspian Sea and Caucasus Mountains to Syria and the Mediterranean, a territory approximately as large as the United States east of the Mississippi River, will be covered by the Commission.

Col. Roosevelt left Roosevelt Hospital, on Christmas day, where he has spent two months under treatment for sciatic rheumatism. He persisted in saying that he felt "bully," and his physicians say he will be in good physical trim in about two months more.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th., 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."

We are sure to hear a great deal more, in the future, about the details of war costs, than in the past; but, a lot of the discussion will be very unprofitable; the job is nearly (or ought to be) over, and, while mistakes and bad deals have been made, what else was to be expected? When we learn new games, we must expect to be beaten, for a time—but, not for too long a time.

Building unnecessary public buildings, improving imaginary rivers, and harbors, indulging in the eradication of exaggerated pests, conserving a lot of the public domain that is not suffering for care, and "log-rolling" in general, in order to get access to the public crib, should be postponed, without any exceptions, at least until the war bill has been pared down to safe proportions.

There may have been a lot of things wrong with the way the railroads of the country were operated, before the war, but, making them part of the government will not help matters. The government is operating too many things already. The cost of public buildings, and public improvements in general, are no recommendation for government operation of railroads. The smell of "pork" pervades most of the activities that come out of "politics."

Now, let us get ready for a more cheerful and comfortable New Year. We can afford to relax a bit, and go along a great deal less anxiously, for the "worst" is not "yet to come." What all need to do, now, is welcome a return to normal times; less hardship and easier living for all, and much less worry for what may happen next. Sane, reasonable expectations—less high speed and abnormal conditions—should soon come, and be welcomed by all.

If the large private corporations and firms of this country were run on the plan of employing help, hours of work, and wage scales, in force in government departments at Washington, the said corporations and firms would "go broke" in a short while. A good many of them are loaded up with figure heads, due to "influence"—but fortunately not to any great extent—for stockholders are keenly on the look-out for dividends, and are not so easily satisfied as the great public of the whole country.

Letters From France.

Throughout the country, local papers gladly publish letters from "our boys" in France, and most of them are very interesting reading, not only to those immediately concerned, but to entire communities. These letters vary, very naturally, in interest, according to their make-up and the ability of the writers, but all are appreciated and have their value, even when made up of only a few lines of commonplaces.

They represent the connecting links with home; and when they are scraps of history, descriptive pictures and stories of special adventure, they become altogether worth recording. Our boys are having a great experience; greater than they may themselves imagine, for they are making imperishable world history, each unit supplying his essential part, and doing it heroically, without opportunity for profiteering, or pleasure, and without special personal interest in the great

questions involved.

With the British, French, Belgians and others, the situation is different. There the war was in defense of home and freedom—of National existence. Our boys are fighting largely for the highest ideal—"Peace on Earth, good will toward men"—when war shall be no more—the time of plow-shares and pruning hooks, and every line and word from them while overseas on their mission, is a treasured message.

The boys are making history for others to write. Even their home letters are censored; their opinions and observations suppressed; their messages to loved ones toned down by the knowledge of official inspection, all of which makes letter-writing more difficult, especially to those not accustomed to expressing themselves on paper; but, they do wonderfully well, under the handicaps, and we welcome their efforts.

The National Stewardship.

The complaint is heard that now the war is over, the "lid is off" in the matter of criticism of the President and the government. It is reasonable to expect that a certain amount of partisanship, that had largely been suppressed, for several years, will now flaunt itself; but complaint from administration sources that criticism is now bold and free, is much like the complaint of Germany over the hardness of the terms of peace. The law of cause and effect is bound to rule, in either case, and trying to evade it is folly.

The administration must show, now, that it has been a thorough, economical, business-like and justifiable, management of National affairs. With unlimited power and authority, comes the equivalent in responsibility. The administration appears to have coveted the former, as a sort of family affair, and prerogative, and must now make the accounting.

It is too much to expect, in a country such as ours, that both ends of the power and authority program should be free from questions being asked. After all, our country is a Democracy, though we largely abandoned the fact, for expediency's sake, while the war was in progress and required a vast exercise of centralized power. The books must be open to inspection, from this on, and we must again get back to a purer Democracy.

There is little sign that the demands for accounting will be either finical, or an attempt at mere persecution. Our experience with government ownership and management has not, as a rule, been crowned with garlands of economy, and while certain rabid Republicans might want to show up the Administration in a bad light, justly or otherwise, the old relation between the "pot and the kettle" still holds good, and this country has a somewhat long history.

An administration that courted power and rulership, should also court inspection of its work. Running the United States government, whether during peace or war, is not a round of pleasure and an occasion for jollification and easy living among a circle of friends. It must not be forgotten that rulership, in our country, stands for service, when the proper definition is given—honest, able, progressive public service, that can open the books, without fear, to expect accountants at any time.

That Bridge Over the Bay.

A matter that western Maryland taxpayers should interest themselves in, is that of bridging the Chesapeake Bay. That Baltimore and the Eastern Shore will push the project to the limit, is an assured fact, which means a political backing will be given it that will be difficult to overcome, providing the remainder of the State desires to overcome it.

The proposition, of course, is only in its tentative stage—inquiring into the practicability and needs of it—but such a big scheme as this should cast a big shadow before. The question has already gone so far as estimates of cost for a reinforced concrete structure—a 40 ft bridge for about \$18,000,000, or a 30 ft one for about \$12,000,000—both of which are likely as deceptive as such preliminary estimates usually are. The question of sites has also been gone into; so, the matter is being seriously contemplated.

We are not inclined to advocate the idea of one section of the State antagonizing another section, in the matter of a great public work such as this, and have not now more than partially developed ideas about the project. Very much would depend on how it is proposed to raise the money for it, as to how our final views might rest, and this end of the problem has not yet been discussed.

This opinion, however, does present itself, right now; that as long as we have such heavy burdens of taxation in prospect, on account of the war, it is almost unthinkable that such a tremendous financial undertaking

should even be tentatively considered now, and the more especially because our State road problems are far from being in an easily handled state. The Chesapeake Bay has been a barrier dividing the State from the beginning of time, without its being an insuperable one, and we think it can safely be left as such for many years to come; and yet, knowing the game of politics the Eastern Shore and Baltimore can play, the question—impossible as it may seem—forces itself on public consideration.

Malachi Was the Last.

There are no inspired prophets, these days, but there are many would-be imitators, who usually make more or less a botch of the job. There are men who merely prophesy, and men who look ahead with a vision based on experience, calculating on reasonable expectations and real facts at hand, or in the past. There is a difference between guess-work and criticism on the one hand, and mere off-hand and poorly constructed logic, on the other.

An opinion, publicly expressed, is a rather serious thing to set going. Considering that everybody has an influence over somebody else, and in a large or small degree thereby creates public sentiment, there should be a great deal less wisdom (?) confidently expressed, and a great deal more care taken to acknowledge fallibility, even in connection with thoughts given reasonably careful study.

A pretty safe guide is for one to recall some of his past "misses," before launching more of what he considers sure "hits," if he would maintain before thinking and intelligent men a reputation for conservative, well-balanced, opinions. Davy Crockett needs more followers, these days, in the matter of "go ahead" expressions, rather than an addition to the list of major, or minor, prophets.

Colossal Tax Bill Cheerfully Borne.

Senator Penrose, as quoted in the Evening Post, apportions our war costs thus far on one-third raised by taxes and two-thirds by bond issues. He ought to know better, undoubtedly he does know better. It is due the American people, therefore, that the United States Senator from Pennsylvania should state the facts exactly as they are.

The Treasury has put out bond issues to the amount of some \$17,000,000,000. On top of this, the distributed War Savings Stamps approximate another \$1,000,000,000. The first war tax bill against the American people, for 1917, was \$4,000,000,000. The second war tax bill, now being completed for 1918, is \$6,000,000,000. This gives an apparent proportion, in round numbers, of \$18,000,000,000 in loans and \$10,000,000,000 in taxes.

But upward of \$8,500,000,000 of the money raised by bond issues was not spent by us for our war, was not spent by us at all. This more than \$8,000,000,000 was lent at interest to the Allies. It was invested by our Treasury in various foreign Governments with which we were associated in the war.

The proportions, therefore, of the parts of our war cost thus far chargeable to bonds and to taxes are just about even. War loan funds and war tax funds break fifty-fifty.

Furthermore, it is an extraordinary fact that if the war had not stopped before the end of this year the heavier proportion would have been, in truth, on the side of taxes. When we expected the war to continue the present Congress revenue bill was drawn to produce eight billions of taxes. It is only since the war ended that the legislative operation has been going on of cutting it down to six billions. The struggle continuing, the war tax bills against the American people would have been twelve billions of dollars instead of ten. With the proceeds of bonds and War Savings Stamps going into our own war expenditures at \$10,000,000,000 and the war tax bills totaling \$12,000,000,000 the Government would have been paying thus far—if peace had not come—45 per-cent. with borrowed funds and 55 per-cent. with tax funds.

In all history there never before was anything like the colossal taxes which our Government piled upon the American people and which they shouldered, courageously, patriotically and even joyfully for the sake of winning the war. Let Senator Penrose and everybody else give full credit to the American people for the superlative tax load they packed and are packing to back up their sons and brothers on the battlefield.—New York Sun.

Stomach Trouble.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

—Advertisement—

VOYAGE OF HARD-LUCK SHIP

On Trip From Calcutta to United States She Had Many and Serious Troubles.

A steamship that arrived the other day at an Atlantic port after a three months' voyage with 117 passengers had troublous times logging the long course from Calcutta and South Africa, says the New York Sun. She stranded off an uncharted channel of Madagascar and was forced back to Durban for repairs.

She sailed again after three weeks' delay, returned because of a fire in the jute cargo in her after hold and finally got away. Three days out Edward Gibson, automobile agent of Detroit, died of influenza and was buried at sea. Then two Chinamen indulged in a dispute about the merits of their respective tongues; one cut the other in the abdomen, and believing he had committed murder, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Everything might have been placid aboard ship thereafter had it not been for two "nationalists" from the Transvaal, who noisily advocated the smashing of all flag allegiance and said particularly hard things about the Stars and Stripes and the British ensign. They were surprised when they were held up and sent to Ellis Island on the charge of uttering seditious sentiments. Their fellow passengers said they were among the I. W. W.'s of South Africa.

Dr. James Denton of Stamford, Conn., who had been 14 months in the Belgian Congo helping to treat about 5,000 natives for tropical diseases, praised the Belgians for their swiftness in driving out the Germans and regretted that he had come back too late to join the medical forces in France, as was his intention.

Mrs. Edward Calvert, who is known as Mme. Gainsborough to folks of Cape Town, and who coyly admits that she is the "smartest milliner in South Africa," comes here to buy goods.

LEFT BOTTLE AS SENTINEL

And Two Weary Privates Had Perfectly Good Explanation of Where They Got the Champagne.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the brigade's arrival at a beautiful little town that looked, under the morning summer sun, as if it might be a million miles from the battle front, the peaceful scene was accentuated by two boyish privates of squad 17 size, obviously strays from their company, at the side of the street just around the corner from headquarters.

One was sleeping, as only a soldier who has seen five days of battle can sleep, his head dangling carelessly over a mud-stained pack. The other had one shoe off, and was regarding ruefully, but rather listlessly, his capital wound of battle, a blistered foot. Before them, as conspicuous as the top sergeant at morning roll call, stood, in its labeled and tinselled glory, an empty champagne bottle. Every rank from sergeant to brigadier general passed them, tried to look shocked, and failed.

By-and-by the second private stretched his foot over the curbing and went to sleep, too. It wasn't until afternoon that a noncom, rounding up stragglers, awoke them.

"Where did you get that champagne?" asked the noncom (with motives beyond question).

"Well," explained the smaller of the pair, "we hadn't had anything to eat but iron rations for five days, and not much of that, then we lost our outfit, and when we landed here we started out to buy something. The only thing on sale in the whole town was a bottle of champagne, so we bought that."—Stars and Stripes.

Perseverance Does It.

"It's the allies' perseverance that won this war," said Senator Lewis. "The allies suffered defeat after defeat, but from each defeat they learned something."

"It's like the advice which the editor of the Cinnaminson Scimitar gave to an unlucky wooer who had been rejected by seven girls in turn. The editor wrote:

"Unlucky Wooer—Go ahead. Don't be discouraged. Never say die. You must have learned a lot by what you have gone through. Strikes us, you must hold something like a record. Well, stick all your experience together and make love to the next girl who comes round and takes your fancy. If she don't reciprocate try another. Remember, you only want one girl to say 'Yes' and she'll probably last your life."

How It Would Help.

The "patriot" who talked a lot and did very little was holding forth as usual.

"I'm thinking seriously of offering my motorboat to the government," he brayed.

"Do you mean the boat you had me out in last summer when the engine stopped and we had to row ten miles back?" asked his friend.

"Yes, that's the one."

"Well, if you want to do your country a service," said the friend earnestly, "you should have given that boat to the Germans."

Portugal and Her Colonies.

The population of Portugal numbers 5,957,985 and the area of the country is 35,490 square miles. Her dependencies are Cape Verde islands, Guinea, Principe and St. Thomas islands, Angola, Mozambique. Her possession in China is Macao and her Indian possession is Goa. The population of the colonies is 8,735,854. Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

WE WISH to extend to you the Compliments of the Season, and our sincere appreciation of the business you have given us, and also to express our desire for your continued patronage.

Yours Very Respectfully,

D. J. HESSON.

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Does a general Banking Business. Receives deposits subject to check. Pays Interest on time Deposits. Lends money on Personal or Collateral Security, or on Mortgage. Keeps Safety Deposit Boxes for rent. Is authorized to receive on deposit any money paid into Court by any person or persons acting in any capacity whatever. Is authorized to act as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Guardian, or Committee, under the Laws of any State. Also will act as Agent for others in any financial transaction permitted by the Laws of Maryland. Our aim is to pay special attention to the rights and needs of every Customer.

Gifts That Please

Think of a Nice Soft Pair of HOUSE SLIPPERS, of Leather or Felt, all colors—Men's, Women's, or Children. Nothing more useful.

Beautiful SILK HOSE, for Ladies or Gents. Anyone would appreciate a pair.

Our New SILK TIES, in Xmas Boxes, are beauties.

Also SILK REEFERS, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHOES, all kinds, all sizes.

We are giving out a very pretty Art Calendar for 1919, one to a customer; none to children.

J. THOS. ANDERS

22 W. Main St., WESTMINSTER, MD.

Price is Forgotten

when you come into my shop and look over the wonderful collection of Monuments, Headstones and Markers which I have on hand.

When you can purchase a guaranteed memorial at a price as low as possible, consistent with Mathias' quality, you may be sure that the memorial you select is an excellent value, for service alone decides the true value of anything.

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300 Monuments and Headstones to select from.

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

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EASTERN FARMERS PRACTICE EFFICIENT HUSBANDRY IN CONSERVING PLANT FOOD



Manure Spreader Causes Uniform Distribution of Fertilizer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers who are confronted with the problem of maintaining soil fertility—important in carrying out increased food production—will find it profitable, the United States department of agriculture suggests, to study the methods of handling barnyard manure practiced in parts of eastern Pennsylvania, where excellent results in adding to crop yields have been secured. These methods are described in Farmers' Bulletin 978, recently published by the department. For over a century it has been the custom in this region to store stable manure in a walled manure yard, partly or wholly covered, in which the stabled animals are allowed to exercise during the day. Manure thrown into such a yard and thoroughly tramped by stock, according to the department's bulletin, loses much less through heating and leaching than does manure piled in the open.

Accumulates in Yards.

Nearly all manure produced on the farms in the region to which the bulletin refers accumulates in the manure yards. All cornstalks, straw and other roughage not used as bedding are added as needed to take up excess liquids. In this way the covered portion of the barnyard not only affords a dry and comfortable shelter for the live stock during the winter months, but it protects the manure so that no leaching occurs. In some instances the corn fodder is run through a cutter, which increases its power of absorption and makes the manure easier to handle. The tramping of the stock packs the manure, so that an even temperature is obtained, which seems to favor proper fermentation, as is evidenced partly by the strong odor of ammonia in the vicinity when the manure

is being removed, and partly by absence of dry combustion, or "firefang," so common in manure piles exposed to the weather.

Occasionally a farmer is found who sprinkles land plaster on the manure at intervals, the amount ranging from one to two tons a year, applied at the rate of a bushel a week. Disintegrated feldspar rock, common in the vicinity, has been used with good effect, but as a general thing the manure is not treated with chemical fertilizers.

When Manure Is Applied.

The manure is hauled to the fields twice a year on the majority of farms. Many farmers apply it during the winter when the ground is frozen and hauling is easier and when there is more time for this work, but this should not be done on hillside land or where there is danger of the manure being washed away when the snow melts and before the ground is sufficiently thawed to allow the soluble material to sink in. In general practice the sod is usually manured in the early spring at the rate of eight to ten tons an acre, and is immediately plowed and rolled. In the fall manure is applied to oats and corn stubble land. The barnyard is so arranged that the team and spreader can be driven into any part of it, including the covered portion, where loading can be done directly.

The bulletin describes in detail the crop rotation plan and methods of handling manure on ten Chester county farms, on each of which the yield of corn is maintained at 75 bushels or more an acre, and where high yields are being made at no sacrifice of profit. These farms offer good examples of the way in which manure should be handled and utilized to secure the greatest possible returns.

LEATHER IS NEEDED SO SAVE ALL HIDES

It Is Quite Profitable to Skin All Animals Carefully.

Tanner Pays More for Packers' Hides Than for Those Obtained From Farmers—Proper Storage Is of Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The present very urgent demand for leather in the industries and the increase in price which unskinned hides bring on the market emphasizes the importance and even necessity of exercising the utmost care in removing skins from farm animals. By devoting a little extra time necessary in skinning animals carefully—possibly only three to five minutes in taking off the skin of a calf, or 15 minutes in the case of a beef hide—the value of the hide may be increased several times. The tanner pays more for packers' hides than for those from farmers or country slaughterers. This is due in part to better facilities in the large packing houses for curing and storage of hides, but principally to the fact that such hides have been taken off properly. Country hides removed by unskilled workmen are often cut and scored. When such hides come from a tannery, scores show very plainly, and in many cases one-half of the thickness of the leather is lost by such defects. Imperfections can be avoided by the careful use of the skinning knife, by keeping the hides clean and free from blood and by proper storage and packing.

The use of the knife may be avoided by taking off calfskins, except on the head, neck, legs and flanks, as the body skin may be drawn or fisted off. Where the knife is used, the skin should be drawn taut with one hand, while the knife is used with the other, special care being taken to hold the back of the blade close to the skin. In lieu of the knife some butchers use a wooden stick shaped like a man's thumb and employ a knife only on the portions of the body mentioned.

It is objectionable to have blood on the hides, particularly in the summer-time, as it is likely to cause the hair to slip from rotting or decomposition when the hides are packed and the placing of otherwise good hides in the No. 2 grade on the market.

Care should be taken to avoid placing any hides in the pack until they are free from animal heat. Allow them to lie folded for from three to five hours, or sufficiently long to allow the animal heat to get out of them. If this is not done, patches of decomposition may result and such hides are often reduced in market value at least a cent or more a pound.

In building up a pack of hides the

outer edges should be kept a little higher than the middle, so that the liquor or brine formed by the dissolving of the salt in the natural moisture of the hides may be absorbed by them. If the pack is low on one side, or is built slanting like a shed roof, the brine will seep up, causing the hides to shrink in weight. Use salt that has been screened and is free from large lumps and dirt. Dirty salt will stain the fresh sides of hides. One pound of salt to each pound of the hide is the general rule. Hides should remain in pack from 15 to 30 days and stored in cool (60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit) cellars from which the outside air is excluded.

COWS FED INDIVIDUALLY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If dairy cows are to be fed for profitable production they must receive a liberal ration at all seasons. In summer, pasture generally is depended upon, but often it must be supplemented by soiling crops or silage, and sometimes by concentrates as well. For winter feeding, the ration usually is composed of hay, silage, and a mixture of grains. In properly balancing the ration the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage with due consideration for cost, bulk, palatability, and physiological effect upon the cow. For best results, cows must be fed individually, salted regularly, and furnished with all the clean water they will drink.

WAR CROPS HAVE INCREASED

County Agents Boost Hog Production and Sugar Beet Yields in State of Minnesota.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A 7 per cent increase in hog production and a 25 per cent increase in sugar-beet production over the preceding year is the result of campaigns carried on this year by county agents in Minnesota. When the call came for more pork and more sugar as a war emergency, surveys were made in those sections of the state where hogs are raised and where sugar beets are grown profitably. The county agents advised farmers to raise one litter more of pigs and to house and feed them properly. In spite of the fact that there has been a shortage of corn for feeding and that a large number of brood sows and hogs were sold and shipped to neighboring states where corn was more plentiful, the increase in production was made. A larger acreage in sugar beets was also secured through the efforts of the agents,

LATE STYLES ON LIST EACH WEEK

Fashions in a Fluid State, With Fresh Ones Offered in Profusion.

CHANGES RAPID THIS SEASON

Eighteenth Century Decolletage, Especially in the Black Velvet Gowns, Is Reinstated by Some Famous Designers.

New York.—To the layman, it may appear that the excitement in new clothes dies down about Thanksgiving day. To those in the trade, writes a fashion authority, and to those who follow the movements of the trade, this is far from a dull season.

The American designers have acted quite cleverly during the last two years. They use the tactics of Marshal Foch. They do not let any sector of the long line of apparel rest serene from attack, and while they do not make a grand offensive, except twice a year, they disturb parts of the line at frequent and close intervals.

When the sector of skirts seems settled into comfortable quarters, they drive in a wedge and change the silhouette or the treatment of detail sufficiently to make the public perk up with interest.

When the condition in jackets appears to be well settled in trenches, they destroy the serenity by throwing over grenades which break up the line, change the arrangement of the neck, and shorten the length.

They do not cease from troubling. By this constant maneuvering for surprise, they keep the public from losing interest in the industrial battle. Their patrols are constantly going over to France to get new information to bring back in order that a small flank or frontal attack can be carried out with success. They do not permit women to feel confident of their clothes because they were well chosen in October.

Details of Changes.

It might make interesting reading to run over the fashions of last month and those of this month at the points where they differ. In other days, we would have called it the stabilization of fashions, for November was the month to expect that kind of shaping down into settled serenity after the turmoil of October. But one does not feel that anything is stabilized today, not even in the apparel business, especially under the stimulus of new conditions. As the war changes, we change.

It might better be explained by saying that this month, much has been discarded that was considered first class in October. Those who showed their gowns late in the season practically eliminated many of the over-



Picturesque frock of black velvet. Fits tightly over hips and forms graceful folds around feet. Collar and deep cuffs are of tacked chiffon.

popular French models that arrived in September. The public, guided by these dressmakers, therefore, had the opportunity to avoid what was commonplace and overdue. Say what you will, there is a keen irritation caused by paying upwards of \$200 for a copy of a French model that is in half the shop windows of the country, selling for \$50. It was only natural, therefore, that changes should come about in not only the details of the gowns from one month to another, but in the ornamentation, and even in the silhouette.

Uncorseted Figure.

These later exhibitions of clothes, by the way, accentuated the corsetless figure. This does not mean that the mannequins who showed the gowns were always without corsets. Some of them were. But others wore girdles of tricot or elastic. The effect was uncorseted. That was the vital point.

Some of the greatest houses in Paris insisted upon this effect in their August exhibitions, but we have always tabooed the idea in this country. It is not possible for any but the young and slim to go about in clothes that are merely dropped from the shoulders and tied around the waist. The new effect is not only exploited by the very leaders of clothes

in this country, but now it is being taken up by dozens of slim women.

One of the most interesting moves in this direction, is a return to the Directoire of Josephine and Mme. Tallien in the high waistline and the undoubted convex curve of the natural figure in front. To the average woman, this silhouette is unthinkable; to the artists, sculptors, stage folk and certain designers, it is a return to the best there is in fashions. It is impossible on the middle-aged woman, unless she has kept herself as thin as an eel.

This silhouette, as you can see, is entirely different from what has been commonly called the medieval one. True, in its original state, this was frankly uncorseted, when it was not boned to such a deep point in front that it seemed as though the woman were incased in one of the instruments of torture used by the Inquisition. This silhouette, which has come about



This is a charming Callot evening gown of green velvet, draped with blue tulle. It is embellished with a big pink rose for the trimming.

during the last few weeks, is plainly Directoire or Roman, for the former was a copy of the latter.

Its startling innovation is the bringing about of the line of girdling the figure to the bust instead of the hips, and yet, as it is done by clever designers, it really reduces the figure to more narrowness than ever. It is used in connection with a tight, Egyptian hip-band that holds the material tightly to the figure and then allows it to drop downward to the toes and heels. So it is not pure Directoire; it is a combination of Roman and Egyptian.

Callot's Mummy Frocks.

The house of Callot also accentuates a change in the silhouette from what we have had from other French houses. It is nothing new under the name of Callot, for it was advanced last February and we called it the mummy silhouette, for want of a better name. The gown is really a bag, with square sleeves and tight ankles. It is in striking contrast to the straight, chemise tunics of nearly all the other French houses.

This season it is not so pronounced in its baglike proportions. It takes on more of the atmosphere of a gown intended for a live, and not a lay, figure. It pulls upward in drapery around the knees and ankles, has a closer line to the figure under the arms, and depends for its beauty upon Indian embroidery that spreads itself in sharp points down the front from shoulders nearly to knees. This is usually done in copper tones of silk floss.

Outside of this peculiar silhouette which the dressmaker exploits more than the public adopts, are the draped Roman and Grecian gowns which are also in direct contrast to the chemise tunic.

And here is another decolletage which is a change from October and which is seen in black velvet gowns; the fabric is cut to the bone of the neck in back and then downward in a deep U in front. It is edged with a three-inch collar of antique ivory lace which is slightly full, but caught to the fabric, so that it may rest flat and steady. This extends nearly to the waistline, and where the lower part rounds itself out over the figure, there is a straight tucker of flat tulle covered with lace.

This is an eighteenth century decolletage and is far more becoming to any woman than the severity of the half low, medieval line. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

FASHION TIPS

For children Paris sends us velvet capes, but for grownups capes of similar character are of Scotch plaid.

Youthfulness is the keynote of all Paris designs, and results in slim, straight lines, dropped girdles, a sort of Moven age waistline and round necks.

Frocks of velvet, devoid of trimming and cut on slim, youthful lines, are a pleasing mode of the moment, draped girdles and draped collars of the frock material being the strikingly new features.

Rose-colored and white crepe effectively combined were developed into a charming girlish frock by Lanvin, the unique feature of which is its low V neck at the back and slightly rounded line at the front.

Public Sale

These words mean Thousands of Dollars to many, each Spring, and they mean more dollars when

THE CARROLL RECORD

service is used. This paper originated the popular advertising of sales in Carroll County—made it clear that newspaper advertising pays the farmer, as well as the merchant.

THE RECORD was the first to name fair and popular rates for sale advertising. It established the free Sale Register idea. It introduced the use of the handy Sale Cards, and the result is that it carries more advertising of this kind than any other paper in the county, and has made it the recognized

Popular Sale Paper

far outside of its own immediate neighborhood—Adams county, Pa., Frederick county, and elsewhere.

Our Sale Register

is free to all who use THE RECORD sale service; to all others, a charge of only \$1.00 for the season, is made.

Posters and Cards

attractive, well printed, and equal to the best, at reasonable prices, for clean work.

Publicity

is what a sale needs—not alone in the immediate neighborhood, but miles away. Good Stock and Implements are widely wanted, and widely looked for. Away from home bidders make good sales, always, and THE RECORD will get them for you.

Register Your Sale

then inquire into the cost of our advertising service, posters, cards, etc.

THE CARROLL RECORD

Taneytown, Md.

12-27-5t

Spent Money

\$1.00 in your Bank Account is worth to you any \$10.00 you have spent. Spent money, like past time, comes not back.

The money you keep in an Interest Account at the TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK is here for you at any time, and while here earns Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. You may regret having spent your money—you will not regret having Banked it. Isn't that so?

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

HOGS HOGS HOGS

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

Ask for Feeding Directions Today!

A. F. REES,
HANOVER, PA.

PRIVATE SALE

— OF A —

Desirable Home

Adjoining Uniontown.

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

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, finely located on "the ridge" adjoining Uniontown; 2½ miles from Linwood and 4 miles from Union Bridge. A very desirable home in every respect. Possession April 1, or earlier. For terms, apply to—

CHAS. H. LEMMON,
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JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker,
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Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

WE PAY FOR



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We are prepared to remove same quickly, without delay. Will pay all telephone messages. GEO. H. WOLF, Phone 7-22 Silver Run.

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.

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THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1918.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

UNIONTOWN.

After an unavoidable absence of several months, will try to note the happenings of this vicinity.

J. C. Hollenberry and wife, and Mrs. Clayton Hann, have gone to Philadelphia, to spend part of the winter with their children.

Ezra Fleagle and wife, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. Harbaugh and family, at Westminster.

Edwin Yingling, of Baltimore, is stopping with his uncle, L. F. Eckard.

Mrs. Mary Shaw is suffering from an attack of paralysis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Smith, at Bark Hill.

Mrs. Anne Stultz is with her son, Geo. Stultz and family.

Roland, youngest son of E. C. Caylor, was home over Sunday. He is studying to be a machinist, at the W. M. shops, Hagerstown.

Roy Moser and family, of York, and Miss Blanche Crouse, of Baltimore, were at Theo. Crouse's for the holidays.

Jas. T. Waltz and wife are visiting their children at the home of Miss Bettie Mallen, of Baltimore.

Misses Nellie P. Weaver, of Long Island; Loretta Weaver and Eliza Zolickoff, of Philadelphia, are visiting home folks.

John Bowers, of Clear Ridge, who lost his wife, lately, has had sale and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Bud Hann.

Mrs. Fannie Sollenberger continues ill at the home of her son, Norris Frock.

Wm. Rodkey and wife are spending the week with their son, Charles, in Arlington.

Monday evening, serenaders gave the bride and groom—Thomas Devilliss and wife—a musical reception. Horns and bells were plentiful.

John Romsper, of the U. S. boat destroyer, "Shaw," is home on leave of absence. He has been "over there" for over a year. Several weeks ago he came across, expecting to marry a lady in New York, and came on to the home of his parents; but she was taken with appendicitis and was operated on at a hospital and died some days later from the effects of the operation. Much sympathy is felt for the young man. His younger brother, Ralph, who was in the U. S. service, has been discharged, and resumed his position in Philadelphia.

Miss Grace Lee, principal of our school, has gone home for the holidays.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, a good crowd enjoyed the program given by the Bethel Sunday school, Sunday evening.

Howard Hymiller and wife, of Harmon's, Md., are at J. E. Heck's, for the holidays.

Jesse F. Billmyer and wife, spent part of the week in the city, with their children.

A peaceful, happy New Year to the editorial staff, and all the patrons of the Record.

KEYSVILLE.

Rev. W. O. Ibach gave a short talk to the Sunday school, Monday evening, after which the customary treat was distributed.

Miss Elizabeth Weybright, who had an operation performed at a Baltimore hospital, is home again, very much improved.

Russell Stonesifer is one of the latest victims of the Flu.

Mrs. M. P. Baumgardner gave her usual Christmas dinner. About twenty-five were present.

Miss Vallie Kiser has been suffering with blood poisoning of the finger.

Mrs. Alice Hahn, of Taneytown, is visiting her son, Calvin and family.

Allan Fuss, of Steelton, Pa., and John Clats, near Taneytown, visited relatives here, on Christmas day.

Miss Elsie Baumgardner is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Ohler, near Bridgeport.

Geo. Ritter and wife entertained at dinner, Thursday.

Sixty-five dollars was contributed in the school district, toward the Red Cross campaign. Miss Marian Wilhide and Charles Devilliss were the solicitors.

Roy Knott, of York, Pa., formerly of Bruceville, was buried in the Keysville cemetery, Tuesday. This makes the fifth person who died of the Flu to be buried at this place, within the last three months.

MONTANA.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Harner made a trip to Union Mills, on Tuesday. O. S. Harner is reported on the sick list.

The Christmas entertainment at Black's was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Harner were recent visitors at the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Paul Krumrine and family. Mrs. Krumrine is down with the Flu.

The Flu seems to be getting worse again.

Mrs. Isley's Letter.

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good.

—Advertisement—

BRIDGEPORT.

Russell Ohler, wife and sons, Paul and Joseph, and Edwin, spent Wednesday with John Baumgardner and family, at Four Points.

Geo. Cunningham and some friends, of Baltimore, visited at "Meadow Brook Farm," last Sunday.

Rev. E. O. Pritchett and son, George, of Thurmont, called on H. W. Baker, on Monday afternoon.

Misses Jennie and Carrie Nail spent Christmas day with their brother, Clarence, and wife, near Harney.

Aaron Veant and wife, James Birely and wife, and Harry Baker spent Tuesday with Clarence Putnam and family.

John Grusheon, wife and children, of Motter's, were recent visitors of Chas. Staub and wife.

Mrs. H. W. Baker spent Monday afternoon in Emmitsburg.

Those who spent Thursday, 19th., with Russell Eckard and family were: David Staley and wife, Mrs. John Null, of Taneytown; Frank Palmer and wife; Mr. Keefe and wife, H. W. Baker, and Wm. Hockensmith.

For Croup.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is splendid for croup," writes Mrs. Edward Hassett, Frankfort, N. Y. "My children have been quickly relieved of attacks of this dreadful complaint by its use." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult.

—Advertisement—

UNION BRIDGE.

Your Christmas joy will not be so great if you have failed to enroll in the Red Cross.

The gladdest Yuletide in all our lives, and if all the "boys" had come home, our cup of joy would have run over.

Are you one of those cheap skates who turns a deaf ear to the work of the Red Cross? If you can afford the dollar and refuse to enroll, stay at home when the "boys" return.

Miss Elizabeth Murray has been housed in this week.

Almost 500 members enrolled in the Red Cross Christmas drive thus far. Hurry up, ye patriots, and get into good company.

The stores did a rushing business, this month.

The Sunday school Christmas entertainments were well rendered.

Few Escape.

There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results.

—Advertisement—

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school, here, Sunday, at 10 A. M. A good attendance is requested. The annual treat will be distributed at this time. School will then be closed until April 1, 1919.

Samuel Baust died at the home of his son, Robert C. Baust, here, last Saturday night, about 9 o'clock after an illness of twelve hours with pneumonia. He was 76 years of age, but worked up to the evening prior to his death. He lived in the locality all his life and was widely known. He leaves one son, with whom he was living. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning in the chapel here, conducted by Rev. Paul D. Yoder. Interment was in Baust cemetery. The pall-bearers were Chas. Myers, Benton Myerly, Wm. Yingling, Edw. Streig, Jacob Marker and Harry Kemper.

George and Norella Fringer, Anna Haines, Chester Selby and family, Mr. David Forney and daughters, Ellen and Catharine, Mr. Earl Eckert, and Geary Angell's family, are sufferers from the Flu.

Mrs. Herbert Dodder and little Anna Stouffer are improving.

KUMP.

George and Norella Fringer, Anna Haines, Chester Selby and family, Mr. David Forney and daughters, Ellen and Catharine, Mr. Earl Eckert, and Geary Angell's family, are sufferers from the Flu.

Mrs. Herbert Dodder and little Anna Stouffer are improving.

Friendship.

There must be in friendship something to distinguish it from a companionship and a countryman, from a school fellow or a gossip, from a sweetheart or a fellow traveler. Friendship may look in at any one of these doors, but it stays not anywhere till it comes to be the best thing in the world; and when we consider that one man is not better than another, neither toward God nor toward man, but by doing better and braver things we shall also see that which is most beneficent is also most excellent; and therefore those friendships must needs be most perfect where the friends can be most useful.—Jeremy Taylor.

Two Sizes Too Large.

Bix—You lost your head completely at the banquet last night.

Dix—That accounts for it. This head I've got on this morning doesn't seem to be mine, certainly.—Boston Transcript.

P. J. Zambriskie, Supt. Jersey City Stock Yards Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Says: We used RAT-SNAP purchased of you about our plant for the extermination of rats with marked success. It is a wonderful preparation. It did beyond question all you claimed it would do—killing the rodents, driving them from their haunts, and eliminating odors arising from their death. We cheerfully endorse its use in places infested with vermin. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown, Md.

—Advertisement—

MARRIED.

ECKARD—WELTY.

Mr. Walter Eckard, of Taneytown district, and Miss Anna Welty, of Detour, were united in marriage, on Dec. 24th. The ceremony took place at the Lutheran parsonage, Union Bridge, Rev. W. O. Ibach officiating.

DIED.

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

ALBERT W. HAHN.

Mr. Albert W. Hahn died on Dec. 21st, at the Diller farm, near Rocky Ridge, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held on Monday, at Haugh's church, by Rev. W. O. Ibach. Mr. Hahn was 45 years of age, and is survived by a sister and three brothers.

MR. EDWARD SHOEMAKER.

Mr. Edward Shoemaker died in Harney, on Christmas day, after a prolonged illness, in his 61st year. Funeral services will be privately held this Friday afternoon, interment being in the Lutheran cemetery, Harney.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Harry Sentz and Mrs. Martin Reaver, and by two sons, Bassett and Carroll, all of Harney and vicinity; and by one brother Oliver T. Shoemaker, of Taneytown, and one sister, Mrs. Wm. F. Fowble, of Woodbine.

In Loving Remembrance of our darling niece,

RUTH A. CROUSE,

who passed away August 2nd, 1918.

It is Christmas time again, dear niece, But, oh, the change in our home today, For our hearts are bowed in grief, Since you have gone away.

And how we miss your footsteps, And the fact we all loved dear, The children, too, they miss you so; They talk of you, and wonder why, You had to go; one pure as snow, To be a star up in the sky.

Dear little Ruth; O, how sad we feel, When we think of your beautiful places you recited at Christmas, and How happy you were to see what Santa brought.

I think we ought not worry, when we know how sweetly she is resting in the arms of Jesus. Dear niece, you were a ray of sunshine to us, and to all that knew you, but God took you home to make heaven a more beautiful place.

By her devoted Uncle and Aunt, JOHN and SALLIE ALBAUGH.

IN MEMORY of my dear Aunt,

MRS. MARY M. REIFSNIDER, who departed this life one year ago, Dec. 30th., 1917.

One sad year has passed And days of love forever ended, Passed and vanished from our sight Nothing left but desolation Turning midday into night.

How soon the dearest friend may hide From one who loved them at their side, How soon the sweetest thoughts we planned, As time flies on I miss her more and more.

And with farewell yet unspoken She has gone to meet her loved ones, Who have journeyed on before her, There to walk and talk with Jesus, On that bright and happy shore.

By her Niece, MRS. H. A. ALLISON.

IN MEMORIAM

WASHINGTON CAMP NO. 2, P. O. S. of A.

Whereas, The Angel of Death again entered our ranks on December 17, 1918, and called from this earthly labors our esteemed Brother,

DAVID R. FOGLE,

And Whereas, We always found him standing for the principles of our Order in upholding the institutions of our Country, and feeling the loss to our Camp and community.

Be it resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family and assure them that his life will ever be remembered with kindest feeling by those who knew him best, and that we believe he is enjoying a more mature life for which his life here was but the preparation.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be printed in The Carroll Record, and a copy be presented to our deceased Brother's family.

Fraternally submitted, J. THOS. WANTZ, WM. D. OHLER, ELLIS G. OHLER, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS

on the Death of David R. Fogle.

Whereas, God in His Providence has removed from our midst Brother David R. Fogle, Taney Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., desires to bear public testimony to his worth as a member of our Order, and to our sense of loss in his departure, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of his long and efficient service as "our venerable Warden," and that we commend his true spirit of fraternity to those who remain, and to those who have not yet taken advantage of the fellowship of the Order.

Resolved, That we express our pleasure in the action already taken to place a permanent memorial of Brother Fogle in the Lodge room.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

L. B. HAFER, H. L. BAUMGARDNER, CHAS. E. RIDINGER, Committee.

Protects Your Chickens

and sure enough it does. A rat will leave all other food to get RAT-SNAP and it's the last he eats. RAT-SNAP chemically cremates the carcass. Doesn't have to be mixed with other food. Won't blow away, dry up, soil or decay. Surest, quickest, cleanest, safest to kill rats, mice and roaches. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown, Md.

—Advertisement—

Gigantic Punch Bowl.

The largest punch bowl ever used was at a party given at Alliant by Admiral Edward Russell in 1694, when a marble fountain was converted for the occasion into a punch bowl. The ingredients used in brewing the punch included four hog-heads of brandy, one "pipe" of Malaga wine, 20 gallons of time juice, 2,500 lemons, 1,300 pounds of white sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, 300 toasted biscuits and eight hog-heads of water. A boy in a boat filled the cups of the 6,000 persons who partook of the contents of the mighty punch bowl.

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.

Somewhere in France, Nov. 27, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

Will try and write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and feeling fine. I guess you thought I was dead, because I did not write, but I am still living. Well, I guess you were glad when you heard that the war was over. It was just like a rain that stops all at once, and I am very glad, too.

Well, mother, I expect to be home soon with you all before so long. I suppose you are done with your corn and done hauling in fodder and are ready for the winter. It has not been so cold over here yet; we had a little snow one night last week.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving, and I would love to be home, but maybe I will get home by Christmas. I only hope I do. I have not received any of your letters since I have been over here, but I have not been with a regular outfit until now, to get the right address, but I guess you have written to me and my mail is floating all around now.

Mother, I am going to spend a few weeks with you when I get home. I guess Edgar Fair did not get any further than down at Camp Meade. I would like to see him I suppose the boys are coming home, in the states. Well I must close for this time, or maybe I will beat the letter home.

Your son, PVT. ALVIE W. MILLER, Battery C., 134 F. A.

Somewhere in France Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Father and Mother:—

I will write you a few lines this Sunday to let you know that I am well. I got one of your letters this week. I received all of your letters that you sent. It just takes one month for your letters to come over here. This letter was not censored, so I can tell you a little more. I have been through a couple hard battles and came out safe. I got one hit on the leg with a piece of shrapnel. I had a pretty sore leg for about a week but it is all right again. I have seen what they call war, believe me. I have seen my friends blown to pieces right beside me. I have laid in shell holes all night and have walked in "no man's land" all night. When the big shells burst they raised me off my feet, and I have seen airplanes drop that made holes big enough to put 25 men in. I have seen a lot, but can tell you better when I get home.

We are done fighting and are close to Paris, staying in a little town. We go right in town and stay with French people in their homes, and have been in hundreds of towns since I have been in France. I can speak a little French. We can get all we want to drink. I would send you a couple francs along, but will bring them when I come.

We saw four submarines when we came across. We were up in Canada, one week, and sailed from there to London, from London to Southampton, from Southampton to France, up the English channel, where the submarines were as thick as flies. I was 27 days on that ship coming across, but I don't think it will take us that long to come back. I couldn't tell that before, but can tell it now. The last time I was up at the front, I was there for 26 days, under shell fire all of the time. I think we will be back till Spring. I think that we are on our way home now, but it will take a good while for us to get to the dock.

We were clear across France; we walked six days last week, which was 60 miles, and have about that many more to walk, but that is nothing. I have walked all night, until day-light came; went over the top and run the Germans all day, and then laid in a big shell hole all night, and had nothing to eat but a box of hard tack. I can eat anything now, but we get plenty of it since we got through fighting. They couldn't get it to us; we went too fast.

I haven't seen anything of Link, and don't know what became of him, but I am safe now, but I have been through something. I guess I will close for this time, or you never will get done reading this letter; it is bad scratching, for I have a bad place to write, that is, in the hotel, and too many half-drunks you can hardly write, so will close for this time.

Pvt. ELMER R. RINAMAN, Co. C. 328th Infantry.

Laneville, France. Nov. 23, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

This is to be "Dad's Xmas Letter," but I will write it to you. I will try and give you the story of my life, since I sailed, which was Sunday, July 13, on the British cruiser, "Alliation."

There were 13 ships in the convoy. We had a good time coming over. Never saw a submarine, but we were on the watch for them. We wore our life jackets all the time. It took us 13 days to come over. Landed in Liverpool, Eng., and hiked to Winchester, a rest camp; stayed all night. The next day we took the train for Southampton, which is on the English channel; there we took the boat for Havre, France. This trip was only about 12 hours long.

After reaching France, we stayed over night, and then we traveled in box cars for three days and nights to a little French town called Loray, where we put up in stables and barns for about three weeks. Next move was to Camp Valdun, one of the best and largest artillery camps in France. In the camp we drilled on the guns and had target practice.

The 10th of September, I was taken sick with the Spanish Flu. Went to the hospital and was there until Oct. 2. It certainly is a terrible dis-

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ease. So far I have not been in any large cities yet.

Now, for the experience that counts. Around Oct. 18th, we left camp for the front. We pulled the guns and case arms with gasoline tractors, to Bascon, where we loaded them on cars, and took the comfortable box-cars ourselves for a 2-day trip, which ended near Verdun. Then the real fun began. We salvaged all our spare clothes, and the guns, and we made a 12-hour hike to our first position, which was at the end of the Argonne Forrest. I was detailed to haul shells that night. We went to the dump and put on the truck 30 rounds. The shells are 6 inches in diameter, and weigh 98 lbs. These are the ones we shoot in our guns. They have a range of 8 miles. All the ammunition is hauled at night, and the Germans shell the roads behind the lines, to halt the supply of ammunition and food. Aeroplanes also bomb the roads at night.

We were all smoking, on the truck, when all at once an aeroplane dropped a bomb close to us; that was the first shot I was close to. You can guess we stopped smoking. The aeroplane look for lights, and the trucks are driven at night without lights. We found the battery the next day, and the German shells were exploding close to us.

You never seen or heard a large shell explode. You can hear them coming; they whistle through the air, and make a hole in the ground about 5 ft deep and 6 ft in diameter. That is not all they do. The shell is torn to fine pieces and flies for about 50 ft around it.

You should have heard and seen the Argonne-Meuse drive, which I was in. We threw a barrage over, on Oct. 31, at 10 P. M. It seemed like a thousand guns firing at the same time. The next morning the Infantry went over the top at 5:30, and around 9 A. M., they were bringing German prisoners back, which were captured since 5:30.

That night we moved our guns up to the place the Germans had their guns the day before. We pulled in position around 1 A. M., when the shells were hitting so close to us, that the ground flew all over us, but we did not stop for sleep, but got busy shooting at the Huns.

The next day, when it got light, I seen quite a number of German dug-outs, where the Germans left without taking their guns, clothing, or shoes. We found all kinds of things, cigars, cigarettes, and writing paper.

That day, about 2 P. M., we moved forward again and went to Baricourt, and stayed in position for 3 days. All along the road we passed dead horses, soldiers, both American and German.

The next position was at a large farm, where we stayed about a week. One day I was sent to a town close by to get some bread. We went to the supply, but they had no bread. A shell struck across the street, I thought the next one might come closer, so went about 100 yards down the door of the supply, killing two horses and several men. The next two shells went right through the roof.

I seen 8 Americans carried out by me. It made me feel sick and angry, to see those poor boys. Our next place was Laneville, which was the advanced artillery position. We were here when the last shots were fired. Laneville is on the Meuse river; the town is all torn to pieces.

Stenay, which is across the river, is not hurt much. The day after peace, we were drilling like back in the states. We were at first in the 5th division, but were attached to the 89th division while on the front. Some say we will be home by Christmas, but I think it impossible to get back so soon. But you know I would not kick, if it would happen. I think I have given you the story up to date, in a small way.

PVT. HARRY FORNEY, Battery F, 11th F. A.

Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Dad:—

You have, no doubt, heard about the plan of "Dad's Xmas Letter." I will start yours this morning. I don't know when I'll get it finished. As "the lid is off" on censorship, I'm going to make it a story of what I've done since I

A Happy and Prosperous New Year To All

TO ALL our Faithful Old Friends, our cherished New Friends, and those whose friendship we strive to deserve, we tender this Greeting:

MAY THE NEW YEAR BE A
PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY
ONE. MAY JOY AND RECOM-
PENSE COME TO YOU

and may it be our privilege to add to your success.

J. W. GITT CO.
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Buy Here and Teach Your Dollars More Cents.

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POTATOES, ONIONS, APPLES.
LARD, CALVES.
DRESSED POULTRY IN SEASON.

PORK PORK
Season is here now.
WE HAVE THE TRADE

in the lines just south of Arras, in a few days. While here we had night-ly visits from Jerry's planes, and he dropped some bombs that made the ground shake quite a bit. Before we went in the lines here, however, orders were changed and we entrained and started south, in box-cars, as usual.

We traveled two days and nights, passing through Amiens, Paris, Chateau Thierry, Langres, Chaumont, and landed at Jussey. We hiked out to a small village, Joneville, and camped. This was the first town we had struck with plenty of water, and we were farther from the lines than ever, but it was too good to be true, and after staying about four days, we started hiking again.

We would usually hike about two days, rest three or four, and start out again. We finally got to a small town near Chateaufort, about the first of September. Here I was made Sergeant. From here we took trucks and moved up in a large woods near Domèvre, directly south of Theacourt in the extreme right of the St. Mehl sector. The next night we moved up about 4 miles farther into another woods. This was the night before the drive started. We were right among the big guns and at 1 A. M., of September 1, I think every gun in France must have fired at the same time, and kept on firing until daylight.

We were held in readiness for orders to move up, but we did not move till next day. Then our Co. was detailed to take about 3800 prisoners about 15 miles south of Toul. We got back just the day before our division took over the line. Our battalion first went in the reserve line, then the support, and then the front line, holding each about four days. The reserve and support were really a rest. Of course we got quite a few shells, some times, but they did not do much damage. The front line was usually quiet, too, except a few machine gun bullets whizzing by once in a while.

But one morning at daylight "Fritz" started to drop shells right in the middle of our platoon, and knocked about half of them out, mostly wounded. I think five were killed. That was the first real hell we had struck. During the excitement, our Lieutenant got some gas and had to go to the hospital; the platoon Sergeant got all excited, so the Captain put me in charge of the platoon. I got what was left straightened out, picked out a new position, and had them dig in.

Nothing more happened then, until we were relieved. We were in the line at the extreme right of the St. Mehl salient, between Theacourt and Pont-a-Mousson. When we were relieved here, we hiked about three days and rode one on trucks and finally arrived in the Argonne Forests.

It was on this trip that we met Walter F's outfit on the road, going

in the direction from which we came. We were in reserve in the Argonne for several days, and took over the line about October 15. We had to wade a river at Grandpre, about 4 feet deep, under machine gun and artillery fire.

I was only here a day, when I was sent down here. I believe the outfit was in the line-up until the armistice was signed. I think I have told you about all now, and as this is already the longest letter I've ever written, I'll close. With love,
HARRY M. WITHEROW,
2d Lieut, U. S. A.

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In New Windsor, Md.,
An Eight-Room House,

Fine location, near the College. Good Lot and Garden, with out-buildings. This is a splendid opportunity to secure a well-built substantial home, at a low price. Apply to—**J. WALTER ENGLAR,**
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New Windsor, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of
JACOB C. BEMILLER,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of June, 1919; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 6th day of December, 1918.
12-6-4t
MARY E. BEMILLER,
Administratrix.

NO. 5090 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

MARY JANE KISER, et. al., Plaintiffs,
vs.
MINNIE A. STALEY, et. als., Defendants.
Ordered this 17th day of December, A. D. 1918, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of January, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll County.
True Copy Test:
EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.
12-20-3t

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AMERICAN FOOD THRIFT MUST NOT CEASE

Last September, while the war was raging, America pledged herself to ship overseas 17½ million tons of food. Peace at that time was entirely unlooked for and this amount was considered sufficient for the Allied people and our armies. With the armistice, however, conditions were sharply altered. The Hun in his flight had left millions starving in his wake—millions who even though they were at last free still had no food resources and who could look for sustenance to America alone.

These millions are in dire need and America is going to help alleviate their suffering, and to prevent further starvation wherever possible. Herbert Hoover, just before leaving for Europe, arranged for the shipment of 270,000 tons of food on our new pledge of twenty million tons.

The winning of the war was due in a large measure to the thrift of American housewives. They have performed their task wonderfully well in the past year, but their work of food saving is not yet over. It is they who must continue the good work, for to them Herbert Hoover looks for the major portion of this country's food conservation.

The future task is somewhat difficult, as compared with the previous one, for there are no fixed regulations to be guided by. The best rule to follow, therefore, is the determination to waste nothing. The following outline which was compiled by the Home Conservation Division of the United States Food Administration, will be of real practical help to every woman who has pledged herself to thrift:

- Simpler methods of living**
No waste in the use of food
Preservation of surplus food
More careful selection of food
More careful buying of food
More careful preparation of food
- Simplify your Food Habits**
Eat only three meals a day. Do not eat or serve food between meals.
Serve very simple meals. Three courses at most. One dish meals are practical.
Eat only what you need to keep you well and efficient.
- Select your Food Wisely**
Learn to know the needs of each member of your family.
Plan your meals to meet these needs. Let your needs and not your whims govern your food habits
Food selection is a science. Study it.
- Buy Food Thoughtfully**
Learn first what food is needed then buy in such quantities as may safely be stored or used without loss.
Plan ahead to save delivery. Study the market and buy the seasonably abundant foods. Conserve those which are scarce here or abroad.
Make a budget and keep accounts.
- Prepare your Food with Care**
Learn to prepare simple foods well. This means palatable foods with reasonable variations in methods of preparation.
- Waste no Food**
Watch your garbage pail.
Serve only in such quantities as may be eaten. Practice the gospel of the clean plate.
Use all left-overs.
Waste no food through poor or careless cooking or reckless handling.
- Save Surplus Foods For Future Use**
Even a small daily surplus of perishable food should be preserved in some simple way. Preserve, dry, can or store any large supplies of surplus foods.

Our past task was to provide food to keep millions of people alive. Our present obligation is to make millions more healthy again and strong. Our duty is doubled.

Finish the Food War full of Fight.

RESULTS.
A glance at past results gives courage for further undertakings. Contrast the countries where American assistance could penetrate with those unhappy, war-stricken lands which had to provide for themselves under the malign supervision of the Hun. Whereas the population of Belgium, although suffering great privations, is still intact, the population of Serbia is estimated to have diminished fifty per cent. in number and that of Poland twenty-five per cent.

ITALY NEEDS FOOD.

The need of food is so desperate in the northern provinces of Trieste and the Trentino, recently liberated by Austria, that the Italian government has been using its great fleet of Caproni planes to carry food to the starving people. Each machine carried several tons of food from Italy's slim supplies to meet the terrible needs of people who would have starved to death before the roads and bridges, destroyed by the retreating Austrian army, could have been rebuilt.

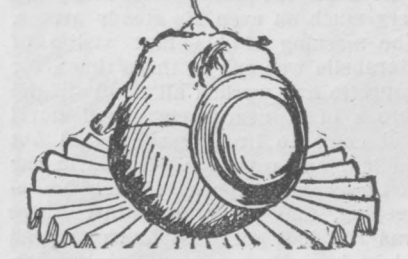
Italy can ill spare that food. Her own people are never very far from famine. This is true of all classes of society. A professor in the University of Bologna who recently arrived in this country states that this fall he and his family were actually without food for three days, it being absolutely impossible to secure food for that length of time.

APPLE AND TOMATO CONSERVE.

(Official Recipe.)
Sour apples, diced, 1 quart; tomatoes, ripe, cut, 1 quart; syrup, 2 cups; grated rind and juice of 1 lemon.
Cook the apples and the tomatoes until they are tender, without adding any water. Add the syrup and lemon, and cook the mixture until it is clear. This conserve is slightly tart and is excellent with meats or with bread and butter.

Europe has been a market for munitions; for awhile its demand will be entirely for meals and there will be not only honor, but profit in being able to meet that demand.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



Hints for Housewives.

If your husband decides to raise a mustache you will need at least two dozen more table napkins.

When the baby begins to walk you will find it necessary to move everything of a breakable nature about a foot higher.

Be hospitable enough to build a little house for homeless pigeons somewhere on your premises. These gentle birds will occupy it and raise large families there—and pigeon potpie is not bad.

Never allow the kitchen maid to call you by your first name when strangers are present.

Misplaced Sympathy.

"In Montenegro men kiss one another but they never kiss the women."

"Is that right?"

"Yes. You see, the Montenegrins consider the kiss a sacred thing, which a man is never to bestow upon any one who is not his equal, and women in that country are regarded as being inferior to men. They are not permitted to sit at the table with the men and they are never kissed by their husbands or brothers or fathers or sweethearts."

"Say, I've been sympathizin' with them chaps, but I'm kind of sorry now that the Turks are losin' out."

Natural Query.

"Come in, darling. Hurry."

"What for?"

"We've got to get ready to go to the bride shower that is being given your Aunt Jessie."

"To the shower?"

"Yes, yes, dear."

"Mamma, are we going to wear our bathing suits or just go naked?"

PASSING.



Bangs—They tell me the craze for bridge is dying out.

Wangs—Yes; a friend of mine says it has gone on the shelf with ping pong and toothpick shoes.

An Optimist.

Though Fortune never smiled on him, His empty days to fill,
He still averred with manly vim:
"I'm sure some day she will!"

Real Enthusiasm.

"We roused the audience to great enthusiasm," said Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Did they give you an ovation?"
"They did more than that. They got so interested that they insisted on breaking in with original dialogue, and some of them even tried to climb on the stage and take part in the battle scene."

The Landscape.

"This section," remarked the traveler, as he watched the clothes fluttering in the breeze as the train passed settlement after settlement, "shows evidences like those of a great flood."
"I can't see any," answered his puzzled companion. "What are they?"
"Why, don't you see the washouts all along the line?"

Inaccurate.

There were some celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve on exhibition, and a professional gardener was taken in to see them.

"I think not much of the painter," said he. "Why, man! tempting Adam w! a pipkin of a variety that wasna known until about twenty years ago."
—Harper's Bazar.

The Real Boss.

"Well, which one of the newly married pair is boss?"
"No one can tell."
"Why not?"
"Her mother is visiting them at present."

The Topic.

"What is being most discussed in the homes of the nations just now? The tariff?"
"No; I think fall housecleaning is just now on the carpet."

SMALL SUMS WORTH SAVING

How Amounts That Seem Insignificant Pile Up Into Figures That Are Impressive.

A great French banker was once asked the secret of French thrift, and he replied, "Compound interest." Just as constant waste, even in little things, may change one's life from success to failure, so the steady saving of money will eventually bring independence, if not actual wealth.

Let us analyze the statements made by the Frenchman.

There are very few people who cannot, without any inconvenience whatever, lay aside 10 cents a day. Within ten years one's daily savings of this insignificant amount will amount to \$365, in addition to \$80.36 compound interest, making a total of \$445.36 to show for one's saving just 10 cents a day for ten years.

By saving 15 cents a day for ten years, with interest compounded at 4 per cent, one will have the comfortable sum of \$608.18; 20 cents a day will net \$890.99. Save 50 cents a day for ten years and you will have \$2,227.73. A dollar a day will give you a total of \$4,455.74 for the ten-year period. All these figures are based on the savings being put out at 4 per cent compound interest.

Look back over the last ten years of your life today. Be honest with yourself! Look facts squarely in the face! Could you not have saved 50 cents a day, or a quarter a day, or possibly a dollar a day?

It might have pinched you, now and then, to do so; it might have meant the surrender of a few good times, a few luxuries or extravagances. But it would have meant a substantial sum for you—something that would add immeasurably to your poise, peace of mind and self-confidence.—S. W. Straus in Thrift Magazine.

UNIQUE IN DECORATIVE IDEAS

Praise Must Be Awarded Individuals Who Have "Sprung" Something New on Old World.

A famous prima donna had two rooms of her town house decorated with what she called, "The records of din and dinner."

To be translated, this meant that her bedroom was papered with leaves of music from the operas in which she had won fame and fortune, and that her dining room was similarly decorated with the hotel bills she had collected—and paid—in every country and continent. A wealthy young woman had many admirers, either for herself or her possessions, and received piles of love letters. She decided to make a dado of them in her special sanctum. For months it became quite a society function to sit on the floor and read this lady's dado aloud.

The Tenderloin club at London possesses two wonderfully decorated rooms. The card room is decorated with 6,000 playing cards arranged in every conceivable order; and very well they look.

Another room in the club is papered with theater tickets, completed with a cornice of champagne corks all round the room. What a lot of "Won't-go-home-till-mornings" those silent corks could repeat had each a tongue!

Learning to Drum.

How Haydn learned to beat a drum and the preservation of the first one he played make an amusing story. There was to be a great church festival, including a procession through the streets in which the choristers were as a matter of course to take part, but the drummer falling ill, no one could be found to take his place until the director called for Joseph Haydn, showed him how to make the stroke and left him alone. Joseph found a meal tub, stretched a cloth over the top, set it on a stool and began to drum away with such vigor that the stool was soon overturned and himself covered with meal. But the stroke was learned and the spectators of the procession found their gravity unduly taxed by the sight of a little fellow of six years beating a big drum carried before him by a lurch-back, since a bearer of ordinary stature would have raised the instrument far out of the drummer's reach. The drum used on that occasion by Haydn is still preserved in the choir of the church at Hamburg.

"Oh, Hannah!"

One of our "Indian" names loses some of its flavor of romance under the investigation of Will G. Steel, gazetteer, in Steel Points. He says that the musical name of Ne-wan-nah, in Clatsop county, Oregon, was derived from the circumstances that a pioneer of the place who employed several men also had a daughter named Hannah.

One of the men presented her with a hat, which she did not appreciate, and his fellow workers made sport of him by calling to one another in his presence, "Oh, Hannah." The term, Mr. Steel finds, finally became attached to the stream as O'Hannah, subsequently becoming Newannah. The word is also said to be Indian for "waterfall," but probably this is only a coincidence, for Mr. Steel gives full credence to the "Oh, Hannah" version.

At Last.

The nice young man, opening up a conversation with the lady of his affections:
"I made a perfect fool of myself today!"
"There, I knew you would make something of yourself if you only tried long enough!" was the startling response.

Geo. Standish's Brother

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Daily demonstrations in the making of sugarless desserts and war bread. Demonstrator, Clarabelle Snell, United States food administration. Next demonstration two o'clock."

Bill Burke regarded the sign and then looked at his watch, observed that it lacked but twenty minutes of the hour and decided to stay—howbeit with a guilty conscience. He reflected to his comfort, however, that it was really Laurette's fault. If she would insist on sending him to household furniture sections of department stores where such bewitching white-clad demonstrators as Clarabelle Snell performed culinary miracles in the enticing background of an electrically equipped, white enamel kitchen such as the one set up on the demonstrator's platform before him, then she must take the consequences.

The fact was that Laurette had sent him on an errand some two hours before—hadn't exactly sent him, but had indicated that it was her pleasure that he should go and buy some cooking utensils, had told him to go to this particular department store, and he had gone. This wonderful Clarette creature was just finishing a demonstration on sugarless date pudding when he came, and drawn by the magic of her voice, he wedged his way forward among the listeners who gathered around her little demonstration platform kitchen. There was a look of yearning in his thoroughly masculine eyes. There must have been, and Clarabelle must have thought it was yearning for some of the pudding, for when the demonstration was over and he still lingered, she smilingly asked him if he would sample it. And he did and fancied it ambrosia, though he really had no taste for date pud-



Bill Burke Regarded the Sign.

dings. After that he had taken a turn around the store and had come back just to see Clarabelle again.

Now to explain just why Bill Burke was so vulnerable to the charms of the white-clad Clarabelle Snell and her Hoover kitchen. Largely, of course, it was because Clarabelle was really a very charming sort of person; her particular charms appealed to him because of the contrast they bore to the woman whose personality dominated his entire existence. That woman was no less than the justly celebrated novelist, George Standish, in private life Laurette Burke, his sister. Laurette was some five or six years older than he. Her first successful novel had helped him through college and by the time he was graduated her renown and her income from her writings were phenomenal.

But she needed a manager, her bank account was in a helpless mess. She could not endure to live alone, her rather eccentric housekeeping methods would have been the despair of any woman who might have been helpful to her, and, though she might have chosen a husband, she preferred the less blinding companionship of her brother. He shared her literary tastes if not her talents. He had a good head for business and was at least used to her ways and owed her a rather deep obligation.

So, just when he was trying to decide what his choice of a career should be she settled the matter, offered him a salary that would have been a temptation to any young graduate, and took him on as her manager. In that choice Laurette showed that for once she had managed her affairs wisely, for with Bill as her constant companion and adviser she nearly doubled her literary output, found new inspiration and was relieved of all the little interruptions that had previously harassed her.

Meantime, Bill had become nobody in the world but George Standish's brother. He lived in her apartment, ate of her oddly-chosen meals, criticized vigorously all that she wrote, stood between her and her publishers, and incidentally did such other

not really worthy tasks as going shopping for her, hiring maids when they left and, when they couldn't be hired, sharing with Laurette the work of their admittedly shiftless housekeeping.

Of course, it was not just the manly, strong thing to do—to become so absorbed in the personality even of a brilliant sister. But Bill felt keenly his obligation, and he couldn't make up his mind just how he would take the first step that would mean his independence.

At times the whole thing really got very much on even his steady nerves. The morning of his first vision of Clarabelle was one of these times, for Laurette had worked all night in the throes of a nearly completed novel and came to breakfast haggard but jubilant and ravenous. It was in one of the cookless epochs of their housekeeping, and what breakfast there was Bill had got; and Laurette, who might have been a very comely woman—and in fact was so on occasions—sat there eating the scrambled eggs though they were burned and cold, reading aloud the product of her night's labor. A new maid was promised for that afternoon, and to solve the dishwashing problem until then Laurette had conceived the happy idea of getting more dishes and pans and hence Bill had been dispatched to the store to buy them.

And as he looked at that immaculate kitchen he thought of the contrast it would make with that other one in Laurette's apartment. Then, as Clarabelle returned, he contrasted her as she stood there—as fine a type of woman as his own sister—yet willing to take the matter of home making and cooking seriously. A thrill swept over him as he asked himself whether men no more worthy than he sometimes found wives who would give thought and attention to this matter of making homes run easily and smoothly. What joy it would be to buy electric stoves and dish washers and all the other costly equipment shown in that kitchen if there were some one like Clarabelle to appreciate them and preside over them!

Well, that is how it began. There was no long-drawn-out falling in love—he was in love when he first saw her, and there was no reason that he could see why he should stand on unnecessary formalities in making the acquaintance of the charmer. Within a week he had induced Laurette to come to the demonstration place, make the acquaintance of Clarabelle and invite her to her apartment for "tea or something"—if Laurette really put her mind to the task, with Bill's assistance she could at least make tea. And such refreshment in the picturesque, though slightly eccentric, home of the celebrated novelist was something that few guests would not find a treat.

After that Bill didn't mind how things went at home. He was as serenely oblivious of the uncertain housekeeping as Laurette always was, because he could fill his soul with thought of how those things might be done by a girl like Clarabelle. In a few weeks there was no "night" about it.

He had confessed his passion and had been accepted. He had found to his joy that all the electrical equipment necessary would make only a small inroad on what he had saved from his salary as Laurette's manager. And a little suburban white cottage was part of the picture, and this he could also afford.

"I'm tickled to pieces about it," Laurette assured him when he told her. "I made up my mind when I first saw her that she was the girl I wanted you to marry, and I was afraid I was almost too open in my scheme to get you two together. I really did manage quite cleverly for me. And I've got it all doped out; you needn't worry at all about things. I've decided we need some one here to run the place on a smoother basis, some one that can keep a maid—and so run along just as soon as you want to and marry Clarabelle, and we'll take her right in. If you hadn't married her I'd have been tempted to myself, so there."

But Bill hadn't told all he had to tell to begin with. There was something in his dream besides Laurette, and besides the cottage and the perfect kitchen.

"You are great to talk that way," he said; "but you see Clarabelle has been working like a nailer and she's more or less bound up for the period of the war with the food administration, and so when she said that she would marry me it was with the condition that I'd enlist right now and not wait till I'm called. So I've gone and done it, sis—"

Thus did Bill Burke cease to be simply George Standish's brother.

Serviceable Joke.

"Some years ago you published a page of discoveries supposed to be too absurd to be taken seriously. One of them contained the suggestion that if one were walking across country it was well to have a pocket full of cork stoppers to stick on the bars of a wire fence so it could be climbed without injury. Now, I am an 'artist woman' and all summer I wander over field and pasture in search of material for my canvases. I often encounter the barbed-wire fence and of course more or less trouble in getting through or over it. The absurd discovery seemed to me worth trying, and when I next went forth I provided myself with a handful of the recommended cork stoppers. The plan always worked. So now I carry these stoppers always on my jaunts and feel that I must write you about it."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

KEEP HUNS ALIVE TO PAY THEIR DEBTS.

London.—The menace of anarchy in Europe is one which is causing the gravest concern to statesmen here. They realize that if food is not forthcoming for the starving people, not only of Allied nations but even of the Central Powers, hunger will create a state of chaos which may engulf again the whole world in its consequences. Warmly greeted, therefore, was the arrival of Herbert Hoover, American Food Administrator, on his way to the Allied conferences at Versailles. In the United States for sometime yet Europe must put its trust for food imports. Mr. Hoover's confidence that his own people will ship this year almost 20 million tons of food has already greatly the spirit of pessimism over the outlook, which goes ill with the great military victory that was consummated on November 11th.

Mr. Hoover's statement made before he sailed outlines the tremendous task that has been assumed by the U. S. Government and which depends for success upon the voluntary co-operation of every individual in that great nation.

"Our first and deepest concern," declared Mr. Hoover, "must now be the little allies who were under the German yoke. There are seventy-five millions of them, and they must be systematically helped, and at once. We have already doubled the stream of food flowing toward Belgium."

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible, in order that the neutral states in Europe who are now all on short rations should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000."

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in north Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people and for whom we are prepared to make any necessary sacrifice. "There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people—about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the watertight blockade which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down, and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy states, there will be nobody to make peace with and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done. "I would certainly approach the problem, with mixed feelings, having been

long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea, and to the misery under which the millions amongst the big and little allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that government be established able to make amends for wrongs done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy."

OATMEAL AND PEANUT COOKIES.

(Official Recipe.)

Two cupsful rolled oats, two cupsful rye flour, one cupful brown sugar, half cupful shortening, one cupful chopped peanuts, one egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful salt, few drops vanilla.

Mix sugar and shortening thoroughly. Add the other ingredients and mix well. Form in balls the size of walnuts. Place in a greased baking tin one inch apart, then flatten with a spoon dipped in milk. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

ECONOMY IN WHEAT STILL ESSENTIAL.

Revocation of the substitute regulations has not removed the imperative necessity for continued economy in the use of wheat flour.

Bread may now be made from pure wheat flour, instead of with substitutes, but economy should be exercised in the consumption of all breadstuffs, as well as in all other foods.

The substitute rule was abandoned primarily to relieve a world-wide shortage in coarse grain feeds for domestic animals. Most of the substitute flours were made from those grains and consequently a great scarcity for stock feeding developed. In view of the large domestic wheat crop and the fact that additional stores of wheat were made available by the signing of the armistice, the substitute program to relieve the pressure on coarse grains is urgently needed for American and European dairy and swine herds, which have been greatly depleted by the war. The abandonment of the substitute rule has been widely but erroneously misinterpreted as meaning that further conservation of wheat products, particularly flour, had become unnecessary. In order to fulfill America's pledge to export 20,000,000 tons of food during the next twelve months and to prevent millions from starving to death, the nation must restrict its wheat consumption as rigidly as it did under the war program of food saving.

We have saved the soul of civilization. Let us now proceed to care for its sick body.

People who cease to fight do not cease to eat.

Within the husk the harvest lies enfolded. The chaff lies dead; But the sweet life the summer months have molded. Becomes our bread.

THE CANNING OF MEATS.



HE canning of meats is not so common but that the inexperienced housewife approaches the task with fear of losing it by spoilage. Meat may be canned as successfully as any other food, if the proper care is taken to be sure that the cans are perfectly sealed and sterile.

Those who live near lakes or streams where fish abound will find canned fish a most savory dish to serve on short notice.

The housewife who has her fruit cellar well stocked with canned fish, meat, soups as well as vegetables, has no fears when an unexpected onslaught of company drops in on her on a busy day, for she knows but a few minutes are needed to prepare a good meal from the good things canned.

Tough meats may be cooked a half hour before packing. Fish should be soaked in salt brine a half hour before packing. All meats as well as fish should be in perfect condition for canning.

Chicken fried, canned in the late fall, preserves the meat at the most delicious stage and we avoid the expense of carrying them over the winter.

Game and fish may be canned to serve at a time when both are out of season.

Chicken Stock.—All bones and trimmings of the chickens should be covered with cold water, salted and slowly simmered until the flesh drops from the bones and the stock is concentrated. Seasoning, such as bits of onion or celery, may be added. Cook one hour, two successive days or for three hours as above.

Canning Meat.—Free the meat from the bone and cut in pieces that will pack easily. Fill the jars solidly to within three-fourths of an inch from the top. Add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of meat, but no water. Celery leaves, onion and pepper may be added if liked. Sterilize from four to five hours, depending upon the tenderness of the meat.

Nellie Maxwell

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

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 29

JOSEPH CARES FOR HIS KIN- DRED.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 47:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—Honor thy father and
mother.—Ephesians 6:2.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 34.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis
46:16-50:26.

Since we took the birth of the Sa-
vior for our Christmas lesson, today,
instead of a review, we will go back
and take up the alternative lesson for
December 22. It will be more profit-
able to complete the study of Joseph
in his attitude toward his kindred than
to undertake the review.

I. Joseph Sends to Canaan for His Father (45:17-28).

After Joseph had made himself
known to his brethren he sent them
back to his father in Canaan with the
good news not only that he was alive
but that the Lord had exalted him to
be lord over all Egypt, and that his fa-
ther and brethren with their families
should come down to Egypt where he
would give them the best of the land
and that they should eat of the "fat
of the land." This illustrates how one
day Jesus Christ shall disclose his
identity to his brethren the Jews, and
that his exaltation at the right hand of
the Father was to make preparation
for them against the awful day of trial
which shall be visited upon them (Acts
3:19-21).

II. Joseph Meets His Father in the Land of Goshen (46:29-34).

Jacob experienced a double delight
—that of seeing his beloved son whom
he had long mourned as dead, and of
being welcomed to the new and strange
land by its prime minister. Joseph in-
structed his father and brethren how
to place their request before Pharaoh.
Since their occupation was that of
shepherds he knew that some tact
should be employed in their approach
to the king, for "every shepherd is an
abomination unto the Egyptians."

III. Jacob and Five Sons Presented to Pharaoh (47:1-7).

Though Joseph was high in author-
ity he was not ashamed to bring his
father and brethren into the presence
of the great Pharaoh, even though they
were humble farmers.

1. Pharaoh's Question (vv. 3, 4). He
inquired as to their occupation. They
answered that both they and their fa-
ther were shepherds. They went a lit-
tle beyond what they were asked by
Pharaoh and instructed to do by Jo-
seph. They requested the land of
Goshen, for they knew it was a good
place for pasture for their flocks.

2. Pharaoh's Instructions to Joseph
(vv. 5, 6). He told him to make his
father and brethren to dwell in the
best of the land—even Goshen, and
that if he knew of any men of ability
among them to give them the charge
of his cattle. He assumed that since
Joseph was so capable and trustworthy
that some of his brethren would also
possess suitable qualifications of ad-
ministration.

IV. Jacob Blessed Pharaoh (47:7- 10).

Though Jacob was a pilgrim in
Egypt, dependent upon Pharaoh even
for food to eat, in the dignity of his
faith of what God would do with him,
and through him, he pronounced a
blessing upon the great Egyptian king.
The less is blessed by the greater (He-
brews 7:7). Though conscious of his
place of superiority through the divine
covenant he did not manifest officious-
ness, but rather the desire to convey a
vital blessing. He recognized that he
was the channel through which great
blessings would come to Pharaoh, in
accordance with the Abrahamic cov-
enant (Genesis 12:1-3). Israel is one
day to be the channel through which
the blessings of salvation shall flow
to the Gentile nations (Romans 11:12-
15).

V. Joseph Nourished His Father and Brethren (47:11, 12).

According to the instructions of
Pharaoh, Joseph placed his father and
brethren in the best of the land and
made provision for them. Jesus Christ
will one day, when the famine of the
great tribulation is exceeding sore, be
reconciled to his brethren, the Jews,
and will give them a possession in the
best of the land and nourish them.
Christ is now seated with the Father
on his throne, and one day will reveal
himself to his brethren the Jews and
will feed them on the "fat of the land."

Jacob lived in Egypt 17 years. When
the time of his death approached he
exacted from Joseph a promise that he
would bury him in Canaan. He
blessed Joseph's sons and issued a
prophecy concerning his own sons.

General Order No. 1.

It has been given as a binding order
to every man worthy of the name and
who respects the stamp put upon his
being by God, his Father and Creator,
never to become the slave of men.
Bondage is the supreme shame and su-
preme misery for a man conscious of
his nobility and divine origin.—Charles
Wagner, in Christian Herald.

From Innermost Being.

The things which come to us are
not unrelated to us, but grow out from
our inmost being.—Agnes Edwards.

— THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

December 29 "Happy New Year"—Rules For It. Philippians 3:12-16

Can we find in the Scripture the
rules for a "Happy New Year?" The
lesson of the verses is clearly that of
progress. Paul was a progressive
Christian. But before the progress
of Christian life is stated, the posi-
tion of the Christian believer is clearly
set forth (vs. 9, 10). Paul was "in
Christ," not having a by-works righte-
ousness, but a by-faith righteousness.
He was well born and well trained,
very religious, and very zealous to
keep the law. Comparing himself
with other men, these things were
gain to him. But one day he saw that
he might have Christ to his gain.
This changed his life utterly. The
things reckoned before as gain, were
laid aside as refuse. What could they
add to Christ? Was He not perfect,
was He not sufficient, was He not all?
"Yea, verily." With this vision he
was set free from self, began a career
of happiness and usefulness. Here,
then, is our first rule for a "Happy
New Year." See clearly your position
as one who has Christ to his gain, and
as one who is "found in Him."

The second rule is the rule of pro-
gress. This makes for happiness in-
creasingly. The greatest peril of the
Christian life is the peril of not grow-
ing. The greatest joy is the joy of
laying hold of that for which Christ
laid hold of you, and working out that
for which Christ laid hold of you, and
working out that which He works in,
fulfilling His purpose as it is gradu-
ally understood.

This third rule for a "Happy New
Year" is found in verse 14—keep
your eye on the prize. There is a
rich reward in store "well done, good
and faithful servant." Paul never
lost sight of this. To him, the future
was always glorious, the prospect al-
ways bright. "We look for the Sa-
vior, the Lord Jesus, who shall fash-
ion anew the body of our humiliation,
that it may be conformed to the body
of his glory."

Take these three transforming
truths, let them rule in your life. Their
reception will bring to you a happiness
far exceeding that which can ever
come from man-made programs and
prohibitions.

Damascus Has Seen the Rise and Fall of Races Which Are Mere Shad- ows in History.

What times and changes such a
place as Damascus has seen, what
waves of peoples, what rise and fall
of kings, what increase and collapse
of greatness, what kaleidoscopic his-
tory! What the autochthonous popu-
lation of the place was is a point prob-
ably past historic decision. The ear-
liest records find in control a race in-
definitely related to the Mesopotami-
ans. Then the march of races and
peoples begins, and the rise and fall
of conquerors. Hittites, Amorites,
Suti, Khabiri, Jews, Assyrians, Cim-
merians, Egyptians, Armenians, Arabs,
Persians, Macedonians, Parthians, Ro-
mans, Seleucids, the Omayyads, the
Abbasides, Mongols, Tartars, modern
Egyptians, Ottomans, and the English,
have swept through this oldest dwell-
ing place of gregarious humanity, and
still it flourishes, to this day as popu-
lous as such places as Kansas City or
Denver or Indianapolis, Louisville, St.
Paul, or Rochester, and relatively far
more important.

Merits of October Ale.

Not the fluid of that name, but the
elixir that is in this golden October
sunshine. Influenza germs are deadly
afraid of clear, cool, snappy sunshine.
The whole outdoors is full of it, and
the invitation to enjoy it is so urgent
and cordial that the man or woman
who refuses to accept it is only add-
ing to the risk that the doctors de-
clare everybody is assuming these epi-
demic days. Nature is trying to add
compensation for the anxieties attend-
ant upon contagious disease. In her
cornucopia she has stored remedies
that are not only effective but pleas-
ant to take. Get out of doors into the
October sunshine that has been and
will be pouring its curative and stimu-
lating forces over the country. The
walking is fine and the landscape never
more varied and beautiful. The
forests are garbed in brown, purple
and gold. The silences are eloquent
with the slumber song of nature. The
air is a tonic for tired, taut nerves and
bodies. Get out of doors and shake
off the fears as well as the germs of
influenza.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Old Valenciennes.

"The town of lace," wrote William
of Orange to the Estates on the 13th
of April, 1677, "is lost to us. We are
very sorry to be obliged to tell your
high mightinesses that it has not pleased
God to bless on this occasion the
arms of the state under our guidance." But
lace is no longer made in Valen-
ciennes, the capital of an arrondissement
in the department of the Nord, and
a fortress of the second class. But it
is nevertheless a quaint town, with
sufficient seventeenth century houses
to give it a medieval appearance. The
handsome Hotel de Ville is also largely
seventeenth century work, and before
the war contained a large collection of
tapestries and of paintings, especially
of the Flemish school. The city also
possessed an academy of sculpture and
painting, a museum of natural his-
tory, a lycee and an arsenal.

Secretary Baker Urges Letters With "Home-touch" For the Boys

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas
today not more for what they have done than for what they are
now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping
to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium and
of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously
shared shall be a permanent one.

This means that we may not expect soon to have them all
with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of
their homecoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds
as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many diffi-
culties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in
the past by the activities of war. They need our help and en-
couragement now perhaps more than at any other time since they
left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened
to maintain that fineness of character, manner and conduct which
has earned for them such universal respect.

I believe that among all the influences which may be
focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching
is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge
the mothers, fathers, wives and sisters of our soldiers over-
seas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their
share in seeing that the high standards which America represents
both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker

Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick,

Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

jd.

TURN THE BOYS' THOUGHTS HOMEWARD, SAYS FOSDICK, ASKING CO-OPERATION

Washington.—(Special).—Just be-
fore leaving for France to superin-
tend the demobilization activities of
those organizations which recently
took part in the United War Work
Campaign, Raymond B. Fosdick,
Chairman of the Commission on Train-
ing Camp Activities, was interviewed
with regard to the present situation of
our overseas forces.

"The problem presented by the
gradual demobilization of more than
two million men three thousand miles
from home is one which will tax all
our social resources," said Mr. Fos-
dick. "It is above all a morale prob-
lem, and it must be faced as such, with
the full co-operation of families and
friends here in this country. If it is to
be solved successfully, every one who
has a son, a brother, must help."

"While the war was on our boys
were fully occupied; they were still
filled with the spirit of adventure,
looking forward rather than back.
Now, however, the fighting is at an
end. They are going to remain, most
of them, many months doing work
which will be neither exciting nor
particularly interesting. They will get
lonesome, bored and terribly home-
sick."

"The \$170,000,000 raised in the re-
cent United War Work drive is to be
used precisely to bridge over this pe-
riod by providing recreation and
amusement. But no amount of mere
money expended in such a way will be
enough. What these boys really want
is not diversion, but human interest
and sympathy. These things expres-
sed in letters from home will warm
their hearts and create a home at-
mosphere around them, even while
they are absent from the family circle."

"Such letters may be a very neces-
sary sheet anchor to windward in the
case of some boys. The thought of
some one waiting for them, counting
on them, will more than anything
else, make them hold back and think
twice before plunging into situations
which might mean harm and unhap-
piness for them."

"We have raised the cleanest army
in the world. We have kept it clean.
We hope to bring it back as clean and
strong as it was when it left us. But
while we believe our soldiers will
stand the present test—the hardest of
all in some ways—as bravely and
successfully as they have stood every
other test of their manhood and en-
durance, it is our duty to give them
all the help we can."

"This, as I have said, can best be
rendered by means of letters which
will begin now, at once, not only to
satisfy their home longings, but to
turn their thoughts from tasks already
accomplished in the long years of life
ahead of them."

HOME FOLKS MUST HELP.

Washington.—(Special).—The War
Department Commission on Training
Camp Activities has hit upon an im-
portant and entirely new idea in the
"Letters-from-home" plan just an-
nounced.

Pull the boys through the most try-
ing period of their service by writing
the right kind of letters, letters full of
the home feeling, the mother feeling.
This appeal is made to mothers, fa-
thers, sisters and sweethearts by the
War Department. It is hoped that mil-
lions of inspiring letters will be writ-
ten the week of December 15, desig-
nated as "Letters-from-home" week.
Pulpit and press are co-operating to
make a great success of the plan.

Suggestion for Mother's Letter.

Son of Mine:

They're sending you home to me at
last. Through all these months of
waiting and longing I've been wear-
ing a star for you and holding my head
high and thinking wonderful thoughts
about you. I've watched you through
ocean mists and dreamed anxious
dreams. Yes, and cried a little, too,
but not when people could see.

And now you're coming home. Oh,
it seems too good to be true. I've just
read your letters again. They say so
much more than you ever thought
when you were writing them. Just
happenings—that's all most of the
things you wrote about were to you.
But to me they said you were facing
the biggest thing in life, facing it
bravely, as I should want my son to
face it. You were offering your body
and your soul for a thing bigger than
you or me or America.

When I wrote to you I tried to
write cheerful, encouraging letters,
because I did not want you to go into
battle feeling that I was holding you
back from the big sacrifice. It's only
now, when the fighting is over, that I
can let down a little and be just your
mother, just the woman who loves
you better than anything else in the
world and is so glad to know you're
coming back to her that she doesn't
care who sees her cry.

Perhaps for some of the boys who
have stood with you so finely through
these trials the fighting is not yet all
over. The fighting I mean is that be-
tween a man and himself, and for
many of them this will be the hardest
battle of all. During the long days
and evenings of waiting before they
can start for home thoughts will creep
into their minds which will be hard
to resist. There will be times after all
these months of action when the long-
ing for change and for the compani-
ship of women may lead them into as-
sociations which will spoil their home-
coming and cause them shame and hu-
miliation, and even perhaps make
them unfit to receive the love that
awaits them here.

You, dearest boy, are just as human
as your comrades, and feelings like
these may come to you too. I don't
ask you to crush them. They are nat-
ural, and they only prove that war has
failed to dry up the well spring of
your emotions. I ask you only to re-
cognize them when they come and to
control them with the fine strength
you have gained while fighting for the
ideals and principles of America. Just
remember that many joyous years of
life are ahead of you and that the risk
of spoiling them and the love that will
fill them is too tremendous to run for
a short hour of seeming pleasure.

Many of the boys who will come
home with you have no mothers to
write to them. Some of them may
think that no one cares what they do.
But somebody does care. America
cares. And the girls they will marry
some day care. And, oh, the difference
it will make in their lives if they will
just remember that there is always
somebody, always!

Help them to remember. Help them
to come home clean and fine. Don't
let them spoil everything now. They
have been so splendid. If you think
this letter will help them give it to
them. If they have no mothers let me
be their mother until they have come
back and taken the high places that
await them here. Tell them to write
to me. How I should treasure their
letters!

And, of course, you will write to me.
Just say that you understand—that
you know why I have written this let-
ter. Then I can wait months—yes,
even years—knowing that you will
come home to me as fine and clean as
you were when I sent you away to
camp so long ago. MOTHER.



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.

Rayo Lamps are scientifically
constructed and give a clear,
steady light—without flicker or
glare—that can't hurt the eyes.
They add a touch of cheery
comfort to the living room or
any room—give kerosene light
at its best.

Made of brass nickel-plated—
easy to light, clean and rewick
—smokeless, odorless.

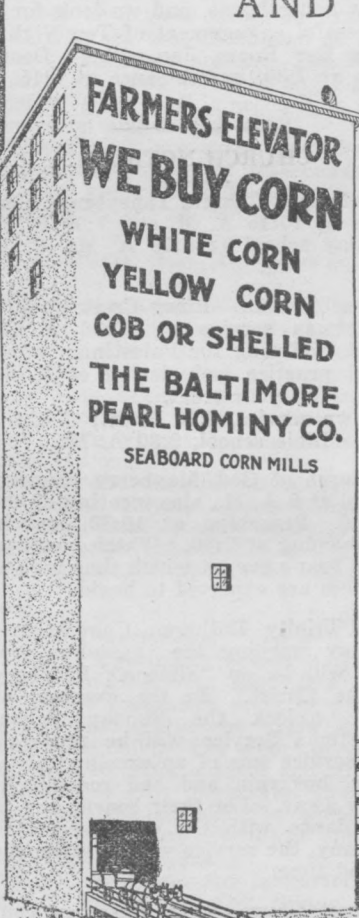
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WE BUY CORN
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THE BALTIMORE
PEARL HOMINY CO.
SEABOARD CORN MILLS**

This is our new fireproof elevator,
built at great expense expressly for your
needs. Equipped with modern machin-
ery, 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 Balti-
more? 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.

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Howard Street Pier BALTIMORE

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**

IT'S NOT YOUR HEART IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

Kidney disease is no respecter of per-
sons. 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,
despondency, backache, stomach trou-
ble, pain 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 imme-

diately. The soothing, healing oil stimu-
lates the kidneys, relieves inflammations
and destroys the germs which have
caused it. Do not wait until to-
morrow. Go to your druggist today and
insist on GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil
Capsules. In twenty-four hours you
should feel health and vigor returning
and will bless the day you first heard
of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil.


After you feel that you have cured
yourself, continue to take one or two
capsules each day, so as to keep in
first-class condition and ward off the
danger of other attacks.

Ask for the original imported GOLD
MEDAL brand. Three sizes. Money re-
funded if they do not help you.

Patriot's Plenty

**Buy less - Serve less
Eat only 3 meals a day
Waste nothing
Your guests will cheer-
fully share simple fare**

**Be Proud to be
a food saver**



America's
food pledge
20 million
tons

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

C. Ervin Reid has been sent to the Hospital at Camp Grant, Ill. to recuperate from his wound.

Miss Julia Smith has taken up a course in nursing at Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore.

Mrs. Amelia Angell's property, on the Keysville road, was sold at public sale, last Saturday, to Walter Brower, at \$2500.

Mervin Ashenfelter and wife, of Roanoke, Va., spent several days with Mrs. Ashenfelter's parents, J. A. Thomson and wife.

Miss Laura Copenhaver is spending her Christmas vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs. Mahlon Brown near Bridgeport.

Mrs. Robert Sherald and two children, of Annapolis, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. E. Hess, and family.

A number of new books have been added to the Public Library, this week. Do not forget that January 1 is the time to renew your membership.

Charles A. Shoemaker, who has been in the army service at New Orleans, La., came home Christmas day. He will go to Camp Meade to be mustered out.

The soldier boys are writing longer letters now, since the censorship has been removed; besides, they have more time, and naturally feel in more cheerful spirits.

Harry B. Miller, who recently underwent a surgical operation at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, is recuperating strength at the home of his mother, in Littlestown.

William T. Haugh and family moved to Claude E. Conover's farm, at Piney Creek church, this week, and Mr. Conover's moved to R. Grier Shoemaker's, near Harney.

The Christmas service will be repeated in the Lutheran church, this Sunday night, on request of many, as the attendance was so greatly interfered with on Christmas eve.

Sergt. Arthur F. Althoff, who has been in service since July, stationed at Camp Forrest, Ga., received his honorable discharge from Camp Sherman, O., and returned home, on Friday.

Our office calendar, that hits the right kind of weather sometimes, predicted a mild wave from the 22nd to 26th, and also calls for a snow period, general throughout the east, from the 27th to 31st.

We overlooked stating, last week, the mustering out of the service of Percy L. Mehrling and Roland Koons. We will be glad to make all such announcements, and suggest that they be reported to our office.

Christmas Day was quieter than Sunday, in Taneytown. After a rainy Christmas eve, the weather man missed his guess for rain on Christmas day, but even with decent weather, it was almost dimly quiet, but good cheer held sway in many homes, none the less.

(For The Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Mehrling, of Keymar, entertained on Christmas day the following persons: Mr. Fred. Mehrling, Miss Maggie Mehrling, Miss Mattie Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Dern, Clarence Dern, Mrs. Lavina Mehrling, Miss Annie Mehrling, all of Keymar; Mr. and Mrs. Upton Mehrling and family, of Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Althoff, of York, received a letter from their son, Leo C. Althoff, who has been in France since April, with the 82d Division, stating he was at the front when the armistice was signed, and has been in desperate fights and is thankful to say has come through it all without a scratch. He also states he is in the best of health and expects to be with his home folks soon.

Among the visitors to Taneytown, over Christmas, were Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Galt, of New Windsor; Miss Mabel Leister, of Baltimore; Clotworthy Birnie, of Baltimore; Fern Weaver, of Camp Meade; Misses Elizabeth Annan, Grace Witherow and Irene Fringer, of Washington; Miss Mary Hesson, of Frederick; Miss Ethel Sauerhammer, of West Chester, Pa.; Miss Beulah Englar, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Lena Angell, of Annapolis, Pa.; Miss Carmen Shoemaker, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Wm. J. Baker, of Hagerstown; Misses Mary and Nellie Shoemaker, Wilbur Fair, John A. Garner, Mrs. Thomas Clingan, Helen Roop, G. F. Sherman Gilds, of Baltimore; William Gilds and wife, of Cly, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Garner visited their folks in Washington, over Christmas.

Calvin T. Fringer received a telegram, this Friday morning, that this son, Walter, had arrived safely in New York.

The Taneytown Public Library Association will hold its annual meeting in the Firemen's Building, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11th, at 3:30, for the election of officers and an advisory board for the coming year. All patrons of the Library are urged to be present.

William D. Hess, one of the boys in the service from this district, died at Camp Meade, last Friday or Saturday. He was a son of Richard Hess, of near Otter Dale. The body has not yet arrived here, but it is thought that the funeral will be held this Saturday morning.

Those who spent Christmas with C. H. Thomson and wife, were: Mervin Ashenfelter and wife of Roanoke, Va.; J. A. Thomson and wife, Mrs. Mabel Thomson and daughter, Dorothy; Chas. A. Foreman and wife, Miss Elsie Foreman, Eugene and Charles Foreman, Jr.

The following officers of the P. O. S. of A. were elected, Thursday night: Levi D. Maus, president; Marlin Shriner, vice-president; M. Ross Fair, M. of F.; Chas. G. Boyd, Rec. Sec.; Wm. D. Ohler, Fin. Sec.; Chas. O. Fuss, Treas.; Ellis Ohler, Cond.; Sargent Bankard, Insp.; Emanuel Harner, Guard; Levi D. Maus, Wm. D. Ohler, Chas. O. Fuss, P. B. Englar, M. Ross Fair, Trustees.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room will be presented at the Taneytown Opera House, Saturday, Jan. 4th, by a splendid traveling company, booked from New York, by the same management that has presented "Along the Kennecbec," "Human Hearts," and other successful plays here.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room has probably done more for humanity than any play ever written, and as a story, it is both interesting and gripping all the way through, and contains an abundance of good comedy. It will be produced here with special scenery, and by a good company with plenty of good specialties.

The play coming here under a management that has sent several other good shows to Taneytown, should draw a big house, and we look for a successful engagement of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, Jan. 4th. Doors open at 7:30; performance at 8:15.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown: Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M.

Presbyterian—Piney Creek church. Christmas service at 10:30 A. M. Special offering for Palestinian work. Final practice and closing of B. S., 9:30. Get your treat.

Town service, 7:30 P. M.; C. E. at 6:30. Bible school, 9:30 A. M.

Church of God, Mayberry—Sunday school at 9 A. M., also treating of the school. Preaching at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Watch meeting, New Year's eve, at which time revival services are expected to begin.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor's sermon will be on "Simeon's Prophecy of the Christ." In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock the Sunday School Christmas Service will be repeated. The service was of an excellent character, but rain and bad roads kept many away. For their benefit and in accordance with the expressed wish of many, the service will be given the second time.

Baust Church—The Lutheran congregation will have service on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Rev. L. B. Hafer, of Taneytown, will preach. Sunday School, at 1:15 P. M. The Woman's Missionary Society will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, in the Sunday School room.

Union Bridge Lutheran charge.—Preaching at Keysville, at 10 A. M., and at Rocky Ridge at 2:30 P. M.

U. B. Church—Taneytown: Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M.

Harney: Sunday school, 1:30 P. M.; Sunday school to be re-organized on Sunday. Preaching at 2:30 P. M. Theme: "Blessed Assurance." On account of the rain Christmas eve, the Christmas service will be rendered on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Plate offering for Quincy Orphanage.

Union Bridge charge, Reformed church.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 10:30 A. M., divine worship.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg, 2 P. M., divine worship.

W. K. Sproule, Jr., Assistant Cashier, Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Says: We were bothered quite a little by rats in our basement, destroying our stationery, but after distributing your RAT-SNAP very thoroughly, we are pleased to report that we are no longer bothered with them. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown, Md.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank all patrons and friends who contributed toward my Christmas present.

GUSSIE CRABBS.

ENOUGH FOR HIS FEE.

Senator Poindexter was talking about a particularly flagrant piece of corruption.

"It makes me think of Wash White," he said.

"Wash White, you know, went to a lawyer and said:

"Look here, boss, I've got myself in trouble, and I want you to defend me."

"All right," said the lawyer. "Have you got any money?"

"No, I ain't got no money," answered Wash White; but I've got an imported Callot gown, a pair of hand-painted silk stockings, a choice set of French lingerie and a gold vanity box."

"That'll do, I guess," said the lawyer. "And now, what's your trouble—what are you accused of?"

"Robbin' an Atlantic City bath-house," said Wash White."

Not in His Class.

The young man with a perpendicular measurement of six feet and breadth in proportion had asked the demure little maiden of four feet six to marry him.

"Harold," she said, flashing a resentful glance up at him, "that isn't fair; it isn't sportsmanlike! Take one of your size!"

THEN WAS THE TIME.



Mrs. E. Z. Mark—My husband never told me a lie.

Mrs. Knowsitt—Gracious—Didn't he ever stay out late at night?

A Receptive Maid.

A darling girl was Bella,
With suitors by the score;
She'd letta fella tella
All kinds of foolish lore.

Overdoing It.

Elberton L. Winthrop, at the end of one of the meetings of the board of education in New York, said, apropos of severity in the schoolroom:

"These over-severe teachers always remind me of an over-severe parson. He, at a dinner party during Lent, said to one of the guests, a famous raconteur:

"My dear sir, as it is Lent—and a Friday to boot—would you mind if I asked you to confine your efforts exclusively to fish stories?"

The Easy Way.

"What's the up-keep expenses of your auto?"

"I have found a way to cut our repair bills entirely."

"For goodness' sake, tell me about it!"

"Last time it broke down I didn't have it repaired."

Excited.

"Dibblewaite always goes to extremes."

"What's the matter now?"

"His sympathies are so much against the Turks that he has quit smoking Turkish cigarettes, although he knows they are made in New York."

EASILY DONE.



Howe—I don't care how severe a cold it is, I can get rid of it in one day.

Wise—So can I; but suicide is repugnant to me.

Hypnotized.

He hates to leave his office now,
The which does not surprise;
His new stenog's a little peach,
And has most lovely eyes.

Thne He Went.

"Ah," remarked Miss Weary, whom Mr. Stanlady had been boring with old standbys, "that last one reminds me of the best thing going—"

"What's that?" he asked, eagerly.

"A man who has stayed too long."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Precautions.

George—She sings nicely, doesn't she?

Tom—Oh, yes. When she sings they have to close the windows.

George—My goodness! What for?

Tom—Her voice is so sweet that it draws the flies.—Pathfinder.

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. BRENDLE, 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.

WILL DO SHOE and Harness repairing until further notice; no work while waiting. Terms cash.—H. E. RECK. 12-27-10t

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. has received all its Liberty Bonds. Subscribers please come and get their bonds. For sale to anybody. 12-27-4t

LOST.—Chain from an auto wheel, from Piney Creek bridge to Taneytown. Finder please leave at RECORD OFFICE and receive reward.

NOTICE.—Parties can leave Broom Corn at Mr. Staley's next to Grange Building. I will deliver brooms back.—F. P. PALMER, Taneytown, Md. Phone 48-F-6.

FOR SALE.—Five thoroughbred Shropshire Ewes and one Buck.—S. C. REAVER.

FOR SALE.—18 fine Shoats.—ERVIN HYSER, Greenville, Md.

PIGEONS.—Buy the best strain of Pigeons east of the Rockies. I have nothing small—all large birds. French Mondaines, Swiss Mondaines, Runts, White Kings, Belgian Carneaux, Hungarians, Maltese, and Squab breeders.—BOWERS' CHICK HATCHERY AND PIGEON LOFTS, Taneytown, Md. Route 3, Box 15. 12-27-2t

WANTED.—A Farmer with help to go on stocked farm April 1. Address by letter P. O. Box 226, Taneytown, Md. 12-27-tf

FOR A FIRST-CLASS Corn Sheller see L. K. BURELY, the Washing Machine Man, Middleburg, Md. 12-20-2t

TENANT WANTED.—Man with small family, to work on small farm and handle team.—Apply to RECORD OFFICE. 12-20-3t

RAW FURS of all kinds wanted. Highest prices paid. C. L. ROOP, Greenville, near Taneytown. 12-13-10t

HOME-MADE CONES.—Have started to make Ice Cream Cones again.—L. M. SHERMAN, Taneytown, Md. 12-13-3t

DON'T FORGET.—We serve Oysters, all styles. Also Oysters by the quart and pint. Leave orders for Xmas.—L. M. SHERMAN, Taneytown, Md. 12-13-2t

OLD IRON AND JUNK. Will pay highest cash prices. Old Sacks, Rags, Rubber, Copper and junk of all kinds wanted.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown.

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 scalders, 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. 10-11-13t

Federal Government Expenses.

People have been accustomed to read about millions; in fact they now think only in billions. The expenses of government have increased so enormously that the public is unable to keep track of them.

The estimated expenses of the Federal Government for the year beginning July 1st next, will be about \$7,500,000,000. This, however, is a letting down from the \$13,700,000,000 this year.

Here are some of the amounts asked for, for the next fiscal year:

Congress, salaries etc.	\$17,955,000
The President and his many bureaus	5,900,000
State Department	12,700,000
Treasury Department	1,400,000
Customs Administration	11,300,000
Panama Canal	12,200,000
Interior Department	270,200,000
Agricultural Department	58,200,000
War Department	2,556,000,000
Navy Department	2,600,000,000
Department of Commerce	39,300,000
Department of Labor	23,700,000
Department of Justice	14,100,000
Federal Courts	1,410,000
Consular Service	11,900,000
Pensions	220,000,000
Census	20,000,000
Tariff Commission (Why?)	400,000
(This is twice as much as the appropriation of last year.)	
War Trade Board	2,400,000
War Industries Board	1,000,000
Food Administration	12,000,000
Fuel Administration	1,500,000
Allowance to soldiers and sailors	120,000,000
Shipping Board	500,000,000

These sums are enough to make the ordinary citizen fairly gasp. Is there any doubt that an era of economy must begin right away?—American Economist.

Wm. Cook & Sons.

says we are pleased to state we consider RAT-SNAP is without doubt the finest rat and mouse exterminator we have ever used. It does all you claim and more too. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown, Md.

—Advertisement

No Life There.

Patience—Where is Peggy living now?

Patrice—Philadelphia.

"Is she married yet?"

"Not her."

"Well, you know while there is life there is hope."

"But she says there is no life in Philadelphia."

Wishing our Patrons and Friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

KOONS BROS.

THE NEW YEAR

AGAIN we are on our way toward a new year. May its coming for you be three hundred and sixty-five times happy and prosperous! The year just ending has been filled with conditions very trying to buyers and business-men alike. This Store has made every effort to help win the war while accommodating all purchasers. May we thank our customers for their continued patronage and patient consideration during a period of more than ordinary stress.

A. G. RIFFLE, Grocerman,
Taneytown, Md.

COMING SOON
TANEYTOWN OPERA HOUSE,
Saturday Evening, January 4th.
BEAUTIFUL SCENIC PRODUCTION

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM

The greatest play ever written.

Presented by a

SPLENDID COMPANY

with Fun, Music and First-class Specialties.

Prices, 75c, 35c and 50c.

Doors Open 7:30.

Show at 8:15.

"IMPROVED WONDERFUL"

This is How a Sufferer from Nervous Breakdown Puts It.

"I consulted my druggist, Mr. Charles, at Lititz, Lancaster, Pa., and upon his advice, I bought Tonall for my nervous breakdown," says Howard J. Smith, a farmer aged 35 years, living on R. F. D. No. 1, Lititz.

"I had been weak, lacked appetite and could not sleep. By using Tonall, I am improved wonderfully. My wife joins me in giving Tonall all credit for fixing me up, and both recommend it for the reason it has done me so much good."

This testimonial was given October 26, 1918.

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

—Advertisement

ELECTION NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of The Taneytown Storage Company, for the election of seven Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in Taneytown, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1919, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

By Order of the Board,
D. J. HESSON,
President & Secretary.

20-3t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication
Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Wheat..... 2.20@2.20
Corn, New..... 1.30@1.30
Rye..... 1.50@1.50
Oats..... 60@60

Subscribe for the RECORD

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given by the Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Taneytown, Md., that an election will be held at their office, in Taneytown, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1919, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing eight (8) directors to serve and manage the business of said Company for the year 1919.

By Order of Board,
DAVID A. BACHMAN,
Secretary.

27-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer his property in Taneytown, at public sale, on SATURDAY, JAN. 4th., 1919, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. The property consists of two Lots fronting on Fairview Ave, the one improved with a nearly new

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING the other with a fine new barn, all in first-class order. The lots will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchaser, but will not sell one and not the other.

Possession will be given April 1st, 1919, or sooner.

A cash deposit of \$200 will be required on day of sale. The remainder of purchase money cash on April 1, or when possession is given.

CHAS. SOMMER.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 27-2t

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given that an election for ten directors of the Taneytown Savings Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, January 7, 1919, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WALTER A. BOWER,
Cashier.