

THE RECORD is the Popular Public Sale Paper in Carroll County. Try it!

THE CARROLL RECORD

Last Spring, THE RECORD advertised 60 Sales in full. Watch 1919.

VOL. 25.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

(Please watch the Date) on your Paper.

NO. 30

EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

How Shall the Men and Jobs be Brought Together?

So important is considered the problem of finding work for our returning soldiers, that a Government Employment Bureau has been established, with stations in all army camps and many elsewhere, fortified with a "Bulletin," and an army of place-finders, all strongly convinced, no doubt, that the 3,000,000 men in the camps and in France, need their help to get something to do.

In many cases positions have been held open for soldiers, by plain agreement, while in very many other cases the jobs are still waiting that gave up the men because of force, and have urgently wanted them ever since; besides, there are thousands who do not specially need work, as they are financially able to live without it, or can at least take their own time to care for themselves.

A big part of the real problem will relate to the present employment of thousands of women in places formerly held by men. Another will be the unwillingness of men who have "been in France," and under camp life, to go back to their former humble stations. Aside from these two problems, and the reaction in industry mentioned, we do not believe that finding work, even for 3,000,000 young men from the army, will be nearly as big a job as it looks.

Back to the country, and to country towns, must be the big solution. Many of the young men must make places, and make them away from the large cities; and country towns and farming sections should do their best to invite the home-comers to do this, and to find work for them.

"The price" is going to be the big trouble. With lowered cost for labor and materials, country neighborhoods would do a great deal of work in the way of needed improvements, buildings, etc., but with the prevailing prices this will not be done to anything like as great an extent as it otherwise would.

The Record would like to have part in making this readjustment easy, as the U. S. Bureau requests it to do. We therefore suggest that each community in which The Record circulates, get together and make a list of the labor it needs; of the openings that exist for trades and professions, business opportunities, etc. Send them to The Record and we will see what we can do to bring the men and the opportunities together. Or, get in touch, direct, with the U. S. Employment Service, Washington, D. C.

There is a story in the February Cosmopolitan that should be read by all returning soldiers, entitled "The Comeback." Briefly, the point of the story is that the best part of a man is "from his neck up" and that the tendency of even wounded soldiers to depend on "Uncle Sam" for "a job," or to "do something" for him, should not prevail, but that the soldier himself should use his brain, help himself, and be independent of governmental coddling. If this sentiment was generally held by the returning soldier, the problem of his "getting something to do" would be greatly simplified.

Why Farmers Should Advertise.

Why should not the farmer advertise, as well as the merchant? Wide-awake, aggressive agriculturists are rapidly coming to a realization of the fact that there is no reason at all why they should not advertise, and very many sound, logical, practical reasons why they should advertise.

There is hardly a farmer who cannot do advertising to advantage. One of the greatest of farm problems is that of selling what is grown. It is, of course, not difficult to sell farm products, but it is not always easy to get the highest market price. A man may grow a big crop, but unless he can dispose of it at a profit, he would be better off to have grown no crop at all.

Almost every farmer has at least a few baskets of turnips, a few bushels of potatoes, a few pounds of sausage, or extra meat for sale. A small advertisement placed in the county paper would immediately inform several thousand prospective purchasers that Mr. Wide-Awake Farmer had surplus production for sale. The result would be that he could command a better price.

There is no doubt about the fact that demand creates the price. And by advertising, the farmer has the one big opportunity to create demand. A man may sell 10 bushels of potatoes for \$10, and not spend a cent for advertising. Or he may spend 50 cents for advertising and reach some individual who is willing to pay \$15 for those same potatoes. In the first instance there would be no expense. In the second instance there would be expense—and \$4.50 extra profit. This illustration is, perhaps, overdrawn. But those who have tried advertising—whether they are farmers or merchants—have invariably been brought to a realization of the fact that it pays—and pays big dividends.—Annapolis Advertiser.

NOT YET TOO LATE

Contributions for Eastern Sufferers Still Received.

So far as we can tell from reports thus far received, Taneytown district has contributed something less than \$300 in response to the appeal for funds to be used in the near East. The reports are not complete, and it is probable that many more intend to contribute, but are just putting it off, forgetting the maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly."

The contributions that have come in show a satisfactory degree of liberality on the part of those who have contributed, but at least three-fourths of all that has been given has come from about 125 persons. This indicates that less than 200 persons have contributed. As there are probably more than 600 homes in the district it is clear that not more than one-third of those who ought to give have yet opened their purses.

The calls from headquarters are urgent in the extreme, and we ought to respond promptly. It is not too late to help in this worthy cause. Surely our community will not be satisfied with only one-third of the homes represented when thousands are homeless and starving.

Farmers' Institutes in Carroll County

There are to be held in different sections of Carroll County Farmers' Institutes the first week of February. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these meetings, which are arranged by the Maryland State College, through the County Agent. Here is an opportunity for the farmer to learn of new methods of producing his crops and managing his farm. The following topics will be discussed: Increasing the corn yield, successful growing of alfalfa, poultry, the farmers organization, farm management, the advantages of pure-bred stock, the dairy cow, and meats.

In connection with the Farmers' Institutes, a woman's meeting will be held each afternoon. Miss Ola Day, of the State College, will be the principal speaker. A talk will be given on the different cuts of meat, the prices, methods of cooking, etc. A meat canning demonstration and soap making demonstration will also be given. These meetings will be held separately from the men's, but at night the meetings will be combined and topics of interest to both men and women will be discussed. Below is the schedule for the Institutes:

- Union Mills, Feb. 3, at I. O. M. hall; women's meeting, 1:30, I. O. M. hall.
- Sykesville, Feb. 4, at Lyceum; women's meeting, 1:30, M. E. church.
- Middleburg, Feb. 5, at town hall; women's meeting, 1:30, town hall.
- Manchester, Feb. 6, at town hall; women's meeting, 1:30.
- Taneytown, Feb. 7, at Agricultural hall; women's meeting, 1:30.
- Westminster, Feb. 8, at Army; women's meeting, 1:30, M. E. church.

Meeting of the Woman's Club, Westminster.

Mrs. Wm. D. McDaniel was hostess at the meeting of the Woman's Club, of Westminster, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, the President, Mrs. H. L. Elderdicke, presiding. The subject was "England," and a program of interest was given by the response of the members to the roll-call: Her Provinces and their response in time of war, and by the papers: England's policy in regard to Small Nations, by Mrs. Carroll Albaugh, and England's Gradual Change to practically a democracy, by Mrs. D. S. Babylon.

A Belated Acknowledgement.

A splendid piece of work in the interest of the Red Cross, which was not reported to The Record heretofore, was done some time ago by the Lutheran Sunday school of Harney. By means of a supper and by other efforts, and with the co-operation of the community, the sum of \$107 was raised with the intention of adding it to last year's war fund. As this had closed when the money was sent it, it was used in the Christmas Roll Call, and thus reached the same destination. The gift reflects credit upon the faithful workers at Harney.

Let Us Have Sale Copy.

We request those who will have early sales to let us have the "copy" for their Sale Bills as soon as possible; but that they should be posted yet, but in order to give us time to get ahead with our work in this line, and not have a rush later on, and perhaps disappoint some. Most people, no doubt, can as easily make out their list of articles for sale, at this time, as well as later. We have the "copy" for a sale on March 18, and are sure others, for earlier dates, might come in now.

We see from the papers that many men are storing away "wet goods," preparing for the drought. This is a case in which short-sightedness was expensive. Two years ago a barrel would not have cost much more than ten gallons will now—but perhaps the goods in the barrel would not have stayed "stored away."

About Public Sale Advertising. A QUESTION ANSWERED.

We have inquiries almost every day, something like this—"Are you going to print many sale bills and cards this year?" The season's question has changed from a few years ago; then it was more like this—"Will you advertise many sales in full in The Record?" The latter question is rarely asked now, as very few sales are held in our territory that are not so advertised. It is taken for granted as being the only business-like thing to do, because it has demonstrated that "it pays."

For an answer to the present question we will say, the outlook is for most people—especially those who will have good-sized sales—to use all three methods—The Record, bills and cards. We give it as our opinion that their relative value, is in the order named. In some cases—especially for sales of live stock—the use of cards may be preferable to the bills, as they can be mailed easily to persons especially interested.

The sale bill, however, occupies a place not to be filled by any other plan of advertising; and while fewer people read them than read the advertisement, it is this "few" that makes the bill almost a necessity. One reader is likely to make a "bidder" who will more than pay the cost of the bill.

This trio of plans, as a total cost, is trifling as compared with the aggregate amount of a sale. We know of no like amount of mixed merchandise in any other line that can be sold at so small an advertising cost—perhaps not over one-half of one per cent. of the amount of the sale. The man makes a big mistake who pinches down the extent of his invitation to bidders. Advertising is simply telling of an event that is going to happen, and inviting people to it.

The Record will send sale advertising to other papers, when so desired, and have the bills for same sent to this office for payment, thereby saving the advertiser any trouble in the matter—except the paying. We receive no commission whatever for the service, but do it merely for accommodation.

WHAT WILL SMITH DO?

The U. S. Department of Labor Says Get Busy With Building.

The U. S. Department of Labor, in a "rush" circular to the press, advocates "Building" as a vital necessity as part of the reconstruction plans of the Government. All kinds of construction work is urged—public works, homes, repairs, etc. The Record thinks the following editorial, from last Sunday's Baltimore Sun, fits in very well here.

"John Smith wants to build a house. He has been intending to do it for several years, but, of course, postponed operations while the war was on. He promised himself that he would start the work as soon as the war was ended. Now that the war is over he is still holding off. The reason is the abnormally high prices of materials and labor. Smith tells himself that it would be foolish for him to pay \$10,000 for a house now when in six months' time he will probably be able to build it for \$8,000. His logic is perfectly sound. No one can blame Smith.

"But, in the meantime, the architect who would draw the plans for Smith's house, the builder who would take the contract, the masons and carpenters and plumbers and bricklayers and hodcarriers who would do the work for the builder, the concerns which would furnish the bricks and the lumber and the plaster and the heating and plumbing apparatus and the wall paper, the real estate man who would arrange for the purchase of the ground, the lawyer who would search the title and various other individuals, are without the work which would be theirs if Smith were in position to build the house now and said the word which would start operations.

"And, in the meantime, an army of several millions of men is being demobilized and the individual units composing that army are returning to their home towns, many of them to find no jobs waiting for them. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, tells the House of Representatives that with the demobilization of the army 'we are going to have bread lines in every industrial center.' These returned soldiers will not find jobs until the great aggregation of Smiths throughout the country who are waiting for lower prices—the men who are going to build houses, and the business concerns who are going to try new ventures, and the department stores which are going to lay in new stocks, and the manufacturers who are going to make new goods—give the word to start operations.

"We cannot blame the Smiths, possibly, for holding off until prices have gone down; we certainly cannot blame the soldiers who have fought so bravely for their country for being aggrieved at finding that their country has now no work to offer them. Who, then, if anyone, is to blame? And what is the remedy?"

War-Risk Checks to be Sent Jan. 31.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In response to numerous inquiries received by the American Red Cross and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance relative to allotment checks for relatives of soldiers sailors and marines for November and December, the Red Cross today sent the following telegrams to all division directors:

"Secretary of the Treasury announces all war risk checks for November and December will be sent out by Jan. 31. Hence desirable to withhold inquiries as to those checks until Feb. 1."

Officials believe that most of the inquiries received about allotments for the two months will be answered by the receipt of the checks by January 31.

York will continue to be the home of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the United Lutheran Church in America, as it has for nearly 30 years been the home of the similar board of the former general synod, and Rev. H. H. Weber will be the general secretary and treasurer. This was decided at a meeting of the new board, held in that city, Jan. 15th.

IN PLACE OF SALOONS

A Social Canteen Proposition Started in Philadelphia.

Church women in Philadelphia are advancing the plan of turning present saloons into canteens. That the churches should rent at least some of the present saloon stands, and fit them up as canteens operated by staffs of women workers, the object being to provide centers in which men can congregate, but where, instead of intoxicants, coffee, light lunch and suppers at moderate prices would be served.

They would not, of course, be restricted to men, but could be used as social centers for both men and women. An elaboration of the idea includes moving pictures, a night nursery for the temporary care of children while their parents enjoy themselves in the canteen.

This seems like a fairly practical ground plan for meeting the objection that the saloon as "a man's club" will disappear; but it is one, of course, that would call for very careful management and supervision. The Philadelphia proposition goes no further than that such canteens should be practically, auxiliaries of churches, or at least be under such influences.

Letter from Rev. H. O. Harner.

A letter to The Record from Rev. H. O. Harner, a former Taneytown pastor of the Springet, York Co., charge, says he is getting along fine in his work, his five congregations being progressive and up-to-date, with attendance and finances growing nicely, and that at present they are in the midst of an old-time revival. He says, further:

"In a letter received recently from my brother, Rev. Elmer W. Harner, was the good news that he had accepted the pastorate of St. Paul's Lutheran church, the largest and most influential church in Colorado, at a salary of \$1500.

A Denver paper states, his departure from Canon City, was greatly regretted, as aside from his active duties as pastor he had played a prominent role in Y. M. C. A. work and in general community helpfulness.

Am getting along well here, but a pastorate in Maryland would be more desirable, and to that end, will bend all my energy toward landing in a good field among the hills of "Maryland my Maryland." Wishing "The Record" its employees, Editor, readers and all citizens of your grand old country great success. I am Respectfully Yours, REV. H. O. HARNER.

The Farm Woodland.

This is the time of year when the most neglected part of the farm comes in for some consideration. A woodland is a necessary adjunct of every well ordered farm. It is looked to as the source of fire-wood, fencing, building material, and has often helped out the owner with ready cash from the sale of timber. While it is true that the woodland is the only part of the farm that will not deteriorate if left alone, it is also true that no other part of the farm will bring better returns for a small amount of intelligent care than this same woodland.

Growing trees for timber is not much unlike growing other crops. Planting, weeding, thinning and certain cultural operations are often employed to advantage in timber growing. As in handling other crops, there is the right thing to do at the right time to get the best results. When timber reaches maturity, it should be cut, but young, thrifty trees of desirable kind should be saved for further growth. In the matter of cutting fire-wood—a winter operation on practically every farm—there is first the opportunity to help the woodland by making an improvement cutting to rid the woods of trees of little or no prospective value—tree weeds—and thereby release a more valuable growth.

On the other hand, with no definite plan of what to cut, the wood-chopper often takes the straight, thrifty trees of the best species, leaving the kind that are only fit for firewood to stand. The State Board of Forestry, 532 N. Howard St. Baltimore Md., has helped hundreds in the handling of woodlands for greater profit, and extends its service to all.

THE WAGE FIGHT ON

Manufacturers Laying off Hands and Making Reductions.

All over the country, manufacturers are posting notices of wage reductions, in many cases accompanied by the information that unless lower wages are possible, the plants will be closed. Others are discharging large numbers of men, and still others are closing their plants without reference to wages. A few cases of strikes are reported for higher wages. Evidently, the fight is on to bring down the wage scale.

The Emerson-Brantingham foundry, at Waynesboro, Pa., is closed and 125 men were discharged from the shops of the Company, on Monday. There is said to be a general effort by manufacturers in Waynesboro, to break the union scale of wages.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Jan. 20, 1919.—Out of respect for the late Charles E. Fink, court adjourned during the hour of the funeral.

Josephine M. Reese and Caroline F. Reese, administratrices w. a. of Josephine F. Fairfax, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Byron S. Dorsey, administrator of Emory M. Wagner, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and money and received an order to sell personal property.

W. Scott Leister, executor of Emaline I. Leister, deceased, returned an inventory of debts and money and an additional inventory of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of John N. Selby, deceased, were granted unto C. Wm. Selby, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Theodore Bankert, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Ulman A. Bankert, who received an order to notify creditors, and returned an order to sell real estate.

Nannie M. Himler, administratrix of John L. Flohr, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

John Boerner and George Boerner, executors of Mary Boerner, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled their first and final account.

W. Frank Thomas, acting executor of Rebecca F. Thomas, deceased, received an order to sell real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob L. Frederick, deceased, were granted unto James A. Frederick, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of John D. Mummert, deceased, were granted unto Simpson C. Mummert and John E. Mummert, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Emma J. Zepp, guardian of Margaret R. Zepp and Wm. L. Zepp, settled her final account.

Henry Stumpf, surviving executor of Conrad Stumpf, deceased, settled his first and final account.

John R. Lovell, administrator of Ellsworth E. Lovell, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of John T. Stem, deceased, were granted unto Aubrey J. Stem, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

John G. Hoffman, executor of John Stewart, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled his first account.

W. Scott Leister, executor of Emaline I. Leister, deceased, reported sale of real estate, on which the court granted an order nisi.

The last will and testament of Emma S. Smith, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters of administration with the will annexed were granted unto Clarence E. Smith, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919.—The sale of the real estate of Robert A. Nelson, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of the real estate of Mary E. Sentz, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. D. Hess, deceased, were granted unto John E. Davidson, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Richard C. Doyle, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Bernard C. Doyle, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Clarence E. Smith, administrator w. a. of Emma S. Smith, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Clarence E. and Charles W. Mielke, executors of Louis A. Mielke, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Arthur W. Thompson and Gen. Felix Agnus, of the special subcommittee of the Governor's bridge commission went to Washington on Thursday to hold preliminary conferences with members of the War Department in preparation for the conference to be held next Monday morning with Secretary of War Baker, when the details of the proposed bridge across the Chesapeake Bay will be discussed.

WHERE THE MARYLAND TROOPS ARE STATIONED.

Locations of the Divisions of the Expeditionary Forces.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Locations of the divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces on January 2, with the names of the present division commanders, was made public today by the War Department. The new list shows that Major Generals Chas. D. Rhodes, Peter E. Traub, Leroy S. Lyon and Chas. E. Martin have been relieved of their commands. The 87th is now under Brigadier General Wm. F. Martin, the 90th under Brigadier General John B. O'Neill and the 92nd under Brigadier General James B. Erwin. The 34th and 8th are temporarily without regularly detailed general officers.

No changes are indicated in the composition of the Army of Occupation, which still numbers tentatively 13 divisions, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, 28th, 32nd, 33rd, 42nd, 7th, 89th and 90th.

Today's announcement of locations shows that many divisions have moved since Nov. 23, when they last were located. The divisions, their locations and commands, include the following:

- 29th, Bousbonne Les Bains, Major General Chas. G. Morton.
- 42d, Arrweiler, Maj. General Clement A. F. Flagger.
- 79th, Souilly, Major General Joseph E. Kuhn.
- 80th, Ancy-Le-Franc, Maj. General Samuel D. Sturgis.

The Germans had 'em Ready.

A British officer, just returned from the newly liberated portions of France and Belgium, tells a curious tale regarding the flags with which the people celebrated their redemption. There were flags everywhere, thousands of them—Union Jacks, Stars and Stripes, Japanese, Belgian, French and Italian. The officer, struck by the variety and number of the emblems, remarked to a native that the people seemed to have been well prepared for the victorious return of the Allies and their own soldiers, and asked where the flags had been hidden.

"Hidden?" replied the Frenchman, "they were not hidden. We bought them from the Germans!" Here, indeed was a curious manifestation of German psychology, or perhaps of French instinct. Did the Germans anticipate their own retreat, and come prepared to equip the French and Belgians with the means of celebration? It would appear that they did so, and were willing to utilize the occasion for earning an honest penny, the only honest money they had earned for many a day!

A Big Sale of Furs.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—The fur auction today started off with 80,000 civets, which sold for \$55,000 within a few minutes. Today's sales totaled \$550,000, with a \$2,300,000 total for three days.

Twenty thousand house cats sold from nine to ninety cents apiece and totaled a trifle under \$10,000. Fifty-five hundred ring tails went quickly for \$5700. Three hundred and eighty hair seals found quick sales for more than \$2000, and 400 mountain lions brought \$1500. Then 1700 leopards and leopard cats went out for \$8000. Fourteen hundred bears totaled more than \$20,000. One hundred and thirty polar bears sold for around \$3000. Except for civets there was not much interest in a forenoon's sale, but the exchange was well filled for 118,000 ermine, Russian ermine selling well above American and choice lots, going at good averages. The entire ermine offerings was well taken, totaling around \$235,000.

May Return Wilson's Visit.

It now appears that, as one of the results of President Wilson's trip to Europe, America will have the privilege of entertaining the heads of the Governments of England, France and possibly Italy. In this connection President Poincare of France has just announced the fact that he will probably make a trip to America next June or July. There is also a reason to believe that King George of England will visit this country in the near future; and while there has as yet been no definite announcement regarding the matter, there seems to be but little doubt that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will also return the President's trip to Italy by making a trip to the United States.

Hun Helmets as Prizes.

Eighty thousand German helmets captured by General Pershing's troops—some new, taken from storehouses behind the enemy lines, and some battered relics of the battlefield—have been ordered by Frank R. Wilson, director of Liberty Loan publicity, for distribution in the Fifth Loan campaign. The helmets will be allotted to Federal Reserve district headquarters on the basis of their respective subscription quotas and will be used as prizes for campaign achievements under rules to be formulated by the district managers.

Henry Menges fell into a circular

saw at a mill near New Oxford, Pa., on Wednesday, and quickly bled to death from having his right arm cut off at the shoulder.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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TERMS:—One Dollar per year, strictly cash in advance. Six months 50c; trial subscriptions, 3 months, 25c; single copies 2c. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 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, JANUARY 24th., 1919.

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 like to have the commendation of others, but sometimes it costs too much—more than we can afford to pay.

It is better to be called a "Dutchman" than a "German." The Holland Dutch used to be considered the "low Dutch"—but not now.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds. In a few years they will be selling at a premium. Selling them now simply plays into the hands of wise people who will profit by the acts of the unwise.

The Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination, who seem to be most in the public eye, all have short names—Wood, Taft, Knox, and Root, the first named possibly being the best betting proposition.

It begins to look as though it would require two or three Germans to pay all of the war claims of the Allied Nations, without counting what Germany owes her own people, or the bill she justly owes the United States. Perhaps the fight will be to get as much as can be had, and not all.

Queer, isn't it? That Pershing should be "spoken of" as a Republican candidate for the President, and Hoover as a Democratic candidate, while the politics of these men is such an unknown quality. Perhaps this can be taken as a big compliment to their fitness, or is it just a skirmishing around?

There is just a possibility—a hint—that the various war relief agencies may be quietly "knocking" each other, their methods, etc. They have all accomplished splendid results, in their own ways, even though all have possibly made mistakes and bad bargains; and it would be a great pity, now, for a display of ordinary faultfinding to be secretly promoted.

Swatting corporations and deciding against capital, have been popular employments for some years past, until the public impression has almost been created that these business units are largely criminal in their tendencies, and usually oppressive of somebody—either of labor, or the consumer, or both. What this country evidently needs, is a dose of capital taking a holiday. It would be a calamity, but it might give a lot of people some needed good sense.

Soon Time to Stop.

Sometimes, in spite of our better and truer natures, we pity ourselves. We forget the holiness and beauty of "service" and complain that we are a very much abused and imposed on people. As a sample condition of this sort, we can easily make ourselves see that in this matter of feeding the starving in Europe, we are making our own country scarce of food and putting up prices on ourselves. There is no doubt that we are doing just this; in a large measure, purchasing and sending off our food, is keeping the whole world as a profitable market for our food producers and dealers.

Of course, this must eventually stop, but when? There must be a time come when self-pity must change to something more praiseworthy—self-protection, and the charity that "begins at home." We can, even now, with full propriety exercise the hope that the still warring elements in Europe will soon stop fighting among

themselves and turn their energies to the more laudable pursuits of feeding and caring for themselves, instead of being a burden on the charitably disposed in the United States.

We must not become harsh, nor too easily suspicious, along this line. It were greatly better for us to be imposed on than to be too stingy, or to act as unjust or selfish stewards; but surely we must soon be reacting the time, when, in justice to true charity and benevolence, we should look more closely into the channels and ends of the American flood of generosity that some may think has no end.

We are taking some big chances, now, considering the immensity of the job of feeding our own poor, finding profitable employment for our returning soldiers in the face of falling wages and labor troubles, and the big one of all—paying the war bill. We soon must, whether it "looks big" or not, take some account of ourselves.

This fact was pretty plainly stated in the debate in the House over the President's request for \$100,000,000 for the relief of suffering in Europe. While the bill passed by a vote of 242 to 73, there were 115 "not voting," and some who voted "aye" plainly left it be known that there was no enthusiasm back of the vote, while the debate itself showed the suppressed public temper to be to call a halt on such expenditures.

A Plea that Must be Considered.

The "Textile Workers of America" have recently issued a demand for "an eight-hour day, or a general strike." The "Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association" has as vigorously rejected the demand, and insists on fewer governmental restrictions, a higher tariff for protection, and lower taxation. Mr. Grundy, President of the Association, says the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, alone, will have One Billion Dollars of the tax increase now pending before Congress, and that if it is to be paid, the manufacturers must be left make the money to pay it with.

This particular case is vastly important to this country because it represents dozens of other like cases that are bound to present themselves in connection with the lowering of wages and production costs, which means reduced selling prices of merchandise; and it not only interests the manufacturers, but the big army of consumers of merchandise in this country. Mr. Grundy said in part: "With nearly the whole industrial world at war, our imports during the last year amounted in value to \$3,000,000,000, double the value before the war, and hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods now coming to our markets were produced at a labor cost averaging twenty cents a day. Our imports during November last were \$30,000,000 more than for the same month of 1917. Can we hold our home markets in time of peace under such conditions?"

"Moreover, Great Britain, France and Italy will soon owe us some \$10,000,000,000. They cannot pay us in gold; they must pay us in goods or credit must be indefinitely extended. "But, we are told that we can now capture the markets of the world. We have been told that before, but we never have and never will sell more than about 5% of our production abroad in time of peace. Can we go into the markets of Great Britain, the markets of France, of China or Japan, or any other part of the world with our cost of production double and treble and quadruple and twenty times their cost of production? With our cotton, with some of our grain and some of our metals, yes, but not with our manufactures.

"We do not want the markets of the world except for our surplus; we want our own home market, the best on earth and at our very doors. "And, in order to retain this market, ours by every right of God and man, we must protect it by a tariff which measures the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and, if our labor wants to retain its present wage scale, or a scale anywhere near approaching it, then the workers of the United States must join their employers in demanding the privilege and right to work on a basis of equality that cannot be had under existing free trade import duties.

"Our first concern today is not prices, not wages, not profits, but whether or not we are to have a market for our products; whether or not we must face a competition that will close our factories, as they were closed in 1816 and 1833 and 1850 and 1895, and whether or not we are to have any added burdens imposed upon us. Nor are we selfish in this concern. Mills running at full time mean prosperous farmers, mean loaded freight trains, mean a consumption of our lumber, our cotton and wool and hides. It means full employment for all, and prosperity for every interdependent class and section.

"For some years the manufacturers of the country have been the targets of our lawmakers both national and State. We have been burdened with the restrictions and obligations of law after law. Paternalism has run riot. In spite of the exactions, however, and because of inflated prices, unusual conditions and the abnormal demands of the war, with more or less Government support, we have survived and been able to meet the demands that have been made upon us.

"Now peace has come, but only a few of the war burdens are lifted. Taxation, almost to the limit of confiscation, faces us not only during the coming year, but for years to come.

Our cost of production is abnormally high. Every possible favor has been granted our workmen. Every possible burden has been laid upon the manufacturer.

"Now we beg or demand the right and privilege of meeting the situation and the onerous conditions as best we can. It would seem as if the limit of endurance had been reached and we must cry out for a cessation of legislation and a relief from further handicap. With a lack of barriers to check the inflow of foreign fabrications, with an enormous debt and necessity for heavy and continuous taxation, with an abnormally high cost of production, with a thousand and more exactions as to what we must and must not do, we should have some assurance that for a time at least we are to be given an opportunity to pursue our work in peace and be able to plan in safety for investment, for production and for sales."

Why Such a Pension?

The estate of Col. Roosevelt is estimated to be worth \$500,000. Notwithstanding this, there is a bill before Congress to give to Mrs. Roosevelt an annual pension of \$5,000.00. Why? The strong probability is that Mrs. Roosevelt does not want this pension, and had no part in proposing the legislation. Should it go through, if Mrs. Roosevelt has anything like the spirit of her late husband, she will decline to accept it.

This country has been over-doing the pension business, from Congress on down through state legislation. There are lots of deserving cases, no doubt, but as a general proposition the "pension" represents governmental charity, and too frequently makes beneficiaries who are in no legitimate sense in need of any help of that sort.

Ill-paid men, as were the soldiers of our Civil War who were compelled to enter the ranks, had, in most instances, a real claim on the government, and especially when disabled, and in actual need; but, most pensioners of other classes who voluntarily accepted government employment—actually sought it—and the pay attached thereto, and could have relinquished their jobs at any time for something better, have not, in our judgment, any just right to pensions.

Just why anybody should consider Mrs. Roosevelt entitled to a pension, we cannot conceive; and we believe that just this sort of misdirected sentiment is responsible for a great deal of the feeling that exists, in some quarters, against government and capital.

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

Says: We used RAT-SNAP purchased of you about our plan 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—

Some Problems.

There are many important problems to be faced within the next year or two, among which may be mentioned—

The working out of the effect of National prohibition.

The extension of woman suffrage, and the entrance of women into avenues of labor heretofore occupied by men.

The return of our troops from Europe, and fitting them into industrial occupations.

The burden of war taxation, and the payment of our war debt.

The question of wages, especially as it relates to American manufacturers—which inevitably means a reopening of the tariff and protection argument.

Government ownership, or government operation, of railroads and other big business affairs.

Unionism, as a force for influencing political sentiment.

The return to a pure delegated democracy, from the "war-measure" autocracy.

The result of the Peace Conference, and the League of Nations proposition.

Some of these will enter into the platforms on which the next Presidential campaign will be fought, while others will divide the minds of men in business and other relations, and give all classes abundant opportunity for mental exercise.

Prior to the war, Canadian pulp and paper products had to meet the competition of the Scandinavian and European countries, both in the United States and in the overseas markets. In news-print paper alone, which constitutes more than one-half of the Dominion's total pulp and paper exports, Canada now enjoys a monopoly of the American market outside of the domestic production. Of the 2,000,000 tons of news-print paper consumed in the United States every year, Canada supplies approximately 550,000 tons.

"QUO VADIS."

A popular novel of a generation back, had for its subject "Quo Vadis?"—which means "Whither goest thou?"

This question is pertinent, and can be asked of every relationship of life—individual, national, and international.

In international affairs we shall content ourselves, having had our say, with letting the peace conference decide; in individual affairs the matter is up to the individual himself; on national affairs we shall try briefly to make a few observations.

We are facing the future with small concern, when we should, perhaps, be greatly concerned. Popular government—democracy—is having its day, and in many instances is running pell-mell into dangers seen and unseen.

Political parties retain old names, but seem to have changed places. Democracy under Jefferson and Jackson demanded strong individual and state rights, and as little of national government as was necessary consistent with stability; Republicanism (Federal) under Washington and down through the later Republican party, believed in a strong central government without in any way interfering with any of the rights that belonged strictly to the states.

It seems almost uncanny that the modern politicians have changed places. Perhaps it is the trend of the times and the current of world events that is sweeping on us; the fact is evident that the trend of government in the United States is as autocratic as Germany ever dared to be, and the inclination is to accept all the features of that autocracy except the military regime.

Grave dangers lie ahead of us now in the trend toward Government ownership, and even Civil Service has passed the stage of reform and is rapidly becoming an intoxication. Under the Civil Service ruling a man selected for office holds for life, except that there is the arbitrary authority invested in some one to remove, at will and without trial "for the good of the service."

When the sovereign of a country, who holds that sovereignty by virtue of the franchise of the people, can by a single "dictum" place under Civil Service, with life tenure sixty thousand fourth-class postmasters, and then later under "war's grim necessity" seizes railroads with two million employees, and practically places them under Civil Service with an immediate boost of wages beyond any previous high record, and makes the public pay the bill by added charges for travel and haulage, and agrees to make up any difference out of the general burden of taxation from the government's treasury, the party able to do it has a lasting grip on more than the "balance of power" in our country, and has by two single acts made us about as near an autocracy as it is possible to get in a free country.

There was a time when the writer believed in and mildly advocated government ownership. Government control is proving a blessing in many instances, but government ownership can never be a success until, and unless, it is made universal, and the government takes up bodily the idea of Edward Bellamy, and that cannot happen so long as the devil remains unchained and the millennium has not arrived.

In government control, there is a check at the ballot box on the government—the controlling body, while in government ownership, those who control, hold the whip with no one to control them.

But, the people will wake up—the old ship of state is not going to flounder—the entire crew, the masses of the people, are going to wake up and throw off many of those theories that have been growing up in our midst. They are not new. Sparta tried them and with the exception of a few deeds of a few warriors, the people are remembered in name only.

The war has put us all "up in the air" but we will all come back to earth, in time, and be the better for our sky rocket.—Wm. James Heaps, in Sons of America.

Probably the best-known war emergency service is the United States Employment Service, which has 900 offices and over 4,400 employees. Two million and a half workers were directed to war industries in 9 months.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes, "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used." Mrs. James A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo., says "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure."

—Advertisement—

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Our January Sale

We have marked all our Goods as low as Good, Clean and Dependable Goods can be sold at.

All Remnants and Short Ends, from every Department, will be put on the Center Table, at half their regular price.

Linens and Cotton Crash, 15 to 35c	All Shades of Silks, at lowest prices.
Outing Cloth, 30 and 35c.	Good Assortment of Dress Goods.
36-in Muslin, 20 to 35c.	Plaid Dress Goods, at 15 and 25c yard.
Apron Gingham, 25 and 28c.	Quilting Calico, at 25c.
Dress Gingham, 25 to 37½c.	Silk Mulls, at 35c.
36-in Percales, 25, 30 and 35c.	
Silk Poplins, 36-in, at \$1.25 yd.	
Ladies' Outing Night Gowns, at \$2.00.	Axminster Rugs, at \$2.50 to \$5.00 Small Furs, at half price.
Ladies' Wrappers (what we have left) at \$2.00.	Ladies' Hose, at 16c and up.
	Misses' Hose, at 20c and up.

Big Reduction on Sweaters

\$1.25 Sweaters, at .99	\$3.00 Sweaters, at \$2.25
\$1.50 Sweaters, at \$1.19	\$4.00 Sweaters, at \$3.25
\$1.75 Sweaters, at \$1.29	\$5.00 Sweaters, at \$3.75
\$2.00 Sweaters, at \$1.49	\$6.00 Sweaters, at \$4.99

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Total Resources December 1st, 1918
\$1,014,186.10.

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.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT BUY SHOES THAT ARE MADE OF LEATHER

Don't throw your money away on cheap Shoes (we have them, if you want them) but get into a pair of "Walk-Overs"

Quality and Style are there. If you want them for work, try a pair of

Endicott-Johnson Co.

They are made of leather only.
NEW RUBBERS received this week.
MEN'S HATS always new.

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.

If you are contemplating buying Memorial Work of any description, I cordially invite you to come and inspect my display first, for I know that I can give you true value of your money.

300 Monuments and Headstones to select from.
The Largest Stock ever carried in the Monument Business.

JOSEPH. L. MATHIAS, Westminster, Md.
Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.

LET US PRINT YOUR SALE BILLS
When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind, we will guarantee to give you satisfaction.

A BUMPER YIELD OF POTATOES



This field in Aroostock county, Maine, averaged 551 bushels to the acre. It received 2,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre. The money spent in fertilizer proved to be a gilt-edge investment.

SPINDLY SPROUTS OF POTATO

They May Be Due to Disease, or to Poor Seed Stock, but Are a Source of Loss in Either Case.

Next spring, when getting your seed stock ready for potato planting, look out for the tubers showing "spindly sprouts." Such tubers will never make the strong and healthy growth which

you did last year—certainly not, if you delay ordering. Spindly sprouts simply show that the plant lacks vitality. No amount of good treatment will make it yield a good crop.

The accompanying illustration is from one of the excellent bulletins of the Maryland experiment station. The plant at the left shows what a heavy and thick sprout develops into; that at the right, the poor plant grown from a tuber showing the "spindly sprout."



you must have for a wartime potato crop (or, for that matter, an after-the-war crop either). And what is just as important, you can't make up for the loss by adding more fertilizer. For one thing you probably can't get the fertilizer in any larger quantity than

Seed costs money, more money than ever. Fertilizer will next spring be short in quantity, labor will be hard to get. Seed stock should be of highest quality in order to assure profitable returns on the investments in land, labor and fertilizer.

TAKE CARE OF THE SEED POTATOES

Don't let seed potatoes sprout in storage. Every inch of sprout means so much strength gone and diminishes by just this much the ability of the seed pieces to produce quick, sturdy growth in the early spring.

For the very early potatoes, wherever small areas are to be planted, spread the seed potatoes out in the warm sunlight or in a light unheated room in a dwelling house, some three weeks before planting time. This makes the sprouts grow thick, tough and sturdy, makes the crop earlier and increases yields.

When the potato tops are from six to eight inches high put on a second dose of fertilizer, applied alongside the row. The roots are then getting well started and available plant food put where they can get it keeps them growing.

GIVING THE POTATO CROP A QUICK START

One of the most discouraging things for the potato grower is the long delay which comes right after the potatoes are planted.

Some weeds are ready to start right "off the bat." In their root stalks they have saved up plant food for just this emergency. The potato, however, it is not a good forager, and too often a delay in getting a quick start means a partial or total crop failure. The most important plant food in the early spring is ammonia—the stem and leaf producer. At the time of year when potatoes are planted, the soil is still cold. It has just been leached by the winter's rains and is low in available plant food. Even when manure is applied to a cover sod and turned under, use of ammonia in fertilizer—from 2 to 3 per cent—is a most profitable practice.

AFTERNOON DRESS OF VELVET



This charming afternoon gown of navy blue velvet comes from Lady Duff Gordon. It is fastened high at the neck with an interesting array of steel buttons on the waist and the sleeves.

NO EXTREME FEATURES USED

New Fall and Winter Clothes Are Marked by a General Air of Simplicity.

In viewing the new clothes for fall and winter one is struck by the absence of extreme features, and also by the general air of simplicity displayed. Colors are quiet, browns, blues and black predominating, with here and there a demure costume carried out in gray or taupe. Even embroidery has been subdued, and although in a few cases bright-colored wool or silk is used, the general tendency is toward gray and beige, or a soft coppery red that is new and most attractive.

As inevitable as the season itself is the serge street frock, and its variations are many; so, while at first glance there is a slightly monotonous effect in the costuming of the women who now throng the smart restaurants and shops, a closer inspection reveals an individuality in the arrangement of certain new details of trimming, or in the cut of the neck or fashion of sleeve. To keep to the fad of using as little wool as possible there are many clever combinations of fabrics and one is inclined to feel that this rule, instead of hindering, has been an aid to the creative abilities of designers.

NEWEST FASHIONS ARE CHIC

Late Styles Are Regarded as More Practical Than They Have Been in Recent Years.

Taking it all in all, the new fashions are more attractive and at the same time more practical than they have been in years. Here are a few salient characteristics:

Belts are either soft and draped or flat and straight. One Paris frock has a belt made of a strip of inch-wide braid with the ends crossed and falling in short tabs. The most graceful sash is of satin, with fringed ends.

The new color is henna, sometimes called rust color. All the browns will be fashionable and certain shades of green. Gray is much liked for street costumes and taupe and gray make a smart combination. Every other dinner gown is black.

A yard and twelve inches will be enough width for the fall skirt—if one wishes to be extremely smart. More conservative taste may increase the width as far as a yard and three-quarters—no more than that is permitted by fashion.

Sleeves must be tight as one can stand them, with small armholes and the wrist provided with buttons and loops or other fastening devices, so that one may get into the sleeve without a struggle.

MILLINERY HINTS

Although one occasionally sees a bright red or horizon blue hat, this fall it is the fur tones, brown and gray, that lead in millinery. This means a range of some extent, for the brown furs are rather numerous and there are several shades in the gray grouping. Sometimes a feather fancy in contrasting shade is used for trimming, but more often the one color scheme is maintained.

Fringed silk ribbon is the trimming novelty and on some of the models from Paris it resembles an ostrich feather band.

The minimum of trimming is the rule and often a narrow band of gros-grain ribbon is the sole decoration on a turban or sailor shape of velvet, velour or hatter's plush.

Handkerchief Fad.

A dainty handkerchief has one corner cut off and remade by a triangle of white net on which is one's monogram.

FROCKS OF PELTRY

Gowns for Street and Evening Entirely of Fur

Soft Kind of Material, Superimposed on Silk or Satin—Kinship to Ancient Costumes.

In Paris they delight in medieval gowns of peltry. In such costumery there is not only the determination to be unique, but to be warm. We, at the apex of scientific civilization and hygiene, observe a fashion writer, have been cast down into the depths of medieval discomfort and disease through the failure of mechanical organization during the war. We thought the world forever free from plagues, but we have been visited by one which spread over a world and gathered in its victims as did the dread plagues of a century ago. We who had ceased to think that hunger and cold—both elemental disasters—could ravage our health, have been face to face with both, over three continents. No longer did only the poor and dirty, those easy victims of all disasters, pay the final penalty; but those who had for over a century considered themselves immune through the adoption of all that science and health demanded.

Was it not natural, then, that, under the accumulation of the catastrophes, women should turn to the kind of apparel that kept their far-away ancestors comfortable? At least the French women must think along this line, for they have provided themselves with evening gowns and street gowns made entirely of peltry. It is a soft kind of fur which is used, and it is superimposed on silk or satin; but it produces a strong kinship to the costumes of the year one.

When the gown of fur is not worn there is a new kind of huge fur hat which is supposed to furnish the warm touch. It has a cart-wheel brim and is usually devoid of trimming. Only the oval, slim face can permit it. It is not the hat for the average woman, but it is new, and therefore desirable.

There are also wraps that give more weight than warmth—a high quality in a covering—and which are fashioned somewhat like the dolmans of Victorian days. They have obliterated the ugliness of that period and developed a smart appearance. They contribute to the need for economy in apparel, for they allow the usage of a one-piece frock, and even the fall or spring tailored suit. In sealskin, beaver, moleskin, they are at their best. A collar of another peltry can be added if it is considered desirable. There are women who are not happy in a garment that is left unadorned.

BITING NAILS, CHEWING LIPS

Disfiguring Habits Easily Acquired, Young Girls and Older Women Being Among Offenders.

One of the most unwholesome and disfiguring habits is the biting of the nails and chewing the lips. All ages, too, are represented, since wee children, young girls and older women are among the frequent offenders.

Chewing the lips, extracting bits of skin from the lips, or biting them is a habit which tends to disfigure the mouth by making it larger and pulling it out of shape. Thus the expression of the face changes for the worse. This habit is easily acquired and grows apace. Some persons immediately start to bite their lips as soon as they are engrossed in a book or with work in hand. Facial distortions are often grotesque, though the offender is totally unconscious of the attention he is attracting.

While this practice of drawing the lips about does not improve the face, it is not in the same class with biting the nails, which admits thousands of germs directly into the mouth, hence to the stomach and intestines, and so on into the blood.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

The newest veils are of tulle, chiffon or chantilly lace.

Stitching of silk or wool makes a very attractive trimming.

A beautiful cape is of cerise wool jersey, lined with gray silk.

There is a tendency to place wings at the back of a hat.

Boots will measure eight inches from the breast of the heel.

Millinery colorings are dull and one-tone effects are favored.

HAT OF BLACK PANNE VELVET



This is an exceptionally interesting hat of black panne velvet. A large flat bow threaded in gold is laid across the front of the rose brim, adding charm to its lines.

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

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY BRINGS SURE RELIEF

For 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has enabled suffering humanity to withstand attacks of kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all diseases connected with the urinary organs and to build up and restore to health organs weakened by disease. These most important organs must be watched, because they filter and purify the blood; unless they do their work you are doomed. Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, headache, stomach trouble, pains in the joints and lower abdomen, gravel, difficulty when urinating, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago—all warn you of trouble with your kidneys. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are the remedy you need. Take three or four every day. The healing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and drives out the poisons. New life and health will surely follow. When your normal vigor has been restored continue treatment for a while to keep yourself in condition and prevent a return of the disease. Don't wait until you are incapable of fighting. Start taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied with results. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL and accept no substitutes. In three sizes. Sealed packages. At all drug stores.

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT IN TANEYTOWN.

There has never been anything in Taneytown with the INSTANT action of 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. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

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

WE PAY FOR



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

Read the Advertisements

IN THE
CARROLL RECORD

DO THIS NOW

AND AVOID DOING THIS LATER

FERTILIZER DEALER

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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29	30	31				

APRIL

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29	30	31				

CITY'S HIGH TITLE

Cuban Capital Given Long Name, by Royal Decree.

Has Been Considerably Shortened to Habana, but That Was Not Its Appellation in 1634—Place Had Remarkable Growth.

The full name of the capital of Cuba is San Cristobal de la Habana. In 1634 a royal decree conferred upon the city the sounding title, "Llave del Nuevo Mundo y Antemural de las Indias Occidentales" which signifies "Key of the New World and Bulwark of the West Indies." In emphasis, the coat of arms of the municipality bears a symbolic key and representations of the fortresses of Morro, Punto and Fuerza.

Habana is one of the several towns founded by the governor, Diego Velasquez. He placed it upon the south coast, where the town of Batabano now stands. It was shortly removed to its present position and rapidly it grew to be the chief center of the island and one of the most important places in the new world. La Fuerza, the oldest fortification in the city, was erected near the close of the sixteenth century. Shortly afterward, Philip the Second of Spain ordered the construction of the Punta and Morro forts, for the protection of the harbor, and at about the same time the official residence of the governor of the island was transferred from Santiago de Cuba to Habana.

In 1650, the population of Habana was hardly more than three thousand, but in the following two or three decades it doubled, owing to a large immigration of Spaniards from Jamaica. During this period, the city rose to be the commercial center of the Spanish-American possessions, and the principal rendezvous of the royal fleets that carried on the trade monopoly between Spain and America. The walls inclosing the city were commenced in 1671 and finished 30 years later.

A map of the city at the beginning of the nineteenth century strikingly illustrates its rapid growth. Then the residences were almost all intramural, or within the walls. Large estancias and huertas occupied ground which is now intersected by paved streets and covered with substantial buildings.

The first impression made upon the visitor is of the massive character of the architecture. This characteristic is more pronounced than in any other Latin-American city. The building material generally used is a conglomerate of marine material, which hardens on exposure to the air. It is hewn into great blocks, and so used in construction. Walls are usually covered with stucco or plaster, and colored in a variety of tints. Roofs are either flat, or built of the old Spanish tiles. The effect, which is enhanced by the presence almost everywhere of trees and shrubs, is pleasing in the extreme.

The most interesting portion of Habana is that which formerly lay within the walls. The houses here have for the most part been converted into business purposes, but a few persons still cling to their old homes.—Forbes Lindsay, in "Cuba and Her People of Today."

General Townshend's Triumphs.
Like a palm tree in the arid stretches through which he fought stands out the selection of Gen. Charles V. F. Townshend to bear to the agents of the allies the Turkish offer of surrender, observed the New York Herald recently. Two years and a half ago, almost to a day, General Townshend and 6,000 men, the remnant of his army of 50,000, ran up the white flag in Kut-el-Amara after a siege of 143 days and surrendered to the Turks, while 40,000 other British soldiers 16 miles away battled ineffectually to break through the Turkish ring to the beleaguered force.

Now General Townshend has obtained his satisfaction. That he, a prisoner of war, should have been selected to carry this fateful message, fateful to all Christendom, as well as to what remains of the Turkish empire, is a unique tribute to a gallant soldier from the government he and those under his command served so faithfully.

New Soldier.
Gen. Leonard Wood said at a dinner in Washington:

"A new soldier is apt to be nervous, apt to make mistakes, but this is no sign of cowardice. It soon wears off. A new soldier was having his first experience of night duty. The password was 'discount.'
"As the soldier paced back and forth in the darkness, a black figure suddenly bounced up before him.
"Halt! Who goes there?" he challenged.
"A friend," was the reply.
"Advance friend," said the new soldier. Advance and give the discount."

Spot to Be Avoided.
It happened in Paris. He was black, a Yank soldier, and from New Orleans. He was heading toward the Seine, when an on-coming comrade, same color, halted him. Said the comrade: "I'd be advisin' you, Lestah, not to go too neah that river; they's likely to be lookin' foh a molasses detail."

A Good Catch.
"You ask for my daughter? What are your prospects, young man? Do you own the house you live in?"
"No, I rent it, but I have five tons of coal in the cellar."
"Take her." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Home in Detour, Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Weybright, late of Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, deceased, and pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll County, passed on the 31st day of December, 1918, the undersigned, Executor of Samuel Weybright, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1919, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that Lot or Parcel of Land, situated on the Mah Public Thoroughfare through the Town of Detour, Carroll County, Maryland, containing

ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE OF LAND, more or less, and fronting about sixty-one feet on said Main Street, with an uniform depth of about two hundred and thirty-eight feet.

This Lot is improved by a splendid two and a half story Weatherboard House, with slate roof, dry cellar and basement. There are seven rooms and bathroom and garret in the House, and the Lot is also improved by a large frame Stable, Corn Crib, two large chicken houses, and other necessary and usual outbuildings. There is a well of excellent water conveniently located, and a cistern in the cellar. This property was the residence of the late Samuel Weybright, during his life, and was occupied by his widow, Mary Ann Weybright, until her recent death. This is a most desirable property and the buildings are all well-built and painted. Possession of this property will be given on or before April 1st, 1919.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Court: One-third of the purchase money on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court and the residue in two equal payments of 6 and 12 months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the obligation of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JESSE P. WEYBRIGHT, Executor of Samuel Weybright, Deceased. **BOND & PARKE, Solicitors.** J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.



DR. GREENWOOD

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HAD RHEUMATISM 12 YEARS.

For 12 years I had been sick with Rheumatism. I took up treatment with Dr. Greenwood, and am now feeling good and able to work.

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Dr. Greenwood
Westminster, Hotel.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

WILLIAM D. HESS, 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 4th day of August, 1919; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 24th day of January, 1919. **JOHN E. DAVIDSON,** Administrator. 1-24-4t

Let Us Print Your Sale Bills

When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind we will guarantee to give you satisfaction

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

—JANUARY—
25—1 o'clock, J. P. Weybright, Executor, House and Lot of Samuel Weybright, deceased, in Detour, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18—1 o'clock, Jacob H. Kump, Stamp-town, Personal Property, etc. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18—12 o'clock, Charles P. Staub, near Maxell's Mill, Household Furniture, B. P. Ogle, Auct.

—FEBRUARY—
22—11 o'clock, John R. Hull, near Arter's Mill, Stock, Implements, Household goods. Wm. Warner, Auct.

25—12 o'clock, Alvia Hyser, near St. James' church, Cows, Hogs and Horses. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.
1—10 o'clock, Harvey Covell, near Mt. Union, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

3—10 o'clock, John C. Shuey, between Mayberry and Pleasant Valley, Horse, Cow, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

4—10 o'clock, Walter Keefer, near Tyrone, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5—12 o'clock, John T. Fleming, on Buckley farm near New Windsor, Live Stock. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5—10 o'clock, Harry M. Feeser, near Otter Dale School, Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6—10 o'clock, Albert J. Ohler, Emmitsburg road, near Bridgeport, Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6—12 o'clock, Harry Devilbiss, on Ritter farm near Mt. Union, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7—10 o'clock, Chas. Hoffman, on D. W. Shoemaker farm, on Monocacy, Live Stock, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8—12 o'clock, John Heltibrille, near Uniontown, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8—12 o'clock, R. G. Shoemaker, near Harney, Live Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

10—11 o'clock, Vernon Myers, between Black's School and Hahn's Mill, Live Stock, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

10—9 o'clock, Roland P. Baile, on David Englar, Jr., farm, Medford, Live Stock and Farm Implements. F. A. Crawford, Auct.

11—10 o'clock, Chas. Garber, near Keymar, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12—10 o'clock, Mahlon Brown, Valentine farm, Bullfrog road, Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

12—12 o'clock, Calvin Starnes, near Frizellburg, Live Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

13—10 o'clock, Wm. G. Myers, Shildt farm on Union Bridge road, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

13—10 o'clock, Wm. G. Feeser, near Walnut Grove School, Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

14—12 o'clock, Daniel J. Null, on Geo. K. Duttera farm, Live Stock and Farm Implements, and Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14—11 o'clock, John Koonz, on R. G. Shoemaker farm, on Bullfrog road, Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

15—10 o'clock, Frank Nushaam, on Sharrett's farm, near Bruceville, Live Stock Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15—12 o'clock, Jacob M. Stambaugh, near Bridgeport, Live Stock and Farm Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

17—10 o'clock, Ervin Myers, on Formwalt Farm, near Uniontown, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

17—1 o'clock, Mrs. David R. Fogle, on State Road, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

18—10 o'clock, Harry M. Myers, near Mayberry, Live Stock and Farm Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18—10 o'clock, Wm. E. Sanders, north of Taneytown, Live Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

19—10 o'clock, Vernon Gladhill, near Frizellburg, Live Stock and Farm Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

20—10 o'clock, Harry Babylon, near Silver Run, Live Stock and Farm Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

21—10 o'clock, O. T. Shoemaker, near Taneytown, Live Stock and Farm Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22—1 o'clock, Mrs. Mary E. Crapster, Taneytown, Household Goods, etc. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

22—10 o'clock, Richard Ball, on Mrs. Blanchard's farm, on State Road, Live Stock, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

24—12 o'clock, LeRoy Reifsnider, near Middleburg, Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

25—12 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Koons, near Keymar, Live Stock and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26—10 o'clock, Wm. Dickensheets, near Frizellburg, Live Stock, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27—12 o'clock, Fred. Little, near Tyrone, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27—1 o'clock, James B. Galt, Taneytown, Household and Personal Property. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

28—12 o'clock, Mrs. Theodore Myers, near Frizellburg, Live Stock, and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29—1:30 o'clock, Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht, Taneytown, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29—12 o'clock, Edward Adelsperger, Taneytown, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Farm for Sale.
124 Acres, all brand new buildings; frame House with 10 rooms, double hall down-stairs and up; all nicely finished; 4 porches, 3 cellars, all cemented; large new Bank Barn, 46x80; brand new wagon shed, double corn crib, holds about 300 bbls of corn; buggy shed and machine shed all under one roof; good hog pen with cement bottom and sides; 200-ft bored well, one at the house and one at the barn, wind pump at barn; beautiful location, one mile from State road, land crops well. For sale by—

CURT ECKARD, near Basehoar's Mill. 1-17-3t

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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

KING & McHENRY

Will have their Large Opening Sale of the New Year of

100 Head of Horses & Mules

At the Old Montour Stables
WESTMINSTER, MD., ON
Monday, February 3, 1919

at 12 o'clock, sharp. Among this lot will be a number of Good Broke Leaders, also several family Broke Horses that will work any place on the farm; and we will sell 50 Head of Commission Horses and Mules for local parties. All stock must be as represented or your money refunded. Sale rain or shine.

KING & McHENRY, Westminster. Horses, Harness and Vehicles Sold on Commission. 1-24 2t

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MONEY BACK if results not satisfactory.

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TONALL SUCCEEDS WHERE DOCTORS FAILED
"I suffered from nervousness; could not eat and had poor appetite," says Mrs. Oscar Waltz, of Annyville, Pa.
"After taking three bottles of Tonnall, my nerves are quiet, appetite is restored, and can sleep sound at night."
"I doctored with different doctors, but got no results, until I tried this medicine. I can not recommend it too much to sufferers like me."
This testimonial was given December 4, 1918.
Tonnall is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown. —Advertisement

THE HEN-E-TA BONE CO
NEWARK, N. J. 1-10-4t

PUBLIC SALE

ROSS SILO FILLER, with distributor, 16-inch. This machine also has Fodder Shredder attachment. **FLEET-WOOD THRESHING MACHINE**, 26-inch cylinder. **TRACTOR**, 10-20 International (Titan), with Two-gang Oliver Plow, 14-inch.
The above Machines will be sold at the Public Sale, March 10th, at 9 o'clock. See large Posters of entire sale.

ROLAND P. BAILE, Medford, Carroll County. F. A. Crawford, Auct. 1-10-9t

Yes, We Do Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory

WHAT PUZZLED PETE.
The clergyman of a small town had a fine orchard and one night it was robbed, the only clue left being the robber's finger-print on an overripe peach. The minister had an enormous photographic enlargement of the finger-print made and, with it under his arm, accosted the man he suspected.
"Pete," he said, "someone robbed my orchard last night."
Pete gulped nervously. "Is that so, sir?" he said.
"Yes, Pete, that's so," replied the minister; "but the thief left his mark behind him and I shall easily find him."
"Yes, sir," said Pete, huskily.
"Yes. Do you see this, Pete?" and the minister held up the huge enlargement of the finger-print.
Pete made a gesture of despair. "I see there ain't no use denying it, parson," he said. "I done it. But I sure would like to know where you got that impression of my corduroy pants."

GIVING HER A POINTER.

Miss Heavyweight—Yes, I'd like to be a good basketball player. Are there any books you could recommend that would help me?
Mr. Knowing—Well, before taking it up you might get some points on "First Aid to the Injured."

Pay! Pay! Pay!
In vain we Jacks klick up a fuss
At garb worn by our Jills;
The only footwear asked of us
Is that we foot the bills.

Point in His Favor.
"You ought to be ashamed of yourself to roam aimlessly about and never do any work," said Mrs. Naggars, to the ragged specimen of humanity who stood at her door.
"That's true, mum," replied the wanderer. "And yet you must give me credit for one thing."
"And what is that?"
"Although I have been traveling over the world for more than twenty years, I have never yet acquired the souvenir habit."

Mystery.
Bacon—I see Alaska has its first dining-car made out of an old coach in the Cordova shops and managed by a man and his wife.
Egbert—Very interesting. But I think it would be more important to know what some of the dishes served on the dining-car are made of.
Nobody Loves Him.
Patience—And she married that man?
Patience—Yes, she has.
"But did she love him?"
"Oh, I think not. I don't see how anybody could love him. I guess she married him out of sympathy. He was a baseball umpire, you know."

NO CHURCH CEREMONY.

Lovelorn—You wish me to elope with your daughter? Why, sir?
Harduppe—Because, no wedding bills for me.

An Old Annoyance.
The curtain rises, pleased we are
To see the play begin,
But cannot hear the famous star
For people trooping in.

Of Course.
"Josiah," said Mrs. Gotalotte, "it says in the paper here that Shakespeare's dead."
"Does it? That must of been why they had all the flags at half-mast the other day."
Absent-Minded.
Waiter—Do you mind if I put your bag out of the way, sir? The people coming in are falling over it.
Diner—You leave it where it is. If nobody falls over it, I shall forget it's there.—Flegende Blaetter.
Not Expected.
Patience—Did Will surprise you when he called last night?
Patience—Indeed, he did! He brought me a box of candy.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JANUARY 26

ISRAEL CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 14:13-15:21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thus the Lord saved
the Israelites that day out of the hands
of the Egyptians. Exodus 14:30.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deuteronomy
4:32-40; Psalms 78:1-14; 106:7-12; He-
brews 11:23.

The tenth stroke from the strong hand of the Almighty made Pharaoh willing to let Israel go. The tenth turn of the screw of omnipotence brought him to time. The Israelites go out on their way to the promised land with a high hand. Through the land of the Philistines the journey would have been comparatively short; but God commanded them to turn from that way lest going through the land of the Philistines they see war and desire to turn back to Egypt. The Lord had respect for their needs. "He knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust." (Psalms 103:14). He suits our trials to our ability to meet them.

The Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. He not only thus indicated unto them the right path, but walked with them in it. God does not deliver and then leave us alone, but becomes our companion. At the Lord's direction they turned from their first course and were made to face a seeming difficulty. The Red sea was before them, and mountains on either side. The stricken Egyptians had recovered from their sorrow and now saw the Israelites in a situation from which they could not extricate themselves. They interpreted this to mean that Moses was unable to lead them out of their difficulty; therefore, they went in pursuit, hoping yet to prevent them from going out of the country.

I. The Miraculous Escape of the Israelites (14:13-22).

They were in a straitened condition but had no reason to fear, for the Lord had led them there. It is safe to be where the Lord leads, though every avenue is closed against us. There seems to be a two-fold object in leading them into this peculiar place: to strengthen the faith of the people and to lay a snare for the overthrow of the Egyptians. The people, as usual, displayed their unbelief and even censured Moses for leading them out of Egypt. Moses replied to their murmurs by saying, "Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Standing still in such a trial is faith taking hold on God's promises. This is hard for the natural man to do. Before the salvation of the Lord can ever be seen or experienced we must come thus to him. While reposing our confidence in the Lord, there comes a time when we must make our faith active. God said, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Having had his definite promise, to have prayed longer would have been unbelief. The thing to be done then was to step out upon his eternal promise. The lifting up of the rod simply served as something tangible upon which their faith could act. They were to go forward a step at a time, without raising any question as to the outcome; for from the same source from which came the command, came the power to obey. The presence of the Lord was adapted to their needs as they went forward. As they went forward the very thing which seemed their destruction became a wall of protection on either side.

II. The Overthrow of the Egyptians (23:27).

Having seen the Israelites go across dry-shod, Pharaoh and his hosts madly pursued them. They insanely thought that they in their unbelief could follow in the wake of God's children. The very things which are a wall and defense to the faithful become a snare and a means of destruction to the enemies of God's people. The Lord looked forth from the cloud and wrought confusion among the Egyptians. There is a day coming when a look from the Almighty will cause a much greater consternation among the wicked (Revelation 8:16, 17; 20:11-13). He not only looked upon them but took off their chariot wheels, which caused them to realize that God was fighting against them. He then directed Moses to stretch forth his rod and bring destruction upon the Egyptians. So complete was the overthrow that it is said that not one escaped.

III. The Song of Triumph (15:1-21).

Standing on the other shore of the Red sea, they could fittingly sing the song of triumph, because of the miraculous deliverance and the overwhelming defeat.

Instruments of Strength.

He is able to bear the crosses of others because he bears his own. He can be of use to men because he can do without men. He is ethically effective because he is spiritually free. He is able to save because he is strong to suffer. His sympathy and his solitude are both alike the instruments of his strength.—Francis G. Peabody.

Our Helper.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

— THE —
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
TOPIC

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

January 26
Books That Have Helped Me.
Proverbs 2:1-9.

With such a topic as this, the nature of the young people's meeting must of necessity take the form of personal testimony. Let the leader plan beforehand for several brief talks or testimonies that shall arouse greater interest in the matter of careful reading. We would suggest some such division as this:

1. The necessity of reading good books. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines—are so numerous, so accessible, and so cheap that it becomes a matter of difficulty and determination to make room for even one or two good books each year. Magazines and periodicals are not without value, but they can never take the place of books.

2. The need of reading thoughtfully, of digesting what is read, and of thinking things through. Southey was once describing to a Quaker woman how fully his time was occupied. He went on to tell how he studied Portuguese grammar while he was shaving, how he read Spanish an hour before breakfast, how he put in the time before noon in reading and writing, in short, how every moment of the day was filled. Her reply was, "Friend, when dost thou think?" In order to adjust ourselves and our societies to the times immediately ahead, we shall have to do some hard thinking.

3. The perpetual peril of crowding out "The Book of Books." "Wholly apart from its religious, or from its ethical value," says Charles Dudley Warner, "The Bible is the one book of which no intelligent person who wishes to come into contact with the world of thought and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant." Then when its spiritual and moral values are remembered, there is a basis for a powerful and persuasive plea for the reading of the Book, which indeed helps.

4. Call attention to the Scripture lesson and its fine suggestions for reading and study. Inclining the ear, applying the heart, reaching out after knowledge, searching as for silver, seeking as for hid treasure—here are rules and principles to enrich us all in our study habits. And if these directions of wisdom are heeded, the promise is sure of fulfillment, "Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord and find the knowledge of God."

MANY ROADS TO LONGEVITY

People Who Have Reached Advanced Age by No Means Unanimous as to the Best Path.

Records show that more women live to be centenarians than men. When the census of the United States was taken in 1900 it was found that 6,298 persons between the ages of ninety-five and ninety-nine were living, and of this number 3,536 were women.

Miss Eliza Work, who reached the age of one hundred and five, gave as the reason for her long life that she never drank tea or coffee; Mrs. Margaret Neve, who lived to be one hundred and ten, gave as her reason that she never lacked resources and was always busy, and Mrs. Sylvia Dunham, aged one hundred and one, lived to enjoy the enthusiasm of 22 presidential campaigns. Born in July, 1800, at the age of five she rode in a stage coach, at forty in a canal boat, at ninety-nine in an electric car, and at one hundred in an automobile.

Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five years old and Sarah lived to be one hundred and twenty-seven years old, and Isaac, their son, lived to be one hundred and eight, but whether a year was reckoned then as we do now is not known.

William Gladstone lived to be eighty-nine, and at the time of his death his intellect was one of the finest that the world has ever known, and he was called "the Grand Old Man." This is just one of the many cases proving a man is just as useful, if not more so, when he is old than when he is young.

Australian Pest Didn't Last Long When Its Pelt Became of Value in the Market.

Before the advent of the rabbit and the fox in Australia the rock-wallaby made its home among the cliffs bordering the Snowy river, where it passes through southern Monaro (N. S. W.), literally in thousands. The little red-brown quadruped was then becoming a grass pest, and as his skin was then worth only a few cents the pelt hunter didn't bother much about him. But an interested mutton merchant some years ago put a premium on the skins, and the writer and a mate started out one winter morning, with about two inches of frost on the ground and every tree powdered with hoar-frost, for the wallaby ground. The artillery consisted of two guns, one a single muzzle-loader. (The breech-loader was then a rarity on Monaro.) By noon the hunters had downed over sixty wallabies. The beasts were so numerous in some quarters that two wallabies occasionally fell to a single shot. Soon after that the pelt trader scented profit, and the work of demolition began. Now these cliffs are silent and deserted, save for Reynard and the cernial rabbit, which crops the wallaby pastures close and from this rough country will never be exterminated.

ADVANCE NOT GENERAL ONE

Religious Publication Points Out Strong and Deplorable Contrasts Existing in Alaska.

The native Alaskan of today is becoming in some sections, an intelligent and progressive factor in the life of the territory. Recently a daughter of the Hydah tribe made application for United States citizenship, and after examination was pronounced qualified to exercise intelligently the duties of an elector—the first native woman of Alaska to receive citizenship. Her father is a staunch elder of the Hydahsburg Presbyterian church. All through southeastern Alaska, natives are taking up homesteads, organizing villages upon sound civic principles, reading the daily papers, putting telephones and electric lights into their homes—in a word, are proving the value of Christian citizenship.

But there is another side to the picture and the contrast between the finchurched and the Christian Alaskans is distressing. Scores of villages in the Bristol bay region live where no Protestant missionary has ever been, and the one Greek priest who had ministered to the needs of 1,700 people is now dead. The revolution in Russia has cut off the support of Russian missions in Alaska, leaving the spiritual destitution and physical wretchedness of large numbers of these people wholly unrelieved.—The Home Mission Monthly.

HONOR IS GIVEN TO ITALY

Pisa and Venice Proved to Have Sent Explorers to River Niger Four Hundred Years Ago.

The director of the French school in Rome, Monsignor Duchesne, has sent the president of the Royal Italian Geographical society a letter which accompanies a brief note, most interesting to us, regarding the discovery of the narrative of a journey in central Sudan at the time when the republics of Pisa and Venice had stipulated with the sultan of Maghreb for special treaties in which he conceded to the Italians the right to pass through central Africa on the Niger.

The letter says: "I write to inform you of an interesting discovery made by Charles de la Ronciere, curator of prints in the national library of Paris and author of important books on the French navy. The discovery restores to Italy the honor of having visited and described the African regions of Tuat and the Niger four centuries before the explorations of Rohlf and Chaille, the first a German and the last a Frenchman."

The account given of Tuat in 1447 is signed by an Italian by the name of Antonio Malfante and is directed to the Genoese Giovanni Marione. He was the first Christian to penetrate to that oasis.—Italian American News Bureau.

What Germans Must Do.

Under the title "Conquest and Kultur," the committee on public information issued a compilation of quotations from German writers and speakers, including the kaiser himself, to show the Teutonic worship of the war god and greed for world conquest." The pamphlet, compiled by Profs. Wallace Notestein and Elmer E. Stoll of the University of Minnesota, assisted by faculties of their own and other universities, has a foreword by Guy Stanton Ford, saying:

"No peacemaker can ever make of Germany a fit partner for a league of honor until the German people have driven out the spirit which inspired these utterances in their name."

Work of Bureau of Standards.

One of the many new undertakings of the bureau of standards is an investigation of magnetic compasses, in behalf of the naval observatory, the joint army and navy board of specifications, and the shipping board. The bureau proposes to develop a standard method of testing compasses and to prepare specifications for the purchase of compasses by the government. A special form of magnetometer has been devised for the determination of magnetic moment and a rotation test for pivot friction is being developed. The bureau expects to test several thousand compasses in the course of the present year.

Did His Part, Anyway.

The day of the peace celebration at Chicago the school children, acting of their own volition, formed a parade and carried out a program, which included singing patriotic songs, after which they took up a collection for the united war work fund. Buddy had kept pace with the older children in everything, singing when they sang, whether the songs were familiar to him or not. When he told about it that evening his mother asked: "What was it you sang?" "Oh, I don't know what we sang," answered Buddy, still enthusiastic over his part in the celebration, "but I sang just the same."

Helped Burn Emperor's Effigy.

During the celebration of victory at Genoa, Italy, a characteristic episode occurred in front of the Garibaldi monument. A group of English sailors surrounded by an immense crowd held a mock trial about the effigy of Emperor Charles of Austria. They condemned him to death and hanged the effigy on a pole, afterward applying the torch. The pole and the effigy were consumed. The Americans and the English took part in all the Italian celebrations with great enthusiasm.

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IMPROVING ON OLD MOTIONS

One's Accustomed Ways of Doing Things Need Not Be Accepted as Necessarily the Best.

The idea that a wooden leg or a false hand can be clapped onto a wounded man and the case dismissed with a blessing is a thing of the distant past. A wooden hand is good for very little except to look respectable in the street. The thing for which the doctors are striving is to give back to the injured man not a hand but the work of a hand.

And this opens possibilities. The work of a hand may be done in an extraordinary number of ways. Sometimes it is managed by a steel rod with tools clamped to it; sometimes by a strong iron claw. Some of the most eager thinkers are asking: "If we are to differ from Nature at all why not differ altogether? Why not replace one arm by two steel rods, or even three, so long as they can be useful?"

Men learn that the old motions by which they have been accustomed to get things done are not necessarily the only ones. A farmer with one arm can use a shovel; he simply has an implement with a longer handle, which goes through a strap at his waist. Then the one arm does nothing but press down on the handle and the shovelful of earth is lifted just as well as by the old method.

If the man wants more power he can use his knee. Large objects can be moved by one arm and the hip. A necktie can be tied by one hand and the chin. The hand can be washed by the foot.

He'd Forgotten.

The school dramatic society was giving its first performance of the season and the play they had chosen for the momentous occasion was "Julius Caesar."

All went smoothly till Caesar's dead body was brought in, and Marc Antony had to deliver his famous speech.

He put his heart into the part and the audience felt acutely for the poor citizens, who were all presumably horror-stricken and overcome with grief, when Antony gently but firmly grasped, as he thought, the face-cloth and slowly, very slowly, began to draw it back.

Just then an excited whisper came from the other end of the corpse: "This end, you idiot!"

But Antony was too much wrapped in grief to hear. He persevered and then suddenly disclosed to the intently gazing audience Caesar's boots!

Rhine's Wanderings.

A remarkable thing about the Rhine is its length for so small a river. Unlike the Nile, which contains less water at Cairo than at Berber, 1,500 miles upstream, the Rhine has numerous affluents, but never attains the dignity of a real river, as Americans understand such definitions, until it enters Holland.

The "German Rhine" owes its origin to the Swiss mountains, wanders with apparent aimlessness—first west and then north and northwest, after leaving Lake Constance—until it enters Holland, where it becomes as sluggish as any Dutchman who ever dwelt in New Amsterdam.

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