

THE COUNTY TAX RATE IS FORCED UP TO \$1.23.

Schools and Roads Increase the County's Expenses.

Owing to the unusual demands, chiefly for schools and roads, as will appear from the following comparative table, the county tax rate has been jumped this year from 82c to \$1.23, even after declining to meet still greater demands for school purposes. This increase in rate is all the greater when it is considered that the taxable basis—the total of all property for taxation—has been considerably increased during the past two years.

Due to an increase in this basis, last year, of \$5,331,909, the rate was decreased from 88c to 82c, but even the lower rate then produced about \$30,000 more in taxes. As it is reasonable to suppose that the basis has still further grown since last year, the present increase of 41c should represent at least \$112,000 additional revenue. The total appropriation for schools, this year, is \$144,413.36, which is about \$50,000 less than the School Board asked for. One of the items of School Board expense, was a \$50,000 High School building for Hampstead.

	1919	1918
Public Schools	.55	.40
Court, Salaries, etc.	.08	.08
County Home	.08	.08
Large Bridges and Roads	.34	.08
County Roads	.10	.10
Election Expenses	.03	.03
County Jail	.01	.01
Collection Taxes	.04	.04
Board of Health	.04	.04
Miscellaneous	.03	.03
	\$1.23	82

The State tax collected by the county will be at the rate of 36½c, making the total to be collected for State and county purposes this year, \$1.59½, instead of \$1.18½ last year.

Considering the extent of the increased demands made on the Commissioners for schools and roads, and the present high cost of all work and materials, even the considerably increased rate for the year seems to be fully justified—and could easily have been greatly higher, had the Commissioners consented. It is also true that there are practically two years' road work included in this year's levy.

High tax bills are always objectionable. They are a thing to resent whether justly or not; and no matter how honest the effort, taxes are never equally and justly distributed—there are always victims. Just now, perhaps the most people can better afford to pay the \$1.23 rate than they could pay the 60c rate of ten years ago; but, very many can not, and it is this class that will be hurt—those who are not enjoying "war prosperity" incomes—and it is this class that those who are clamoring for expensive school houses and roads should think of.

Who Wants to Help the Starving Armenians?

Taking the chance that some of our readers may want to help, we are again giving the opportunity for all to send contributions for the relief of Syrians, known as the "Armenian Relief." This work has been turned over by the Red Cross to the Committee on Armenian Relief, of which "The Christian Worker," Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., editor, has long been the active head in this country.

Stories of the need and destitution among these people—and especially the children—are horrible beyond description. People are dying like flies from starvation and disease. The Committee is trying to send over, \$1,000,000 a month, in food and supplies. There are 400 distributors over there, doing their best. Who wants to help? We will gladly forward all subscriptions, or they may be sent direct to "The Christian Worker, for Armenian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We have one subscription of \$2.00 to send, but do not want to send it alone.

Keysville Reformed Church.

The improvements at the Keysville Reformed church were begun the first of last week, and such progress was made that on Thursday evening, June 12, the corner-stone was laid.

The service began at 7:30, in charge of the pastor, Rev. Guy P. Bready. Addresses were made by Rev. Paul D. Yoder, and Rev. E. L. Higbee. Mrs. Harry Stonesifer and Rev. Higbee sang a duet. A large crowd was present, and everyone was enthusiastic over the prospect for a fine church building, that will be an ornament to the community and a source of pride to every member of the congregation.

Postage to be Reduced.

On July 1 there will be a return to two-cent postage on letters, and to one-cent postal cards. Just why these reductions are being made, while war revenue taxes are being added so generally, has never been clearly explained. There is an "inside" reason for it, no doubt, but there has been no popular demand for the reduction. The change will mean the loss of millions of dollars a year to the P. O. Department.

The rapid return home of soldiers, leaves only ten names on our mailing list marked "A. E. F.," and these are likely to soon disappear.

CONDITIONS IN DETROIT.

An Interesting Letter from this big Manufacturing City

In a recent issue of the Record, I noticed a short account of the strikes which are now on in Detroit. The article was true as far as it went but should have stated that the Timkens-Detroit Axle Co., operates four plants and that the strike is confined to Plants 1 and 2, or the West Side Plants while at Plant 3 on the East Side, where Marlin and I work, there are no signs of a strike. The only way in which our shop is affected is by the failure of Plant 2, the Drop Forge, to deliver forgings. Each plant is operated separately, and the officials of Plant 3, have made arrangements to secure the necessary material elsewhere, so that we are assured of steady work. We have no talk of a strike, and indeed can see no need of any strike, as our officials do all in their power to treat the men right, as regards wages and working conditions.

There is, however, much industrial unrest in the city. Wages are good, and constantly going higher. But it seems that the food profiteers are determined to keep ahead of this increase of wages, by raising the prices of their goods clear out of sight. I do not know how it is in there, but out here food prices have doubled since we came here in November, 1917, while rents—well, its no use to talk of anything lower than \$30.00 a month and \$50.00 to \$75.00 are frequently paid. Just now, it is almost impossible to rent a house or flat, anywhere, notwithstanding the fact that dwellings are going up by the thousands, all over the city. Nearly always, when a house is being built by real estate men, it is sold before the foundation is finished. The factories intend to build 20,000 homes for their workmen, half of which, at least, will be erected in our part of the city—the great east side.

Work is still plentiful. No one need be idle, if he wants to work. The returned soldiers are all being taken care of, and the daily papers still have pages of ads—"Men wanted." Carpenters make \$8.00 a day of 8 hours; masons still more, while everything else is in the same proportion. Noticeable, among the ads mentioned alone are those for barbers, \$25.00 to \$45.00 a week. But they ought to be able to pay it as they charge 40c for a hair cut, and 20c to 25c for a shave, with the price of all the accessories accordingly.

The Spring has been late and cold, as Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Slonaker, can testify. Just a few weeks ago, we were wearing our overcoats to work, but last week it warmed up and gave us a taste of Summer. People are just planting their gardens, while the trees are getting green again with leaves.

Detroit is a wonderful place for holidays. We had three in May; one on May 19th., "Red Arrow Day," when the city and State welcomed back the boys of the 32nd. Division, and Decoration Day and the Saturday following it. The streets down town were jammed with sight-seers on both occasions, so that it was impossible to see anything in comfort, unless you had a seat in a window along the route of the parade. So Ervin and I took in the ball game on both occasions, and saw Detroit win. On Saturday, May 31st., through the kindness of Mr. Stahl, we enjoyed a fishing trip to one of the lakes of Oakland county, about 40 miles north of Detroit.

On our way out, we saw some fine country. Around Detroit, the land is flat—no hills anywhere—but on our trip, we passed through a rolling and hilly country, with lakes lying everywhere between the ridges. To us the trip was a very enjoyable one, and a great change from the daily trial of the shops, which, like any work, becomes monotonous on account of its sameness. Our catch consisted of nearly a hundred of the same kind of fish recently put into Pipe Creek and Monocacy, by our old friend, Wm. H. Flickinger—Blue gills, rock, bass, perch and sunfish.

Referring again to the matter of strikes, we have now one of the queerest strikes on here, that we have ever heard of—that of the conductors and motormen of the Detroit United Railways, for more money, which demand has been declared just by the company, which has asked the Mayor and City Council for authority to charge a fare of 5c straight on all its lines, with one cent for transfers. The Council has refused their consent to the charging for transfers, and now the Company says it has not the revenue to raise wages. There is no attempt on the part of the Company to run cars, consequently no violence, but things are tied up completely. The factories are trying to get their men to work by running trucks, and at our shop, the plan was successful, nearly every one of the 2000 men being in their places, although some of them live 6 or 8 miles away. No one knows when the cars will again begin to run, but we surely hope so, by the time this is published.

The Record reaches us regularly, each week, but we can never count on getting it the same day in two weeks in succession. Sometimes we have the pleasure of reading it on Monday evening, and other times you are printing the paper before we get the preceding issue. Still, this is not bad, considering the miserable shape the postal service is in. All we can hope for is that it gets here at all, and with this hope we will close.

JOHN J. REID.

The ferry between Annapolis and Claiborne is now open.

THE NEW TIME LAW REPEALED BY CONGRESS.

The Repeal to go into Effect on October 26.

Both the House and Senate, on Wednesday, adopted by overwhelming votes, the repeal of the so-called daylight saving law, to go into effect October 26th. The House vote was 233 to 122, while the vote in the Senate was 56 to 6.

A spirited discussion preceded the vote, and for a time it looked as though the repealers would not be satisfied with allowing the present law to stand over this Summer; but the fear of causing confusion in the operation of railroads, and widespread interference with business having adopted the new time, it was decided best to let the new time run until Oct. 26th.

Petitions had been sent to Congress from almost every state in the Union, favoring both the repeal and the retention of the present law. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, presented one signed by 125,323 citizens of his state, and asked that some "able-bodied servant of the Senate carry it to the Committee." The request was humorously made that the Senator "read" the petitions. The repeal represented a victory of rural interests over city interests, and has demonstrated a power that may be used hereafter in matters of very much greater importance to the whole country.

Flag Day Celebration, Uniontown.

The only public observance of "Flag Day" in this county was the celebration of the day, conducted by Washington Camp No. 100, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Uniontown, on Saturday last. Many residences and business houses were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and many people from the county were present to honor the day.

The parade was formed about 2:30 o'clock in the following order: Marshals, Charles T. Simpson, D. Norris Frock, W. E. Eckenrode, Alfred Zollicoffer, Raymond Dayhoff, Thomas Devilliss and Rodney Haines mounted and wearing the red, white and blue, starspangled regalia of the order.

Flag covered automobiles, with ministers of the Uniontown churches, master of ceremonies, Melvin A. Routson and the speakers of the day. Oak Orchard band.

Delegations from Washington Camps No. 2 of Taneytown, No. 5, of Westminster, No. 7, of Pleasant Valley, No. 15, of Winfield, and No. 68, of Smallwood.

Members of Washington Camp No. 100, of Uniontown; School children, marshaled by Mr. Harry Fogle; Boy Scouts, of Union Bridge; Veterans of Civil War and World War, in automobiles.

The procession visited the three cemeteries, where the children strewed flowers, and the Sons of America placed flags on the graves of deceased soldiers. At the Methodist Protestant cemetery, Rev. R. E. Petrea, of the Lutheran Church, offered prayer; at the Church of God cemetery, prayer was offered by the Rev. W. P. Englar, of the Church of the Brethren and at the Lutheran cemetery, by Rev. V. K. Betts, of the Church of God.

The parade terminated at the public school grounds, where a flag draped platform had been erected, and a number of bunting decorated booths where refreshments were served.

State's Attorney William L. Seabrook, Past State President of the Sons of America, of the Maryland State Camp, presided at the ceremonies on the school grounds, and introduced the speakers. Rev. R. K. Lewis, pastor of the Uniontown Methodist Protestant Church, offered prayer. Addresses were made by the Reverend Edgar T. Reed, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, Westminster, and Lieutenant Latimer Eldridge, of the U. S. Artillery, who recently returned from overseas, where he participated in much of the severest fighting. Miss Dorothy Eldridge, of Westminster, recited "Everyone of you won the war." Mr. Seabrook, in concluding the exercises, called attention to the nationwide drive in the interest of the Salvation Army, urged every one to show appreciation of what was done by that splendid organization for our boys in France, by liberal contributions.

Wilson to Tour the Country.

It is stated to be the plan of President Wilson, shortly after he returns, to tour the country in the interest of the League of Nations. He will make an effort to counteract the power of the Senate, and will especially visit the states of those Senators most active in their opposition.

The opposition Senators say they will follow his trail, making speeches in each of the cities he visits, as soon thereafter as possible. New York will likely be the first city to be visited, and the tour is sure to extend to California.

Considerable curiosity is manifested, not so much as to the influence of his addresses, but whether he may tell the public reasons and arguments for the League that he has not yet given to the Senate. He has given out the statement that nothing must interfere with his purpose of giving the people of the country proper understanding of the treaty and league.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ASSURED

Subscriptions in hand indicate amount Needed will be Raised.

The movement for the erection of a soldiers' memorial in Taneytown has been allowed to move along quietly for some time, to give the opportunity for further expression of opinion and further subscriptions. On Tuesday evening the committee had a meeting, and a report was made of the information blanks returned. These showed that 70 subscriptions have been given, amounting to \$424.50 and that the subscribers almost unanimously desire a monument as the form of the memorial.

As these subscriptions have been given with scarcely any personal solicitation, and as they represent only about one-eighth of the homes of the district, it is apparent that with a little effort the minimum amount necessary, \$1,000.00, can be raised. In fact, if the people who have not yet subscribed show any reasonable amount of liberality, a larger amount ought to be secured, which would enable the district to erect a still more creditable memorial.

It was decided at the meeting on Tuesday evening to make the definite announcement that the monument will be erected, and to remind people who have not yet subscribed to send in their subscriptions. Arrangements will be made to solicit some contributions, but it will save work for the committee, and will be all the more creditable to the givers, if they will at once send in their subscriptions.

To give subscribers an idea of how the subscriptions run in amounts, the following summary has been made of the 70 subscriptions already handed in: 4 of \$25.00 each; 3 of \$20.00 each; 10 of \$10.00 each; 19 of \$5.00 each; 1 of \$4.00; 6 of \$3.00 each; 1 of \$2.50; 18 of \$2.00 each; 2 of \$1.50 each; 6 of \$1.00 each. It is desired that contributions shall be made without persuasion. If ever a movement was voluntary in character, this ought to be. The soldiers did a priceless thing for us, and it is a small thing to perpetuate the memory of their names.

No effort has been made to collect cash, though a few people have already paid. Cash will not be needed for some time yet, and persons may send their subscriptions, to be paid when called for. However, as the success of the movement is now assured, subscribers may send in their money when convenient for them. Send it to the "Soldiers' Memorial Committee, Taneytown, Md." Or the money may be handed to one of the officers or members of the committee. The officers are: D. J. Hesson, Chairman; Rev. L. B. Hafer, Secretary; E. F. Smith, Treasurer.

The Primary Should Go.

Trying to get rid of the primary election law should be taken as evidence, by our coming legislature, that it is no longer wanted—never was wanted by the majority of voters, and especially tax-payers. It is another of the "progressive" stunts that has been tested and found wanting.

The proposition to get around the law, this year, in a number of localities, is based upon a representative convention that will not nominate, but agree on, candidates best for the offices. This will give the people a chance to hunt candidates, rather than have candidates hunt the offices. It will also have the effect of dividing up the offices between various sections of a county; and it will show contestants against such suggested candidates where the representative men of a county stand with reference to his own contest.

In other words, the proposition stands for a return to the county convention plan. The only thing that was ever wrong with the convention, was, that the people permitted it to be "bossed," but the primary plan has not disturbed the "bosses" to any great extent. They will still boss any plan, if left to do so, and can be headed off at conventions more easily, and certainly less expensively, than during a primary contest.

The convention plan needs a lot of regulating, and safe guarding, the details of which can easily be worked out and made into law, and can be operated much more to the best interests of the public, result in better nominees, and not cost one-fourth as much as a primary election, nor leave half so many "sore heads."

There will be real "bosses," or men whom the public will consider "bosses," just as long as State and County Central Committees are allowed to succeed themselves—and to plot for their future success—year after year, indefinitely. There should be a limit, of one term, or at most two terms in succession, to all such offices; after which, they should be ineligible to re-election until after an intervening term; and the election of such officers should be so arranged that no entire county, or district, committee should be elected at one time.

Get the fellows out of political harness who think nobody can, nor ought, to "run things" but themselves, and a long step will be taken toward a wider and better interest in good nominations, and toward a more harmonious condition of political affairs generally. Let the few stay in, continuously, and there will always be discord, no matter whether nominations be made by a convention or by a primary. Get rid of the "see me first" class.

AMERICAN LEGION VETERANS OF WORLD WAR.

A Great National Organization in Process of Formation.

"The American Legion" is to be the name of an association to be composed of American veterans of the recent war, if plans now being actively promoted come to maturity. It will be a modern "Grand Army of the Republic," and have an organization in each state. A great convention and ratification meeting is proposed for November 10-12, "Armistice Day," at Minneapolis, Minn.

A constitution, adopted at a caucus held in St. Louis, May 10, will be brought before this caucus for amendment and ratification. Its preamble is as follows:

For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The membership article is as follows:

"All persons shall be eligible to membership in this organization who were in the military or naval service of the United States during the period between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and all persons who served in the military or naval service of any of the governments associated with the United States during the war, provided they were citizens of the United States at the time of their enlistment, and are again citizens at the time of application, except those persons who separated from the service under terms amounting to dishonorable discharge, and except also those persons who refused to perform their military duties on the ground of conscientious or political objection."

The headquarters of the Maryland Branch of the organization is at Room 4, Hoen Building, Baltimore, Alexander Randall, Secretary.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 16th, 1919.—Harry F. Richards, administrator of Alice R. Richards, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money. Luther Kemp, executor of Lavina C. Benedict, deceased, returned an additional inventory of debts and settled a supplemental account.

Mary E. Birely, executrix of Oliver D. Birely, deceased, reported sale of real estate, which was immediately ratified.

Lula M. Pickett, administratrix of Harry B. Pickett, deceased, received an order to make deed.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elias Fogle, deceased, were granted unto Estella M. Fogle, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company and Jesse Reiser, executors of Samuel Raymond Seney, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the court granted an order nisi.

Walter R. Rudy, executor of Kate H. Ballison, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts, and received orders to sell personal property, bonds and real estate.

Samuel T. Fleming, administrator of Mamie Hardy, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, June 17th, 1919.—Gertrude G. Appler, executrix of John H. Rinehart, deceased, returned an inventory of money.

Preston E. Ecker and Nora Ecker, executors of Hettie A. Ecker, deceased, received an order to sell real estate.

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

To Everyone Who Served.

It is the desire and hope of the County Committee in charge of the Great Homecoming Celebration to be held in Westminster, July 4, to have present every man from Carroll county who was in the service during the period of the World War.

Each and every man in every branch of the service is cordially invited and earnestly requested to report in uniform at Belle Grove Square, Westminster, July 4, at 2 P. M., sharp.

The invitation includes all from the county who served as Red Cross or Army nurses. Automobiles will be provided for them in the parade.

Let every boy who served act as a special committee of one to see that none of the boys from his community are absent at the roll call July 4th., at 2 o'clock. A full program of the events will be given next week.

Harry W. Nice may be the Republican candidate for Governor.

CARROLL'S MORTALITY LIST.

If Any Corrections, Please Make the Same Promptly.

The Memorial Oaks Committee of the county-wide organization arranging the celebration to be held in Westminster on July 4th., urgently requests the citizens of Carroll county to examine carefully and report to the undersigned—if they kindly will—any inaccuracies or omissions in the following mortality list.

Liberty Row on the Baltimore Highway,—starting at Liberty Heights, Westminster, is the first row of trees planted in America as memorials to heroes of the great war, although since this planting many others have been set out in various portions of the country. And it is in anticipation of these trees, with military honors, on this day and of the placing of nameplates upon them—to commemorate for centuries to come the brave men of Carroll who have made the supreme sacrifice—that this request for general co-operation is solicited.

The Committee deeply desires that no mistakes be made in either spelling of names, or in the ranking of one soldier or sailor. Neither does it wish to omit the name of any man from this county who died—whether directly from wounds, etc., while in active service, or from illness. Therefore anyone having information bearing upon this subject should kindly write to Mrs. Austin Gallagher, Westminster (Telephone, Westminster 126) with as much haste as is possible. The list is as follows:

John Alco Alexander, 2d. Lieut.; U. S. Army—Air Service.

Bert Jacob Asper, 2d Lieut.; U. S. Navy—Medical Corps.

Charles Clarence Billingslea, Lieut. Col., U. S. Army—Medical Corps.

Jennings A. Buckingham, Private; U. S. Army—10th. Infantry.

Orestes Samuel Fox, Private; U. S. Army—7th. Engineering Training Regt.

Howard Arthur Frock, Private; U. S. Army—49th. Ambulance Co.

Roy W. Hahn, Private; U. S. Army—17th. Field Artillery.

Rubin Ellis Harrison, Private; U. S. Army—Quartermaster Corps.

Raymond Luther Hesson, Corporal; U. S. Army—313th. Infantry.

Henry Leroy Hill, Private; U. S. Army—154th. Depot Brigade.

Paul L. Little, 1st. Class Private; U. S. Army—112th. Machine Gun Bn.

Kenneth B. Long, Private; U. S. Army—116th. Infantry.

Frank Monroe Miller, Landsman Musician; U. S. Navy.

Irvin Koontz Myers, Private; U. S. Army—31st. Field Artillery.

Lloyd Edward Richard, Private; U. S. Army—326th. Infantry.

William Vernon Ridgely, Private; U. S. Army—47th. Engineers.

Ephraim Frank Tracy, Private; U. S. Army—7th. Engineer Training Regt.

Nevel Edward Wheeler, Private; U. S. Army—128th. Infantry.

Clarence Elmer Yingling, Private; U. S. Army—32d. Machine Gun Bn.

James William Yingling, Carpenter's Mate, 2d. class; U. S. Navy.

John Carroll Yingling, Private; U. S. Army—311th. Machine Gun Bn.

Carl William Beasman, Private; U. S. Marine Corps.

Harry V. Brooks, Private; U. S. Marine Corps.

*Edward Cofran, Private; U. S. Army.

George Paul Frankforter, Corporal; U. S. Army.

Martin Luther Hahn, Private; U. S. Army.

William J. Hively, Private; U. S. Army.

Harry J. Myers, Private; U. S. Army.

Loy C Myers, Private; U. S. Army.

Murton B. Sanders Private; U. S. Army.

Verl E. C. Snider, Private; U. S. Army.

Note:—In the case of two of the above named, the "War Service Record" was returned "unclaimed," indicating that there is a mistake in the name or address:
Private Edward Cofran.
Private William J. Hively.

Indications are that the name of Edward Cofran is intended for the same person that we have on our Baltimore City list as Harry M. Kaidel. (We have called Mrs. Gallagher's attention to the omission of the name of Samuel David Wilson, and William David Hess; also that Martin Luther Hahn should be credited to Frederick county.—Ed. Record.)

A Robbery at Keymar.

On last Thursday night, June 12, the house owned by H. S. Dorsey, in Keymar, was entered and thoroughly ransacked and robbed, for the third time in the last few years. The indications are that the same parties did the work each time, and that they are not professionals. Our informant says:

"I hardly think a professional burglar would stand a short piece of board against the weatherboarding to put his foot on and climb up over the upper porch, and then crawl through a narrow window in the upper panel of the door where he should have no chance of defense in case there should be some one in the house to greet him."

"His long foot-print has been observed and measured a couple of times since he first began his plundering. The perpetrator evidently felt sure that Mr. Dorsey was always away from home; and if they wish to know what is for their good, I would advise them to be very sure he is not in, when they want to enter his place."

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Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20th., 1919.

All articles on this page are either original,
or properly credited. This has always
been a fixed policy with this office, and
we suggest the adoption of it by our ex-
changes.

Congress vs. The President.

Democratic regulars are lamenting the fact that the outlook is for strife between Congress and the President during the remainder of his term; that any policy that originates in the White House—or wherever the President may be—is reasonably sure to meet with partisan opposition; that the whole object of the Republicans will be to embarrass the President—to discredit his administration; and this conclusion has its basis on the present fight against the Peace treaty and League of Nations.

There is no denying the fact that the President has quite an array of opponents, entirely separate from those who on higher grounds oppose the League of Nations. It is also as true that the President appears not to have delegated, or encouraged, any particular person or persons, in his own party to speak authoritatively for him. Largely, those who are defending his administration, and his acts, are doing so because of fealty to the Democratic party, and from no other more personal motive.

The President appears to have made singularly few close personal friends and admirers. That element called "personal magnetism," does not abound in his disposition and make-up. Those who would gladly speak for him, and go outside of stereotyped lines to defend him, have had little encouragement in that direction. His spokesmen and backers are such, in spite of him, rather than because of him; they are men who regard the party of the President greater than the President himself.

If this be true within the President's party, is it not full explanation why the Republicans should have less scruples than usual in antagonizing the leader of the opposition party? If he has not been eager for advice and direction from the leaders in his own household, is it not very understandable that he has been very much less so from leaders in the opposition? Partisanship entirely aside, has not the President, in a marked degree, left it be known that he prefers to "go it alone," and have others follow him?

However, we doubt whether the predicted "knocking" of the President will continue, without break. Such a policy, laid down as a rule, would be a very foolish one, as it could easily lead the Republican majority into trouble. And, by the way, the Republicans, having power in both branches of Congress, may be able, before long, to say that the President is obstructive of majority legislation, should he refuse to approve the acts of Congress. There is an abundance of time yet, before March, 1921, to place the President on the defensive as an obstructionist.

Throughout the whole controversy over the League of Nations, the President has refused to "advise" with the Senate, even when the Senate was Democratic. While "the President with the advice and consent of the Senate," may enter into treaties, so far, the Senate has been given the opportunity only to do the "consenting," and it has apparently been by the President's personal wish that this is true. It is therefore rather gratuitous, and without just foundation, that the Republicans should be scolded for trying to "put the President in a hole," when by choice he has preferred to make his own "holes" without assistance.

The Boldness of Immorality.

There was a time, in "the good old days," when a sense of shame overwhelmed people who had committed disreputable and immoral acts, and they kept in the back-ground as a sort of penance. They were practically invisible, for a time at least, and in a half-decent way shunned association with clean and respectable people. Now, if the truth be told, the same people very largely play the brazen, and do not care, apparently,

for their offenses against decency.

This is a bad enough fact, but the one that is, if anything, still worse, is the further fact that a very large portion of each community do not seem to care, any more than does the offender. The public conscience in matters of morality is not very acute, and the one condition spoken of, explains the other.

The time was, when occasionally a man with some sense of honor left after having committed a criminal act, would seek a secluded spot and shoot his head off; now, the tendency is toward seeking a public spot, and "shoot his mouth off."

The whole country is passing through a sort of "Sodom and Gomorrah" period. —Both men and women, through fashion of dress and social habits, are tempting the Devil by invitations to the baser passions. The brink of decency seem to be the object of life among the younger, especially, rather than a wide margin surrounding moral purity, and we might as well be honest and truthful by admitting the facts.

Fortunately, most people are still moral and honest, not only in mind but in act. Many who go the limit of immodesty, do so because they think they must, to be "in style," and not because of real desire in that direction; but, the tendency, the example, is about the same, no matter what the underlying motive may be, and those who are not able to distinguish the one class from the other, by outward appearances are left to reach their own conclusions.

The Approach of Prohibition.

As July 1 approaches, the volume of the howl grows louder against prohibition. Unless the President intervenes, there will be a period of prohibition until the demobilization of the army is complete—perhaps a month or two—then the liquor business will start up again until it finally goes out, next January, under constitutional prohibition, and likely to stay out for good.

We are not at all sure that it might not be advisable to continue the manufacture of a light percent beer, as well as light wines, neither of which could represent "booze" in its former objectionable sense, and would go far toward meeting much of the opposition to the very radical form of prohibition proposed for the whole country; which, at this particular time of rebellion and unrest, is worthy of careful consideration.

The main objection to such a compromise, or modification of the proposition, rests in the fact that such a law would be continuously violated, and the courts be loaded up with cases of violation schemes; therefore, it may be best to make a clean sweep of the business, and not compromise with it.

Notwithstanding all of the protests, and dire predictions of what will follow prohibition, the country will very soon be immeasurably better off without intoxicants than with them. For a time there may be a resort to "dope" of various kinds, and to "moonshine" production of horrible concoctions; but, after the old toppers die off, and the "incurables" become cured by enforced abstinence, it will be surprising how easily, and much better, things in general will go on without liquors; and this is not a mere vision, but a demonstrated reality in "dry" territory everywhere.

Liquor is not only not a necessity, but it is something that in after years will not be missed, nor craved, for the reason that the use of liquor is a habit, and when the habit is not formed, there will be no demand for it. The taste for liquor is not a natural one—not inborn—it must be acquired; and when it is not at hand to experiment with, nobody will want it to satisfy a craving that does not exist.

Slow Getting to Work.

There is nothing strange in the fact that the soldier boys as they return home, are slow to buckle down to regular work. Their life and experiences of the past year or more, have been very conducive to just such a feeling, and it will take time to wear off; the boys must become acclimated again, both physically and mentally.

Many who had indoor work before they went into the army, feel a repugnance to taking up such work now, after an outdoor life and an abundance of air and exercise. But, this is not the real explanation. Those who worked outdoors, before, largely have the same feeling against their former out-door jobs. They have the same feeling that a man in civil life has after he has taken a long vacation, far from home, and amidst strange surroundings—the same difficulty in taking hold of things and getting back into harness.

Some men find themselves and get back earlier than others, for the reason that necessity urges—the need of getting to work for a means of livelihood—as army service has not represented profit making, and a surplus

of money. Those who are not so situated, will naturally take more time. But, as the mind gets away from "when I was in France"—when recent scenes and experiences begin to get misty, and memory less acute, the boys will again find themselves and take more interest in such a prosaic thing as "making a living."

All of them are glad to be home; and glad that Maryland, not France, is home. They have seen nothing, while away, that they would like to trade for. They are happy, and not really dissatisfied over anything; but they are mostly unsettled yet, as to what they want to do, and must have time for the "sneeze to wear off." When that time comes they are likely to be better men, and better workers, because of the life they have led and the discipline and scenes they passed through.

Mr. Wisler Cured of Indigestion.

"Some time in 1909 when I had an attack of indigestion and everything looked gloomy to me, I received a free sample of Chamberlain's Tablets by mail. I gave them a trial and they were such a help to me that I bought a package, and I can truthfully say that I have not had a similar attack since," writes Wm. B. Wisler, Douglassville, Pa.

Advertisement

The Knox Resolutions.

As the resolutions of Senator Knox, with reference to the Peace Treaty, and the League of Nations is likely to be the issue around which will centre the action of the Senate, with reference to these important acts of the United States, and the far-reaching after results attending them and the future policy of this country with other Nations of the world, we give the entire resolutions and suggest that they be carefully read and considered by our readers.

Party feeling aside, it seems to us that an unbiased consideration of these resolutions—if such a thing be possible with some—must lead to the conclusion that a separation of the Treaty from the League, is desirable; also that as the latter is sure to have far reaching consequences, for years to come, and involves the future as well as the present fortunes of this country, even those in favor of a just and fair League, in which this country is to participate as a partner, needs far more investigation than this country has so far been able to intelligently give it.

The Record is disposed to favor a League of Nations. It concedes that this country has foreign interests that it is bound to protect, and responsibilities that it must accept; that it can no longer selfishly stand aloof from all "entangling alliances," and say that it will have no part in policing the world, yet at the same time demand world-wide freedom for its business and policies.

We do not, however, favor the school-boy-like acceptance of the League of Nations as it has been presented to us by the President, his personally selected committee, and Foreign Diplomats, without first having it stand the closest scrutiny and acceptance by the Senate of the United States, if not by the whole body of our people. A League of Nations, by popular will and consent of the United States, is a vastly different proposition than the one we are asked to accept, off-hand, and the former is the kind we stand for. The Knox resolutions are as follows:—

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, in declaring, pursuant to its exclusive authority under the Constitution, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, solemnly affirmed that the Imperial Government has so "committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States" that a state of war had been thrust upon them by that Government, and thereupon formally pledged the whole military and national resources of the country "to bring the conflict to a successful termination"; and

WHEREAS the Senate of the United States, being a coequal part of the treaty-making power of this Government and therefore equally responsible for any treaty which is concluded and ratified, is deeply concerned over the draft treaty of peace negotiated at Versailles by which it is proposed to end our victorious war, and is gravely impressed by the fact that its provisions appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions, and a penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war, while our co-belligerents shall be at peace and enjoying its blessings; that it is proposed to create, in our name, a League of Nations under a plan as to which the people of the United States have had neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a matured and deliberate judgment, whereas the treaty may be easily so drawn as to permit the making of immediate peace, leaving the question of the establishment of a league of nations for later determination; and that the treaty as drawn contains no principles, guarantees, and undertakings obligatory of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples, and destructive of human progress and liberty; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That it will regard as fully adequate for our national needs and as completely responsive to the duties and obligations we owe to our co-belligerents and to humanity a peace treaty which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war, and that it will look with disfavor upon all treaty provisions going beyond these ends.

2. That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is not one of the methods which the people have so prescribed, the treaty-making power of the United States has no authority to make a treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate of the United States can not advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if enforced.

3. That the Senate advises, in accord-

ance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great paramount, if not sole, duty of the peace conference is quickly to bring all the belligerents a full and complete peace; that to this end, the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve without prejudice to itself for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of any league of nations; that neither such an article nor the exercise of the rights reserved thereunder, whether at the time of signature, the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the substance of the obligations of Germany and its co-belligerents under the treaty nor the validity of signature and ratification on their behalf; and that any indispensable participation by the United States in matters covered by the league covenant shall, pending the entry of the United States into the league, be accomplished through diplomatic commissions, which shall be created with full power in the premises.

4. That this resolution indicates and gives notice of the limits of the present obligations against the United States in which the Senate of the United States is now prepared to acquiesce by consenting to the ratification of a treaty embodying the peace conditions that may be found otherwise acceptable to its judgment, and that the adoption by the peace conference of the foregoing reasonable limitations will facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty of peace by the Senate of the United States, will in no wise interfere with the league of nations to its own peace and freedom, will ratify the treaty without further consideration, and will afford such a manifestation of real respect for the wishes of a great people as can not fail more firmly to cement the friendship already existing between ourselves and our co-belligerents.

5. That, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other power affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and co-operation with our chief co-belligerents for the defense of civilization.

(The last clause, referring to the U. S. going to war again, was amended, making this obligation a matter for Congress to decide.)

For the Relief of Rheumatic Pains.

When you have stiffness and soreness of the muscles, aching joints and find it difficult to move without pain, try massaging the affected parts with Chamberlain's Liniment. It will relieve the pain and make rest and sleep possible.

—Advertisement

Another of War's Achievements.

Credit war with another achievement. The exigencies under which it was prosecuted served to strip another panacea of its allurements. Reference is made to government operation of the rails and wires. For more than thirty years government ownership of these utilities has been one of the pet projects of the economic "snake doctors." The project had a rather formidable following recruited from the ranks of those who join good intention and enthusiasm. A still greater number, while declining to accept all of the claims made for the "cure-all," had a curiosity to see how the medicine would affect the patient, and gave their tacit sanction to its administration. Government operation of the rails and wires has been tried. It develops the remedy which was deemed a specific merely was a counter-irritant.

Some controversy still rages about the experiment. To save argument, it may be conceded that government operation did not have a fair trial. One may concede so much in order more quickly to clear away the undergrowth and get to the kernel of the situation. The thing concerning government operation of the rails and wires indelibly stamped upon the mind of the average citizen is that he paid more and got less. No amount of theorizing will serve to efface that impression.

Every citizen knows that governmental operation cost him a great deal more money in the way of freight, passenger and wire charges than the private corporation would have been able to exact. He knows the service was hopelessly bad. He remembers the tedious delay and inexcusable discomfort to which governmental operation of the utilities subjected him. He knows, too, that a tremendous deficit resulted, and he knows the source from which the money to make that deficit good must come. He knows the sovereign remedy merely aggravated the ailment.

The question of rail and wire transportation is the most important that confronts Congress today. Business waits on its solution. Figuratively, no wheel will turn at full speed until the tangle in the transportation system is unknotted. The transportation problem is much more important than any point, or series of points, in the peace negotiations. Compared to it the covenant of the League of Nations is "small change." The doctrine of governmental ownership or operation of the rails and wires is so much "junk." The most important problem of the generation is up to Congress, and the need of immediate action is very urgent.—Phila. Ledger.

Cut This Out and Take It With You.

A man often forgets the exact name of the article he wishes to purchase, and as a last resort takes something else instead. That is always disappointing and unsatisfactory. The safe way is to cut this out and take it with you so as to make sure of getting Chamberlain's Tablets. You will find nothing quite so satisfactory for constipation and indigestion.

—Advertisement

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Every Department has again been replenished with Dependable Merchandise, and in many instances at much Lower Prices.

Another Reduction on

Apron Gingham
Dress Gingham
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Just received a Large Assortment of Rugs and Linoleum.

Rugs, 6x9, 8x10 and 9x12 at \$4.50 to \$40.00.
Congolet or Floor Tex, 1 and 2 yds wide.

Call and get our prices.

SHOES

This Department, as usual, is full of the Most Up-to-date Styles, of Best Quality and Priced Right.

Ready-made Clothing for Boys

Ages, 8 to 18. This Department has just been filled with the best styles and quality on the market. See them before buying elsewhere.

Before Buying, Get Our Prices on

WINDOW SHADES
CURTAIN RODS
CARPETS

LACE CURTAINS
TABLE OILCLOTH
MATTINGS

Remember Our Grocery Department is always full of the Best Goods and Right Prices.

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.

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We have ever had, and at prices to suit all, from the cheapest to the best. Our

Work Shoes for Men and Boys

cannot be beat, made of leather only.

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that are beauties.

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22 W. Main St,

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THINK OF THE UNMARKED GRAVES

—AND SEE—

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Phone: 127 East Main St.

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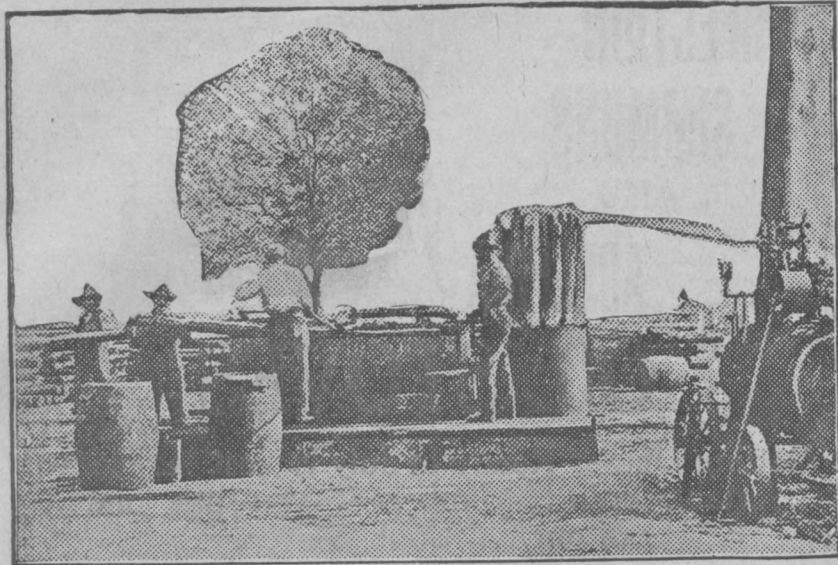


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250

Monuments and Headstones in Stock to select from. All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

COAL TAR CREOSOTE TREATMENT MAKES FENCE POSTS MORE DURABLE IN GROUND



Post-Treating Outfit in Which Threshing Engine Is Used to Supply Steam for Heating Hot Bath—The Posts Are Set Vertically in the Hot Treatment and Then Are Laid Horizontally in the Large Tank Which Contains the Cold Creosote—Note the Beveled Tops of the Posts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fence-post problem is easily solved on the farm by means of a simple method of treating wood with coal tar creosote. Sap pine, red oak, maple, beech, sycamore, black gum, sweet gum and other abundant or inferior woods by this means are made durable in the ground for 10 to 20 years of service.

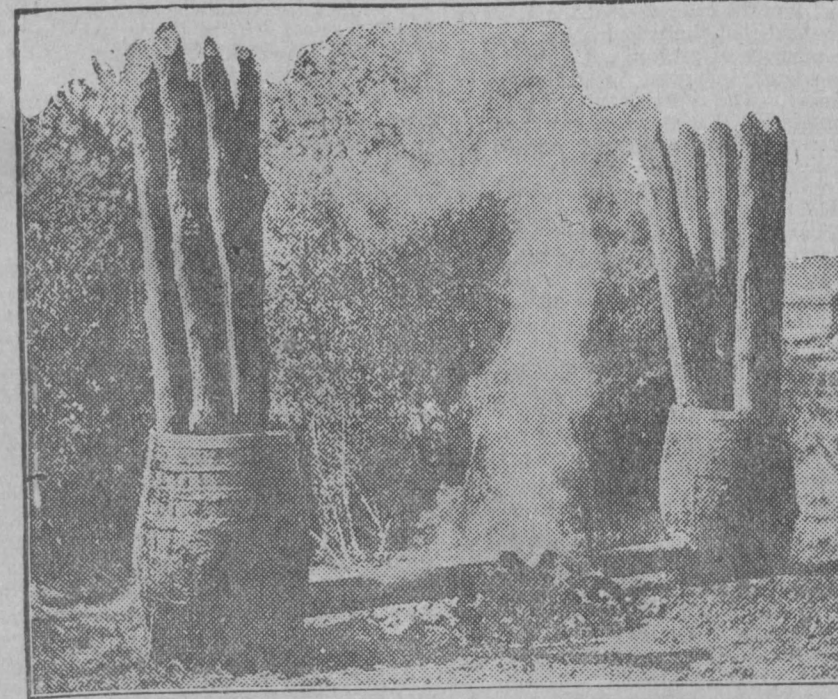
It is essential that the timber be peeled and thoroughly seasoned before attempting to treat it. Small flakes of inner bark left on the wood check or prevent proper absorption at those places. Peeling is done most easily during the spring months, but is carried on at other seasons of the year. A spade is about the best common implement for use when the bark slips easily, otherwise an ax or draw-knife should be used.

Because they have a uniform absorbing surface of sapwood, round sticks are more satisfactory than split timber. With treated timber it is not necessary to use the large-sized line posts commonly cut and used in the past. By using a post from three to four inches in top diameter and long enough to allow only a few inches above the top wire, the cost is reduced for creosote and for labor in handling, the post lasts practically as long as larger sizes, and it affords ample strength for the fence line. These facts have been fully established by means of experiments and demonstrations carried on for more than ten years by the forest service, United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with a number of state agricultural colleges in different parts of the country.

Preservative Should Penetrate.

In treating the posts it is important to get a deep penetration of the preservative of from one to two inches in the butt of the post for a height of one foot above the ground level when the post is set in place. This is obtained by boiling the butt in creosote heated to about 210 degrees F. for one to two hours, depending upon the porosity of the wood, followed immediately by a bath in "cold" (80 degrees to 100 degrees F.) creosote for about the same period of time. The wood cells, expanded and deprived of some of the air by being heated, during the cooling treatment gradually absorb the desired amount of the creosote. The tops obviously require only a shallow treatment to last as long as the butts. Where only a single open drum or tank is used, top treatment may be accomplished by means of thoroughly painting the tops with a brush, or pouring hot creosote over the tops.

A very satisfactory outfit for treating posts consists of an upright cylindrical tank for the hot treatment and a horizontal rectangular tank or vat for the cold bath. For applying the hot creosote to the butts one of the large-sized gasoline or oil drums, about 27 inches in diameter, is very satisfactory for small operations, but for larger or co-operative treatment a cylindrical steel tank 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet in height should be used. In either case there will be needed a horizontal steel tank about 3 feet across by 3 feet in height and 8 feet in length, or large enough to accommodate the corner posts.



Treating Posts With Creosote.

A gasoline drum with one defective head to be chiseled out can often be obtained at a cost of \$2 to \$3. The tank for the hot treatment obviously must be of steel and in all cases fitted for heating either with a fire underneath in an earth pit or by means of steam pipes. Except in midsummer, some heat must be supplied to the cold tank. Where dressed lumber is relatively cheap, a satisfactory cold vat can often be made at less cost by being built of dressed 2 by 4 pieces laid on a heavy flooring. It should be fitted for heating by means of an iron pipe circuit either extending over a fire on the ground or connected with a steam engine.

Use Good Preservative.

It is important to use a good preservative, and coal tar creosote has proven by far the most satisfactory substance. Ordinary gas or coal tar has been occasionally used, but it is too thick, even when heated, to give a fair degree of penetration and leaches out more quickly than creosote.

Present prices of coal-tar creosote range mostly from 25 to 35 cents a gallon in barrel lots laid down at the nearest railroad point. The pre-war price was about 15 to 20 cents a gallon. A gallon of creosote is sufficient to treat three posts from 3 to 4 inches at the top, or two posts from 4 to 5 inches in top diameter, thus making the cost from 10 to 15 cents per post, or in ordinary times from 5 to 10 cents. The other items would be the cost of cutting and peeling the posts at perhaps 5 cents each, the labor of treating which can be figured at from 2 to 3 cents, and a share of the equipment cost, which would likely average about 2 cents each, using a two-tank outfit. This makes a total cost of from 15 to 25 cents each.

Joint Ownership Saves.

A saving in cost would be made by two or more farmers jointly owning and using a treating equipment. This method in a number of instances has proved a successful form of co-operation among farm owners.

Post timber for treating is very abundant in the dense old-field pine stands throughout the Southern states. The small trees which are being crowded out by the taller dominant trees are very often of just the right size for making treated fence posts. Cutting them for this purpose utilizes a forest product that would otherwise be wasted and improves the remaining stand by giving room for growth needed by the remaining trees. A wood with an interlocked and twisted fiber, such as black gum or sweet gum, are of the very best sort for treating, since they are little subject to the deep checking apt to occur in wood after 5 to 10 years of exposure in the weather. The "seeds" or spores of wood-decaying fungi find entrance through such cracks or checks and begin feeding on the wood cells. Thorough treatment of well-seasoned posts poisons the food of the fungus, thus giving many years of useful service.

Drain Alfalfa Soil.

Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet. If the ground is poorly drained, tile drainage is the remedy. The land can be drained either in the spring or fall.

Our Purpose is to Serve You Every Business Day in the Year

An Account in this Bank holds forth to you an opportunity—not to get rich quick—but to become well-to-do and Independent, as certainly as your own will shall dictate.

If you are not a Depositor, we invite you to **Open an Account** by Depositing any sum you choose—it need not be large. Act on this suggestion.

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"Styleplus Guaranteed Suits"

The best Clothing Value in the World.

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Made by Schloss Bros., the famous makers of Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

Genuine Made-to-Order Suits

LOWEST PRICES. NEW SHIRTS.

RELIABLE CLOTHING. NEW TIES.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR,

Carroll County's Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store.

3-21-tf

IT'S NOT YOUR HEART IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

Kidney disease is no respecter of persons. A majority of the ill-afflicted people today can be traced back to kidney trouble. The kidneys are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers, of your blood. Kidney disease is usually indicated by weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gallstones, gravel, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.

All these symptoms are nature's signals to warn you that the kidneys need help. You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately.

The soothing, healing oil stimulates the kidneys, relieves inflammation and destroys the germs which have caused it. Do not wait until tomorrow. Go to your drugist today and insist on GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In twenty-four hours you should feel health and vigor returning and will bless the day you first heard of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil. After you feel that you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two capsules each day, so as to keep in first-class condition and ward off the danger of other attacks. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand. Three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you.

NO. 5145 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

ELIZABETH GETTY, Plaintiff,

vs.

MILTON G. GETTY, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii for the plaintiff, Elizabeth Getty, from Milton G. Getty, defendant. The bill states that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1908, they were married by Rev. John J. John, a Minister of the Gospel of the Church of the Brethren, in Carroll County, Maryland, and that they lived together in Carroll County, Maryland, until the 7th of June, 1912, when the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has since said 7th day of June, 1912, ceased to live with her, and has resided separate and apart from the plaintiff. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards her said husband, was always kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that her husband, on the said 7th day of June, 1912, without just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and that he declared his intention to live with the plaintiff no longer, and has lived separate and apart from her since the said 7th day of June, 1912, and that such abandonment by the defendant of the plaintiff has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

That they have had no children born to them as a result of said marriage. That the plaintiff is and has been a resident of Carroll County, Maryland, for the past twelve years.

That the defendant is a resident of the State of Utah, and a non-resident of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1919, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Carroll County, once a week for four successive weeks before the 30th day of June, 1919, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of July, next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. True Copy—Test. EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. 5-30-5t

Roofing, Paints, Oils, Automobile Supplies

I can now furnish GALVANIZED ROOFING, and will be glad to have your specifications. Also, have a line of ROLL ROOFING, PAINTS, and GLASS. GASOLINE in any quantity. OILS of all kind. Automobile Tires and Supplies. Bicycle Supplies and Repairs.

Let me know your wants, and I either have it, or will get it for you at reasonable prices.

J. W. FREAM, Harney, Md.

JOHN R. HARE, Watch & Clock Maker, Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md. Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention. 8-21-tf

TREATMENT FOR GRAZING LANDS

Alternate Grazing Not Practiced Much by Farmers on Account of Expense.

DISK AND HARROW FAVORED

Spike-Tooth Harrow Less Likely to Loosen Large Pieces of Sod When Used Alone—Good for Distributing Manure.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Alternate grazing as a relief for continuous grazing has long been recommended by experts, but little practiced by farmers. It involves the division of pastures so that each portion of the field may be given alternate periods of rest during the grazing season. Grass makes a maximum yield if allowed definite periods of uninterrupted growth. However, the extra expenses for fences and labor deter many farmers from following this system which, although it is adapted for practice in some sections of the country, it is not so favorable in others.

Disk and Harrowing.

Cultural treatment, such as disking and harrowing, are recommended where a sod-bound condition of the grass develops, as the slight mulching of the surface obliterates weeds and also improves the mechanical and physical condition of the soil. Generally speaking, there is considerable expense attached to disking and harrowing, and unless the returns are commensurate with the cost, a farmer is scarcely justified in thus treating his grazing lands, particularly if other work on the farm is competing for his attention at the same time.

The Spike-Tooth Harrow.

The average disk will cut and turn sods to some extent no matter how nearly straight it is set, and on this account its use is often more detrimental than beneficial. Ordinarily, in the case where the ground is inclined to be wet at the time of treatment, a considerable portion of the turf may



Farm Tractor Drawing Double Disk Harrow.

be turned up, while if dry weather follows permanent injury to the pasture is quite likely to result. A spike-tooth harrow following the disk usually drags the loosened pieces of sod some distance away, thereby leaving numerous areas of considerable size entirely bare. This happens more especially on slopes where a complete covering is difficult to maintain, even under the most favorable conditions. The spike-tooth harrow, when used alone, is less likely to loosen large pieces of sod than when used in conjunction with the disk. Its use during the spring over numerous small areas of ungrazed grass where the droppings from animals have fallen is beneficial in that it uniformly distributes this fertilizer.

FORAGE FOR HOGS OR SHEEP

Under Favorable Conditions It Is Ready for Pasturing in 50 Days From Seeding.

One of the best crops to furnish green forage for hogs or sheep is rape. It may be broadcasted on well-prepared seed beds at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre and covered with a harrow, or drilled solid, using five or six pounds, or in rows 24 to 28 inches apart, with two or three pounds of seed per acre.

The Dwarf Essex variety has proved the most desirable. It will furnish a very satisfactory ration for sheep and lambs alone, and when supplemented with grain is unexcelled for hogs. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing in 40 to 50 days from seeding, and if not pastured too closely will furnish forage until freezing weather, the amount varying with the fertility of the soil.

FEED FOR LITTLE CHICKENS

Wet Stuff Is Apt to Sour and Make Them Sick—Never Allow Them Without Pure Water.

Don't feed the little chickens wet feed for it is apt to sour and make them sick and unhealthy. Oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kafir corn, millet seed and small grains are good food. Give them some sharp sand and fine gravel and never allow them to be without pure water to drink.

HOW TO GROW IRISH POTATO

Planting of Late Varieties Should Be Done Late in May—Maintain Good Cultivation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A rich, sandy loam is best suited to the production of Irish potatoes and the fertilizers employed should contain high percentage of potash. The main crop of Irish potatoes for family use should be grown elsewhere, but a small area of early ones properly belongs in the home garden. The preparation of the soil should be the same as for general garden crops.

Early potatoes should be planted as soon in the spring as it is feasible to work the land, irrespective of locality. Late potatoes are extensively grown in the North, and the planting should be done late in May, or during June. The rows should be not less than 2 feet apart and the hills 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Lay off the rows with a 1-horse plow or lister



Irish Potatoes.

and drop the seed, one or two pieces in a place, in the bottom of the furrow. Cover the seed to a depth of about 4 inches, using a hoe or a 1-horse plow for the purpose. One to three weeks will be required for the potatoes to come up, depending entirely upon the temperature of the soil. The ground may freeze slightly after the planting has been done, but so long as the frost does not reach the seed potatoes no harm will result and growth will begin as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm.

As soon as the potatoes appear above ground and the rows can be followed, the surface soil should be well stirred by means of one of the harrow-toothed cultivators. Good cultivation should be maintained throughout the growing season, with occasional hand hoeing, if necessary, to keep the ground free from weeds. Toward the last the soil may be well worked up around the plants in order to hold them erect and protect the tubers from the sun after the vines begin to die.

HAVE CHICK BROODER READY

It Should Be Warmed and Regulated When Young Birds Arrive—Keep Chicks Warm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Buyers of chicks should have a brooder such as is required for the number of chicks bought ready, warmed, and regulated when the chicks arrive.

If, for any reason, the brooder is not ready, take the chicks from the shipping box in a warm room; feed, and return to the box; repeat at intervals of three hours until the brooder is ready.

For the first few days give very close attention to regulating the brooder for the comfort of the chicks. This is the most troublesome state in the operation of a brooder, and the most critical period in the life of the chick.

BACKED BY SCIENCE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Minnesota poultry club members took part in a big pageant of boys' and girls' clubs that filled the race track at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, last fall.

The poultry club members bore a banner with a legend whose truth has never been successfully denied. Their slogan was:

"The Immortal Hen, Whose Son Never Sets."

EXERCISE AND FRESH WATER

Two Things as Necessary as Feed for Poultry Success—Look to Comfort of Fowls.

The successful poultryman knows that exercise and pure water are as necessary as feed, and he will overlook nothing that will add comfort and enjoyment to the fowls or that will reduce the time and labor involved in attending the flocks.

FOUR PRIME HOME UTILITIES

Water Supply, Sewage-Disposal Plant, Heating and Lighting Systems Are Needed.

A good water supply, a complete sewage-disposal plant and effective heating and lighting systems constitute the four prime utilities of the farmhouse, the foundations of safe, comfortable living.

J. S. MYERS J. E. MYERS

DENTISTS

73 E. Main St., WESTMINSTER, MD.

Nitrous Oxide & Oxygen X-Ray

LADY ATTENDANTS

Phone 162

DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

HEN-E-TA

BONE GRITS

No. 1—Chicks

No. 2—Fowls

No. 3—Turkeys

No. 4—Mash

Only \$3.00 per 100 Pound Sack

Oyster Shells, other bone and charcoal not necessary when feeding "Hen-e-ta."

Use of beef scraps optional.

WILL MAKE HENS LAY

WILL MAKE CHICKS GROW

For Sale By

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

DR. FAHRNEY

DIAGNOSTICIAN

SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES

You are not well. Send me your name and address and I shall tell you all about it and why.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Yes, We Do

Job Work

You will find our

prices satisfactory

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JUNE 20th., 1919.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

LINWOOD.

Miss Sarah Helen, of Uniontown, Pa., has returned to her home, after having spent the past week with Miss Vivian Englar.

Raymond Drach and wife, of Washington, D. C., spent the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Drach.

Master Robert Myers spent the past week in Baltimore, visiting his aunt, Mrs. H. F. Harrison.

The people of our vicinity were greatly surprised to hear of the marriage of Verley Koons, one of our young men, who is now located in Jacksonville, Fla., to Mrs. Etta Lambert Cole, formerly of Union Bridge. We wish them much happiness.

Chas. Englar returned home on Tuesday evening, after having spent the past week with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Jenkins, of Washington.

Mrs. Clara Englar and family spent Sunday with her brother, Joseph Englar and wife, at New Windsor, where they attended a family dinner.

Mrs. Olin Gilbert and daughter, Margaret, of Hagerstown, and son, Englar, of Baltimore, also Clayton Englar, of Baltimore, were week-end visitors at Linwood Shale.

E. M. Rouzer and John F. Buffington, of Baltimore, were Sunday visitors at R. Lee Myers'.

Mrs. John Crabbs entertained the Sewing Circle of the Brethren church, on Wednesday. Quite a large number being present.

Different letters have been received from Mr. Riddle and family, whom every one disliked to see leave our midst. They seem to be well pleased with their new home, and the people, and are all well.

Misses Rachel and Mattie Pfoutz, who have been with their sister, Mrs. John Drach, for the past six months, have returned to their home, on the Ridge. We certainly do miss them.

Mrs. Samuel Dayhoff and Mrs. Roger Fritz spent last Sunday in Baltimore.

Mrs. J. E. Schaeffer, of Washington, is visiting in the home of John A. Englar and family.

J. Perry Horlacker, of Ashland College, O., will preach for us on Sunday next, both morning and evening.

UNION BRIDGE.

The M. P. congregation gave a reception in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Wareheim, last Thursday night.

Considerable damage was done by the severe storm, on Sunday. The Farmers' Exchange building was unroofed.

The chautauqua committees are actively at work, and indications point to a successful meeting.

Mrs. Hettie Barrick is critically ill at this writing, and little hope for her recovery is entertained.

Rev. Petrea, of the Uniontown Lutheran charge, will be installed on July 6, at 3 P. M., at Winter's church.

Frank Lindsay has resigned his position at the Waskin store, to accept one at the cement works.

Parke Grossnickel's death was a shock to this community.

July 4 will be a Red Letter Day for the county, when every one will give a formal welcome to "our boys," at Westminster.

Baltimore has been complaining of the lack of houses to meet the demand. Pshaw! We've had that condition for a long time.

There is too much speeding in these parts. Mr. Baughman will get you, if you don't look out.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Clair Beiler, of near Two Taverns, spent Sunday with Mrs. Beiler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stair.

Mrs. Kessler Wollet and children, Dorothy, Meta and Richard, and Mrs. Calvin Myers and daughter, Pauline, spent Tuesday at Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sheely, and Mrs. Annie Sheely, of Littlestown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump.

Paul E. King was awarded the Garver prize in Greek, at the commencement at Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lemmon, daughter, Ella Louise, and son, Wilbur, of near Piney Creek, spent Sunday with Oliver Hesson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers spent Sunday last at Shippensburg, where their daughter, Minnie, is attending the State Normal School.

KEYMAR.

Miss Elsie Whitmore, of Union Bridge, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore.

W. W. Sweigart, of Shenandoah, Iowa, is spending some time with friends and relatives here.

Miss Vernell Smith, of Baltimore, visited the Misses Sappington, last week.

Mrs. Davis and two children, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Pratt, are spending the summer here.

Mrs. Robert Galt attended the memorial meeting, in Westminster, on June 17.

Miss Mattie Simpson spent a few days with relatives in Frederick.

Albert Galt, of New Windsor, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galt.

UNIONTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Milbourn and son, Waters, of Baltimore, visited Rev. R. K. Lewis and family, on Tuesday. Mrs. R. K. Lewis accompanied them to Baltimore, on Wednesday, for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith and son, Carroll, attended the funeral of Mr. Smith's brother-in-law, Oliver McCoy of Frederick, on Tuesday. They also called to see George Eckenrode at the Frederick Hospital and were glad to find him improving.

The M. P. C. E. Society held their election of officers, the past Thursday night, with the following results: President, Mrs. George Selby; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Frank Romspert; Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. Harold Smelser; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Anna E. Baust; Treas., Mrs. B. L. Cookson; Pianist, Miss Gertrude Devibiss; Asst. Pianist, Miss Ruthellen Myers; Lib., Bernad Devibiss; Asst. Lib., Paul Cookson.

Edgar Stultz, who recently returned from France, arrived at home on Monday evening.

On the past Thursday evening at the M. P. Parsonage, Mr. Chester Wolf and Miss Edna Robinson were united in marriage by the bride's pastor, Rev. R. K. Lewis.

Miss Ruthellen Myers entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wolf, on Saturday evening, also Mrs. Harold Smelser and George Devibiss, of New Windsor.

Mrs. Mary Spurrier and children, of Mt. Airy, spent from Saturday until Monday at the home of Charles Simpson and family, Mary and Eugene Spurrier remained to spend a few weeks with their cousin, P. W. Weishaar and wife, and Joseph Becher and wife, of Tyrone; Wm. Simpson wife and daughters, Evelyn and Mildred, of near McKinstry's Mill, were Sunday guests at the home of Charles Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of Bark Hill; Mrs. Greenwood of near McKinstry; Miss Belva, Greenwood and friend, Elmer Wilson, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Horace Simpson, and attended the parade and festival.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith and son, Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Devibiss, of Union Bridge, and Mrs. Josephine Devibiss, of Johnsville, made a trip to Ephrata, Pa., on Sunday. They attended the lovefeast of the Brethren, in session several miles beyond Ephrata, and returned for a part of the 33rd. Anniversary of the First Reformed Church, of Ephrata, Rev. Martin Schweitzer pastor, which was held on Sunday. On the way they encountered a severe rain storm and were obliged to run their car through deep water. Before the rain they saw a man rolling a field, with a large roller and three horses, and at another place a man setting out tomato plants. Truly, different people have different ways. We are glad they did not see that work being done in old Carroll county.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cookson attended the annual strawberry feast given by Mr. and Mrs. David Englar, of New Windsor.

Miss Margaret Orrison, of Frederick, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, of near Mt. Union, were guests of Mrs. Layne Shaw, at Black Oak Spring, the past week.

Miss Ella Smith, of Buckeystown, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. George Selby and visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Miss Alice Lamb.

The past Saturday the P. O. S. of A., held their annual festival and decoration service combined. After the parade, the graves in the different cemeteries were decorated with flowers; then they returned to the school-house lawn, to hear the program prepared for the occasion. Mr. Seabrook master of ceremonies, made an address and introduced Rev. Edgar Read, who gave a forceful address. He was followed by Miss Dorothy Elderdice, who recited "Who Won the War." Lieut. Elderdice gave a thrilling address. The festival was continued at night, and notwithstanding the rain, nearly \$100 was taken in.

Miss Ella May Hildebride, visited her father, Samuel Hildebride, at the hospital, on Sunday, and found him improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Smith, of Chambersburg, are visiting Mrs. Martha Singer and other friends.

Mrs. Harry Ward, of Chicago, was the guest for a few days of Rev. R. K. Lewis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Myers entertained on Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Myers and son, Howard, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rentelhuber, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rentelhuber and son, Oscar, of Wilkes-barre, Pa.

The P. O. S. of A., wish to thank the ladies and all who helped them with their festival and assisted in making it a success.

KEYSVILLE.

Edw. Thomas and wife, of Biglerville, visited the latter's parents, Edw. Knipple and wife, recently.

Verl. Forney, wife and son, of Frederick, and Nora Forney, of Baltimore, are visiting their parents, A. N. Forney and wife.

Mr. Dinterman and family, of Rocky Ridge, visited his son, Harry Dinterman and family, on Sunday.

Charles Cluts, wife and daughter, Virginia, and Anna Ritter, arrived home on Monday after a three week's visit to friends in Illinois.

Charles Young, wife and son, John, visited Mrs. Berner and family, of New Midway, on Sunday.

George Cluts is on the sick list.

Mrs. John Frock and son, Roland, of near Wiley's Mill, and Annie Dayhoff, of Bruceville, visited at George Frock's the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ohler, of Taneytown, spent Sunday at the home of Peter Baumgardner.

The festivals held by the Lutheran congregation were very much of a success.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brewer and son, Carroll, have returned home from a week's trip to Swarthmore, Pa., where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brewer. They also visited in Philadelphia, Chester and Media, Pa.

Miss Hannah Shunk, of New Windsor, spent Sunday at Dr. Chas. Diller's. Miss Vallie Shorb spent Sunday with relatives in Baltimore.

Miss Dorothy Wilhide spent Monday with her cousin in Keymar.

Mrs. L. E. Myerly, sons, Edgar and Charles, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. James Myerly, on Monday.

P. D. Koons, Jr., wife and daughters, spent Sunday with relatives near New Windsor.

M. J. Wilhide and family and Mrs. J. A. Haugh, spent Sunday 8th., with Mrs. Mary Fogle, near Union Bridge, who gave a dinner in honor of her son, Sylvester who has just returned from over-seas.

Miss Marian Dorsey is visiting Mrs. Grayson Valentine, at Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hossler, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday with J. W. Brewer's.

Mrs. Norris, of Thurmont, visited her daughter, Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., one day last week.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Flohr, son, Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nay, of Washington, spent Sunday at E. D. Diller's. Miss Madge Cover, of Keymar, also spent several days at the same place.

Mrs. T. J. Kolb has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Diller, after visiting in Troutville.

Edward Clabaugh and family, Rev. Ibach and son, Clarence, visited at M. J. Wilhide's, on Sunday.

BRIDGEPORT.

Harry Topper, wife and son, James and Mr. and Mrs. Shreeves, Waynesboro, called at the home of Edgar Miller and wife, on Saturday.

Mrs. Aaron Veant, who was operated on at Frederick City Hospital last Wednesday is reported doing nicely. Mr. Veant and Clarence Putman, wife and children visited her on Tuesday.

The following were recent guests at "Meadow Brook Farm" the home of Harry Baker and wife, George Cunningham and wife and three children; Mrs. Wilkinson, all of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. George Gearheart, of Ellicott City; Jeremiah Eckard, of Sykesville; Cameron Ohler, wife and son, Lloyd of Four Points; Benjamin Baker and wife, of Greenmont, Pa.; Lewis D. Baker, of Philadelphia.

Kenneth Cunningham, of Baltimore is spending his summer vacation at "Meadow Brook Farm."

Charles Ohler, son of Emory Ohler and wife, who was in France, has returned to his home here.

EMMITSBURG.

Thos. M. Smith, a former resident of this place, but who for many years conducted a store and postoffice at Lehmaster, Pa., died at his home on Sunday evening, after a short illness. He was an only son of the late Eli and Margaret Smith, of this place. He was 71 years old, and is survived by his wife, who before marriage was Miss Lou Mickle, of Upton, Pa. Two sons, Webb and Stover, of Lancaster, Pa.; also three sisters, Misses Laura B., Anna M., and Virginia. His funeral took place on Wednesday. Interment at Greencastle, Pa.

On Monday evening, Louis Annan and Jos. Zimmerman, both of this place, met with quite a serious accident, near town. By some cause, their automobile ran against a telephone pole, throwing them out. They were brought into Dr. Stone's office.

Mr. Zimmerman was very badly cut about the face, and had his nose broken. He was removed to his home, the next morning. Mr. Annan was taken to Frederick Hospital, where the X-ray was used, and it was found that his knee was broken, from which he suffered very much.

Miss Mary Ellen Eyster is the guest of Miss Helene Houston, at Jersey City, N. J.

Mrs. Fannie Eyster and daughter, Virginia, are the guests of Mrs. Trotter, at Jersey City, N. J.

Mrs. Lucy Beam has returned home, after spending seven weeks with her son, Robert, at Waynesboro, Pa.

Robert Sellers, son of Wm. Sellers, after being over sea for two years, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosensteel and children, Hoke and Marguerite, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke, have returned to their home, in Baltimore.

MIDDLEBURG.

H. L. Lynn is spending some time with his mother, Mrs. Emily Lynn.

Charles McKinney and family spent Saturday and Sunday in Hagerstown, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jung.

Charley Myers and wife, spent Sunday in Westminster, with Mr. Grimes.

Mrs. Bundle and daughter, of New York, are visiting her brother, Fred Littlefield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Walden and Mrs. Jones, of Baltimore, have come to Mrs. R. W. Walden's, for the summer.

Culler Brown, of near San Francisco, Cal., is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnston.

Samuel Crouse, who has been ill, is able to be out again.

An entertainment will be held in the hall, on Saturday night for the benefit of the M. E. Church, by talent from Taneytown.

On Thursday night there was a party held at Mrs. Ruth Ritter's, there being 150 present.

On Wednesday night a pound party was held at the home of George Delphie.

Daniel Repp has purchased the Mrs. Garver property in Garvers-town.

On Saturday, June 14th., Mr. Jas. E. Coleman and Miss Alma O. Johnston, of Middleburg, were quietly married at the parsonage in Woodsboro, by Rev. Patterson. They went to Frederick, Washington and Baltimore returning on Tuesday evening.

MARRIED.

OHLER-ZENTZ.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Zentz, Thurmont, Md., on June 12th., at 8 P. M., when their daughter, Miss Fannie O., became the bride of Merle S. Ohler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Ohler, of Taneytown.

The couple were attended by the bride's maid, Miss Dorothy Pryor, of Middletown, and best man, Mr. Harry Zentz, brother of the bride. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Miss Mary Ohler, sister of the groom. The bride was attired in white silk Georgette, and carried a shower bouquet, and the groom wore the conventional black.

After the wedding, a reception was given, at which 176 guests were present. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents. The couple left in the morning for a trip to Harrisburg, Pa. On their return, they will reside in Taneytown, where Mr. Ohler will open up a garage, by June 23, and will be ready to serve the public.

DIED.

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

MRS. ANNIE McCAMMON.

Mrs. Annie McCammon (nee Gwinn) widow of the late Thomas S. McCammon, died in Baltimore, May 22nd., 1919, aged 87 years. She was the daughter of Washington Gwinn, who many years ago kept a hotel in Taneytown. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. J. R. Hoffman, and Miss Ellen Gwinn, of Kewanee, Ill. Funeral services were held May 24th., by her pastor, Rev. R. D. Clare, of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Baltimore.

MRS. MARY R. J. KOONTZ.

Mrs. Mary Rebecca Jane Koontz, wife of Mr. Orestes R. Koontz, merchant, of Keysville, died at her home on Wednesday, June 18, aged 58 years, 10 months, 24 days. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fox, and widely known throughout the community.

She is survived by her husband, and by the following brothers and one sister: James N., John D., and George W. Fox, of Arlington, Baltimore; Samuel B. Fox, of Hanover; Joseph F., of Woodsboro; Eli H., of Hanover; Charles A., of Gettysburg; Thomas C., of Keysville, and Mrs. Sarah E. Shorb, of Keysville.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning in charge of Rev. W. O. Ibach, and Rev. Guy P. Bready, at Keysville.

MRS. ELIZABETHE. COPENHAVER

Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Copenhaver died at her home in Mayberry, Friday, June 13, aged 72 years, 10 months 23 days. Funeral services were held on Monday, at the Mayberry church, by Revs. L. F. Murray and George W. Stine, interment being made at Baust Church cemetery.

She is survived by the following children: Edward, of Baltimore; Clayton, of Westminster; Harry and Arthur, near Mayberry; Mrs. Roy Keefe and Mrs. Oliver Hildebride, of Mayberry. Also by the following brothers and sisters: William Eckard, near New Windsor; Edward Eckard, of Sams Creek; Newton Eckard, of Uniontown; Mrs. Maggie Myerly, near Tyrone; Mrs. John Duple of Enterprise; Mrs. George Harman and Mrs. Harry Myers, of Westminster.

MR. EDWIN Z. KISER.

Mr. Edwin Z. Kiser, of Baltimore, died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy, early last Sunday morning. He had been in his usual health until about an hour before his death. Mr. Kiser was engaged in the provision business for a number of years, having operated several stores, and about two years ago retired and purchased a home in the suburbs. Several months ago he again returned to the city and opened a store at Lexington and Monroe Sts. He owned several dwellings in Baltimore, and was successful in business.

His wife, who is a sister of Judson and Richard S. Hill, of Taneytown, survives him, also two sons and two daughters. Both of his sons are widowers, one daughter is married and the other unmarried. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Aaron Zentz, of Baltimore; and two brothers, John W., of Hanover, and Grant in the West.

Funeral services were held at his late home, early on Tuesday morning, and final services and burial were held in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown. Services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Leach, of Franklin U. B. Church. His age was 60 years.

MRS. MARIA BERCAW.

Mrs. Maria Bercaw, of Waynesboro, Pa., died suddenly at Hanover, on June 6th., 1919, aged 74 years.

Just two weeks ago we laid her to rest. And folded her cold hands upon her breast In silence she suffered, with patience she bore. Until God called her home, to suffer no more.

Into sweet rest she has entered, No more to grieve or to weep. She is smiling upon us from Heaven, Dear Aunt, has fallen asleep. By her Niece, MRS. HYSER.

Loving Remembrance of our dear mother, MARY ANN FOGLE.

who departed this life, June 7th., 1919, aged 82 years, 7 months and 16 days.

We miss thee from our home dear mother, We miss thee from thy place; A shadow o'er our life is cast, We miss the sunshine of thy face.

We miss thy kind and willing hand, Thy fond and earnest care, Our home is dark without you, We miss thee everywhere.

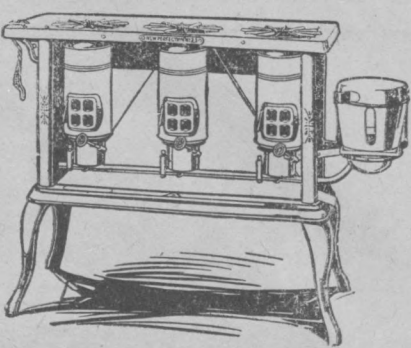
By her Loving Daughter, STELLA M. FOGLE.

Farewell dear mother sweet thy rest, Weary with tears and worn with pain, Farewell till in some happy place We shall behold thy face again.

'Tis ours to miss thee all our years And tender memories of thee keep, Shine in the Lord to rest, for so He giveth his beloved sleep.

By her Loving Son, EDWARD FOGLE AND WIFE

PERFECTION SIMMONS AND ADELPHIA OIL STOVES



Getting Dinner Ready in July is just as comfortable as in November--if you use one of our Oil Cook Stoves.

The heat goes into the cooking, not into the kitchen. It does your work well and reliably, and keeps you comfortable. It requires less watching and regulating than a coal stove.

You can keep one, or all the burners, at an intensely hot, or merely simmering, flame.

Come in and let us show you the Perfection, the Simmons, and the Adelphia--at three degrees in prices, and representing all that is best in the present field of Reliable Oil Cook Stoves.

Good year Tires | REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. | Goodyear Tubes
TANNEYTOWN, MD.

BLACK'S CORNER.

George Mayers has purchased a touring car this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Copenhaver, and Oscar Wolfe, of near Bethel Church, spent Sunday at the home of James J. Harner and family.

The farmers are very busy this week, hauling their peas to the factory at Littlestown.

Cletus Reinaman, of near Walnut Grove, spent several days this week at the home of Mervin J. Harner and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shanebrook, and children, of Kump; Mr. and Mrs. James Crabbs, of Union Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Millard Morelock and son, of Silver Run, spent Sunday at the home of George Mayers and family.

Peter Laughman, of York, spent Sunday with Edward Laughman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Messenger and son, Riley, of near Littlestown, spent Sunday at the home of Ralph Study and family.

To Stay, or Emigrate.

Vivid sketches of the condition in which the peoples of the Central Empires found themselves when their mad adventure in quest of world dominion was halted abroad in "Germany in Chaos," by Charles J. Rosebault, just returned from an extensive tour in those countries, in the July number of the New Red Cross Magazine.

"The future," writes Mr. Rosebault, "was regarded with gloomy apprehension. The best that could be hoped for would bring no relief to the young of the living. Yet there was no unanimity of opinion as to the better course to pursue after peace was signed—to remain in Germany or to emigrate. Many had already arranged to get away—chiefly to the Argentine, which will certainly see a large German immigration unless it passes legislation to prevent it; but there was an equally large number seemingly convinced that there would be excellent opportunities in the rebuilding of the country, in spite of the heavy taxes and the confiscation of capital."

The writer brought back a grim example of the humor developed among a distracted people by the innumerable deprivations they suffer. It was the story of a man determined upon suicide as the only escape.

"His first step," runs the story, "was to buy a rope to hang himself with, but, being made of paper, it broke. Next he tried poison but, being a weak substitute, it only made him ill. He went to the river to seek peace in its waters but the crowd of him was so dense that he never could reach its banks. Finally he determined to confine his food to the government ration—and in a few days he was dead of starvation."

The Cannors Protest.

Representative cannors from Maryland, Delaware and Maine, who have grown tired of trying to answer an endless variety of questions from the Federal Trade Commission, visited Washington, on Tuesday, to find out what was the case against them. They were told that the information was for the purpose of getting out a report on the canning business, for the benefit of cannors. The representatives told the Commission that they did not care for the report, and preferred not to be worried answering questions. The Commission assured them that the whole thing would be dropped.

This is about the situation in many departments—giving employment to thousands, at high wages, to get out expensive statistical information that nobody wants.

Double suffrage, in New York, is said to cost the state \$2,000,

MORE MONEY FOR TOMATOES

Larger Crops and Better Quality Make Bigger Profits.

Good tomato crops are profitable. Average crops pay the grower little more than day wages. The grower who is successful uses methods that insure large yields and high quality. In a few sections, average yields do not exceed two tons, yet in New Jersey on farms delivering to a single cannery, there was a total of more than 3,000 acres where the growers last year averaged about seven tons per acre. Twenty-five per cent of this area yielded between 10 and 12 tons to the acre. A number of middle Western growers have averaged over 20 tons to the acre. Large yield, quality and big profits go hand in hand.

Humus the Life of the Soil.

Soils containing plenty of organic matter will start tomato plants more quickly, cultivate more easily, and carry the plant through a period of drought more certainly than will those lacking humus. Field observation establishes the fact that many tomato growers have allowed the organic matter of the soil to become exhausted, and many low yields can be laid to this cause. Most Eastern tomato growers can now get little or no manure. Many Western growers are having the same trouble. Many depend largely upon commercial fertilizers.

An abundant supply of suitable available plant food is essential to most profitable yields. Without sufficient food the plant does not possess strength to



resist disease, and the vines fall in the middle of the season, unable to ripen the large crop which they may have set. The plant-food supply determines the size and quality of the yield.

PUT SOME FERTILIZER IN HILL

Potatoes Are Not Good Foragers and Must Have Some Available Plant Food Close at Hand.

One essential to success in raising potatoes is to have some available plant food in the hill (although not touching the seed piece) so that the new rootlets can begin feeding immediately. This makes a big difference in many ways—in the start which the young plant gets, in its ability to out-grow weeds and in its power to shade the ground and thus prevent water from evaporating.

The reason why fertilizer must be close at hand is, of course, that the potato is not a good forager. Dig down into a hill after the tubers are well formed and when the plant is at the



maximum of its vigor, and you will find that the roots scarcely meet between the rows. The great mass of feeding rootlets are immediately underneath the whorls of potato-bearing stems. The sketch shows this—and this is the reason why part of the fertilizer should be applied in the hill.

Just how much is needed in the hill depends on climate. In Western potato-growing regions not more than 300 or 400 pounds should be so used. The rest should be applied broadcast. In the truck-crop regions of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, the amount which may be applied in the hill may be somewhat larger. In the Aroostook region of Maine many growers put it in the hill, finding this the most economical way of handling the fertilizer.

STRING OF FREIGHT CARS 650 MILES LONG

Just think of a single gigantic train extending from Chicago east, on any of the main trunk lines, as far as the Niagara Falls. When you think of this you will have some faint idea of what wartime car saving means, when expressed in terms of results accomplished last year by a single industry.

The fertilizer industry in endeavoring to co-operate with the government, last year undertook to ship only in full carloads. The previous year the average carload of fertilizer had been about 20 tons—only half of the car occupied. Last year this average was raised to over 30 tons per car, with the net result that the equivalent of more than 87,000 car trips were saved.

Other industries must also follow the same plan. Lime, feed, fertilizers, all sorts of materials, must be shipped in full carloads. The way to accomplish this is for consumers to foresee their needs; and foreseeing their needs to place their orders early—so that there will be time enough for full carloads to be made up. Immediate shipment, as early as possible, must also be the rule—so that neither the manufacturer's storage, nor the dealer's storage may become over-taxed.

LUXURY IN EARLY TRAVEL

"Safety Barges" Instituted for Those Who Feared Hazard of Voyage on Hudson River.

The frequency with which boilers blew up on the early Hudson river boats led to the use of what were known as "safety barges," and these, in their day, were considered the utmost luxury in travel, comparable to the private cars of the magnates of today. The barges were boats with main and upper decks and were almost as large as the steamers which towed them. The rabble rode on the steamers, inhaled the smells of the kitchen and the freight holds, endured the noise of the engines, and took the chances of explosions, while on the barges behind the elite traveled in luxurious state. Food was brought from the boat kitchen to the barge saloon over a swaying bridge between the vessels and was served with great aplomb under the direction of the barge captain, who was a noble figure in the setting.

The upper decks of the barges were canopied and decked with flowers, with promenades and easy chairs from which to view the scenery. At night the interiors were transformed into sleeping accommodations much the same as a modern Pullman, except that they were more commodious. Not the least attractive feature of these barges, according to a chronicler of their excellence, was "an elegant bar, most sumptuously supplied with all that can be desired by the most fastidious and thirsty."

Recent news dispatches which tell of plans to establish floating cafes on the ocean just outside the three-mile territorial limit when the nation goes dry, indicate that luxurious floating establishments somewhat similar to these "safety barges" may again come into use.

SCIENTIST TELLS OF TRIUMPH

Professor Claims to Have Perfected System for Underground and Submarine Messages.

Speaking recently of his work for the navy, Prof. James R. Rogers, the inventor of a wireless system for underground and submarine transmission, stated: "Six or seven years ago, I began experiments with the transmission of electric impulses by the ground. They were renewed during the war with the audion bulb, which renders the receiving apparatus more sensitive. I first established contact with nearby points and before long received with perfect distinctness impulses sent from Europe. I placed my antennae in trenches radiating from a center and pointing by the compass toward the distant station from which I wished to receive. I demonstrated to the navy department that eight operators may receive at once from eight separate wires. My system was installed at New Orleans, the Great Lakes station, and Belmar, N. Y., and is now used at the principal wireless stations in the United States. I have found the best results with my wires buried six feet below the surface in damp ground. Some of my experiments were conducted in water 25 to 50 feet deep."—Scientific American.

Monkey as Labor Possibility.

The pig-tailed macaque or brok of the Malays is a highly intelligent animal, and the Malays train them to pick coconuts. The modus operandi is described by R. W. C. Shelford in "A Naturalist in Borneo." A cord is fastened round the monkey's waist and it is led to the coconut palm, which it rapidly climbs. It then lays hold of a nut, and if the owner judges the fruit to be ripe for plucking he shouts to the monkey, which then twists the nut round and round till the stalk is broken and lets it fall to the ground. If the monkey catches hold of an unripe fruit the owner tugs the cord and the monkey tries another. I have seen a brok act as a very efficient fruitpicker, although the use of the cord was dispensed with altogether, the monkey being guided by the tones and inflections of his master's voice.

Burgundy at Its Best.

Burgundy wines of 1915 are reported by the most eminent connoisseurs of Paris to be the best since 1865. In fact their verdict is "perfect."

The summer of 1915 was hot, so was the autumn, with light rains now and again at exactly the right intervals. M. Mathieu, celebrated savant on the subject of wines, writes: "Since 1865 there has been no Burgundy like that of 1915 in delicacy or strength. The 1915 vintage is a remarkable synthesis of bouquet, aroma, body and flavor."

But of course all this is of merely academic interest to us.

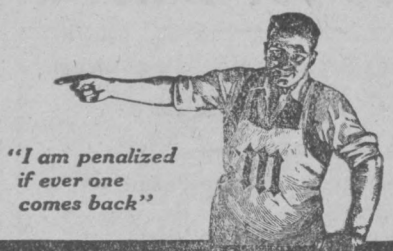
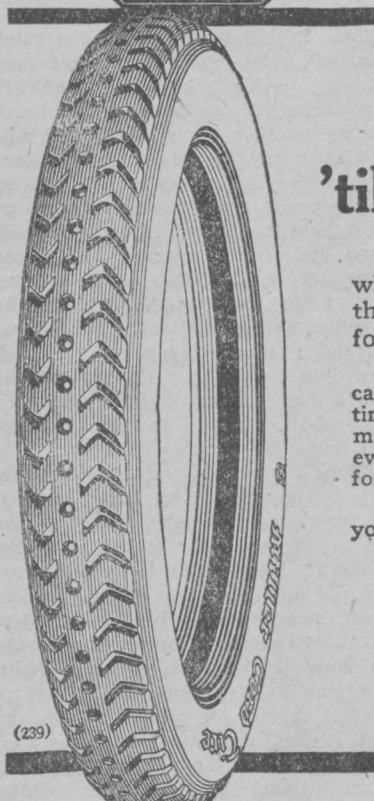
Less Crime, Fewer Carpets.

There does not at first glance seem to be much connection between crime and carpets, says the London Daily Mail, but it is a fact that the decrease in crime brought about in India, as elsewhere, by the war has led to a decrease in the supply of Indian carpets. The reason is that most of these carpets, especially the finer and more expensive kinds, are made by convicts, notably in the great jail at Poona.

They are made entirely by hand, so it is a case of few convicts few carpets.

Hard to Distinguish.

"In Shakespeare's day the liver was thought to be the seat of love." "Maybe the Elizabethans were not so far wrong, after all. The symptoms of love and an acute bilious attack are very similar."



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Will be at
BANKARD'S HOTEL, TANEYTOWN
EVERY FIRST AND THIRD
TUESDAY IN THE MONTH.
Next Visit:
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1919

Candidates' Cards

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Judge of the Orphans' Court.

SOLOMON MYERS,
Uniontown District.
6-13-19

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

ELIAS FOGLE.

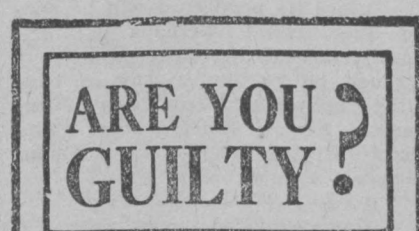
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of January, 1920; they may otherwise be barred by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 20th day of June, 1919.

ESTELLA M. FOGLE,
Administratrix.
6-20-19



GLASSES THAT improve looks as well as sight are assured by our skill in eye examination and in adjusting the frames to suit the features. So not alone for the preservation of your sight, but also for the improvement in your appearance you should come to me for eye aids. Will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, the first Thursday of each month. My next visit will be Thursday, July 3.-C. L. KEFAUVER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 2-28-19



A FARMER carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said: "Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you had the stuff I have here."

MORAL—ADVERTISE

LATEST ARRIVAL FROM PARIS



With the same originality that gained for Paris the supremacy of the fashion world in pre-war times, Paris has again come into its own. This chic creation is a blue straw hat, artistically trimmed with wings of blue.

ART OF SELECTING DRAPERIES

Wise Choosing and Placing of Lamps Lends an Air of Coziness to the Home.

While the selection of draperies and curtains is, possibly, the most obvious method of lending an air of coziness to the home, the wise choosing and placing of lamps is a factor which is equally important, though too infrequently taken advantage of. To be thoroughly comfortable and practical during the evening hours, the home should be equipped with a variety of lamps, to meet the particular needs of the moment. The fact that one does not want the same kind of lighting at all times becomes an important item in the selection and arrangement of fixtures, for, while a soft, mellow glow is highly desirable for conversational purposes, it is usually insufficient for reading or other close work. The living room should therefore be furnished with both types of lamps, so that it will be satisfactory at all times. Proper illumination of this room will do much toward keeping the family together in the evening, for it makes it possible for several people to do their different work in comfort.

NEW PATTERN PRINTS SHOWN

Fabric is Entirely English in Design and Manufacture; Firm Like Percal; Dyes Warranted.

Some new English prints are in the market. They are entirely English in design and manufacture, the material is of a firm quality like percale and the dyes are warranted. They come in all colors—rose, pink, greens, blues, terra cotta, or really the new henna—with the little old-fashioned designs in purple or lavender. The patterns are small, delicate roses on the different grounds, small conventional patterns, and little leaf patterns combined with a small round figure of some kind. There are a few patterns with the ever recurrent polka dot of moderate size, set rather far apart on white or colored grounds. Another old-time one revived is the tiny, pinhead dot in white on navy blue. These, however, are exceptions, most of the prints being in small, sometimes very tiny, all-over designs set closely. The only thing in a way of a stripe is indefinite, formed of lines of the dots. The prints make up into very simple gowns for women, children and young girls.

CHARMING NEGLIGEE MODEL



Plain but exquisitely dainty is this negligee of georgette and chiffon.

The Long, Narrow Belt. The long, narrow belt, to be tied front, back or at the side, is appearing on many of the satin or silk frocks.

PREPARING FOR SUPPLY OF ICE

Pond or Stream Should Be Amply Protected From All Contaminating Sources.

NOT MANY TOOLS NECESSARY

Building Should Be Located in Shady Place Near Dairy House Where There is Good Drainage—Insulation Is Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To have good ice on your farm be sure the supply of water is pure. Clear the pond or stream of vegetable matter; otherwise it will be frozen in the ice. Protect the water supply from drainage from contaminating sources such as privies, barnyards and refuse heaps. Keep the ice surface clear of snow, as it retards freezing.

Mark off the surface into cakes of the desired size, being sure that the lines form rectangles. Cut out a strip of ice the width of the cake desired. Force this strip under the surface of



The Ice Supply Is as Necessary as Grain on the Average Dairy Farm.

the ice field, thus opening a channel to the landing. Saw off large cakes and float them to the landing, where they may be cut into smaller cakes.

Not Many Tools Required.

For the average farm the only tools required are two saws, two pairs of tongs, two icehooks, one pointed bar, one straight board for marking.

Where the cream only is to be cooled, allow at least one-half ton of ice per cow in estimating the size of an icehouse you need. For cooling milk, allow 1½ tons per cow. These quantities should be enough to leave a margin for household use; but it is better to have too much than too little. Whenever practicable, build the icehouse in the form of a cube. Allow 45 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice.

Location and Drainage.

Locate the icehouse in a shady place near the dairy house, and where there is good natural drainage. If water from the melting ice is not removed, melting will proceed at a more rapid rate. If the house is built on sloping, porous ground, natural drainage should be sufficient; but if on a clay soil, artificial drainage should be provided.

Use plenty of insulation. If sawdust or mill shavings are used, see that they are dry. Commercial insulation is more efficient and durable than either but is more expensive. Wooden houses insulated with sawdust or mill shavings should be ventilated. Houses with commercial insulation and a cement finish need no ventilation.

The dairy division, United States department of agriculture, Washington, has further information about icehouses and the use of ice on the dairy farm. Don't wait till the last minute, or you may be too late.

DO NOT MARKET AILING HOGS

Endangers Neighbors' Property and Is Harmful to Swine Industry of United States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The danger of shipping sick hogs to market is, of course, obvious. Farmers and others who knowingly endanger their neighbors' property through the marketing of diseased stock instead of properly disposing of such animals on the farm and disinfecting the premises are guilty of wrong-doing and should be restrained or punished by the proper authorities. Such men retard the work that is being done by state and federal agencies to eradicate cholera and to make the swine industry a profitable investment.

Conservation is necessarily the basis of increased production, and until farmers are fully advised not to patronize infected localities, to shun stock yards having no federal or state supervision when purchasing stockers or feeders, and to immunize against infectious and contagious diseases of live stock, particularly hog cholera, efforts at stimulating increased production of meat will be seriously hampered. To buy hogs from infected districts, whether stock yards, feeding lots or farm, without the proper precaution of immunization and disinfection, not only halts production, but establishes a likely chance of introducing hog cholera on clean farms and destroying the susceptible animals already on the premises.

Read the Advertisements
IN THE
CARROLL RECORD

Bill and Bella

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Twelve-year-old Bill Burton kicked the large whitewashed stone that marked one side of the driveway that led into the Mapes farmhouse, and his cousin, a decade older, looking a little sheepish and decidedly uncomfortable in stiff starched collar on the warm vacation day, patted the boy on the back.

"I didn't know—how could I know?" he said. "Things like that a fellow doesn't plan to have happen. I hadn't even seen Bella, had I?"

"No, but if I'd known you were going to get girl-crazy and get engaged and everything, why I'd told my mother and father, I would, not to let you spend your vacation here, 'stead of telling them I'd share my room and everything."

"I thought you'd want to go fishing, like you said you would and everything, and here after only a week you do a thing like this. Well, go on, smarty; I guess I can get along without you. Only, anyway, I think you might of let a fellow know that you were going to do it, 'stead of springing it on him after I'd been digging bait and making the springboard in the pool and everything."

The truth was that Bill Burton, once the idol of his young cousin, Steve Miller, after having arranged to spend his month's vacation at the Miller farm, where for several seasons he had shared the boyish pastimes of his cousin, had become first smitten with and then engaged to Bella Mapes, the blue-eyed daughter of a neighbor farmer of the Millers. On the day in



"But I'm Not Very Good Looking."

question he had made a clean breast of the case to his youthful cousin and explained that as he had accepted an invitation to spend the afternoon and take tea with the lovely Bella he could not go fishing with his small cousin, as that young man had expected he would.

So they parted at the white stone that marked the driveway of the Mapes farm that summer day a dozen years ago, and after trying to find sport in fishing alone and making numerous resolutions never to "get silly about a girl," young Steve entered the Mapes farm by a back way and found a shady place beneath a lilac bush, where he might nurse his resentment and possibly make observations of the charming Bella. It was all entirely inconceivable to him that any young man, least of all his cousin, Bill Burton, could find more satisfaction in the society of any girl than in himself. There was certainly nothing underhanded in sitting quietly under the lilac bush and watching Bill and Bella if they passed, especially as he would never divulge to anyone whatever he might see or hear.

He might have observed that Bella's blue eyes shone with unwonted happiness and that she was decked out in her crispiest white frock. But Steve couldn't see that Bella looked at all different than usual and it was inconceivable to him that Bill was greatly enjoying himself. Then he overheard this:

"But you really are the dearest, best man in all the world—really you are, and I ought to know, because I have brothers and cousins and I've always known lots of boys. And you are, oh, so good-looking, Bill. Truly you are. I never cared about a man's being so awfully tall if he was only well built; and you are awfully well built, Bill. Why, Napoleon was lots shorter than you are and Alexander Hamilton wasn't a bit taller. It isn't as if I was a great tall girl."

Steve listened more intently. Somehow this kind of talk interested him. It threw side-lights on this matter of courtship that he had never dreamed of. There was a lot of talk in between and then he listened again.

"I know you are going to make a great success, Bill. Men with foreheads shaped like yours always do if they are started out right. And you are started out right because your hand shows that you have a splendid talent for business. I just know you are going to make a great success."

Oh, I am so proud of my Billy. He's just the dearest, best, bravest man in the world."

At the next opportunity Steve crept out of the lilac bush and made tracks for home. Later he confessed to Bill what he had heard.

"I see now why you wanted to go and get engaged," he said. "I didn't know that was what it was like before—cause, of course, no one but your girl would ever tell you all those things. Gee, but she thinks you are just perfect, don't she, Bill? I don't suppose she ever noticed those freckles on your nose."

So it was that the elder cousin gave the younger what he regarded as a sound sage piece of advice. "There are girls," he told him, "who will want you to do all the flattering, all the kidding. They may be the most fascinating kind. But they don't make the best sweethearts and wives. They expect too much and instead of helping a fellow up the road to success they just hinder him. That's why I fell for Bella. I suppose I might have met lots of girls that were prettier and all that, but I figured that Bella appreciated me and that that was what would help me to success."

Steve grew to manhood and Bill and Bella were married, and moved far away to the West, and though the two cousins did not see each other for many years, Steve always remembered the good advice that Bill had given to him. He had been his boyish ideal and somehow though he never saw him, he imagined that he was still in his business and family life out there in the West living up to this ideal.

There were girls aplenty. There was Ruth of the Titian hair and the perpetual bantering laugh, and there was Matty, blonde, with drooping eyelashes and imperious manner, and there were Daisy and Sally and Vivian and Gertrude—perhaps others. It may be that Steve was engaged to some of them, but never once did they compare Steve, who was cast in the same proportions as Cousin Bill, to the great Napoleon or Hamilton, never did they tell him that he was the dearest man in the world, the best and the bravest, though somehow they managed to exact from him numerous protestations as to their angelic and seraphic qualities. Steve had just decided that the girls like Bella were girls of the past, that the girls of his generation were not of the doting kind.

Still, he remembered Bill's advice and Bill was still in the back of his mind, his "beau ideal."

Then Steve got a little stenographer who was fresh from the country where she had taken a correspondence course. And she had nice blue eyes and hair as straight as Providence had made it and—well, Steve had her in his employ for a month before he ever thought of her as a possible Bella. Then one day absolutely sans coquetry, sans calculation this little Flora Graves said: "Mr. Miller, I never knew a man with such a good business head in my life, and I've seen a good many men, because I used to watch the customers in my uncle's hardware store where I kept the books. I'm sure you're going to make a great business man."

Bill looked up. He noticed that the girl's eyes were of a pretty blue and that they were round.

"But I'm not very good looking," he suggested, and Flora surprised but still sans coquetry answered: "Well, you're not so very tall, but you're well built. Napoleon was small and yet he had ability. You've got a better shaped head than Napoleon."

There was little delay, and on their wedding trip they went to the western town where lived Bill and Bella. It was to be a surprise—Steve liked surprises—and they chanced to arrive in the town on the same train that Bill and Bella were taking from a little shopping trip to the nearest town. They were behind Bill and Bella.

"But do you think this hat is becoming?" asked Bella, who was no longer quite so lithe as she had been a dozen years ago.

"Perfectly charming, my dear," said Bill, wearily. "You are charming in everything. I often say that with a wife as handsome as you—"

"That was rather poor pie we had for dinner at the hotel," interrupted Bella. "I noticed you ate yours fast enough. I hope you didn't like it better than mine—"

"It wasn't a patch to yours," was the tired reply. "You are the best cook in the world. I have often told you that I had a great deal more than most men to be thankful for. I hope you know I appreciate—"

Steve and Flora just stayed right on that train when Bill and Bella got off, and when they got off at the next stop they turned around and went back again. Steve told Flora he had changed his mind about stopping off there; that he had important business to attend to and a week later when they took their belated honeymoon they went far from Bill and Bella.

Doctor Johnson in Paris.

Turn back a century and a half and you will see, strolling along the garden walks at Versailles, Doctor Johnson. He did not consider that Paris seen in a hurry lent itself so easily to remark as the Hebrides, and his impressions of Versailles he left unrecorded. If Doctor Johnson did not find much to say on the subject of Paris, Paris had some remarks to make about Johnson. His appearance, "his figure and manner," quite astonished them. He insisted on wearing "brown clothes, black stockings, and plain shirt," and on speaking Latin to all and sundry, because, Boswell explains, it was a maxim with him that a man should not let himself down by speaking a tongue brokenly.

RICH BUT UNKNOWN

Lower California Has Never Attracted Settlers.

Vast Natural Resources Are Known to Be There—Was Rejected by the United States After the War With Mexico.

Romantic Lower California again has come into prominence through the introduction in congress of a bill looking to the purchase of that unique peninsula.

"Baja" California, rejected by the United States after the war with Mexico as "the tail-end of an earthquake," though recognized as rich in natural resources, is least known, according to the few who have made a scientific study of the peninsula, of any area of similar size in the western hemisphere.

Lower California, romantically styled "the mother of California," has figured in modern history for 400 years. It was in 1527 that the Spanish captain general, Fernando Cortez, sent one of Balboa's veterans, Alvera de Saavedra, from Tehuantepec, on the west coast of Mexico, with instructions to try to find a strait supposed at that time to form a link in a route from Mexico, or New Spain, as it was then known, to the newly discovered Spice islands, known to later generations as the Philippines.

From Cortez' time down to the present there have passed in review through the pages of Lower California's history Spanish conquerors, Jesuits, Dominicans and Franciscans, and plunderers from many lands; United States troops during the war with Mexico; filibusters, intent on setting up an independent government, and lastly, the contending factions for supremacy in Mexico's national administration since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz as president.

It was Diaz who bestowed on Lower California a title of "pobre Baja California," descriptive of her condition in recent years and which translated is "Poor Lower California."

Diaz' description fits the country just as well as to its topographical aspect, and in some other respects, for it is a jagged peninsula, 760 miles long, varying in width from 30 to 150 miles, and traversed throughout its length by an irregular range of barren mountains of volcanic origin, breaking off abruptly on the gulf side and rambling off in a series of low hills to the Pacific coast.

It has been described by its most recent explorer as "a land great in its past and lean in its present. A land where the rattlesnake and the side-winder, the tarantula and the scorpion multiply, and where sickness is unknown and five-score years no uncommon span of life. A land of strange contradictions."

While a territorial state of Mexico, it nowhere touches other Mexican soil, being separated from the mainland by the waters of the Colorado river and the Gulf of California. In 1910 the population of the entire peninsula was given at 52,244. There is but one railroad in the country, aside from "wheezy" mine tramways, and that one, from Mexicali to Yuma, but 63 miles in length. The "caminos," or roads of the mission days, have fallen into a wretched state and in many places have been practically obliterated.

The peninsula is rich in mineral wealth, at least one of its silver mines, in the southern district, having been operated since 1748. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, gypsum and salt are found, and valuable marble for building is everywhere abundant. Mining experts agree that the mineral resources have hardly been scratched.

British Transform Mesopotamia.

Scarcely has the smoke of battle cleared from Mesopotamia before we hear of new irrigation projects by the British. One has just been finished 70 miles northeast of Bagdad and will make fertile 300,000 acres. The British have improved the stream formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, so that ocean steamers can now go much farther up from the Persian gulf than formerly, and a great new port is being developed. Palestine is being now policed by thousands of Jewish soldiers turned over by the British army. We are already roughly familiar with the British work in building roads there, stringing telephones and providing a water supply. According to the Zionist administrative commission educational activities are beginning and financial measures are being undertaken for agricultural and industrial development. Peace and order are coming back in even the worst ravaged lands. One camp near Bagdad holds 50,000 Armenian and Syrian refugees, housed under model sanitary conditions. All these activities will some day make a story of absorbing interest.

In the Garden of Eden.

There is an old Samaritan legend which places Eden at Quara, oblivious of the fact that the Persian gulf must have extended far above it. The army (writes Maj. Gen. Sir George MacMunn) read the story and adopted it; Temptation square and Adam's lane are official spots among the palm groves of the Arab town. To one of the bulldog breed, marching in with a pack and a hundred rounds of ammunition, with the temperature at 112, and the wet bulb over 90, an officer confided the fact that this was the Garden of Eden. "Well, sir," said the product of undenominational teaching, "all I can say is that no wonder the twelve apostles deserted."

MADE SCIENCE OF CHECKERS

New Englanders Put Pastime on Elevation That Made It Far Above Mere Game.

Those who mention the death of Lyman Stearns, long an agent for the Union, recall always his championship among New Hampshire checker players. It seems a minor matter now, but there was a time when checkers were important, observes Manchester Union. In old times, when the snow was deep, the papers not what they are now, and the telephone not known, this game, so easy and yet so hard, had its votaries everywhere. A board was at every grocery and in every tavern, shrewd, usually rather thoughtful men with a mathematical turn of mind, held the honors in each locality. Here and there notable authorities were developed. Men walked miles to play with each other. The merits of center and side attack, of conservation or sacrifice, were widely debated. Now, the dominating thought of the people has become better expressed in baseball. Only a few of the elect still make the game a passion.

There is yet to be written a philosophy of games. Why are English-speaking peoples almost the only people, except American Indians, to play baseball? How does it happen that before the war one might see a crowd in France waiting with breathless interest the important strokes in a game of croquet? Why do all the South American nations seem to have little interest in any out-of-door sports, except racing, rooster fighting or bull fighting? Why has India no out-of-door national sport except talking philosophy and religion? Why is Scotland devoted to golf instead of cricket? Why has Germany produced only one or two pugilists of reputation? Why have nations that have devoted most attention to ball playing and pugilism been the dominating ones in commerce and government?

Recreation is a product of character expressing itself freely. What does the game of checkers mean? Evidently a contemplative, mildly pugnacious, calculating spirit, delighting to plan campaigns, carry on defense and offense and at the end feel that one made a good contest. That was what the New Hampshire men of past generations delighted to do in life. Some are of that nature still. Some express it with other games. A faction will forever keep the checker board in view. Perhaps they are the kind of men who will remain the conservatives in social and political life.

Prince Carol and the Throne.

In 1866 the Roumanians offered their throne to Prince Carol of a side branch of the Hohenzollern family, who was also, however, connected through his mother with the dynasty of Napoleon. Austria and Russia were not enthusiastic over seeing a Hohenzollern reigning at Bukharest, but Bismarck saw a chance to put a friend of Prussia in the Balkans and urged the young prince to accept.

William Stearns Davis in "Roots of the War" (Century Magazine) in relating the incident quotes the great minister as saying: "Even if you fail you will always remember with pleasure an adventure which can never be a reproach to you." Mr. Davis goes on to relate that through fear the prince traveled down the Danube disguised as a second-class passenger until at Turnu-Severin, on Roumanian soil, he left the boat and was greeted by his future prime minister. Austria fumed and might have taken action, but her great war with Prussia was about to break out and she soon had more grievous troubles. The other powers declined to intervene, and the sultan of Turkey, the prince's nominal suzerain, confirmed the new ruler. Thus Prince Carol kept his throne.

Hebraic Idea of God.

The Hebraic idea of God as an absolute, immutable, transcendent Being, who yet reveals himself and works out his will in and through the life of Israel his people; who is at once tribal and universal, at once a metaphysical principle and a very present help in time of need, at once independent of all human agency and in some way unable to fulfill himself except through the striving of men for goodness—that idea is typical of an attitude to the world which can defy logic without sinking into mysticism, and can insist on the application of abstract principles in human life without making human life the slave of abstractions. In every manifestation of the Hebrew spirit the attitude can be discerned. It has still something to say to the world and in the Jewish Palestine of the future its new world will be spoken—not merely, perhaps not primarily, through literature or art, but through its particular way of handling the practical problems of organized human society.—From "The Future of Palestine," by Leon Simon, in Asia Magazine.

Pat "Produced the Goods."

A zealous excise officer was sent to Ireland to try to locate several "moonshine" stills which were known to exist.

Meeting a native the excise officer approached Pat, saying:

"I'll give you five shillings, Pat, if you can take me to a private still."

"Troth, an' I will, sir," was Pat's reply, as he pocketed the money. "Come with me."

For many weary miles over mountain, bog, and moor they tramped, until they came into view of a barracks. Pointing to a soldier seated on a step inside the square, Pat said:

"There you are, sir, my brother Mike; he's been a soldier for ten years, an' he's a private still."

ALL IN ONE GREAT FAMILY

Hindus Draw Relationship Close, Knowing No Word as Cold as "Cousins."

All able-bodied members of the Hindu family must contribute their labor and earnings, whether of personal skill or agriculture and trade, to the common stock, writes Bhupendranath Basu. Weaker members, widows, orphans, and destitute relations, all must be maintained and supported; sons, nephews, brothers, cousins, all must be treated equally, for any undue preference is apt to break up the family.

We have no word for cousins—they are either brothers or sisters—we do not know what are cousins two degrees removed. The children of the first cousin are young nephews and nieces just the same as the children of young brothers or sisters. The family affections, the family ties, are always very strong, and therefore the maintenance of an equal standing among so many members is not so difficult as it may appear at first.

Moreover, life is very simple. Until recently shoes were not in general use at home, but sandals without any leather fastenings. I have known of a well-to-do middle class family of several brothers and cousins who had two or three pairs of shoes between them, these shoes being only used when they had occasion to go out, and the same practice is still followed in the case of more expensive garments, like shawls, which last for generations, and with their age are treated with loving care, as having been used by ancestors of reverend memory.

The joint family remains together sometimes for several generations until it becomes too unwieldy, when it breaks up into smaller families, and you thus see whole villages peopled by members of the same clan.

SET EXAMPLE IN COURTESY

Venetians Were the First to Put Before World the Nobleness of Gentle Manners.

Pompeo Molmenti, the historian, relates that in the sixteenth century the gentle manners of the Venetian people were evident in every department of daily life, even down to the greetings in the street. The very nobles in the Selento, the period of greatest hauteur, were wont to salute courteously by raising their cap with the left hand and laying the right on the heart. The populace was always obsequious, especially toward patrians and foreigners, and to every question addressed to them would never answer brusquely, "Yes," but always, "At your service," though this humility of expression implied not so much servility as an inborn courtesy of feeling. The penalties for blasphemy were exceptionally severe. For instance, Benigna, in his memoirs, writes, under June 28, 1724: "A certain Bertelli for having used foul oaths was placed in the pillory and had his tongue cut out." Yet, ceremony in Venice was never allowed to degenerate into ridiculous etiquette. As early as the close of the sixteenth century a resolution was passed forbidding the use of glowing expressions in salutations.

Skating Has Patron Saint.

Skating is the only sport that can boast a patron saint. Her name was Lydwina, and she sponsored skating back in the fourteenth century. Her home town was Schiedam, in Holland. Her family name was ancient and honorable, and her father followed the honorable profession of night watchman. Nevertheless, Thomas a Kempis, among other notables, found her interesting, for he met her and wrote the details of her life for all to read. Lydwina was fifteen when some boisterous girl friends dragged her out against her will to skate on the frozen canal. No sooner had they started on their holiday excursion than one of them bumped into poor little Lydwina—and jammed a perfectly good rib. That put her out of the running for all time, it seems, and as she lay on her couch of pain she was comforted by strange visions, and before her death in 1433, it is claimed, wrought several miracles through her piety.

Old-Time Skating Clubs.

As early as 1742 skating clubs were formed in Scotland. The first American club was established in Philadelphia in 1849, and quickly attained the prominence it still holds for artistic performance. Due to the efforts of this club the skate came into its own, for in 1850 Philadelphia brought to bear the skill of the surgical instrument maker to produce the modern steel blade and foot plate.

The Boston arena—until its destruction by fire some time ago—held first place among the world's rinks as possessing the largest indoor skating area in the world. This record has now probably passed to Prince's Skating club in London. The building itself is as solid and enduring as most British institutions, and the walls in the rink proper are adorned with splendid friezes of winter scenes.

Rare Forethought.

"Yus, mum," said Meandering Marmaduke, "I were a very precocious child, mum. Why, would yer believe it, I began to smoke when I were only six years old."

"Why, you degenerate brute!" exclaimed the horrified old lady. "Why did you do that?"

"Well, yer see, mum, by the time I were old enough to shave I'd saved up enough coupons for a razor."

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JOS. B. ELLIOT

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

MARY J. SHOEMAKER, 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 30th day of December, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 30th day of May, 1919.

BERTHA C. SHOEMAKER, Administratrix.

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 1919, by Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR JUNE 22

LOVE.

LESSON TEXT—I Cor. 13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Now abideth faith,
hope, love, these three; but the greatest
of these is love.—I Cor. 13:13.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Lev. 19:18;
Deut. 6:4, 5; John 3:27, 31; I John 4:7-21.
PRIMARY TOPIC—How to Show Our
Love.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Whom We Should
Love and How.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Greatest
Thing in the World.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The
Strongest Bond Between Men and Women.

The best gift of the Holy Spirit is the love of God shed abroad in our hearts. Not all can teach, preach, work miracles, speak with tongues; but the gift of love is within reach of all. The "more excellent way" of the last verse of chapter 12 is the way of love. Love is not a mere sentiment or emotion, but a mighty dynamic which transforms the life, expressing itself in practical service to men.

1. The Pre-eminence of Love (vv. 1-8).

It transcends:

(1) Speaking with tongues. For men to possess the loftiest eloquence, to be able to speak in other languages, and to be lacking in love is to be as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Pleasing and powerful speaking is desirable, but to love is better.

(2) The gift of prophecy. To disclose the events of the future, to be able to unfold all mysteries—of nature and providence—is good but to love is better.

(3) Faith of the most vigorous kind. Such as would remove mountains.

(4) Philanthropy of the most generous sort, prompting one to surrender all earthly goods for the sake of the poor.

(5) Heroism which leads even to martyrdom without love is profitless.

II. The Attributes of Love (vv. 4-7).

1. It is long-suffering and kind. It means not only to bear long but to be kind all the while. Patience is a remarkable virtue. It is much easier to bear long than to show the spirit of kindness all the while.

2. It is free from envy. Those who love are free from that envy which is engendered because of the good, or the success of others.

3. It is free from empty boasting. Love has as its supreme aim the doing of good to all and does not seek their admiration and applause.

4. It is well behaved. Love is polite and mannerly. It knows how to behave at all times.

5. It is unselfish. Love seeks the good of others and is forgetful of self.

6. Does not give way to passion. It is not quick tempered. It is not easily aroused to resentment.

7. It takes no delight in evil; does not impute evil motives to others; is not suspicious, but forgiving.

8. It rejoices in the truth. It sympathizes with that which is true and has a common joy with it.

9. It beareth all things—that is, it incases itself with its own mantle and shuts all evil out.

10. It is trustful, hopeful and firm.

III. The Permanence of Love (vv. 8-13).

Prophecy, as prediction, will be fulfilled; prophecy, as teaching, will be brought to an end in the day when teaching is not needed. "And they shall not teach every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest" (Heb. 8:11; cf. Jer. 31:34). Tongues shall cease, for as the languages of earth were caused by God's judgment for sin so shall Christ's redemption bring the nations back to one tongue. Knowledge shall be done away with by a wider and nobler intelligence. The twilight shall be lost in the day. Childhood shall be lost in maturity, for at Christ's coming we shall see him face to face and be like him. Love will always abide, for God is love.

The School of Gentleness.

With what infinite gentleness the Great Physician ministered to bruised reeds and broken hearts! "Soak! Daughter!" He was never rough, never brusque, never impatient, never in a hurry! His tender approach was part of the cure. His very touch had healing power. He handled the burdens of men in such a way as to immediately make them lighter. Many a broken heart was strangely comforted by his presence even before the life had been made whole. Most surely the hospital work of our Saviour was a school of gentleness!

Do Not Shun the Light.

The man who shuns the light forfeits his own final peace of heart. He who refuses to face his worst forfeits the possibility of finding his best. He does not solve the question of his sinfulness; he shelves it.—Percy O. Ainsworth.

Silence.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.—Burke.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

JUNE 22

Christianity and The Toilers of India
Isaiah 40:18-31

The following from a recent text book on missions is pertinent to our topic.

"When poverty is most bitter there is little or no distinction between man's work and woman's. In India, where the average income is ten dollars a year, where millions live on one meager meal a day, the woman of the family where the income is the smallest and the supply of food the scantiest cannot stop to question whether or not the work she can get is adapted to her frail body; or whether or not it takes her away from her home. She must take it or starve. So it is that in India many of the women of the laboring classes leave their homes at sunrise and work until sunset at any work which is possible for them. You will find the women of India, too, where buildings are being erected, bearing away the earth from the excavations on their patient heads, carrying the bricks, fetching water and helping to mix the mortar, and once in a long time slipping away to give hasty attention to the needs of the tiny brown baby who, in his little basket has been stowed away in some corner or under a bush.

"In the country districts these women day laborers, or coolie women, as they are usually termed, work for the farmers helping to plant the rice, and usually doing all the weeding of the crops. They are almost always to be found working in groups, or with some older women, for the sake of protection.

"The wages the coolie woman receives for hauling bricks all day long in the blistering heat of the most unbearably hot cities on the face of the globe, or for bending double over the little rice plants hour after hour in the unshaded fields of the tropics, equal a little more than half of that of the man. She receives three, or possibly four, cents a day."

SOME HINTS.

"India has made gods out of her own mind, and they are—idols, as all gods of human make are (v. 19).

"India grovels because it has always looked within and has not 'lifted up its eyes on high' (v. 26).

"God is active in His world, the God of history, or providence, of judgment and mercy (v. 27).

"India's hope is her weakness, her despair. When she can do no more for herself, she will come to Him who 'giveth to the faint' (v. 29).

Something Very Like the Millennium
Seems to Be Near In Great
British Metropolis.

How is the sudden trust Londoners have come to exhibit for each other to be accounted for? There is an extreme shortage of copper coins for small change in London, and one man says of his experiences: "On several occasions lately news vendors who have been unable to change silver have said to me, 'Never mind, pay me the next time you are this way.' Only one of them knew me as a regular customer. Even more unexpected credit than this was offered me at a railway booking office where I tendered a shilling for a two-penny fare. 'I'm short of coppers,' said the girl looking clerk, 'pay me tomorrow.' 'But I shall not be here tomorrow,' I replied. 'Then pay me the next time you are here, whenever it is,' she said. 'But supposing I forget,' I expostulated. 'Oh, I know that you will come and pay me some day, she answered. 'I've never known people fail.' Similar testimony is offered by others, who tell of copper credit thrust upon them by strangers, and often very poor and humble strangers.—London Mail.

Clearing Up After War.

On the banks of the Thames, less than twenty miles from London, there is an American town of the mushroom kind such as you might find in a new California oil field. Its population consists of more than 200 white men and about 150 negroes. It covers twenty-five acres which nine months ago were fallow grass land. The business of the town is to receive, sort and store war material. There is a street of wooden huts, another of corrugated iron huts, huge iron store sheds a quarter of a mile long, office buildings, water supply and electric lights, the whole surrounded by a hedge, a few armed sentries and much mud. All day long the khaki-clad negroes push and haul railway trucks full of war material.

War material coming back from Russia is being stored at this camp, also the fittings of the dismantled hospitals which the American army established in England.

Warmth Increases Oil Flow.

An electrical method of carrying warmth to the bottom of oil wells has been found in many cases greatly to increase the flow of oil. The heating process, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, decreases the viscosity of the oil, usually occasioned by the admission of air to the well and the cooling of the rock bed. Minute crevices and capillary channels which afford easy passage to warm, thin oil become quite impassable if the oil gums. The electric heating method not only thins the oil but often generates gas which pressure helps the oil to the surface. The system found military use in the abandoned oil fields of Roumania and Galicia.

STYLES ARE MANY

Clothes for Coming Season
Marked by Diversity.

Various Periods Shown in Waistline or Sleeve; Skirts Are Long and Draped.

Great activity prevails in all the large dressmaking establishments and an interesting fashion display is promised for the openings, which will be held soon.

Shall we have a new silhouette? That is the important question. So far there is little if any indication of it, but one never knows what turn the invention of the leaders of fashion may take, now that their minds are relieved of the anxieties of war. History does not help us much. After Waterloo there were no sudden shifts in the modes, but a gradual development from the styles of 1815 through the seasons until a definite change was crystallized in the fashions of 1820. There was a marked change in fashion, including that of hairdressing, just preceding the French revolution.

The question of the silhouette is no longer so important as it used to be. Modern women are less obedient to the dictates of a few designers than were their mothers and grandmothers. The bustle mode returned, but not every woman adopted it, as was the case in the eighties. The majority preferred the tunic or short skirt, or the slightly barrel effect. This is an indication that women now have independent opinions on the subject of dress.

One sees today a variety of styles. There is in evidence at one and the same time the empire waistline, the moyenage or the oriental line dropped below the hips, and the so-called normal waistline. As for sleeves there is the long, tight sleeve, the sleeve of 1840, with its underpuff of lighter material; the Gregorian sleeve and the Eastern sleeve slit along its length and tied about the wrist. These are but a few of the varieties which one may see in every gathering of well-dressed women.

Then there is the realm of the skirt. There is the long, draped skirt, the narrow slit skirt, the narrow straight skirt, the kilt skirt and the tunic skirt, either draped or plaited.

One sees a great diversity of style among the evening frocks.

There is an exceedingly attractive model of black velvet made in princess effect, draped in rather clinging lines and completed with a long train, the train beginning at the décolleté at the back and extending in panel effect. The right side of the bodice is of flesh-colored tulle. The left side is formed of the velvet, draped and crossing over and fastened at the waistline at the right side with a cluster of flowers.

MANY USES FOR PAPER YARN

Combined With Wool, Shoddy, Cotton and Waste, Enlarging Supply of Fabrics for Clothing.

The use of paper yarn has been largely extended during the past half year. The importance of the industry may be judged by the increased production now amounting to about 88,000,000 pounds a year, says the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The manufacturing processes are constantly being improved, and as the matter stands now paper yarn can be used successfully in the manufacture of various fabrics and garments, excepting only body linen and the better sorts of outside garments. Workingmen's clothes, bed and table linen, curtains, sail cloth, imitation leather and many other articles of good quality can now be made.

In many fabrics the paper yarn is combined with wool, shoddy, cotton waste, etc., and the supply of fabrics for the clothing industry is thus enlarged. It is not to be supposed that all these articles will disappear immediately upon the return of peace. The demand for them will continue undiminished for some time, and some of them may retain their place in the market permanently.

The use of paper yarn for sewing thread is also increasing, owing chiefly to the scarcity of cotton and linen thread. The preparation, twisting, etc., have been improved to such an extent that the paper threads are strong and durable enough to be used in the manufacture of coarse clothing and sacks.

FASHION NOTES OF INTEREST

Fluted Pierrette collars, some of them with scallops or points to relieve the roundness, are to be popular.

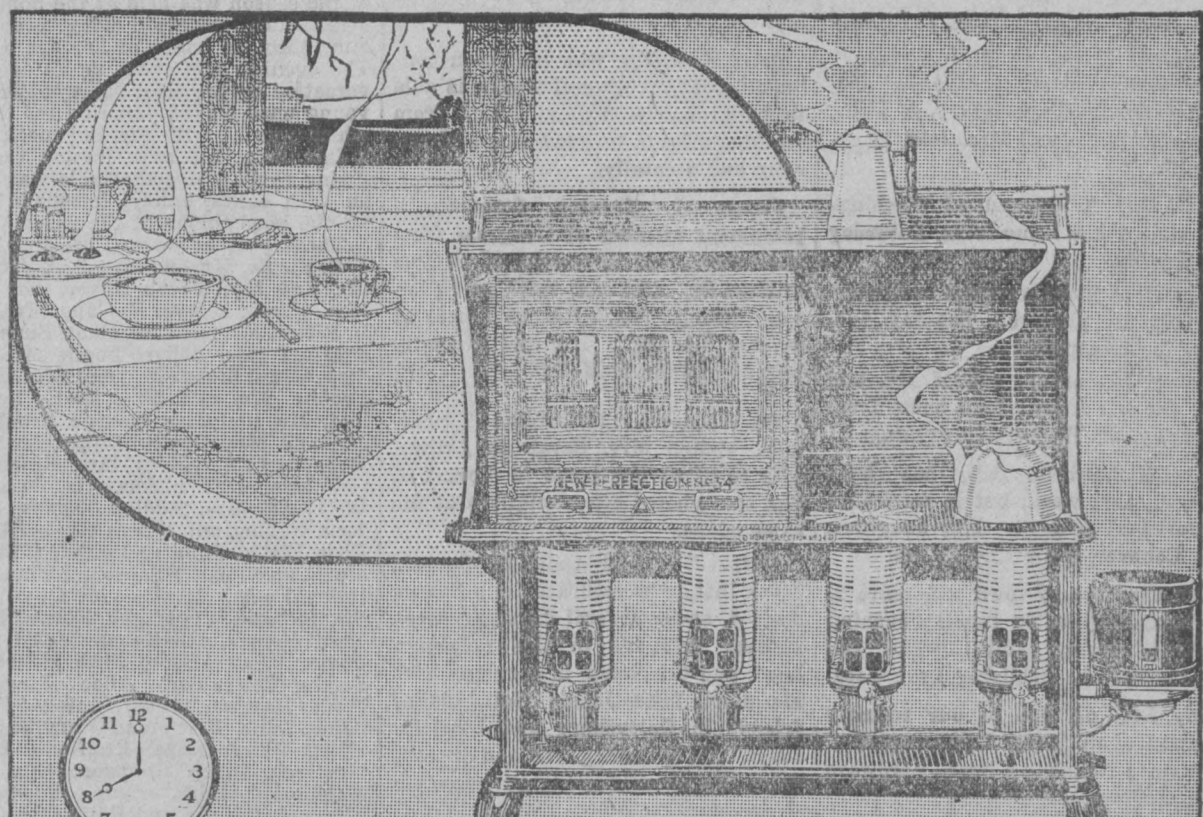
Flower toques, always charming, are being shown a bit this year. Most times they have a body of georgette or straw with just the top beveled.

A pretty little sport hat for southern winter is of bands of oyster white grosgrain ribbon a half-inch wide. A bit of long white fringe lounges over the side.

A gorgeous evening coat for warmer climes is of apricot crepe meteor, made in cape fashion with long points over the arms and widely banded about the bottom with chinchilla.

A dancing frock of yellow-green satin suits a slender style of maid by being made with tight, old fashioned bodice and ruffled, full tunic with just a peeping of narrow skirt beneath.

Many of the new blue serges and tricelines have wool in gray, embroidered in large designs over part of the skirt.



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NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

SIDE-SPLITTING.



Squibb—When the doctors were operating on Joak for appendicitis, he took it as a joke.

Squilligan—It certainly was a "side-splitting" one.

Suspense.

I read the daily paper through
For items from a foreign shore.
I guess what folks are goin' to do,
An' then next day I guess some more.

She Knew.

Husband—What a racket! The kid must be pounding the piano keys with an ax.

Wife—Well, if he were quiet he would be doing something much worse, you may be sure of that."

How He Remembered Him.
"Did your rich uncle remember you in his will?"

"Not personally. But he endowed a home for the indigent. I fancy he expected me to collect my share that way."

NOT HAPPY WITH HER.



"Riches do not always bring happiness."

"I know it; I used to tell my wife that she was my pearl of greatest price."

A Hot Time.

The row next door
Caused quite a stir,
She burned a steak,
He roasted her.

Natural Conclusion.

"Hello, Black, thought you were dead?"

"Whatever gave you that idea?"

"Heard a couple of men praising you the other day."

COULD READ FACES.

"Yes, sir," went on Professor X—to a gentleman to whom he had recently been introduced. "I have given some attention to the study of human nature, and I rarely fail to read a face correctly. Now, there is a lady," he continued, pointing across the room, "the lines of whose countenance are as clear to me as type. The chin shows firmness of disposition amounting to obstinacy; the sharp-pointed nose, a vicious temperament; the large mouth, volubility; the eyes, a dryness of soul; the—

"Wonderful, professor—wonderful!" "You know something of the lady, then?" said the professor, complacently.

"Yes, a little. She's my wife."

Musical Conductor.

"I want to make complaint of one of your conductors," said the fussy patron of a car line; "he is always whistling or singing while on duty."

"Well, I can't see that there is any harm in that," replied the superintendent.

"Perhaps not. But I didn't know you employed him as a musical conductor."

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.



Dusty Rhodes—Say, when I came to your yard your dog bit me!
Mrs. Rhurale—Really? Well, I suppose I shall have to have his mouth cauterized.

Flattery.
A very smooth photographer,
Who does a lot of his,
Makes nearly every girl he "takes"
More lovely than she is.

One Thing More.

A pretty girl fluttered over to a neighbor's house Sunday last to borrow some writing paper. She had an important letter to write and mail, and she was out of stationery. About half an hour later she returned for an envelope, and a little later still came back for a stamp. "Well, I hope that's all she wants to borrow today," said the disgruntled neighbor woman as she slammed the door after the pretty girl. "She needs a little 'spit' to make the stamp adhere," said the neighbor woman's husband "and she'll be over after that in a minute."—Arkansas Thomas Cat (Hot Springs, Ark.).

BETTER THAN ANY MEDIUMS

Mince Pie That Brought Vision of Home Caused Wounded Soldier to Long for Life.

Pie is not among the articles treated of in works on materia medica, but a recent incident shows that it may have therapeutic value. In a hospital lay an American sailor, for whom everything had been done by surgeons, doctors and nurses, and yet something was lacking. He was homesick; his mind was ever away in a little Atlantic coast town. One day, in the midst of his bodily pain and soul-suffering, there flashed upon him the object of his quest, and he murmured excitedly: "Oh, if I could only have a piece of mince pie." It was not that he wanted to eat a piece of pie, for he was too ill for that. His hunger was for what the pie represented. An American nurse who heard the wish, managed, with some difficulty, to find all the ingredients for a real New England pie. When she took it to him she put with it a bit of cheese, also hard to procure in these times, so that nothing would be lacking, and in the cheese she planted a miniature Stars and Stripes. The poor boy could eat neither the pie nor the cheese, but they contributed just the home touch needed to improve his condition. When the wife of the American consul general visited him later she remarked upon the improvement in his condition, and he said: "Two days ago I was in such misery that I could have welcomed death. Now I feel that America is not so far away as I thought and that I have got to hang on."

Insurance Against Tuberculosis.

Dr. P. J. Menard outlines in the Presse Medicale a plan for universal compulsory insurance against tuberculosis, the funds from which would serve for the fight against tuberculosis. His scheme is something like compulsory social insurance against sickness, but the tax or insurance dues imposed would include all classes of society, not merely the wage earners. He protests that the fight against tuberculosis should not be left to charity or private initiative.

Addressing the Multitude.

"Every cloud has its silver lining," remarked the chronic quoter.

"Sure, thing," answered the chap with the cloven hoof (beg pardon—breath), "I once knew a man who developed into a great public speaker by his wife's relatives visiting him frequently."

Breaking the News.

"Father, was writing done on tablets of stone in the old days?"

"Yes, my son," replied the dutiful parent.

"Gee!" mused the boy. "Then it must have taken a crowbar to break the news."

Two of a Kind.

Miss Prittkid (patronizingly)—Oh, yes, Nora, I was once engaged for a week at the seashore.

Nora—Why, so wuz Oi, mum, in one of them souvenir shell places; and begorry, Oi quit before me wake was up."

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Grace Waybright and niece, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Hockensmith.

Mrs. Guy A. Ourand, of Washington, visited her home-folks, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. B. O. Slonaker went to Frederick City Hospital, on Tuesday evening, for treatment.

Harry J. Forney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Forney, came home from the army, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Richard S. Hill, has been quite ill, this week, but is somewhat improved at present. Her daughter, Mrs. Conover, is waiting on her.

The churches of town will unite in the customary union Sunday evening services, during July. The full schedule will be published next week.

Roy Phillips, one of our recently returned army boys, has accepted a position in Reindollar Bros., hardware store, and will begin work next Monday.

Mrs. Baker, of York, Pa., and Misses Ruth and Rozetta Mower, of Wormleysburg, Pa., children of Rev. A. B. Mower, visited at the home of B. O. Slonaker, on Monday.

John W. Eckard, who has been clerking in Riffe's grocery, for several years, changed to Roy B. Garner's hardware store, on Monday. His place at Riffe's has been taken by Maurice Stuller.

Those interested in the Soldiers' Memorial project for Taneytown should read the report of the committee, given in this issue, and respond promptly to the request for voluntary action in the matter.

Verl E. C. Snider, who died in France in the U. S. service, was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; the honor he would have received, had he lived.

The pea crop has been coming in, this week, to the cannery, and is more than twice as large as last year. In order to handle it, the cannery has been running until midnight, or later, every night this week.

W. W. Sweigart, who has been living in Iowa, with his daughter, for several years, was at the Masonic banquet, on Monday night, having arrived at Keymar, on Saturday. He expects to remain a while.

On Tuesday evening, a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Ohler, in honor of the marriage of their son, Merle S., to Miss Fannie O. Zentz, of Thurmont. Supper was served to 60 guests, who left at an early hour, wishing the couple a long and happy life.

On Sunday evening, during the heavy rain storm, the barn of Martin D. Hess, was struck by lightning. The cupola was ruined and the roof and building considerably damaged. Fortunately, fire did not follow the stroke. Damage was also done to telephone lines near Harney.

A Baltimore firm has taken charge of the factory building on Middle St., with George W. Shriner as local manager, and will manufacture ladies coats. It is the purpose of the Company to give employment to men and women, the year around, likely to all who apply. The firm will operate under the name of The Taneytown Manufacturing Co.

An unusually heavy rain accompanied with wind and lightning, passed over the northern section of this county, last Sunday evening, in some places doing considerable damage to corn and wheat fields. There was no hail accompanying it. The visitor came from the north-east, and was over two hours reaching its height, and another two-hours passing away. (For The Record.)

The young people's club of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, will make its initial bow to the Taneytown public on the night of June 24th. As host, the club should be a success from the start, for such popular young people as Wm. A. Myers, Chas. Arnold and Miss Elizabeth McGee, all well known in Taneytown circles are on the reception committee. Square dances will be featured if the number of partners required for a set can be gotten together. Come and swell the crowd.

Monocacy Lodge A. F. & A. M., held its summer banquet, or social, on Monday night. About 150 members and invited guests were present, Westminster and Union Bridge lodges being well represented. Addresses were made during the evening by Clyde L. Hesson, on his experiences with the army in France, and by George R. Gehr, J. Milton Reifsnider and Rev. Edgar T. Read, of Westminster, and by the Master of the Union Bridge lodge. Music was furnished by the Taneytown orchestra, and refreshments were served.

Ernest W. Angell has been critically ill all week. His brother, Dr. Artie B., is here helping to wait on him.

John McKellip, who had been confined to bed for several weeks, is able to be around a little. Aside from weakness, he is in good shape physically and mentally.

James A. Tawney, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Minnesota, and a native of Adams county, Pa., died last week at Excelsior Springs, Mo., after an illness of several months. He was distantly related to John McKellip.

On Wednesday, Miss Lillie M. Sherman, visited Mrs. Sarah E. Arthur, who is ill at her home in York, Pa. She also visited other relatives at the same place.

Corp. J. Albert Galt, of Co. M., 313th Inf., who returned from France June 4, spent several days last week visiting relatives in this neighborhood, and this week, in company with his aunt, Miss Jennie Galt, visited friends in Gettysburg and Hunters-town. He is looking well and appears none the worse for his overseas experience.

Last Friday night several suspicious parties were seen in the alley adjoining Hesson's store, and Mr. Hesson was called by phone. Clyde L. Hesson and Merwyn C. Fuss responded, but there was nothing doing. A car is said to have been seen in the alley at the stand-pipe, and this is supposed to have left about the time the soldiers arrived.

Eli M. Duttera showed a bunch of wheat heads at the Record office, very poorly filled. He thinks the wheat generally, will be fully one-third short of proper filling, and that an average of fifteen bushels to the acre will be good. On high land, the prospects are somewhat better. Rye is much better filled than wheat. Harvesting will be general about the middle of next week.

For some reason the call for funds for the Salvation Army has not heretofore received attention in Carroll county. This is the more surprising when we remember how Carroll responded to other calls. But better late than never. An effort will be made to gather the funds next week, and as the amount asked is small, a little from each home will quickly supply the need. Taneytown district is asked to give \$290, and from 50c to \$1.00 from each home would easily make it. Any amount will be acceptable. A group of ladies under the direction of Miss Eliza Birnie, will gather the funds.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Sunday services, Church of the Brethren, New Windsor, in College Chapel: Mission Study Class, 8:45 A. M.; Sunday school and Bible study, 9:45; church service, 10:45; Christian Workers' meeting, 6:45 P. M.; followed by song service at 7:20; preaching at 8:00.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach a very practical sermon of "What We Owe, and How to Pay It." The evening service will be a combination service at 7:30 o'clock. A short service by the C. E. Society will be followed by a brief sermon on the C. E. topic. One service, and one offering.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Prayer service, Wednesday evening, at 8.

Keysville.—Service at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 1:30.

U. B. Church, Taneytown, Bible School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching at 10:30.

Harney.—Bible School at 9:30 A. M.; Children's Day Exercises, 8 P. M.

Union Bridge Lutheran church.—10 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching. Theme: "The Useless Struggle Against God." 8 P. M., address on "Where Did We Get Our Bible?"

Presbyterian.—Town: Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; church service at 10:30 A. M.; C. E. at 7 P. M.

Piney Creek.—Sunday school at 1:30 P. M.; preaching at 2:30 P. M.

Cotton Crop Outlook.

The present condition of the cotton crop is very unsatisfactory, due to continued excessive rains. Indications are that three-fourths of the cotton territory has suffered either because of excessive moisture or unseasonably cold weather. Just now many crops, especially on the larger plantations, are overrun with grass and there is a great scarcity even of high-priced labor. Favorable weather must come quickly and continue through the next three months if the backward crop is to come to anything like normal.

Summing up numerous estimates, it appears that something more than two-thirds of the cotton crop has been planted. In the eastern half of the belt it is likely that 90 per cent. has been planted. Not more than one-fourth of the cotton that is up has been chopped to a stand and worked clean.

One of the most hopeful features of the present crop is that there are good stands on 80 per cent. of the area that has been planted. In many sections, however, this good stand of cotton is surrounded by a better stand of weeds and grass, and the cotton cannot fight its battle alone.

A Surprise Party.

The most enjoyable surprise party of the season was held at the home of Mrs. Ruth Ritter, Friday evening, June 13th, in honor of her son, Carl. The evening was spent in social conversation by the older folks, while the young ones played game on the lawn, which was lit with the full moon. At a late hour, all were invited to the dining room where the table was laden with cakes, candy, lemonade and all the good things of the season.

Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Koons, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Royer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birely, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fogle, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bohn, Mr. and Mrs. John Crabbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lescalet, Mr. and Mrs. George Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Lippy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Devilbiss, Mrs. Ruth Ritter, Mrs. Luther Sharetts, Mrs. S. W. Plank, Mrs. Addison Koons, Mrs. John Buffington; Misses Susie Birely, Elsie Fields, Julia and Ethel Wilhide, Marie and Pearl Simpson, Lillian and Helen Fogle, Bernice and Olive Ritter, Victoria Weybright, Helen Plank, Mary Repp, Ruth Koons, Mabel Buffington, Maude Hood, Marie Nussbaum, Bertha Reifsnider, Alice Rinehart, Mary Harmon, Mary Stittely, Ethel Kline, Lillie, Bertie and Mary Snyder, Helen Wilhide, Mabel Kaufman, Ethel Hartsock, Mary Simpson, Elizabeth McKinney, Edna Lynn, Margaret Florence, Alctia and Edith Lescalet, Madeline Humbert, Mary Buffington, Lola Crouse and Esther Devilbiss; Messrs. Myron Stauffer, Arthur Fields, Ralph Marquet, Ernest Delphy, Harry Buffington, Victor Weybright, Wilbur and Lester Wolfe, Oatis Devilbiss, Ray Gaither, Alfred Simpson, Earl Hahn, Raymond and Fern Wright, Ralph Myers, Leslie Kaufman, Merwyn Eiler, H. H. Harbaugh, Wilbur Simpson, Paul Crouse, Frank and Russell Bohn, Bruce Shirk, Carl Ritter, Frank Saylor, Albert Wilhide, Roy Crouse, Dan Alexander, Isaiah and Raymond Reifsnider, Wade Sherman, Arthur Koons, Messler and Thomas Stittely, Bernard and Earle Keller, Park, Kenneth and Murray Plank, Elsworth Lealeet, Harry Rinehart, Paul and Monroe Simpson, Clarence Buffington, Robert Delphy, Alvey Lippy and Donald Devilbiss.

Home Coming Celebration.

(For The Record.) On Saturday evening, June 14th, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Feeser, of near Taneytown, entertained friends at their home, in honor of the return of their son-in-law, Mark E. Wisotzkey, from France, where he was engaged in active service with the 82nd Div. A. E. F. After spending a very pleasant evening in social talk and games, an abundance of refreshments were served on the lawn, which was patriotically decorated.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cratin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wisotzkey, of Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Feeser, Mr. and Mrs. Estee Kiser, of Harney; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, of Baltimore; Mrs. Elizabeth Shanesbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth Becker; Misses Ray Schaffer, Margurite Burgoon, of Manchester; Goldie Grace, of Hanover; Mary Shaum, Helen Wisotzkey, and Mabel Lambert; Messrs. Wesley, Harry, Carroll and Roy Schaffer, of Manchester; Wm. Zepp, of Baltimore; John Thompson, Francis and Bernard Shaum, Paul and Harry Wisotzkey, Theodore H. and Harry E. Feeser, Raymond Yingling and Lightner, of Union Bridge; Thomas Lambert, Robert Feeser, Fred Fowler and Lloyd Lambert. Mark E. Wisotzkey, Francis E. Shaum, Roy N. Schaffer, and Raymond Yingling were together during their whole stay in France.

League Covenants Means Big Army.

The administration has furnished the opponents of the League of Nations with first-class argument against the League, in the fact that General March has backed the demands of the war department for an army of 500,000 men, declaring that an army of that size will be necessary to carry out the obligations of the U. S. under the treaty covenant, intimating further that should England and France fail in their quotas, the U. S. might be required to furnish still a larger army. Republican Senators claim that they now have first-class evidence that if the League proposition is carried out, this country will have to maintain an army at least five times as great as before the war, and that an army of occupation would have to be maintained in Germany for at least fifteen years.

Booze Is Not a Good Cure.

From the Ames, Iowa, Intelligencer. When a man comes to you all doubled up with pain and declares he will die in your presence unless you procure him a drink of whiskey, send him to a doctor or else give him a dose of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. There is a mistaken notion among a whole lot of people that booze is the best remedy for colic and stomach ache.

NEW REGULATIONS OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

For the Information of Physicians and the Public.

(1) Premises occupied by persons having measles are to be placarded. (2) Persons having whooping-cough are required to wear yellow band around the arm. Placards and bands will be furnished by local health officer. When a physician is not in attendance, parents are required to report these and all other contagious diseases to Health Officer of District in which patient resides.

L. K. WOODWARD, Sec. Board of Health of Carroll Co. N. B.—Do not allow water to stagnate in pools, tin cans, or elsewhere—mosquitoes will breed therein.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter.

Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c.

When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

No "Apply at Record Office" advertisements will be inserted under this heading.

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

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

LOST.—Spirit-Level, between Taneytown and Scott M. Smith's. Suitable reward if returned to—HARRY T. FAIR, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car, for sale cheap to quick buyer.—Dr. J. F. ENGLAR, 38 Penna. Ave., Westminster, Md.

NOTICE.—All heavy teams are forbidden to use the Private Alley between the Reformed Church and Mrs. Martha Fringer.—By ORDER of the CONSISTORY, S. C. OTT, Sec'y.

26 PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by CURTIS L. ROOP, near Taneytown.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the Harney U. B. Church will hold a Festival, on Saturday evening, June 21, on the church lawn.

SIX SHOATS for sale, about 4 months old, by SCOTT Y. GARNER, near Mt. Union.

POCKETBOOK LOST, either on street, or in or near J. B. Elliot's shop, containing \$80.00 and some papers in my name. Liberal reward will be paid for its return.—DAVID OHLER, Taneytown.

PRIVATE SALE.—My Property on York St., Dwelling and lot—also 1 nearly new Ford Automobile, run only 137 miles; 1 light Bay Mare, 16 years old.—Mrs. DAVID OHLER, Taneytown. 6-20-21

FOR SALE.—4 brand new Milk Cans, extra heavy cheap.—RUSSELL OHLER, Taneytown. Route 3.

MAIL US YOUR FILMS to be developed and printed. Our work is first-class. Our service is prompt. A trial will convince you of our service.—SPANGLER'S DRUG STORE, on the Square, Littlestown, Pa. 6-20 to 9-12

HAIL STORM INSURANCE on Growing Crops.—STONER & HOBBS, Westminster, Md. 6-20-tf

SEVEN PIGS for sale, by Mrs. LAURA HYLE, near Uniontown.

THE VICTORY LIBERTY BONDS have come. Subscribers please come to THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., and get them. 6-13-21

GRAIN INSURANCE.—Begin to think about taking out additional, short term, Fire Insurance on grain, as soon as it is cut. At present price of wheat, no farmer carries enough insurance. For a small amount you can carry \$500 or \$600 more insurance for 3 or 4 months.—P. B. ENGLAR, AGT. HOME INS. CO., N. Y. 6-13-4t

FOR SALE CHEAP.—1 No 50 Pilot Model C Acetylene Plant, also one Perry Fresh Water System, all in good working order. One 65-gallon Bowser gasoline tank and pump complete.—JOSEPH ENGLAR, Linwood, Md. 6-13-2t

FORD AUTOMOBILE for sale, good as new, new tires and new inner tubes and demountable rims, place to lock tires, and all modern improvements.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. 6-13-3t

FOR SALE.—Wood Saw and Corn Plows. Write or phone the Washing Machine Man.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg. 6-13-2t

WIND STORMS.—The cost of Wind Insurance is a little higher than formerly, but you can easily protect your building against loss, at small cost. Prompt and fair settlements, always.—P. B. ENGLAR, AGENT HOME INS. CO., N. Y. 6-6-4t

48 NEW SAFE DEPOSIT Boxes, just received. Come and rent them for your U. S. Bonds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Certificates of Deposit, and private papers of all kinds.—THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. 5-30-4t

100,000 SHINGLES (White Chestnut) for sale at \$7.00 until July 1. After that, price will be \$7.25.—EDGAR C. YINGLING, Silver Run, Md. Phone 12-12 Silver Run. 5-30-4t

FRICK SEPARATOR 30x52 inches equipped with Garden City Feeder and Peoria Automatic Weigher, all in first-class running condition. Also Frick twelve barrel Water Wagon, with steel tank and Truck together with pump complete. 10 horsepower Geiser Gasoline Engine. Can be bought at bargain either separately, or together.—E. M. FROUNFELTER, New Windsor, Md. 5-9-tf

SEE D. W. GARNER for prices Silos; all kinds of Lumber and Tile Silos.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 1-24-tf

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician visits Taneytown the first and third Tuesday each month. See ad. 3-7-tf

We are now prepared to write HAIL STORM INSURANCE on growing grain in a Stock Co., with assets over \$50,000. No Assessments. No Premium Notes. Prompt payments. For further information, see, phone or write.—STONER & HOBBS, Insurance and Service, Westminster, Md. 4-25-tf

ALLEN E. FEESER, Contractor and Builder, near Baschoar's Mill, P. O. Taneytown. Am now prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter work. Any person desiring to build, will please call or notify me. House building a specialty. 5-2-tf

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

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication
Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Corn, New..... 1.75@1.75
Rye..... 1.50@1.50
Oats..... 60@60

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

We Have Provided For Your Every Summer Comfort

Wearables for the House—all of Satisfactory Quality, and at Saving Prices.

Summer Underwear For Ladies

Qualities that fit right, and feel cool and comfortable. Women's Union Suits and Vests, in Fine Lisle finish. Muslin and Knit Drawers.

Summer Underwear For Men

Splendid weight soft finished yarn, selected grades in Flat Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. White Athletic Nainsook Union Suits in Sealpox and B. V. D.

Women's Stylish Footwear

We have a complete line of the best shapes, in Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Kid, and Brown Leather, in Lace Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps. White Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps. Children's Oxfords and One-strap Pumps.

Men's Footwear for Summer

That reflects the choicest of the New Models. Our showing comprises all the leading effects in Brown and Black English Walking Oxfords and Shoes. Men's Brown Wurfshus, at \$2.50.

Men's and Boys' Suits

Men's 3-Button Semi-Conservative Fitting Models, in Ready-made and Made-to-Measure. Very reasonably priced.

Beautiful Summer Waists

Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists. High-class and distinctive Models in White, Blue and Flesh. Pretty White Voile Waists, square, round and V neck.

Men's Dress Shirts and Neckwear

Men's French Cuff, Soft Shirts, assorted patterns, in Madras, Percale and Silk. Men's Popular-priced Fancy Ties, in Four-in-Hand and Club Ties. White Wash Ties, and Novelty and Stripe Designs.

Men's Dress Straw Hats

Men's Improved Sennet Yacht, Bleached Hats and fine Split Brail Yacht. Also Staple Alpaca, woven of Java Palm. A full assortment of Men's and Boys' Golf Caps.



At Approximately the Price of Ordinary 3,500 Mile Tires

—and for much less than the prices of any other make carrying anything like equal mileage assurance—you can buy

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP TIRES

And you get, besides the 6,000 mile service for which they are *guaranteed*—per warranty tag—the *guaranteed* non-skid protection of the Vacuum Cups on wet, slippery pavements.

The only tires on the market carrying definite guarantees of service and safety.

E. SNYDER & SON, Phone 123-J, Hampstead, Md.
LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS.
TANEYTOWN GARAGE, Phone 39-J, Taneytown, Md.
ACKENRODE & MYERS, Phone 75-M, Westminster, Md.
W. A. BERN, Phone Westminster 813F13, Frizellburg, Md.

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