

THE THING THAT
WILL LAST, IS THE
THING TO STICK TO.

THE CARROLL RECORD

DON'T BUY BE-
CAUSE YOU HAVE
THE MONEY IN
YOUR POCKET.

VOL. 26.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

(Please watch the Date
on your Paper.)

NO. 13

THE GREAT STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE STARTS ON TIME.

Corporation Looks for Long and
Bitter Fight with Men.

The gigantic struggle that has been looked for in the steel industry is now upon us and no one is able to predict what will be the final result of it, but leaders of both sides are looking for a long contest, and will not be surprised if the battle shall eclipse anything of its kind in the history of industry.

That the people may know just what the strike is about, the following comparison of privileges and demands is made. Here is what the steel workers now have:

1. Basic eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime. (About 50% of the men, however, work 10 and 12 hour shifts).
2. A seven-day week for most of the men, because steel making is a continual process.
3. A privilege to purchase stock in the steel corporation, and it is estimated that between 40,000 and 60,000 workers are stockholders.
4. The following wage rates:

For a 12-Hour Day—Skelp mill rollers, \$21.73; skelp mill heaters, \$18.18; blooming mill heaters, \$17.92; lap welders, \$16.08; blowers, \$13.76; regulators, \$13.52; bottom makers, \$12.91.

For an 8-Hour Day—Heaters, \$21.12; vesselmen, \$14.65; steel pourers, \$12.84; engineers and manipulators, \$12.03; catchers and roughers, \$11.92.

Semi-skilled labor, \$4.44 to \$8.26 a day. Unskilled labor, 46 to 50 cents an hour.

Here is what the striking workmen demand:

1. Right of collective bargaining.
2. Eight-hour day and six-day week.
3. Wage increases to meet increased living costs.
4. Standard wage scale for all crafts.
5. Double-time pay for ever-time, holidays and Sundays.
6. Abolition of company unions and physical examination of applicants for employment.
7. Reinstatement of men discharged for being union men and pay for time lost during idleness thus effected.
8. Employers to hold out union dues and assessments from workers' pay checks and turn this money over to union officials.
9. Principle of seniority to prevail in reducing or increasing working forces.

At the close of the first day of the strike both sides were expressing confidence in the outcome. The Steel Corporation, against whom the brunt of the attack was made, was able to operate most of its plants in the Pittsburgh district, according to officials of that concern.

The union leaders at headquarters of the national committee of the steel workers declared that they were highly pleased with the answer made by the thousands of organized and unorganized men engaged in the industry. William Z. Foster, Secretary of the national committee, predicted that the intensive campaign to unionize the plants not only of the Steel Corporation but independent as well would result in bringing many more thousands out on strike.

Secretary Foster gave out figures based, he said, on reports received from union leaders in all steel districts of the country indicating that approximately 284,000 men out of the 500,000 engaged in the industry answered the strike call. In the Pittsburgh district alone, he said, 71,000 men were out.

While corporation officials refrained from going into figures, their statements on the situation did not agree in any particular with the figures issued by Secretary Foster. It was claimed in some quarters that not more than 15,000 workers in this district answered the call. It was admitted by officers of the Carnegie company, the Steel Corporation's largest subsidiary here, that some of the plants were short-handed, but that sufficient men reported on the day and night shifts to permit all of its important mills in the district to operate almost at 100 per cent.

The Senate will take a hand in the matter without delay, having already arranged for an investigation by the Senate Labor Committee.

Chairman Kenyon announced receipt of assurances from John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' organization committee, that he would be on hand to present "labor's side" of the controversy.

While members of the committee were engaged in making final plans for the hearing, Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, in an address on the floor of the Senate criticized the strike in bitter terms, declaring it had been called on the "flimsiest excuse," that its principal object was "to disturb and bedevil industrial conditions" and that the participation of hundreds of thousands of men in strikes throughout the country "becomes almost civil war."

Primary objects of the Senate investigation, Senator Kenyon said today, will be the setting forth before the public of the real causes and objects of the strike.

Three cases of infantile paralysis have been reported in Adams county, Pa. The third case is that of Grace Hawn, the five-year-old daughter of Augustus Hawn, who resides near Bonneville.

ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL CALL Great Organization Getting Ready For Event in November.

The large number of people who are members of the Red Cross, and who will continue that membership, will be contained in a reminder of what the organization is doing. The annual roll call will be held a little earlier this year, so as to avoid bad roads and bad weather. The date fixed is November 2-11.

Red Cross Home Service among the families of American soldiers and sailors has brought out the important fact that in 90% of the places where Home Service is now operating there is no other social work agency. Accordingly there is an imperative demand, national in scope, that this service, with its thousands of highly trained workers, be continued and expanded to assist all needy families in communities where other neighborhood relief is not at hand. Where social agencies are established, the Red Cross will act as a co-operating and co-ordinating organization, when requested to do so.

The plan of the Red Cross public health campaign calls for co-operation with other existing health promotion and disease prevention organizations throughout the United States, acting by itself where no health agency now exists, in an effort to reduce the high mortality due to preventable disease and to improve general health conditions. Public health nursing will be one of the features of this campaign.

In close connection with this it is planned to offer to every woman in America instruction in home sanitation, hygiene, care of the sick and dietetics.

The turning over to the American Red Cross of the surplus medical and surgical supplies and supplementary food stores of the American Army abroad for distribution among the still suffering native populations necessitates the continuance of Red Cross operations overseas. This entails the maintenance of medical, nursing and general relief units and the establishing under American standards of training schools, the graduates of which will be able to carry to fruition the humanitarian efforts the American Red Cross initiated in war-stricken lands.

The Junior Red Cross, with its millions of members in the school, public and private, throughout the United States, has laid plans calling for \$500,000 for relief work abroad, this amount constituting 60 per cent of the money the Juniors raise, the remainder to be used for local relief in co-operation with Home Service. It is also planned to have the Junior members supplement and assist in the work of the national organization wherever possible, with especial regard to the needs of children.

Death of Rev. P. S. Hooper.

Word has been received here of the death of Rev. Peter Stanley Hooper, which occurred a few days ago at Brentwood, Long Island, Mr. Hooper is well remembered in this community and was highly esteemed, having served Trinity Lutheran Church, Taneytown, very acceptably during two vacancies between the going and coming of regular pastors. The last occasion was during the winter of 1910-1911, just before the coming of the present pastor. His home was at Bay Shore, Long Island.

From the newspaper clipping sent us we can not tell the exact date of his death. He was 83 years of age. During his life he endured a very considerable amount of suffering, which increased in recent years. He was buried at Phoenixville, Pa.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Sept. 22nd, 1919.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas N. Franklin, deceased, were granted unto Rosie E. and Merton L. Franklin, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Emory W. Starnes, administrator of Peter S. Cornbow, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, Sept. 23rd, 1919.—Letters of administration on the estate of Tobias Leppo, deceased, were granted unto William R. Unger.

James B. Bentz, executor of William L. Kemp, deceased, reported sales of personal property and real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

The last will and testament of Levi Barnes, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Elizabeth E. Barnes, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

E. Gertrude Hunt, administratrix of Andrew T. Hunt, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Maryland Synod for Boonsboro.

The 100th annual meeting of the Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church, will be held in Boonsboro, next month. The Synod will meet in the Lutheran church of which Rev. F. I. Will is pastor, and some important matters will be considered during the sessions, which will begin on Monday evening, Oct. 20. Rev. Dr. U. S. G. Rupp, of Frederick, is president of the Maryland Synod, which embraces all of Maryland and sections of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

We cannot have sunshine for the picnic and rain for the corn at the same time, but these would be about as consistent as many other combinations of our desires.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND BREAK OFF RELATIONS.

Military and Economic Difficulties
May Yet Lead to War.

While the great powers are attempting to form a league that will prevent, or is intended to prevent all wars, Belgium and Holland have broken diplomatic relations, which is often the first step to war.

An official wireless dispatch from Berlin, dated Saturday, says that the Belgian ambassador at The Hague having been withdrawn, the Dutch ambassador at Brussels also has been withdrawn.

Several times recently there have been reports that diplomatic relations between Belgium and Holland were strained as a result of the demands of Belgium for a revision of the treaty of 1839 between Belgium and Holland under which Holland annexed the Southern Bank of the Scheldt River and an elongated strip of Dutch Lomburg, lying between Belgium and Germany.

Belgium based her demands upon the necessity of securing a stronger military frontier and freeing the trade of Antwerp, her great port from the restrictions now placed upon it by Dutch possession of the lower portion of the Scheldt, and asked for political control of the southern bank of the river, and certain guarantees deemed necessary to safeguard Belgium's economic interests in South Limburg.

In return for these concessions, the Belgians suggested that Holland receive compensation in the form of certain bits of German territory inhabited by a Dutch speaking people.

The Allies were believed to be favorably inclined toward the principle of the free navigation of the Scheldt, but Holland is understood to have been irrevocably opposed to any renunciation of sovereignty in this connection.

A commission of the peace conference at last accounts, was considering the situation.

Cardinal Mercier, now visiting this country, expressed himself as mildly surprised at the situation. He said: "I knew there were difficulties, but had no reason to suppose a rupture was imminent."

Obviously the Cardinal was only mildly surprised, and the others of his party did not seem startled, but, on the contrary, rather glad to hear of the severance of relations.

Monsieur Francois Dessain, who speaks for the Cardinal on matters requiring exhaustive explanations and who is a military as well as an economic expert, was spokesman when it came to explaining the trouble between the two nations.

The feeling between Holland and Belgium has not been too cordial for a large part of a century. Asked whether Belgium anticipated war, neither Cardinal Mercier nor his Secretary would deny its possibility.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Milton G. Urner, Jr., Trustee, to Otis B. Buckingham and wife, lot for \$7,000.

Ottis B. Buckingham and wife, to Raymond C. Warfield and wife, 85 acres and 2 roads, for \$10,000.

Jeremiah Geiman, to Ernest C. Geiman, lot, for \$3800.

Louis H. Schultz and wife, to Ellis Ploshuk and wife, 1 1/4 acres, for \$2750.

Edward O. Weant, et al., Trustees, to Charles S. Bond and wife, 2 lots, for \$3000.

Wm. H. Geiman and wife, to Chas. P. Geiman, 3 1/2 acres, for \$10,000.

Herbert G. Mathias and wife, to Thomas N. Rickel, 2 lots, for \$900.

Edward Frost Geddings and wife, to Richard Howard Herbert and wife, 15 acres, 3 roads and 26 square perches, for \$100.

Edward H. Herbert, to Edward J. Kehr, 102 acres, 2 roads and 34 square perches, for \$4800.

D. Snyder Stephan, to George C. Morningstar, 16,225 square feet, for \$3500.

Marriage Licenses.

Philip Galen Rohrer, and Martha Ellen Drescher, both of Manheim, Pa. Geo. Lewis Flickinger, and Stella Elizabeth McSherry, both of Hanover, Pa.

Harry Charles Kirby, of Woodbine, and Erma Snyder, of Lansdowne. Wilbur Templeton Brandon, and Mary Elizabeth Weigel, both of Allen, Pa.

Charles F. Hahn, and Anna Mary Vertie Shoemaker, both of Taneytown.

Widely Known Editor Retires.

After a service of thirty years as Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Edward Bok is about to retire. It is said that he has wanted to leave the position for the last five years, but has yielded from time to time to the appeals of his associates and kept on in the position.

Mr. Bok became editor of the Ladies' Home Journal in October, 1889 when it had a circulation of 400,000 copies. He leaves it with a circulation of more than 2,000,000 copies and as the most profitable monthly magazine property in the world. His last number of the Journal carries the unprecedented record of \$1,000,000 in advertising and is regarded as the high mark in magazine history.

STATE BUYS FARM FOR GAME.

\$24,000 Paid For 290 Acres in Baltimore County.

E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden, has purchased for the State the Gwynn Broke farm, in Baltimore Co., containing 290 acres, on the W. M. R. R., for \$24,000. The farm will be devoted to the propagation of partridges, ring-tailed pheasants and rabbits, which will be distributed throughout the State. If the farm is found to be favorable for such purposes, deer will also be raised and will be sent to those sections where it is possible for them to come back in forests and where they will be protected from wandering dogs and "pot" hunters.

Mr. LeCompte has long realized the need of such a farm in the task of replenishing the exhausted supply of game in the State. He has made successful efforts to import partridges from the South and Mexico. The supply in those sections is limited. In addition the imported birds do not thrive there.

Through the farm runs a stream of pure water, in which brook trout and other fresh-water fish will be propagated for distribution to fresh-water streams in the State.

The funds for the purchase of the farm will be forthcoming from revenues from the State-wide game licenses. This fund is mounting up to satisfactory dimensions. The receipts for June, July and August of this year show an increase of \$5,500.75 over the corresponding period of last year.

Big Home-coming at Thurmont.

The big Home-coming, which had been planned for August 15, and which was very hurriedly postponed by order of Dr. T. Clyde Routson, Health Officer for Frederick County, on account of what was reported to be an epidemic of scarlet fever, in the neighborhood of Catoctin Furnace, will be held in Thurmont, tomorrow, Saturday. The Association having in charge the arrangements for the event has been assured that the epidemic is practically clear and has permission to proceed.

The Home-coming will be held in honor of the returned soldiers and sailors for the entire Mechanicstown District, and it is believed there will be present at least 70 or 80 of these boys. Much interest is being shown by the people of the District, and all arrangements are being completed for making the occasion a memorable one. The program follows:

10 A. M. Baseball game, between soldiers of Emmitsburg and soldiers of Thurmont.

1:30 P. M. Assembly of Soldiers and Sailors in the Community Club Room for procession to the lawn of the Daniel R. Rouzer home.

2 P. M. Address of welcome by Dr. E. C. Kefauver, of Thurmont. Community singing. Memorial address by Chief Judge Hammond Urner, of Frederick. Concert by the Yellow Springs Band.

6 P. M. Banquet in the town hall, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the district; toasts, etc. Concert by the Thurmont orchestra.

Missionary Women to Meet.

Arrangements are being made by Frederick members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church, for the annual meeting which will be held in Frederick, October 8 and 9.

Fifty or sixty delegates will attend, coming from five states, as the territory covered by the Potomac Synod includes southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Mrs. R. S. J. Dutrow is in charge of obtaining entertainment for the delegates during the convention. Sessions during the day will be held at Trinity Chapel, and in the evening in the Evangelical Reformed Church.

On Thursday evening, October 9, a pageant will be presented by the young women of the Evangelical church, entitled, "Christ in America." Plans for this are under way now. The public is invited to the sessions of the convention and to attend the pageant.

Officers of the Association are: President, Mrs. W. H. Causey, Woodstock, Va.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. A. Peeler, Newton N. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Bost, Hickory, N. C.; Treasurer, Miss Seibert, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Secretary, Y. W. M. A., Miss Pauline Bowers, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Secretary, Life Membership and Members in Memoriam, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, Frederick.

Something of a Financier.

A lesson in thrift can be learned from the story of Miss Martha Miller, who recently died in Waynesboro at the age of 70. Her estate was valued at \$17,000, all in cash or liquid securities, and she never earned more than \$2.50 a week in her life. In fact, her average weekly wage probably was less than \$2. Miss Miller, since she was a young girl, had lived in the family of the late John Leshner, and after his death with his son, Daniel Leshner. The Leshners were farmers until a quarter of a century ago, when they moved to a home in town.

Miss Miller's physical needs were furnished her, of course, but she bought her own clothes, and was active in church work, contributing of her means to the support of her congregation. But she banked her income and permitted it to be compounded. Her accumulation of wealth is a romance in compound interest.

DEBATE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAXES WARMER.

President Serves Ultimatum on Senate.
Sharp Speeches on Floor.

The heat of the argument over the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations reached its highest degree this week.

The President continued his speech-making tour, while the Senate went ahead with its consideration of the document. In a speech on Wednesday at Cheyenne, Wyoming, President Wilson told an audience, including cowboys, ranchers and sheep herders that filled the largest theatre here, that if the Senate adopts the proposed amendment to Article X of the League of Nations covenant he would regard it as a rejection of the whole peace treaty.

"We are coming to a grapple," he said. "We are presently going to have a showdown on a very definite issue. All the other issues have been disposed of one after another. They are out of the way."

After describing the objections made by the opponents of the treaty and explaining the absurdity—"ridiculousness" of some of them—the President said: "What remains is the heart of the whole treaty. Anybody who proposes to cut out article X proposes to cut away the whole support of the peace treaty itself."

Such a proposal he declared to be unthinkable. He indicated his appreciation of the danger that threatens the treaty by solemnly warning his hearers that "the decks are now clear for action and the Government of the United States must choose between being left out of the greatest guarantee against war ever provided and going to Germany hat in hand and pleading for a separate peace. He expressed the opinion that the people of the United States would never consent to such an arrangement as that. "I have crossed the continent," he said impressively, "and can testify that the sentiment of the American people is overwhelmingly in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant without revision, and as speedily as possible."

The President provoked a hearty laugh from his rugged audience by satirically saying the Senate amendment to Article 10 might be interpreted to say: "We will not assume any responsibility of moral obligation to fight for and preserve the peace of the world, but we may consent to join it occasionally."

"The proposal," he said, "is humiliating and ridiculous. It means nothing less than the rejection of the treaty. As the Executive of this nation I will regard it as amounting to the rejection of the treaty."

The President said he was convinced that a great many men who he knew are in favor of the amendment proposed to Article X do not realize the real meaning of it.

The President appeal to the sporting instinct of the cowboys by declaring that if he did not know of the legal prohibition against betting, he would make a wager that the peace treaty would be ratified. "I know what the result is going to be," he said "and I am only sorry for the men who do not seem to know it. There can be no industrial peace in the world or any return to normal conditions until this treaty is ratified; the world cannot settle down to normal habits and peaceful pursuits until permanent peace is re-established."

On the floor of the Senate the President was subjected to what was very much of a personal attack by Senator Reed of Missouri, who is said to have used the strongest language applied to any President since the days of Andrew Johnson.

The first test vote on any matter connected with the ratification of the treaty came on a motion by Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee, to postpone for one week consideration of some forty odd amendments which would relieve the United States from service on commissions created under the treaty.

The formal motion, with a fixed date, was put before the Senate, after the Vice-President had sustained a point of order by Senator Hitchcock, leader of the administration forces for ratification against a motion for indefinite consideration, and it was adopted, 43 to 40.

The motion, not of itself important, was accepted by opponents of the league as the best possible index of the feeling and attitude of the Senate toward the treaty and the covenant. Democratic leaders declared it meant nothing.

Outside of the Senate, discussion continues strong. George Wharton Pepper, president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, takes issue with President Wilson on Theodore Roosevelt's attitude, were he alive, toward the present league of nations covenant. Mr. Wilson, in his San Diego address Friday, gave the impression that Colonel Roosevelt would favor the covenant.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, after an address by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, adopted a resolution urging speedy ratification of the peace treaty, and the league of nations covenant "without amendment or reservation."

Autumn arrived at 10:36 o'clock Tuesday night, ushered in with a down pour of rain over a large part of the country.

TROUBLE IN THE GALLERIES.

Senate Finds it Difficult to Enforce
Rules Against Applause.

In recent days many precedents have been broken in the Senate chamber at Washington. It has long been the rule to have no expressions of approval or disapproval from visitors of speeches made on the floor. Lately, however, the spectators have been defying the rule. On Monday, at the end of a four-hour attack on the league of nations by Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democrat who has refused to stand with his party for unreserved ratification of the peace treaty, of which the league covenant is a part, the Senate galleries started a demonstration that had to wear itself out, and then hissed violent disapproval when the cheering was condemned from the floor.

There has been such an outburst like it since the treaty fight was put sharply before the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee.

But there were indications soon after Senator Reed began his speech that the crowds, swarming for admittance at all doors, were in sympathy with his argument. Mindful of the evidences of feeling in the galleries, Senator Cummins, president pro-tem, gave warning that applause might be tolerated, despite Senate rules, at the end of the address, it would not be permitted at other times. Threats to clear the galleries if repeated had no effect, and no attempt was made to enforce the long-standing rule.

When Senator Reed, with arms lifted high, closed his speech and sat down the applause broke, followed instantly by lusty cheering from every gallery. Men in uniform joined in the demonstration and many women stood, waved their arms wildly, and shouted with the men.

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, sitting nearest Senator Reed and first to congratulate him, shouted loudly for order a moment later and the crowds, not knowing what to expect, suddenly became still. But the quiet orderliness of the Senate did not prevail long, for as the spectators realized that their conduct was being condemned a wave of hissing swept through the chamber, while gallery guards struggled manfully, but unsuccessfully, to subdue and eject those responsible for it.

Still speaking to the crowds, Senator Ashurst declared the fate of nations was at stake while they "were attempting to make the Senate of the United States a police court," and appealed by name to Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, the party leaders, to stop it. The Arizona Senator declared the galleries would not applaud a decision of the highest court which had never been called upon to decide a question of such tremendous importance to the world.

The appeal was met with another volley of hissing, to which the Arizona Senator replied that only snakes and geese hissed. Meanwhile the chair was pounding for order, and the crowds began piling out pell-mell, while members on the floor were swarming around Senator Reed. Senator Lodge finally was recognized above the hubbub, which so rudely shattered the dignity and tradition of the Senate, and leaning on his desk and smiling, addressed the chair:

"In order to return to that serene and calm atmosphere described by the Senator from Arizona, I move that we adjourn," and there was no dissent to the laughter of "ayes."

The conduct of the galleries was a subject of discussion on the floor the next day.

State Sunday School Convention.

Roland Park, Baltimore, will be the center of Maryland Sunday school work from Tuesday to Thursday, October 21-23, when the Maryland Sunday School Association meets there in annual convention. Delegates are expected from every county. Among the speakers will be Canon Wm. L. DeVries, Ph. D., and Bishop W. F. McDowell, of Washington; Frank L. Brown, of New York; Mrs. Phoebe L. Curtiss, primary specialist of Columbus, O.; Walter A. Snow, general secretary of the West Virginia association; W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, and Prof. H. Augustine Smith, of Boston. The general secretary, Rev. E. Morris Ferguson, D. D., Fidelity Building, Baltimore, is arranging for the delegations and their reception at Roland Park.

Agricultural Meeting at Hagerstown.

The Farmers' National Congress and Maryland State Agricultural Society will meet in Hagerstown, Oct. 28-31, inclusive. A number of delegates have been appointed from each county, by the Governor, and all others who can, are urged to attend. A number of important problems confronting the farmers, will come up for solution. You should be there and help. Don't let somebody else do it for you.

Faculty Recital.

The Faculty of Music and Public Speaking, of Blue Ridge College, of New Windsor, will give a recital, on Monday night, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium.

Hon. Carville D. Benson, Congressman from this district, has copies of the 1918 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, for free distribution, on request. He also hopes to have "Game Laws for 1919" in the near future. Write him at House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th., 1919.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

THE COUNTY NOMINEES.

DEMOCRATIC:

Governor, Albert C. Ritchie.
Comptroller, Brooke Lee.
Attorney General, Thos. J. Keating.
Clerk of Court of Appeals, C. C. Magruder.
State Senator, Wade H. D. Warfield.
House of Delegates, Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Robert T. Shriver, John H. Klee.
County Commissioner, Evan B. McKinstrey.
Treasurer, Samuel J. Stone.
Sheriff, John L. Freyman.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, Thos. J. Haines, Nicholas Mummaugh, Clinton V. Lippy.
State's Attorney, James Harry Steele.

REPUBLICAN:

Governor, Harry W. Nice.
Comptroller, Amos W. Woodcock.
Attorney General, Alex. Armstrong.
Clerk of Court of Appeals, Wm. L. Marcy.
State Senator, R. Smith Snader.
House of Delegates, Chas. Benton Kephart, Jesse Leatherwood, Harry P. Gorsuch, Albert Spencer.
County Commissioner, Charles W. Melville.
Sheriff, William Bloom.
State's Attorney, Theo. F. Brown.
Treasurer, Martin D. Hess.
Judges of Orphans' Court, John K. Miller, J. Webster Ebaugh, Solomon Myers.

Taxes That Please Everybody.

There is no payment more unwillingly made, than the tax bill—it is about as disagreeable as losing money out of the pocket. We are all aware that government, and public improvements cost money, and yet, when we come to paying over our share, we somehow feel that we are paying out money and get nothing for it, or at least that we have to "pay too much."

As tax bills are sure to come around, and as sure the fact that they must be paid, it does seem very strange that we do not take more intelligent account of the wherefore and why of the things that go to make up the debts that are contracted in our name to pay. After the tax bill comes, is too late. We swear and growl, but pay the bill, then calmly wait another year and go over the same process—and while we are "waiting" a new bill is growing.

There isn't much sense in simply "knocking" the size of tax bills. After all, there is not a great deal of mystery about it. Some of the county total comes to us from the legislature, in the shape of fixed salaries for public officials, and we are responsible for these items through the representatives we elect. Some come through insistent neighborhood sentiment, backed by persistent delegations before the county commissioners, and these items our neighbors are largely responsible for. The rest are largely the outcome of the administration of the county commissioners, and these we elect to represent us. The size of the bill, therefore, largely represents our own making.

The State tax is largely a product of the same sort of manufacture, only a little farther removed from our individual responsibility; and yet, even in that, we have our say, and more frequently than we exercise it, a chance to try to compel economical administration of public affairs. We are quite apt to consider "election day" as more or less a nuisance, and think that nobody is interested much in it but "the politicians."

In most instances, the people complain about the tax bills without just cause. If they consider them "too high," they are apt to blame "the commissioners," or somebody, and perhaps imagine they right wrongs by turning "somebody out," only to find, in a year or two, that this has not made things better, and that somebody else needs to be "turned out." There is nothing in this sort of surface reasoning and acting, as a general rule, for the relief of the taxpayer.

It is mainly the strong card used by the side that is "out" and wants to get "in," and the voters fall for it, be-

cause—here is the big tax bill. Very few stop to think that the "ins" want to stay "in," and that they would not foolishly and purposely manufacture argument by which they would easily be made "outs." Nobody, in a little county office, could possibly make enough out of the office in a few years to justify them in robbing the public without caring whether they hereafter "go out" or "stay in." No, the tax bills, as a rule, grow out of natural causes, due to honest intentions.

What is the remedy? There is none, as a rule. People everywhere will keep on demanding public improvements, better than the generation before them had. There will always be competition between neighborhoods, and demands made for things equal to, or better, than some nearby neighborhood has. There will always be those who pay but little tax, who will urge improvements placing their cost on those who do pay the bills. There will always be honest people who think a certain project is a desirable improvement, while others equally honest will think it a waste of money. Taxes to please everybody? There isn't such a condition anywhere.

Cost Price and Sale Price.

Some professed students of ways and means of reducing living costs, think they have a smart inspiration in requiring, by law, a retailer to mark his goods with the "cost price" as well as the selling price. This is not only a vicious blow at the retailer, but it "don't mean anything," and there would be no fairness in picking out one handler of goods for such an experiment, anyway. The "cost price" of an article usually marked in private characters by the retailer, is merely the "selling price" of the wholesaler from whom he buys, and is not the cost price in fact.

Every business man must add to the wholesaler's price the cost of the expenses of his business, plus an interest on the money invested, before he can begin to count profit; and in the expense of his business must be added freight, loss in weight and other possible losses in handling, rent, credit losses, insurance, taxes, help, heat, light, and the hundred and one items included in what is called "overhead" charges.

Should a customer find the cost of a pair of shoes to be, say \$4.00, and compare it with a selling price of \$5.00, he would likely at once cry "robbery" and catalogue the merchant as a rank profiteer. The honest fact is, the customer is not capable of judging, from his side of the counter, what constitutes a fair profit, because he has but little idea of the handicaps and losses connected with a stock of goods, aside from the handling costs mentioned. Changes of style, alone, constitute an unestimable loss, always, and remnants and shop-worn goods are always piling up further losses.

Marking the "cost" on merchandise would simply make things worse—it is impossible. Take the cost item of an article requiring work on it before a sale, for instance; as leather, lumber, paper, etc. It is an actual fact that ten cents worth of white paper can be made worth to the final purchaser, 50 cents or \$50.00. The first cost of the material, has practically nothing to do with the finished product price.

Some of the people who advocate this cost-making idea, would not relish having their own costs made public. The "cost of living," for instance, is about as likely to be a fictitious, unnecessary and extravagant cost, as a just and honest one. Many of those who "strike" because wages do not nicely cover their expenses, are those who have voluntarily boosted up their expenses to include luxuries that five years ago they never dreamed of indulging in.

Largely, as we see it, this insinuation that dealers and middle-men are highway robbers, is unadulterated lying, or wishy-washy false reasoning. There are some classes trying to put the odium of their own extravagant demands over on somebody else, forgetting that the people as a whole, in other lines, are neither blind nor dumb; and, whether they desire to do so, or not, must follow the lead of price boosters, in their own interest, or suffer financial ruin. Those who sell goods at retail, and want to, or have to, stay in the business, are not likely to turn into accommodating philanthropists and sell their wares at cost, or less, and should not be expected to do so.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in Michigan.

Mrs. A. H. Hall, Caseville, Mich., says "I wish to thank you for your grand good medicine, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. We are never without it in the house, and I am sure it saved our baby's life this summer."

Mrs. Mary Carrington, Caseville, Mich., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for years and it has always brought prompt relief."

—Advertisement

The Unruly Member.

Man is constitutionally an argumentative animal; sometimes because it is part of his list of business necessities, but often from mere choice and habit. The type that we sometimes call "buttskins," is numerous, and the type with a "gentle retiring disposition" that writers used to mention when passing out belated bouquets, is now rather conspicuously absent. We are Americans, with a "gift of gab," without doubt.

Argument, for mere argument's sake, is usually profitless, except as mere exercise. Perhaps it is our gratuitous advice, and "butting-in," that causes many of our quarrels and strained relations—as we often have to admit—"over nothing." We are rarely diplomatic enough to suppress our inclinations to improve on a story, or conclusion, with the result that our mental inventive genius may often carry us far-afeld into affairs that really concern us but little, or at all, if not actually involve us in real unnecessary trouble.

He is wise indeed who always knows when to "put in" and when to "stay out," of discussion. There are times when to keep silent is cowardly and wrong, even in matters not directly concerning us. We are so closely allied with persons and things, that there is a sort of community interest in a great many matters, and this we must not ignore, else we will too caimlike—even too fearful, perhaps, of giving offense.

However, we are decidedly more apt to court intervention than to avoid it. We like a "scrap," and to parade our knowledge; and sometimes we delight in causing trouble for others. Just how much of this might be saved, would no doubt be surprising, could we estimate the bulk of it accurately, and just what course our own efforts should take in the matter, is a subject for our thoughtful consideration.

Japan Wants Philippines.

A suggestion comes from the Editor of a Japanese newspaper that the United States should sell the Philippines to Japan, for the purpose of allowing room for an expanding population, pointing out that the population has grown to 57,000,000, or over double that of fifty years ago.

It is not too much to hope, he argues, that "some day justice and destiny will decide that all the islands on this side of the Pacific, north of the equator, will come under the jurisdiction of Japan." He asks the question as to whether America intends to keep out Japanese emigrants and still hold the Philippines permanently. If not, why should she not some day sell them to Japan? He adds: "Having closed her own doors to the Japanese, this would be a gracious act on her part and one that would be but naturally from a country boasting of so much philanthropy and Christian altruism."

After remarking that the Japanese do not like to settle in cold climates like Hokkaido or Siberia, the writer concludes: "Certainly it would be better to let Japan have them than to let them pass into other hands, a contingency that Japan could not contemplate. There was no surprise when America purchased the Danish West Indies. There should be no surprise if Japan should purchase the Dutch East Indies. Were Japan once in command of the Sunda straits she could slacken her naval programme and feel at ease both as to defences and population for all time to come."

This looks to us like a pretty good all around suggestion, except for one thing; and that is, that it might be best to give, or sell, the islands to the nations for self-government. Should we be looking only toward a good financial deal, and getting rid of a possession that is pretty apt to involve this country in eventual trouble, sale to Japan might materially help our relations with that country, as well as enable us to back out gracefully while the "backing out" is yet good.

Though the lift doors of an Illinois factory weighs more than a ton, they are so well balanced they are operated by a hand chain at one side.

The annual production of sugar in the Philippines is approaching 1,000,000 pounds and it soon may become the leading export of the islands.

One hundred and forty-nine persons in the government lighthouse service are entitled to retired pay under the recent pension legislation passed by Congress.

On the theory that chickens are benefited by exercise, a Nevada man has invented a drinking fountain elevated on a platform, to which fowls must fly to reach the water.

The Chamber of Commerce of Brussels, Belgium, has recently addressed the government, urging that harbor works contemplated in 1914 should now be constructed.

Power to Prevent Strikes.

Whichever one of the several suggested methods for the ultimate surrender of the railroads of the country to the management of their owners may be finally accepted by the Congress, the suggestion embodied in the Cummins plan for the elimination of strikes and lockouts ought by all means to be included. It is significant that this portion of the Cummins plan has already been attacked by the leaders of the railroad unions, which resent any suggestion of a limitation upon the right to use the strike as a weapon against their employers, whether they be the private owners of the roads or the government.

They forget, however, the interests of the third party to the issue, the great American public, and its right to the uninterrupted service of this the greatest and most vital of their public utilities. The subject is fraught with difficulties, but as a legal correspondent of the New York Tribune indicates, the Supreme Court of the United States has pointed out the difference between the right of employees engaged in private business to leave their employment and even by concert of action to agree with others to leave, and the position of employees engaged in a business charged with a public interest.

And the sametribunal has in effect if not expressly decided that the Congress has the right to legislate to protect the public right in such a case as is presented by the present discussion. It is certainly an intolerable wrong that the people should have no protection against the irreparable injury that would be inflicted upon them if the railroad brotherhood should carry out the threat with which they accompanied their last demand for a wage increase. And the Congress would be negligent of its most imperative duty were it to fail to heed the emergency and take measures to safeguard the public rights, whether by some system of compulsory arbitration where public utilities are concerned, or by penalizing the breaking of contracts by those engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce.—Phila. Ledger.

A Story With a Moral.

Once upon a time there was a weekly newspaper in a town where there was no dentist. That is not peculiar in itself, to be sure. But there was no dentist. Perhaps the editor's falling teeth reminded him of the advertising qualities of white space when covered with black marks. At any rate, he ran in his own paper and sent to certain dailies a news story about the non-existence of dentistry in his town and about the splendid opportunities for establishing the chair, the little drill, the rows of glass-stoppered phials, the wad of cotton and price list, cash. A dentist supply house saw the story, and remembered some of its friends who were anxious to make changes of location. And very soon the owners of the best dental building in town had a letter from one signing D. M. D., asking for offices and saying he had shipped his goods and was coming to stay.

The people in this town may be paying for their gold crowns happily ever afterward, but that is not the moral. The question is: Did the newspaper make any coin out of the instance. It did. The paper was the Mirror, at Morton, Wash., according to the Washington Newspaper.

Hay, it was, rather than coin, that the Mirror made. The Mirror told its readers just what it had done for them—without assuming to guarantee the fillings or the bridges—and then added the paragraphs below:

"First, the good a newspaper can do for its community, represented in but one of hundreds of forms in this instance, indicates that it is the duty of everyone to support his home paper, not so much to help the newspaper out as for the dollars and cents value to the community itself.

Second, it pays to advertise, and the professional or business man who does not use printer's ink to inform the public of the merits of his wares, is missing an opportunity and thereby injures himself more than the loss of his business injures the paper. A disposition to assume one's just share of the responsibilities in community building is the first requisite of individual success, provided he is not actuated solely by selfish motives. A person can accumulate wealth without enjoying it, and only by a generous interest in his community can he receive full recompense."—Publishers' Auxiliary.

Just What She Needed.

"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets some time ago and they proved to be just what I needed," writes Mrs. Volta Bankson, Chillicothe, Mo. "They not only relieved me of indigestion but toned up my liver and rid me of backache and dizziness that I had been subject to for some time. They did me a world of good and I will always speak a good word for them."

—Advertisement

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Dress Gingham

A beautiful assortment of good quality Plaid, Striped and Plain Colored Gingham, suitable for House or School Dresses. These Gingham have been bought right, and we offer them at the same very reasonable prices—much lower than they are being sold at in other places. Don't wait too long before making your purchases in this Department, for we believe we can save you money on Gingham.

White Dress Goods

A very nice lot of Organdies, Voiles, Poplins, India Linons, Etc., can always be found on display in our store.

Ladies' Waists

Just received a new assortment of very nicely made Waists of the best styles. We have them made in Voile,orgetto, Crepe and Crepe-de-chine, in White, Blue and Flesh Color.

Dress Shirts for Men

We aim to always have this Department well supplied with a nice line of well-made, full-cut Shirts, made from Madras, Percale and Silk, in very pretty patterns.

Dress and Work Shoes

For Men, Women and Children. We have the up-to-date Dress Shoes, in the very best styles, and in the latest colors, at moderate prices. Our Shoes are made by very reliable manufacturers, which means a saving to you when you purchase your Shoes from us. We also carry a full line of WORK SHOES, for Men and Women, light and heavy weights, in Tan and Black.

Hosiery

A very complete line of Black, Cordovan, Tan, White, and Blue Hose, Made in Cotton, Lisle Thread, or Silk, for Men, Women and Children.

Groceries

Our Stock is always clean, and contains most anything you want, viz: Canned Corn, Peas, Cranberries, Salmon, Fancy Cakes, Peanut Butter, Pickles, Olives, Soaps, Cocoa in packages or jars, Spices, Etc.

A Service of Safety

A bank, of course, keeps your money safe. And it just as surely can help you handle your money safely.

For instance, a checking account here is more than a simple convenience. It is a guarantee of security to you in the transmission of funds. It enables you to keep your money instantly accessible without danger of loss.

Checks Protect You

Your checks drawn on this bank carry your money to all parts of the country at the cost to you of a postage stamp. Checking enables you to keep track of your money in a systematic way. The stubs in your check book carry sufficient entries to do this.

The cancelled checks, returned to you each month, are legal receipts for your payments. These and many other benefits are yours if you establish a checking account here. We will be glad to discuss it further with you.

To Save
Your Money
and Make
Your Money Safe

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Just Facts

SHOES

are high—what is not? They are going to be higher. The ones we have on hand, you can buy

At a Saving of from 50c to \$2.00 a Pair.

The most of our FALL SHOES are here, and they are beauties. Buy now. Don't put it off until we have to fill in at the higher prices of today.

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Always New—SHIRTS, CAPS, NECK TIES, HOSIERY.

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22 W. Main St, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Read the ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CARROLL RECORD

WONDERFUL STEPPING STONES



MISER SAVER BIG SUM BUT ONLY TO LOSE IT

Man Did Not Follow Principles of Thrift—Sole Idea Was to Hoard His Money, Spending Nothing.

A modern Midas of Chicago, who had accumulated \$300,000 by never spending anything, recently was declared incapable of handling his affairs. He became incapable not because he amassed \$300,000 but because of the way he accumulated it. He estranged his family, went to bed with the chickens to avoid spending money on lights and lived on \$55 a year.

Then he ran afoul of the puzzling income tax law and now his children are to handle his beloved savings. This modern Midas was not a thrifty man. He was a miser. True thrift enhances and increases the wealth of the world. Hoarding money benefits neither the miser nor his fellows. Wise spending is as essential as wise saving, and wise investment is as important as either; wise spending for the comforts and pleasures of life as well as the necessities makes for the thriftiest life and stimulates production. Wise investment makes possible the creation of new wealth.

The miser saves but spends nothing. He secures only the meager satisfaction of watching his pile of money grow. The wise exponent of thrift and sound investment has the comforts and pleasures of life and saves at the same time. The foolish man spends his money for what he neither needs nor really wants; does not attain the comforts and lasting pleasures of life and saves nothing.

If the modern miser of Chicago had spent wisely he would have had years of comfort and happiness instead of years of squalor and want. If he had saved wisely he would have had the love and respect of his family and associates. If he had invested wisely he would have been competent to handle his own affairs.

"Waste not—want not" is still the modern axiom of thrift but "want not" must not be interpreted to mean not wanting the things that make life worth the living. Don't be a modern Midas.

PICKING UP THAT PIN

A story of E. H. Harriman, who died leaving an estate of \$75,000,000, credits him with one day picking up a small steel letter clip dropped on the floor by a careless employee.

"I'd like to have as my annual income," said Mr. Harriman, "the value of material thrown away every year by indifferent workers in the offices and factories of America. In a few years I'd be the richest man in the world."

"LIKE UM" and "LICK UM"

From faraway Tulsa, Okla., comes the story that War Savings Stamps are tremendously popular among the Indians who have grown rich from oil wells discovered on their properties.

"Stick-em-on" competitions are popular among the Indian Rockefellerers, who buy the \$5 stamps in sheets, arrange their cards neatly and start licking and sticking at a prearranged signal.

After all the stamps had been stuck on during a recent contest the Indians capped the "field meet" by lining up and racing to the post-office to get the stamps registered. Blue Nose Smells-No Meat won the race and had his stamps registered first. He had pasted on \$485 worth of War Savings Stamps in six minutes and fourteen seconds. His time to the postoffice was 56 seconds flat.

Put your money where it will do double duty for you—in War Savings Stamps.

Money saved is what counts. Invested in War Savings Stamps it grows day and night.

In a multitude of thrifths there is safety from worry. Buy wisely, save intelligently, and invest in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS ARE AIDING THRIFT

Government Bureaus Are Co-operating to Promote Widespread Savings Among All Classes of People.

Co-operation and co-ordination of government departments in aid of the national movement to promote regular saving, wise buying, sound investment and reinvestment are shown in a recent report to the Treasury Department.

Five departments—Treasury, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and the Interior—are always carrying out plans characteristic of their special domains of work designed to accomplish the general aim—thrift. Not only are the same principles held in common, but ideas and material are interchanged and employed to further the particular lines of each department's work.

In the Treasury Department the Savings Division is endeavoring to bring home the value of sensible economy as a principle of living; to interpret thrift, not as miserliness, but as the wise management of one's affairs, taking heed of present and future needs and steadily saving for worthwhile purchases, to take advantage of an opportunity or against a rainy day. The Savings Division offers the Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps a practical inducement to acquiring the power of a financial reserve.

Realizing that saving is greatly stimulated by having a definite object in view, the Department of Labor has launched an OWN YOUR HOME movement.

The Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, is engaged in a BUY NOW, BUT ONLY WHAT YOU NEED, campaign.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken to have its county agents and home demonstration agents, numbering several thousand men and women, include the message of thrift in all their work.

In the Department of the Interior the Bureau of Education is making thrift an important part of its Americanization program and of its schools and library work. The Indian Bureau has issued material and called on all agents to assist in bringing home the value of intelligent saving and safe investment to the Indian service.

THRIFT TABLE

25 Pennies—1 Thrift Stamp.
16 Thrift Stamps—1 W. S. S.
20 W. S. S.—1 Hundred Dollar Stamp.
5 Hundred Dollar Stamps—First installment on your home.

Thrift Stamps will stick when a fellow needs a friend.

Make Thrift a happy habit through War Savings Stamps.

INTEREST

Here is what one man did. If you don't know him you know some one just like him in your community.

Twenty years ago he owned the clothes he stood in and that was about all.

He saved fifty dollars the first year; the next year, with a little better wages, seventy-five.

One thing with another—a wife and family included—he has saved an average of five dollars a week for twenty years.

What he saved in twenty years was about five thousand dollars. What he has is twice five thousand—like the man in the parable.

His dollars working for him now bring him more than his yearly saving.

Make Thrift a happy habit through War Savings Stamps.

Money spent is money gone; invested in War Savings Stamps it stays with you.

DIME NOVELS COMING BACK

In Eighteen Months "Nick Carter" Has Had Sales That Have Been Record Breaking.

Nick Carter has come into his own again. The king of the "paperbacks" has made a record-breaking return to popularity. About eighteen months ago his sales began to mount steadily until the entire supply of Nick Carter books was exhausted, says the Sun.

His return to fame was unexpected. It was not the result of an advertising campaign, for the publishers of the paper-bound books do not advertise. They depend instead for the sale of their books on the lists printed in the back pages of each volume.

And Nick Carter was not the only member of the "paperback" tribe to return. All the old favorites—Laura Jean Libbey, Bertha M. Clay, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and Augusta J. Evans—have "come back" surprisingly.

Five years ago everyone was willing to predict that the movies had killed the production of cheap books. Thrills could be absorbed more quickly from the screen than from the printed page—and the price was the same.

Publishers of the paper books are uncertain whether their old reading public has tired of the motion picture or whether a new class of readers has arisen. Of one thing they are certain, though, the demand for the 10 and 15-cent book has increased fourfold. If it were not for the increased cost of production these publishers would be reaping the harvest of their lives.

Stories of American life—as seen by Bertha M. Clay and other writers of her class—and detective stories are most in demand. Fortune-telling books and letter writers also have a large steady sale. "Dream" books were never so popular as they are today, their publishers say.

PETE HAD OBEYED ORDERS

Literally-Minded Soldier Came Near Getting His Commanding Officer Into a Bad Mess.

There is a certain young officer who, according to his own story, is thanking his stars that General Pershing had a sense of humor.

"Some of my men were Polish, and better soldiers never lived, but I guess in Poland life has been one long, sad story," said the officer. "Anyway, I never ran across a bunch who took things so literally. One night the Germans sent out a three-inch shell that landed square in the trench. In the morning I told one of my men, Pete, we called him, to take it away.

"Where shall I take it?" he asked. "Oh, anywhere," I answered peevishly, 'put it to bed in Pershing's tent.'

"A little later a brother officer came along and said: 'The old man wants you, and there's something doing.'

"I couldn't imagine what was up until I stood before the chief. He eyed me sternly and then pointed to his bunk, and would you believe it, there was that blamed shell. Pete sure had obeyed orders. Well, I thought I was in for it, but Pershing suddenly began to smile. He said: 'I just want to caution you not to order Pete to capture Berlin until the rest of us are ready to go with him. He might go and do it, you know.'—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

All That Affected Her.

That the Empress Eugenie is not prone to brood sentimentally over the past is evidenced by an incident that occurred some years ago. She visited Windsor castle, a palace in which in the golden days of the empire she was received as an honored guest. Those who accompanied her on this second visit hovered near her, fearing that she would be overcome with the contrast between the past and the present, especially when she viewed the apartments fitted up for her use and which had not been changed. But it was merely her artistic sense that was offended. The hangings of the huge bed were of imperial purple with the green of Napoleon, and the ex-empress remarked disgustedly, "Tonjours ces affreux rideaux!" "Always those frightful curtains."

No Woman Passenger Pilots.

In England women will not be given permission to serve as pilots on passenger airplanes. An official of the air ministry gave the reason for this decision to a writer on the London Sketch as "physical disability as well as nerves," declaring that women's nerves are much more likely to give way than men's.

"I think there are no women in this country capable of passing the air ministry's test. If one does succeed, however, she will be permitted to fly her own private machine, but whether she will be allowed to take a friend with her is a point that remains to be decided.

"In any case women will be barred as pilots of passenger-carrying machines."

A Senator's Lunch.

Being addressed by a smirking head waiter as "Senator," means nothing to the gay life of Senator McCumber of North Dakota.

Instead of dining at the senate restaurant, where senatorial dignity and flitting white-apron garbed waiters predominate, when night sessions prevent him from going home, the senator repairs to a nearby cafeteria, collects tray, napkin, knife, fork, spoon and other implements of table warfare, nestles his liver and bacon and other seasonal delicacies on the tray, walks over to a table and lays out his spread.



The Whole Secret of A Better Tire

Simply a Matter of the Maker's Policies

This you will realize—once you try a Brunswick—that a super-tire is possible only when the name certifies that the maker is following the highest standards.

For tire making is chiefly a matter of standards and policies—cost plus care. Any maker can build a good tire if he cares to pay perfection's price.

All men know Brunswick standards, for Brunswick products have been famous for 74 years.

Formulas, fabrics and standards vary vastly in cost. Reinforcements, plies and thickness are a matter of expense. And these variations affect endurance. It rests with the maker how far he wishes to go—how much he can afford to give.

For there are no secrets nor patents to hold one back.

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There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car
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Hampshire Ram Lambs, Sired by Imported and Walnut Hall Rams, and good enough to satisfy the most careful buyer. Pennsylvania State College is now fitting Lambs, bred by us, to show at the International at Chicago, in December.

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THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th., 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 G. & P. Telephone from 1 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning. Owing to mail changes, we do not now receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

UNIONTOWN.

Little Margaret, the 9-year-old daughter of Samuel Repp and wife, was taken sick Friday night, and in the morning it was decided to take her to the Frederick Hospital, where she was operated on for appendicitis, immediately after their arrival. She is one of our bright little girls, and her friends hope for a speedy recovery.

A number of friends from town have been to call on Mrs. H. B. Fogle, at the hospital, the past week, and found her gradually improving.

Jessie F. Billmyer and wife, with some friends, motored to Frostburg, on Thursday, and attended the wedding of their grandson, Guy T. Billmyer, of Baltimore, and Miss Grace Wilson, at her home in Frostburg. Miss Grace was well known here, having taught in our school. The young couple started house-keeping on their arrival in Baltimore, where the groom had apartments furnished at the home of his uncle, Mervin Powers. Chas. Rodkey and family spent Sunday at Wm. Rodkey's, and Clarence Billmyer and family were weekend visitors at J. F. Billmyer's.

The road surveyors have been at work at different places on our streets and roads, but most likely we will be some older before the state road comes this way. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lewis, entered the school at Bowie, Prince George County, this week, her sister Mabel and husband of Asbury Park, have spent the past week with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Guy Segafosse had as their guests on Sunday relatives and friends from Upperco, Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore.

Miss Grace McAllister, a sister of Mrs. W. Guy Segafosse, is visiting their aged father Scott McAllister, of near Surrey, North Dakota. His health has been failing for some time and he is still confined to bed, but is some stronger. He formerly resided near this place, but has been West, for a number of years.

Kendall, son of Rev. R. K. Lewis, who has been in Baltimore, during his vacation, was home for a few days leaving on Monday for Chicago, where he will be employed.

Mrs. Alice Brough is spending the week with relatives in Fairfield.

All-day services at the Church of God, Uniontown. Morning sermon at 10:45 A. M.; Preached by Rev. B. B. Wenyer, of Carrollton. Afternoon sermon at 2:00 P. M., preached by Rev. Chalmers W. Walck, of Westminster. In the evening at 8:00 P. M., a missionary entertainment, one of the special features will be a dialogue, entitled, "Aunt Polly joins the Missionary Society," will be rendered by the young girls of the church. Also a pageant entitled, "The Power of the Cross in India." When a heathen family received the light of salvation. All are cordially invited to come and join us in this day's services. No services at Frizellburg.

There are still copies of the Lutheran Cook Book, "Choice Maryland Cookery," to be had from Mrs. G. W. Baughman.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. Burton, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end here with Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and family.

Mrs. William Frounfelder who is at the Women's Hospital, at Baltimore, is doing nicely.

Mrs. Leslie Smelser and children, who have been visiting relatives in Baltimore, have returned home.

Dr. Fraser who was with his son when his car was struck by the trolley car near Catonsville, escaped with a slight scratch on the forehead.

Halbert Poole has bought the farm at the edge of town known as the Maynard farm and owned by Mrs. Dr. Whitehill for \$156.66 an acre.

Calvin Gilbert was found dead at his home on Monday from uraemic poison, aged 62 years. Funeral from his late home this Thursday afternoon, interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

The Mite Society of the M. E. Church will hold a social this Monday evening.

Jesse Fuss and family of near McKinstry, spent Sunday last at Mrs. Ella Lantz's.

Mrs. Josie Russell and sons have gone to Baltimore, for the winter.

Edwin Thompson and wife, who spent part of last week in New York, have returned home.

DETROUR.

Miss Edna G. Weant has entered Frederick City Hospital, for training.

Mrs. Jas. Warren, and son, Guy, his daughters, and Mrs. John Lawrence attended the Hanover Fair, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Etta Fox has returned home from a week's visit in Washington.

Mrs. Wm. Coleman and daughter spent a few days in Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spelman and daughter, Lillie, spent Sunday with relatives near Thurmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Birely, of Westminster, visited Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., on Sunday.

H. H. Boyer spent a few days, last week, in Washington.

LINWOOD.

Mrs. Clara S. Englar is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Olive Gilbert, of Hagerstown, for several weeks.

Little Ralph Myers has been very ill of asthma. He was taken to a Sanatorium in Baltimore first of this week for special treatment for about ten days.

Miss Ruth Cluiswell, of Mount Co., is visiting her school chum Miss Vivian Englar.

Miss Adelaide Messler is spending this week in Hagerstown, attending the Bovey-Smith wedding.

Blue Ridge College, N. W., opened last week, and Western Md. College this week, both taking some of our boys and girls from our midst.

Miss Ester Ibach, of Union Bridge, visited Miss Grace Englar this week.

BRIDGEPORT.

Those who spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. Aaron Veant and wife were: Jacob Adams, wife and daughter, Mr. Clayton and wife, Mr. Thomas, Miss Nice and Master Deely Nice, all of Forest Park, Baltimore.

H. W. Baker, wife and daughter, Paoline, Miss Flora Frizell and Messrs. Wm. O'Donnell and M. Roy Sharrer, spent Sunday at Harrisburg and Hershey, Pa.

Jacob Stambaugh, wife and children, visited Elmer Valentine and wife of Rocky Ridge, on Sunday.

Rev. C. R. Banes and wife, of Thurmont, spent Friday evening with H. W. Baker, wife and family.

The Best Advertisement.

The best advertisement any merchant can have is a satisfied customer. No greater recommendation can be given an article than the following by E. B. Milburn, Prop., Guion Drug Store, Guion, Ark. "We have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and have always found that it gives perfect satisfaction."

Advertisement

Urged to Christianize Jews.

Christianization of the Jews in the United States, as part of a \$1,000,000 "Americanization" program planned by the Episcopal board of missions, was advocated at a board conference in New York this week.

Suggestion by Bishop Rogers Israel, of the Erie, Pa., diocese, that any action along these lines should be deferred until after the Episcopal general conference at Detroit in October brought prompt answer from the Rev. John I. Zacker, superintendent of Jewish work for the diocese of Philadelphia, that if the Jew was left out of the program for only a short time it would be a failure.

"The Jews control the world," said Mr. Zacker, "and if Christianity is to convert the Jews it must be attempted at once."

Bishop Thomas J. Garland, of the Philadelphia diocese, declaring the question no longer could be held as a mere diocesan one, that it had become national, asserted that the Americanization of the Jews had become secondary to the Christianization of them.

"Eighty per-cent of the American Jews," he added, "have lost interest in their own religion and are rapidly becoming atheists."

Mr. Zacker, who declared there are 15,000 Christian Jews in the country today, pleaded for establishment immediately of a community center for Hebrews in Philadelphia. He asserted that of every 1200 Jews converted to Christianity, 900 conversions resulted from the work of such missions.

Help Fight the Enemies of Wheat.

Most of the farmers of Carroll Co. must realize the damage done to our wheat crop this year by the Hessian Fly. This damage can be prevented and mean money because of increased yield, if the farmer will not plant until the second brood of the Fly has died off.

The Department of Agriculture in co-operating with the Maryland State College, have divided Maryland into zones with dates for the planting of wheat. In Carroll County all north of a line drawn through Taneytown and Manchester should not plant before Sept. 20, and all south of the line not before Sept. 25.

It is up to all the farmers to help destroy this insect by late planting and destroying all volunteer wheat.

Select your seed corn now for next years crop. It is the best insurance you can get on your corn crop for 1920. Select ears that are well filled, chest high on healthy matured stalks. You can increase your yield several bushels per acre. Try enough seed, ten good ears, for an acre.

Sunday Visitors.

(For the Record.) Those who visited Emory C. Snyder and family, on Sunday, were: Mrs. Ida Taylor and grandson, Clarence Taylor, his wife and daughter, all of Baltimore; Miss Ida Snyder, of Two Taverns, Pa.; Mrs. Roy Snyder and two daughters, of White Hall, Pa.; Miss Helen Bollinger, of Hanover; Clifford Hahn, wife and daughter, of Keymar.

MARRIED.

ROHRER—DRESCHER.

On September 19th., at the Presbyterian Manse, Philip Galen Rohrer and Martha Ellen Drescher, both of Manheim, Pa., by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, officiating.

DIED.

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

MRS. MARY C. STONESIFER. Mrs. Mary C. Stonesifer, of Baltimore, formerly of Westminster, and a sister of the late Samuel Bricker, of Taneytown, died at her home in Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, and was buried on Saturday last. She leaves her husband and two sons and two daughters.

Prices of Land to be High.

A continuation of high farm values was predicted by John A. Cavanagh, Vice-President of the Des Moines National Bank at a meeting of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association in his own city this week. At the same time he expressed the view that high priced land will make better farmers. Among other things, Mr. Cavanagh said:

"The man who pays \$500 an acre for land will have to love the land, else he will know, in advance, that his venture is doomed to failure."

"Many of us here today—and not alone the patriarchy either—can recall how startled we were when farm land first touched \$50 an acre. With grave faces, we met and took counsel together concerning the bugaboo of price inflation, as it then appeared to us. Last summer thousands of acres constituting hundreds of farms in the Middle West were sold at prices ranging from \$250 to \$600 an acre."

Says Fish Are Starved.

A writer for a Philadelphia daily says that small catches of bass in the Potomac and in the Monocacy have been due to the disappearance of the natural food for these fish. He says that in the absence of this food, the fish are not only eating their own spawn, but are destroying the small fish of their kind. Most of the fish from the hatcheries, which are used to stock the streams, do not get far until they are consumed by the larger fish.

My remedy, he says, for the condition would be to restock with an abundance of minnows, which can likely be obtained in waters not too far away to make transportation safe.

Official Estimate of War's Cost.

The cost of the war to the United States in man-power is estimated officially at 116,492 dead and 205,690 wounded, a total of 322,182. These figures include losses to army and marine units on all fronts to September 1st.

Killed in action totaled 35,585, or 11% of the entire list; died of wounds, 14,742; died of disease, 58,073; died of accidents and other causes, 8,092. Under the head of "missing" the announcement records a zero, with the notation, "all corrected."

Despondency.

Sufferers from indigestion are apt to become discouraged and feel that complete recovery is not to be hoped for. No one could make a greater mistake. Hundreds have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and can now eat anything that they crave. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you have not tried them do so at once.

Advertisement

The strike on in our neighboring town of Waynesboro, Pa., reached the gun and dynamite stage a few days ago. A guard was shot and a private garage blown up. Sheriff Horst has sworn in a large number of special deputies to assist in keeping order.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, says "The Lord ought not to be compelled to provide because of congregational stinginess."

PAID FOR FAULT OF EMPRESS

How Foot-Stunting of Chinese Women, With Its Accompanying Agonies, Was Originated.

A small foot was at one time more greatly desired by the women of China than any other item of feminine beauty. How the practice of stunting the feet originated is told by Henry Charles Serr in "China as Described by Great Writers." He says: "The empress of an emperor, who reigned in China 'before the flood,' was found by her liege lord near the apartment of one of the principal officers of the household, who had the reputation of being a lady-killer. Receiving from the emperor a severe reprimand, the frightened woman pleaded in her defense that it was not her fault, but the fault of her feet, which were so very large they bore her to the forbidden precincts against her will. Thereupon the emperor ordered the fore part of her feet amputated. To conceal the fact the empress announced that she was to introduce a new fashion of small feet, and all about her were ordered to do likewise.

At six years of age the Chinese girl started to curb her feet. The foot, before the instep, was forced into line with the leg, the toes then doubled down under the sole of the foot, the big toe being made to overlap the others. Bandages were then applied with horrible pressure, and for six weeks the child suffered intolerable agony. After this period the pain subsided and the child could totter about on the stumps. This custom was abolished, with other relics of early Chinese practices, by royal edict several years ago.

Australian Water Holes.

A curious form of water hole is found in the deserts of western Australia, dry by day but yielding an abundant supply of water by night. The flow of water is preceded by weird hissing and sounds of rushing air. On examining one it was found that the water supply occurred in a long narrow trench, at the bottom of which was a thin plate of gneiss, separated by a cavity from the main rock mass beneath. Apparently the heat of the day causes this plate to expand in the form of a depression, in which the water retreats. When it cools and contracts at night it forces first air and then water back into the trench.

CAUTIOUS.

An American ambulance driver in the French army, running over a road under heavy shell fire, saw a green driver with a truck in a shell hole says Judge.

"Stuck, old man?" "Yes, this is my first time under fire. You see, they always told me a shell never hits in the same place twice, so I drives into this hole, and—well, by gum, pard, can't you pull me out?"

Shakespearean Knowledge.

"What is the meaning of the word 'adage?'" a schoolmaster asked.

"A place to put cats into," was the pupil's answer.

"What put such an idea into your head?"

"Well, sir, doesn't it say in Shakespeare, 'Like the poor cat in the adage?'"

Approval.

After all," said the philosopher, "what we really struggle for in this life is the good opinion of some one else."

"That's right," declared Mr. Cross-lots. "My wife and I are both terribly worried for fear our new cook won't like us."

What She Wanted.

Woman—I want to get alimony from my husband.

Lawyer—I see; do you want an absolute divorce or just separation papers?

"Why, if I can get the alimony, I don't care particularly for any separation at all."

Quite Up to Date.

Old Friend—So you are engaged? Ethel—Oh, yes; he's nothing but a flat, but he has a motorcar, flying machine and pots of money.

Old Friend—Then he's what you'd call a modern flat with all conveniences, I suppose?—London Tit-Bits.

COULDN'T KEEP A JOB.

Powder Can: What's the matter?

Pistol: Oh, I'm getting fired all the time.

Comment.

He is indeed a dismal elf, Who cannot chuckle at himself.

Short Work.

Jones—Have you any good farms for sale?

Real Estate—Are you a good judge of farm property?

Jones—I am.

Real Estate—I haven't.

Real Help.

"What are you doing to help your fellowman?" asked the reformer. "Well, for one thing," replied the old grouch in the corner, "I'm trying to keep out of his way as much as possible."

The Correct Version.

Wife—Speaking correctly, William, ought I to say "I shall have a new dress," or "I will have a new dress?" Hubby—Speaking correctly, Marle, you should say: "I won't have a new dress."

Getting Down to Details.

"Nothing in this great wonderful world of ours was made in vain." "Well," observed Uncle Bill Bottletop, "maybe you can show me something to do with a perfectly good mint bed."

The Reason.

"Does your chauffeur gossip about your affairs that you call him a leaky vessel?"

"No; I call him that because I am always bailing him out."

CARELESS.

Hubby: I dreamed I had uncoupled gold. Wifey: That's just like you. You never even take the trouble to count your change.

Conflicting Opinions.

The world's a fleeting show. We're glad That we are here to see. On whether it is good or bad The critics disagree.

Mal de Mer.

"A linguist has a great advantage at sea."

"Eh?"

"He can groan in several languages."

Believes in 'Em.

"Boardy's th' most superstitious man I ever saw."

"Superstitious?"

"He's the sign painter, you know."

Comparisons.

"What a fine flush was on that pretty little wife's cheek the other night."

"Humph. It was nothing to the fine flush in her husband's hand."

Financier.

Bob—Still in the hole? Jack—Yes, I wish I could borrow enough to pay my debts and start again with a clean slate.

A Good Light When You Need It

When you're in need of a light, you want a good light and a Lantern that you can depend upon.

Our stock of Lanterns is as complete as we can make it—Lanterns for every purpose—for the Buggy, for the auto, and Lanterns for general utility around the house garage or barn.

Light your way with one of these and you'll have no trouble. We also carry a complete stock of extra Globes.

'Twas Said—



—by the proprietor, "did you show that account to Ardup again today?"

"Yes, sir," answered the bookkeeper.

"And did you tell him it has been on the slate long enough and I'd like to rub it out?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what did he say?"

"He said it looked as if you were trying to rub it in."

Which reminds us to again call to your attention our Monthly Credit System of Payments, which makes it a simple matter for you to have your purchases charged to your account, and we send you an itemized bill at the end of each month. You look over the bill to see if it's right, send us your check for the amount and there's never any question about rubbing it in or out on the books. Come in and ask us to explain the credit system in detail.

PERFECTION

OIL

HEATERS

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
TANEY TOWN, MD.

FLORENCE

OIL

HEATERS

OLD TURKISH TRADE UNIONS

Guilds Formed of Members of Various Industrial Vocations Common in Constantinople.

Whatever may be the eventual government of Constantinople, the countless guilds or corporations created by members of the various industrial vocations followed by the population will probably respond slowly to the change. In Constantinople, says a writer on Turkish life, every trade and calling has its own union, many of which are of long ancestry: the esnaf, or guild, of the shoemakers, for example, is said to have been granted power to judge and punish its own members for public offenses as long ago as the sixteenth century, in return for some service which it then rendered Sultan the Magnificent. Organized for the common benefit as traders or workers, the members of the guilds are admitted irrespective of race or religion so long as they follow that particular occupation. The business of the organization is conducted in lodges, the officers of which have been held responsible for the good behavior of members. Although future conditions in Constantinople will doubtless modify them, the esnafs will probably continue to be a power.

Schools of Dunkerque.

One of the things that deeply impressed the company of journalists from some twenty different nations who recently visited Dunkerque in a party was the story of the public schools. Dunkerque, although it escaped occupation, was under constant bombardment; the enemy at one time and another had the city under fire by land, sea and air, but, except for a short time in the beginning when the buildings were used for war purposes, the schools of Dunkerque, like those of Reims, continued in session, and new schoolhouses were built. When ever the city was bombarded, the pupils, big and little, marched to the cellar in orderly procession, and sometimes the entire session was held there. If a schoolhouse was partly shattered, it was repaired at once, and school promptly resumed; nothing, in short, was allowed to interfere with the continuity of the schools of Dunkerque.

Peanut Now Important Crop.

The peanut has accomplished wonders for agricultural development, and has increased production by acres and doubled the value of land in many sections. It similarly helped Alabama through the crisis when the appearance of the weevil played havoc in the cotton fields of that state. It has done well throughout the South, and Virginia, which formerly stood first in its production, has sunk to fifth place. The peanut oil industry has added to the value of the crop, and this year the total harvest and value were the greatest ever recorded, in spite of a reduction in acreage. The once despised peanut has proved itself a valuable agricultural asset to the South and the country, and the end is not yet.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Everyone There Named Levy.

There is a peculiarity about Little Tancock Island, Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, which is not generally known. Nearly all the residents are named Levy. In fact, only a few years ago all the residents bore that name. In the majority of cases the given or Christian names is taken from the Old Testament. The Levys claim to be direct descendants of the men who followed the fisherman's calling on the shores of Galilee in the time of Christ.

PUBLIC SALE OF Lumber & Wood

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the E. R. Shriver farm, located 2½ miles east of Emmitsburg, on the State Road leading to Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919, at 12 o'clock, the following:

15 ACRES OF WOODLAND, including tree tops and standing timber, in lots to suit purchaser;

15,000 FEET OF BOARDS,

70 CORDS OF WOOD, cut in 12-inch lengths;

15 CORDS OF CHUCK WOOD,

2½ H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE, 1 Pump for same, and 120 feet of 1½ inch Pipe for same.

15 BUSHELS OF ASHES

Large lot of Saw Dust, Chips and Bark.

MUSSELMAN & METZ.

That "Homey" Appearance

The Scrap Book

BEGUN BY THE ABORIGINES

Use and Abuse of Narcotics Cannot
With Justice Be Laid to the
White Race.

The use of cocaine and tobacco as narcotics was begun by the aborigines long before the new world was discovered by white men. Cocaine is a derivative of cocoa. Natives mixed it with dried cocoa leaves, lime or other alkalis, or shells ground fine. This was chewed by the natives along the west coast of South America. The practice of mixing alkalis with narcotics was also practiced by tobacco chewers in sections adjoining the "cocoa chews" land. Then it suddenly made its appearance on the Pacific coast of North America. Just how this happened is a puzzling ethnological problem, as the two countries are so widely separated.

Taking snuff was correlated with the chewing habit. Smoking was the most widely distributed method of using tobacco. Three original ways were localized: with the elbow pipe in the greater part of the United States, Canada and the eastern part of South America; with the cigarette in Mexico, Central America and the western United States, and the cigar in the West Indies and the greater part of the Amazon countries.

TO THOSE WHO STAYED AT HOME

You stayed at home? Ah, is it anywhere
Written or said you did not do your share?

The silver chevrons!—cast them not aside
But wear them, wear those honor stripes
With pride.

You stayed at home, but if you only knew
How we, across the seas, relied on you!

Were we unmindful that, with hearts of
flame,
You re-enforced us, though you never
came?

Had it been ours in vain attempt to
bleed,
You would have come, to help us in our
need.

You did come over, for your hearts were
there,
And thus, more than you know, you did
your share.

Whose merit, if by fate's decree we
went?
Whose fault, if you by fortune were not
sent?

Chance smiled on us, and so, in battle's
din,
We took the part you would have gloried
in.

They say we fought full well—we fought
and won.
Is that not just the thing you would
have done?

If we went bravely through the nether
hell,
You, who are like us, would have done
as well.

Then share with us the glory, for we
found,
You helping us, enough to go around.
—Capt. Vernon A. Vrooman, U. S. A., in
New York Times.



SURE WOULD.
I see Mr. Price has joined the army.
Good! If he doesn't advance rapidly, he'll be different from all the other prices.

New York "Dry" Long Ago.
At one time the whole state of New York was under a drastic prohibition law. This was after Maine voluntarily turned itself into a dry camp. When Maine took this action in 1851, it had a profound effect on New York's citizens. Accordingly a strict dry law was passed by the New York legislature in 1854, but Governor Seymour vetoed the act.

The gubernatorial action caused one of the hottest temperance campaigns ever waged in America, and the Whigs, favoring temperance, nominated Myron H. Clark for governor, and the campaign was fought out on the question of prohibition. Governor Seymour was renominated, and was supported by the liquor element, but was defeated by a scant 309 votes. Following the election the legislature in 1855 passed another law "for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," which was a very severe measure. It was in force for 11 months. In 1856 the court of appeals declared the law inoperative and unconstitutional.

City Will Guard Its Records.
Kansas City, to guard against the destruction by fire of the records of the city engineer's office, is going to buy a camera and have photographic copies made of every record. The copies, which will be 11 by 14 inches in size, will be stored in some place away from the city hall. It is estimated that the whole expense will be less than \$2,000.

Temperamental Differences.
She—A man doesn't love as long as a woman.
He—Humph! She doesn't love long if she finds the man is short.

Their Glass.
"What kind of whiskers are those they say jokes have on?"
"I should think they were whiskers."

THE GREAT FREDERICK FAIR

OCTOBER 21, 22, 23, 24, 1919

BIG DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, MACHINERY
and Products of the Farm and Garden

SPLENDID FREE ATTRACTIONS
BALLOON ASCENSIONS, CROWDED MIDWAY, MOTORCYCLE
RACES, AND TROTTING, PACING AND RUNNING RACES

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

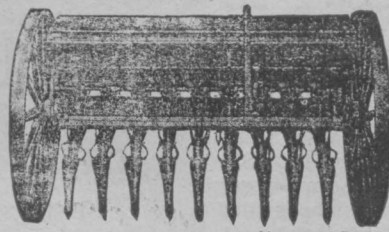
DAVID CRAMER
President.

O. C. WAREHIME,
Secretary 26-3t

CROWN GRAIN DRILLS

HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION FOR HALF A CENTURY

SIMPLE
to
OPERATE



ACCURATE
and
DURABLE

Best Drill for the Farmer

If in the Market for a Drill see the Nearest Dealer or Write Direct to

CROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

50 Wayne Street, PHELPS, N. Y.

FRANKLIN BOWERSOX, Dealer, Taneytown, Md. 9-12-3t

NASH TRUCKS

--- AND ---

Some of Their Superior Features

NASH TRUCKS, in both the two-wheel drives and the famous NASH QUAD, four-wheel drive, have made an enviable record.

On the two-wheel drive it is impossible to spin either drive wheel without spinning the other, because of their

"FAMOUS LOCKING DIFFERENTIAL DEVICE,"

which instantly locks both drive wheels together, when one or the other slips in a ditch, or encounters mud.

Think of the advantages this gives the driver of a Nash Truck. Think of the saving in Tires, with this method, over the ordinary truck, that allows one wheel to spin and burn the tire, while the other stands helpless on firm footing.

NASH TRUCKS are built extra heavy; they are powerful, and are unusually economical. It is said of the Nash Truck, "that it is the easiest handling Truck on the road, no matter how the price comparison may run."

NASH TRUCKS are fully electrically equipped, with both starter and lights.

To the Huckster, to the Farmer, to the Contractor, to the Fruit Grower, or to any who may be interested in transportation by Truck, and especially to that vast army of men, who, with small investment, can earn from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per day, doing hauling, we would say that to purchase a Truck before becoming thoroughly acquainted with the Superiority of NASH TRUCKS, would be to do an injustice to themselves, and to the business in which they were engaged.

Write, or call for, NASH TRUCK Literature, or for a NASH TRUCK Demonstration.

BLUE RIDGE GARAGE,

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Phone 56
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HOG - BON TANKAGE

NO ODOR. NO DISEASE GERMS.

HALF THE COST

ONLY \$3.00 per 100 lb SACK.

MONEY BACK if results not satisfactory.

Feeding Directions—Mix thoroughly 5 lbs Hog Bon with 95 lbs ground grains. Feed wet (slopped) or dry in feeders.

For Sale By
REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.,
8-15-6t Taneytown, Md.



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, Oct. 2.—C. L. KEFAUVER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 2-28-tf

**Don't Send Your Order
Out of Town Until You
See What We Can Do**



If you want to buy Cattle cheap, come to see me before buying, as I will have from 50 to 200 on hand—Cows, Steers, Heifers and Bulls, any weight you wish.

HOWARD J. SPALDING,

Littlestown, Pa.
I will pay the highest cash price for Fresh Cows and Springers; also buy Fat Hogs. 9-12-3t

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 13th, for 35 cents, cash in advance.

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

Angell, Harry F. Harner, John
Angell, Maurice Hess, John E. E.
Conover, Martin E. Motter, Mrs. Mary L.
Diehl Brothers Teeter, John S.
Graham, John Whimer, Annamary
Goulden, Mrs. J. A.

JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker,
Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.
Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store,
will receive prompt attention. 8-24-1y

The Great HAGERSTOWN Inter-State FAIR AND HORSE SHOW

Sixty-Fourth Anniversary to be Held at

Hagerstown, Maryland

OCTOBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1919

The Great Inter-State Educational Institution

The Largest Exhibit of Poultry, Farming

Implements and Machinery Ever Held

Big Midway and Free Attractions

2 Harness and 5 Running Races each day

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J. C. REED, Secretary

12 N. Jonathan St. HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND 26-3t

Senator Warfield

Talks About Taxes

Letter to Tax-payers in Which He Calls Attention to Lack of Business Methods in County Affairs

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF CARROLL COUNTY:—

The taxable basis of our State and County are constantly increasing with the result that thousands of dollars are yearly added to our receipts from taxes, giving ample funds to meet all legitimate expenses and financing all necessary betterments without increasing the tax rate, if business methods are employed.

The Maryland Legislature of 1918 placed the receipts and expenditures of all public money of the State under a Budget system, which system has not only been most favorably commented upon, but has been adopted by other States. The State Budget is responsible to a great extent for our State tax rate not advancing and the results are all the more remarkable when we consider that two million dollars was levied to meet emergencies arising from the World War. Now, if our State met these extraordinary demands upon its resources without a tax increase, it becomes only the more apparent that our County, with an increase in the taxable basis, of over \$6,000,000 during the past two years, should not have advanced the County tax rate 50% during the past twelve months!

I am not in sympathy with this advance, and I feel that our people are justified in their contentions against an increase of 41 cents on the \$100 during a single year. I am certain the same results could have been accomplished without a single dollar increase, if other and more business-like methods had been employed, and thereby our tax-payers would have been saved this heavy burden of increased taxation.

When the Legislature of 1916-18 was organized, I was assigned important committee appointments, and as a member of the Committee on Finance, I supported the Budget and worked untiringly, watching every appropriation and expense, to keep our State taxes from advancing. In one item alone (Legislative Expenses) I saved the State over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Carroll County should not have attempted to make extensive betterments with money derived from direct taxation. Our credit is good, we should have borrowed the money when it was necessary, and used the receipts from the direct taxes to pay the interest and create a sinking fund to repay the loan in, say five or ten years. This method would have saved an increase in our taxes and will reduce our taxes below 1% and relieve us of the burden to which we are now subjected.

The management of a County is a simple business proposition, and should be conducted in a prudent business manner. Our people will not be satisfied and contented until this is done.

Our agricultural interests must be encouraged in every way possible. The County Agents are doing much to stimulate interest in country life, and we are realizing more and more every day that farming is one of the honorable vocations of man, and the returns are equal to those of other pursuits, when conducted on a proper basis.

We must maintain the advanced position our State has taken in constructive legislation, all of which tends to elevate and advance our citizenship. At the same time, the interests of the tax-payers must be safeguarded.

I propose going most freely into these various subjects, particularly that of taxation, during the campaign, and I intend getting results and relieving the situation that confronts us at the present time.

I solicit the support of every voter and tax-payer for re-election to the State Senate, who believe in lower taxes and a business administration of public affairs.

Sykesville, Md., Sept. 10, 1919.

WADE H. D. WARFIELD.

Advertisement.

To the Voters of Carroll County:

Having accepted the nomination for the House of Delegates, on the Republican ticket, respectfully submit my candidacy to the voters of the County.

While I hope to visit the districts of the County during the campaign, it will be impossible for me to make a thorough canvass, or see personally, a great majority of the voters.

As the campaign progresses I shall be glad to inform the voters frankly and fairly through the newspapers or personally of my position on matters and questions of legislation that concern the interests and welfare of the people of Carroll County and Maryland.

I shall decline to have my vote bound and my voice gagged, if elected by pre-election pledges and promises made to the organizations in Baltimore that have or will send questionnaires to the candidates asking them to pledge their support to all measures endorsed by these organizations.

If elected and measures are introduced with the indorsement of these organizations I will give them careful consideration, without prejudice and act and vote as I believe right and for the best interests of all the people.

On purely political questions, if elected, I shall support and act with the Republican party, but on questions of legislation that concern and affect the interests of the people of County and State, I shall know no politics, believing implicitly "that he who serves the people best serves his party best."

During the campaign I shall indulge in no political buncombe or make promises that I would know, and every intelligent voter would know, could not be fulfilled.

Of course, I stand for economy and efficiency—every candidate does until election—but if elected, I promise to "stay put" and stand for economy and efficiency until the Speaker's gavel rings for the adjournment of the 1920 session of the Maryland Legislature.

If the voters of the County believe I can represent them acceptably at Annapolis, I will appreciate their support, their influence and their votes.

Respectfully,
H. PEYTON GORSUCH.

Advertisement.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

In Uniontown District

I offer at private sale my Farm of 121 1/2 Acres at Trevanion, along Pipe Creek. A fine location, excellent buildings, land in good state of cultivation with ample acreage of timber and some meadow land. Well adapted for a dairy farm. For further information apply to

SOLOMON MYERS.

8-1-tf Uniontown, Md.

GARNER'S 1919 Real Estate News

NUMBER 3.

2-Story Frame Dwelling House, 28x32, with back kitchen attached. Also plate glass front Store Room, 18x107 ft. with concrete basement, 17x107 ft. Pays 10 percent.

NUMBER 6.

2-Story Frame House, Summer Kitchen, good Barn, new Auto Shed, Buggy shed, Hog Pen and Chicken House. 1 Acre of land, located 2 miles north of Taneytown.

NUMBER 8.

28-Acre Farm, located 1 1/2 mile from Ladesburg, Frederick county. Chestnut soil.

NUMBER 10.

55-Acre Farm, located southwest of New Windsor, Carroll county. 2-Story Frame House, good Barn. The finest water. Chestnut soil. Price low.

NUMBER 11.

10-Acre Farm, located near Mt. Union, in Carroll County, along public road. Priced low.

NUMBER 12.

Good cheap property, located in Mayberry, Carroll county.

NUMBER 15.

Lot No. 3, located along new State Road. Water, Gas and Concrete Pavement, 50x200 ft.

NUMBER 16.

Lot No. 4, located along new State Road. Water and Gas. This lot adjoins first alley on the east. Concrete pavement.

NUMBER 17.

One Lot located along new State Road, on the North, 50x180ft.

NUMBER 20.

House and Lot, located in Mayberry, Carroll county. Can be bought cheap.

NUMBER 21.

117-Acre Farm, located near Motter's Station, in Frederick co. 2-Story Frame House, 11 rooms and bathroom, complete. Soft and Hard Water in House. Good Bank Barn. One of the few fine located Farms.

NUMBER 22.

3-Acre Lot, located in Rocky Ridge, in Frederick Co. 2-Story Frame House, 8 rooms and bath room. Fine Barn. Plenty of fruit. Priced to sell quick.

NUMBER 24.

1-Acre Lot and improvements, located near Keyesville, Carroll Co.

NUMBER 25.

Property located in Keymar, Carroll county, Md. Convenient to school, church, and R. R. Station. Store. Large 2-Story House, and Good Barn. Priced for sale, very cheap.

NUMBER 27.

Small Farm of 11 Acres, slate land, located at Uniontown. Improved by 2-Story Frame House, 7 rooms; Summer Kitchen, Barn, 2 large Sheds, all buildings nearly new; one of the few fine homes within 5 minutes walk to schools, stores and churches.

NUMBER 28.

Property on Frederick St., Taneytown, for sale. 3 Departments and 2 Business Places, all rented and pays 10 percent on investment. Priced for quick sale.

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

D. W. GARNER,
Licensed Real Estate Agent,
Taneytown, Md.

PUBLIC SALE

— OF —

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping, will offer at public sale on his premises, at Keyesville, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1919,

at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

1 NEW FABER PLAYER PIANO,

1 late improved sewing machine, 1 fine couch, 3 bedroom suites, 2 bed springs and mattresses, kitchen safe, sink, good as new; good side cupboard, sideboard, 6 parlor chairs, quartered oak; 6 round back chairs, chest, commode, extension table, 2 kitchen tables, 30 quilts and comforts, large lot bed clothes, 7 good rocking chairs, 1 1/2 doz good window shades, 15 prs window and door curtains.

1 IDEAL RANGE,

3-burner oil stove and baker, cooking utensils of all kinds, large lot of dishes of all kinds, 1 iron kettle, sausage grinder, 4 stands,

12 DOZEN JARRED FRUIT,

lard press and stuffer, oil heater, 48 yds matting, 38 yds Jap. matting, 24 yds AI carpet, lot of knives and forks and spoons, lot of agate ware, 1 fine 8-day clock, lot of picture frames, 3 mirrors, jellies in glasses, lot of window screens, 2 sets sad irons.

5 SHOULDERS AND HAMS,

1 good washer, lard by the pound, some potatoes, 1 good wheelbarrow, lawn mower, garden tools, 2 iron tubs, 1 glass wash rubber, lot of benches and barrels, 1 copper bottom wash kettle, 1 pair 30-lb scales, and many articles not mentioned.

TERMS—On sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On larger sums a credit of 6 months will be given, on note with interest. No property to be removed until settled for.

ORESTES R. KOONTZ.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
S. R. and J. S. Weybright, Clerks.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer the property adjoining the store property, improved by a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING,

of 7 rooms, and all new outbuildings; 1/2 acre of land with plenty of fruit.

A \$100.00 deposit will be required on day of sale; the remainder of the purchase money can be arranged to suit purchaser.

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.

MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR FARM WOODLAND

War Has Brought Matter Directly to Attention of Farmer.

Poor Species of Trees Should Be Gradually Eliminated and Openings Filled—Consideration Will Bring Returns.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The various demands which the war made upon the farm woodlands in the way of wood fuel, walnut for gunstocks and airplane propellers, locust for tree-trunks, oak and hickory for vehicle construction and other purposes, to say nothing of the numerous lesser demands, have brought woodlands more directly to the attention of farmers than ever before. During the next month or so farmers should decide definitely



Fine Stand of Young White Oaks.

ly what land is to be kept in woods and what is to be cleared for farm purposes. On many farms there are small areas unprofitable for farm purposes which should be reforested as soon as the price of nursery stock and labor becomes normal. Now is the time to make the plans for the future, laying out with the assistance of the county agent a program of woodland improvement which shall have for its object the growing on the land available of the greatest possible amount of the most valuable or most rapid-growing trees. Then, as time and labor become available, the plans can be carried out. The poorer species of trees should be gradually eliminated and openings in the woodland filled in just as the farmer replants the failed place in his cornfield. A few days spent now in carefully considering these subjects will bring ample returns in the future.

USE MOST PRODUCTIVE LAND

Every Acre Planted Should Be Put Into Condition to Yield Well—Prices Are High.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The food and feed program for this year is much the same as in 1918. Then it was pointed out that on account of the scarcity and high price of labor, the high prices of everything that went into the making of a crop, and the necessity for a full harvest, the farmer's efforts should be concentrated on his most productive land. That policy brought the biggest returns under war conditions. The same plan should be pursued this year. Prices for everything that go into making the crop are still on a war basis, consequently every acre planted should be put into condition to yield well. It is no time to endeavor to improve the poorest fields. That should be deferred until the prices of labor and fertilizer again become normal. It will then be most practicable if done as a supplement to farming better land. This year every stroke of work should be made to count on the best land of each farm, so that good yields may offset the high expense of putting in the crops this spring.

SEED TREATMENT AIDS OATS

As Result of Efforts of Farmers and County Agents Million More Acres Seeded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 50,000 farmers co-operated with the agricultural county agents last year in the 33 northern and western states in treating seed oats for smut. Their efforts resulted in more than 1,000,000 additional acres of oats being sown with treated seed. Based on reports made the previous year the results of this work increased the yield an average of about four bushels an acre, and this increase was brought about in most cases at a cost of less than ten cents an acre.

FARMING WITHOUT RECORDS

Great Deal Like Playing Game Without Determining Winner—Keep Track of Things.

You wouldn't play a game of any kind without determining who was the winner when it was finished, would you? Farming without keeping records is the same thing, except that you are liable to wake up some morning and find that you have lost the game when you had thought you were winning.

WERE CHRISTIANS AT NIGHT

Tribe of Stavril in Trebizond Long Practiced Deception on Their Turk Overlords.

Not far from Trebizond (on the Black Sea in Asia Minor) live the clan of Stavril, descendants of the Greeks who kept a Greek kingdom in being until after Constantinople had fallen, writes George E. White in the American Review of Reviews.

The Stavril knew that they were of Christian ancestry, but in some hour of persecution their fathers had yielded assent to Islam. The same buildings were said to serve as mosques above ground and churches below; the same men as imams by day and priests by night; the same boys were said to be circumcized and baptized; and named both Osman and Constantine.

A few years ago these Stavril determined to throw off the mask and return to their Christian allegiance, and they did so, though at the cost of much government pressure lasting for years. With some of them I became personally acquainted when they were exiled from home. One day a Stavril met a Turkish friend, and the latter remarked, "I hear you've turned Christian." The Greek answered that they had always known that their ancestors were Christian Orthodox and they had decided to avow their original heritage. "But," said the Moslem, "you've been to mosque all these years, and we've said our prayers side by side; how did you think you could deceive God all the time?"

"I never tried to deceive God," was the answer. "He always knew just what I was. I tried to deceive you, and in that I succeeded."

NATION WAS NEVER MORE FIT

American People Have Learned Many Valuable Lessons Under Great Stimulus of War.

"Under the stimulus of war we have sweated off mental, moral and physical fat," says the New York Medical Journal. "We have been forced to curb our appetites. We have learned to sacrifice without complaint, to dare without bluster, and sink our will in the common weal. Many of us went to the training camps flabby. We learned to rise early, bathe cold, eat plenty, work hard, and sleep soundly. We learned to obey promptly, to think precisely, to work accurately, and to command properly. One by one the vestiges of the body, mind and soul disappeared and we were proud to be hard and fit again."

"There is a great lesson in all this. Flabbiness is man's greatest sin against himself. It begets sloth, fear and selfishness. It undermines the mind, the character, the body. Is this lesson, learned at the cost of lives and limbs and worldwide sacrifice, to be lost? Is the ponderous abdomen and feeble leg of yesterday to replace the straight front and springy carriage of today? Are we going to shrink from the cold bath and the hardening necessities of daily life? Or will we attack the post-war period resolved to remain hard and fit in body, mind and soul?"

Fishes in Shipyard.

To catch a nice mess of fish right in the middle of a shipyard, without the trouble of walking to the river bank, is a novel as well as a pleasant incident of any shipbuilder's noon hour. Dean Adams, a tool-room foreman in the G. M. Standifer plant at Portland, Ore., enjoyed such a run of luck a year ago, and never told about it till just now.

"A year ago I stood about where the office is today," said Adams recently, "and got a basketful of smelt. Dredges were at work clearing out a fill and the pipes were run past here, carrying water and sand to fill up the swamp. The smelt run was on and it wasn't a difficult matter to get all of 'em you wanted as they came up through the pipes. Some fishing!"—Fore and Aft.

He Didn't Have to Learn.

Ernest Hutcheson, the noted pianist, tells a story related to him by the head of a European conservatory which will entertain many teachers. A new pupil arrived at the conservatory for examination. The teacher struck a note on the piano and asked:

"What note is that?" "Major," answered the smiling pupil. "What note is that?" asked the teacher, striking another. "Minor," came the prompt answer. "What note is this?" then asked the amazed teacher. "Diminished," blandly retorted the pupil.

"Where did you learn all that?" inquired the teacher scratching his head. "I didn't learn it," responded the delighted pupil, "I always knew it."—Music and Musicians.

Try This on Your Parrot.

As the automobile party passed one corner they saw a soldier on guard, a big white dog beside him, and then a beautiful American flag. Of course this combination attracted the attention of everyone in the car. The flag was silk, the dog majestic and the soldier proud of his trust.

"Oh, look at that dog on guard!" exclaimed the woman. The little boy snickered audibly. All were impressed with the solemnity of the scene, and this outbreak seemed to the father uncalled for. "What do you mean, laughing, Johnny?" he demanded. "Oh," cried little Johnny, "mamma said, 'Look at the dog-gone guard!'"—Indianapolis News.

HOW HERO OF FICTION HAS ALTERED WITH CHANGES OF YEARS.

The hero of fiction is undergoing a metamorphosis. That conviction even the most cursory cannot escape. It has been evident for a long time that the heroine is not what she once was, but the estate of man has not changed so much as that of woman in the days since "mid-Victorian" became anathema to the advanced character of the advanced thinkers. Thus the revolution in the character of the hero has not thrust itself on public attention until more lately. The change, it must be regretfully said, is not for the better, says a writer in the Los Angeles Express. To speak unreservedly, the novel hero seems to be going to the dogs.

In the old-fashioned sublimely ignorant and unsophisticated literary epoch, known as Victorian, and for some time thereafter, the hero of the popular novel was often a gentleman, a man of decent impulses and fairly decent life. There may be an occasional figure of that sort in the novels currently crowding one another off the presses, but they are hard to find. The usual hero of these modern days was the villain of the old type of novel, the dishonorable, thoroughly selfish and quite wicked creature who caused all the heroine's troubles. Now that sort is crowned with the hero's laurels. You are expected to like, admire and be interested in a man that a former ingenious epoch would have found immoral and odious.

Three novels fresh from the press have as heroes men who by the old-fashioned standard would be regarded as pretty low specimens of the genus homo. All are selfish, conceited, snobbish, without morals where women are concerned, in short thorough-going blackguards. And they are typical. They want to "live," and that to them involves the breaking of the ordinary canons of society. Gone are the days of such uninteresting decent heroes as Henry Esmond, David Copperfield and John Halifax.

USED TEA AS SHAVING WATER

How Soldiers at the Front Learned to Economize in Fluid Doled Out Most Sparingly.

Did you ever shave with tea? It can be done. It was the invention of Maj. Clarence A. Baer, who served overseas with the Red Cross. In a talk at the University club in Milwaukee Major Baer told of life in a British first aid station at the front. Only half a pint of water a day was the allowance. This had to serve for tea, shaving, bathing and laundry work. Major Baer devised the plan of making tea with all his allowance the first thing to keep others in the dugout from borrowing it. Sometimes they were able to catch rain in their inverted helmets and then they lived in luxury.

There were other substitutes for water. Tommies got into the habit of draining gasoline from motor cars, bathing in it and then putting it back into the cars. This practice became so general that it was prohibited. Whether the army authorities feared injury to the cars or the Tommies was not specified.

How Stainless Steel Came About.

It was an accident which led to the invention of rustless steel.

A certain Sheffield expert was experimenting to find a means of preventing erosion—or wearing away—in gun tubes.

After some experiments he noticed that certain pieces of steel had not suffered from corrosive influences under conditions which would have rusted ordinary steel. He followed up this clue, and stainless steel was thus evolved.

This new metal, with a bright surface, is able to resist the corroding effect of air, water, and acids without staining. It was immediately commandeered by the British government for use in airplane construction and for purposes where strength and durability, combined with rust-resisting qualities, were invaluable.

How to Tell Precious Stones.

If you put a small drop of water on the upper face of a brilliant and touch it with the point of a pencil the drop will keep its rounded form, but the stone will remain clean and dry. In the case of an imitation the drop immediately spreads out.

Plunge a diamond into water, and it will be plainly visible and will glitter through the liquid; but an imitation stone is almost invisible. If you look through a diamond, as through a bit of glass, at a black dot on a sheet of white paper, you will see one single point clearly. If you see several points or a blur of black it is an imitation.

Family Fetish.

In the northern territory of the Gold Coast every family has its own "fetish," usually a conical heap of clay with a small pot sunk in its apex. It is consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the family. Sacrifices are made to it by killing fowls over it and allowing their blood to run into the pot.

Through the Looking Glass

By EVELYN NESBIT

It is a secret—a dreadful secret—and friend husband must not know.

It would be death and destruction if he should find out.

So thinks Marguerite. She had the package sent to her friend's house, so that he would not discover the wrapping paper and the string that confined her latest extravagance. But some day, she told herself, she would tell him that Cousin Annie had bought it for herself, but

that it was too small for her, so Annie made of it a present to Marguerite. As for the hole the package had made in her husband's household treasury, Marguerite borrowed from sister to make it up. So hubby never would find out, and things would smooth out somehow.

Marguerite did not know what a tangle she had made for herself. She stroked her wrinkled brow—worry wrinkles already! Then she smiled as she thought of the wonderful seal-skin coat that was causing all the fuss.

But if Marguerite had been a wiser woman she would not have caused herself all this uneasiness. She had fallen into the depth of iniquity, it is true, by wasting her money. But why did she add insult to injury by trying to cover it over with lies, borrowing, deceit? Why did she not tell her husband at once what she had done? She would have avoided the conscience pangs that made her life miserable and made her detest that scrap of seal-skin.

Afraid that he would storm if she told him! She did not consider how much he would storm if by some mischance he should find out by himself how she lied to him and deceived him, in addition to being extravagant. And probably he would not have stormed at all had she "fessed up" at once. Taking him into her confidence would have brought them closer together than ever, whereas sneaking about behind his back laid the foundations for a breach.

HAND-PAINTED, EMBROIDERED



The model shown above is a gown of dove color charmeuse, most interestingly hand-painted and embroidered.

Tucks a Feature.

Tucks are a feature of the season. If one fashions dainty blouses at home and feels unable to cope with bead embroidery or hemstitching, there are always tucks as an alternative. Anybody can make tucks—all they require are a measuring rule, a fine needle and silk thread. Some of the new georgette blouses are first tucked up and down in pintucks and then across in deep inch-tucks. Other blouses have groups of pintucks running across, and then the tucked material is machine plaited up and down. Many of the sheer batiste and georgette blouses have plaited jabots edged with flit, the fluffy jabot falling outside the coat from throat to bust, and giving a dainty, feminine touch to the tailored costume.

A Little Talk About Surplus

"SURPLUS" IS MORE THAN A RAINY-DAY FUND. IT IS AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD MANAGEMENT.

In the case of a Bank, a railroad, or a business institution, a large surplus means that the management is wise enough not to distribute all the profits in the form of dividends, but to reserve a portion for future use—it may be for emergencies, or it may be simply to invest in material, real estate, or something else requiring capital, and the possession of a surplus renders it unnecessary to borrow the money.

Every individual ought to have a surplus in the form of a savings account. It is exactly the same with the individual as with the corporation—his surplus indicates that his personal expenses have been kept so well within his income that there is something left over. It also shows that he has not used it all up in "dividends" of pleasure, but like a wise business man has "salted" some of it down for the future.

How much "surplus" have you? If you have never started a surplus fund, do so at once and keep adding to it. This Bank pays interest on "surplus accounts."

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

THINK OF THE UNMARKED GRAVES

—AND SEE—

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
Phone: 127 East Main St.

Westminster, Md.
Opposite Court Street.



Marble and Granite Dealer

250

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

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY BRINGS SURE RELIEF

For 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haaren Oil has enabled suffering humanity to withstand attacks of kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all diseases connected with the urinary organs and to build up and restore to health organs weakened by disease. These most important organs must be watched, because they filter and purify the blood; unless they do their work you are doomed. Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, pains in the joints and lower abdomen, gravel, difficulty when urinating, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago all warn you of trouble with your kidneys. GOLD MEDAL Haaren Oil Capsules. In three sizes. Sealed packages. At all drug stores.



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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

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, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 28

REVIEW: JESUS OUR SAVIOUR AND KING, OR PARABLES OF THE KINGDOM.

The method of review should be determined by the grade of the class. For the Primary the review should center in the topic, "Jesus and the Children;" the Junior, "Choosing Jesus as Saviour;" Intermediate, "Accepting Christ's Program for Our Lives;" for the Senior and Adult grades the subject of the church, noting its membership, ordinances, worship, and service. A better way would be to study more fully the parables of the kingdom as set forth in Matthew 13:44-50.

I. The Parable of the Hidden Treasure (v. 14).

The usual interpretation of this parable, making Christ the hidden treasure for which a sinner must give up everything in order to buy his salvation, must be rejected for the following reasons: (1) Christ is not hidden in a field, but has been lifted up and made a spectacle to the world. (2) Nobody has ever been obliged to buy the world in order to get Christ. (3) Salvation cannot be purchased, for it is God's free and gracious gift. (4) No warrant is ever held out to a man to conceal his religion after it is obtained.

1. The field. This is the world (v. 38). Fortunately this landmark has been made by Christ himself.

2. The treasure. In Psalm 135:4 we are told that Israel, the chosen people, is his treasure. The same truth is set forth in different places and ways (Deut. 7:6-8; 14:2; 28:18; 32:8, 9). When Christ uttered this parable the ten tribes were already concealed from human observation, and as to the rest of Israel it was a prophecy of that which was to follow. The kingdom as to its relation and bearing is now hidden. Christ was primarily sent to the Jews; for their sake the field was bought.

3. The Purchaser: the Son of God (John 3:16).
None but the Son of God had such resources to buy the world.

4. The purchase price. This was the precious blood of the Son of God, which is worth infinitely more than silver and gold and the treasures of the earth (1 Peter 1:18, 19; Isa. 53).

II. The Parable of the Merchantman Seeking Goodly Pearls (vv. 45, 46).

1. The merchantman. He is actively engaged in search for pearls. In this search he discovers one pearl of great price. This merchantman is none other than Christ himself. The whole activity of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, since the fall of man, has been seeking those who are lost.

2. The purchasing price. The merchantman sold all—impoverished himself in order to buy the pearl. The poor lost sinner could not buy Christ. His salvation is without money and without price. Christ did impoverish himself, turned his back upon the heavenly glory (Phil. 2:6-8) to purchase the one pearl of great price by his own precious blood (Eph. 5:25; 1 Pet. 1:18, 19).

3. The pearl of great price. This is the church. The merchantman will find other pearls of value, but the peerless gem set above all others will be the church which he has purchased with his own blood.

III. The Parable of the Drag Net (vv. 47, 50).

This gives us a picture of the consummation of the kingdom. No one can mistake the meaning here. Note: 1. The sea. This word when used in a figurative sense denotes peoples and multitudes (Dan. 7:3, Rev. 17:15). 2. The drag net. The word "net" in the authorized version is properly translated "dragnet."

3. The net drawn to the shore when full.

4. The assortment made by the angels.

5. The destiny of the bad fish, or wicked men.

He Draws Hearts of Men.

On that day when our Lord Jesus Christ was lifted up, all sorts of people were drawn to him. There were those who loved him dearly at the foot of the Cross. There were scribes, and learned men, and aristocrats, and priests, and common people. There were simple peasants from the country, shepherds from the hills, and a motley crowd from the city streets. There were Roman soldiers and Galilean pilgrims. It was a crowd representative of all the world's people, and today when he is lifted up even as of old, he draws to himself the hearts of men.

The Work That God Appoints.

I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do with cheerful heart the work that God appoints.—Jean Ingelow.

Pass That Day in Peace.

You have only a day to pass on earth; so act as to pass that day in peace.—De Lamennais.

To Live in Peace.

Peace is the fruit of love; for to live in peace, we must learn to suffer many things.—De Lamennais.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

September 28
The Christian Athlete and His Training
1 Corinthians 9:19-27

A mighty spiritual athlete gives personal testimony and counsel in these nine verses. For those who would "run that ye may obtain," the directions are invaluable.

Notice the great words such as "gain," "prize," "crown," "striveth," "light," "temperate," "subjection." All these are suggestive to an athlete on the field. There is something to be gained, a prize to be won, a possible crown. For this there must be struggle or striving, for this one must be "temperate in all things," bringing into subjection all that might hinder in winning the race.

The application of all this to the spiritual realm is easily made. The Christian career is like unto a race in which a prize is given to the winner. The prize is an incorruptible crown given not to faith but for faithfulness. The Apostle himself was striving for this crown and realized the ever present possibility of losing it. This fear finds expression in the 27th verse, "I keep under my body and bring it into subjection lest that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a cast-away," that is, should fail of the prize. It would be well for every Christian to be possessed of this same holy fear. This is not the fear of losing one's soul in the sense in which this phrase is often used, but the fear of losing the reward or service well done, and many people object to the thought of future reward, nevertheless it is the clear teaching of Scripture that rewards await the faithful Christian in the ages to come.

In this matter we must make a clear distinction between "eternal life," which is the free gift of God to faith, and the doctrine of rewards for faithful service. "By grace are ye saved through faith and that not of yourself—it is the gift of God—not of works lest any man should boast." The grace that saves us also teaches us and operates within us. Yieldedness to this inward operation, and "abounding in the work of the Lord," bring their own abundant reward.

The athlete goes on a diet, does not drink or smoke and keeps himself well in hand. The Christian athlete who seeks the prize from the hands of the Judge must bar every element of weakness, doubtful company, dancing, impure literature or pictures, anything and everything that would decrease his strength or divert him from his purpose.

Meditate on the words of verse 24, "So run that ye may obtain."

BORN OF EMPRESS' DREAM

Persian Legend Concerning the Design and Construction of the Beautiful Taj Mahal.

A beautiful story, which is not generally known, of the creation of the Taj Mahal is hidden away in the pages of the Persian manuscripts. The emperor wished to commemorate his undying devotion and esteem for his beloved consort, but nothing satisfied his ambition, until one day Arjuman told him that in a dream she had seen the noblest and most perfect of monuments, which if actualized, would be unparalleled in the whole world for its matchless beauty. The emperor sent for experts from all over the empire and commanded them to design the architecture of the dream. They labored to no effect; they could not visualize the dream. At last one day an old venerable Pir ascetic presented himself, who said: "I can help you to obtain what you seek."

He then presented a mysterious potion to one of the architects, before whose dazed eyes the lovely monument in all its glory was revealed. The magic of the potion lasted while he drew the plan in all its detail, then he fell back exhausted. The empress, seeing the design of her vision realized, was full of joy and the emperor at once set to work to have this edifice constructed. The impossibility of laying a firm foundation next presented itself. The swampy character of the banks of the silvery Jumna made it impossible to erect any construction that would stand, until, in another dream, it was revealed that the basis must be of silver. Today the Taj stands, like an ethereal drop of flawless pearl, on its foundation of solid silver—breathing forth the poetry of its conception:

"Sweeter to rest together dead,
Far sweeter than to live asunder."
—Asia Magazine.

Wed and Won.

Wunce—He lost all he had in Wall street, but later he married a widow with three million dollars.

Twice—I see. Lost on the stocks but won on the bonds.—The Lamb.

More to the Point.

Evelyn—My father made his fortune when he was quite a young man. Would you like to know how he did it?

Edward—Not especially; but I would like to know if he still has it.

In the Affirmative.

"Did you propose to her on your knees?" asked Smith.

"Yes," replied Brown. "That's where she was sitting when I proposed to her."—London Answers.

THE A B C OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

1. What is the League of Nations?
A. A union of the strongest civilized nations formed at the conclusion of the great war.

2. What is its object?
A. First, to promote the Peace of the World by agreeing not to resort to war. Second, to deal openly with each other, not by secret treaties. Third, to improve international law. Fourth, to co-operate in all matters of common concern.

3. Does it presume to end war?
A. No more than any government can end crime. It claims to reduce the liability of war.

4. What will be done to any nation that makes war?
A. It will be boycotted and otherwise penalized.

5. How else will the probability of war be lessened?
A. By voluntary, mutual and proportionate disarmament; by exchanging military information, by providing for arbitration, by protecting each nation's territorial integrity and by educating public opinion to see the folly of war.

6. What else does the League propose to do for Mankind?
A. (1) Secure fair treatment for labor, (2) suppress the White Slave Traffic, the sale of dangerous Drugs, and the traffic in War Munitions, (3) control and prevent Disease, (4) promote the work of the Red Cross, and (5) establish International Bureaus for other Causes that concern the human race.

7. Who are to be Charter Members of the League?
A. The United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentina, Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

8. What other nations may join?
A. Any self-governing State which will agree to the rules of the League, provided the League accepts it.

9. What Agencies will the League have?
A. (1) An Assembly, composed of representatives of all the member Nations, (2) a Council of Nine, (3) a Secretary-General, (4) a Mandatory Commission, to look after colonies, etc., (5) a Permanent Commission, for military questions, (6) various International Bureaus; such as the Postal Union, etc., (7) Mandatories.

10. What is a Mandatory?
A. Some one nation designated by the League to attend to the welfare of "backward peoples residing in colonies of the Central Empires, or in territories taken from them." This is to be a "sacred trust," and in selecting a mandatory the wishes of the people of the area in question shall be the principal consideration.

11. Does the League mean a Super-nation?
A. No. It interferes in no way with any Nation's Sovereignty, except to limit its power to attack other nations.

12. Can any Nation withdraw when it wishes?
A. Yes. The League is Advisory and Co-operative, not coercive.

13. Does the League put Peace above Justice and National Honor?
A. No. It puts Reason before Violence.

14. Does not the League take away the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war?
A. No. The League can advise war; Congress alone can declare war.

15. Does it destroy the Monroe Doctrine?
A. Exactly the contrary. For the first time in history the other nations recognize the Monroe Doctrine; and extend it to all the world.

16. Does it not interfere with Treaty Making Powers of the United States?
A. No. It is a Treaty. We can make any Treaty we please.

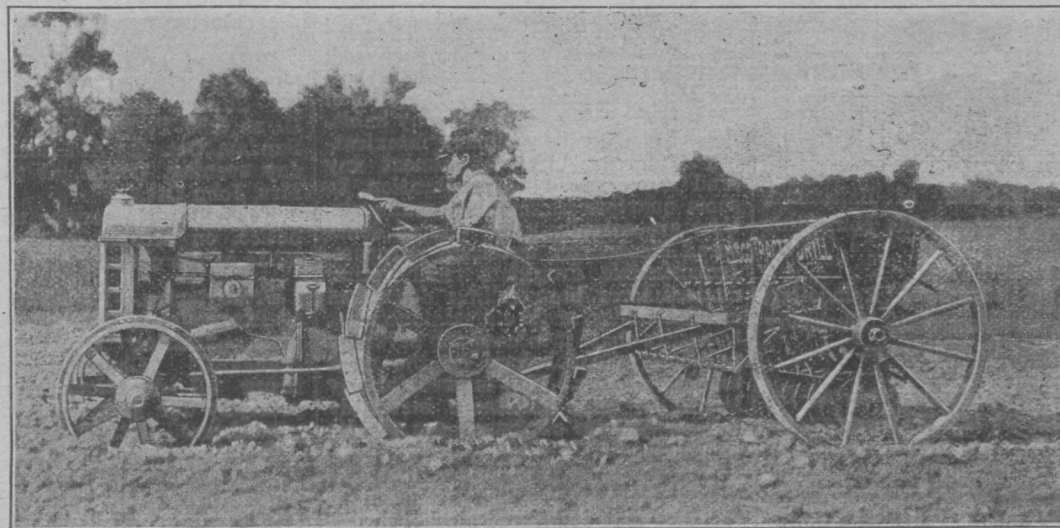
17. Would we have had the Great War if we had had this League?
A. No. That War cost the world over 7,000,000 lives and 200,000,000,000 dollars.

18. Of what importance is the League?
A. It is the greatest deed of mankind in the history of the world.

19. Has not anyone a right to object to the League?
A. Yes. This is a free country. Any one has a right to any opinion he chooses.

20. Why is the League so bitterly opposed by a few?
A. Because, unfortunately, any Treaty or League must be made by the President, and a President is chosen by a political party and many members of the opposite Party think they must decry whatever he does.

You Must Buy Your Fordson Now



Price, \$825 F. O. B. Taneytown, Md.

If You Want to Use a Fordson This Winter

for wood-sawing, shelling corn, cutting feed, and any of the many time-saving uses to which Fordson Belt Power may be economically put, you will have to place your order now.

If you are planning to cut ensilage with Fordson power, immediate action is required. You must buy your Fordson now.

Orders are way in excess of production—but if you act at once—if you place your order now, there is still a chance that delivery can be made by us. Let us have your order at once.

TANEYTOWN GARAGE CO.

8-22-19

Water Bonds

New Windsor, Carroll County, Md.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the privilege conferred by the terms of certain 4% Municipal Water Bonds, issued by the Burgess and Commissioners of New Windsor, Carroll County, Maryland, as of the 1st day of September, 1908, for the sum of \$100.00 each, the said Burgess and Commissioners have determined to call in the following bonds, on October 1, 1919: Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, payable at the office of J. Edward West, Collector of Water rents, in New Windsor, Md., upon the presentation and surrender of the same with all coupons attached which are payable after September 1, 1919.

Notice is further given that interest on the foregoing bonds will cease on and after October 1, 1919.

This 8th. day of September, 1919.
HOWARD H. DEVILBISS, Clerk.

AVOID THAT "DOUBLE CHIN"

Investigation Has Shown It Can Be Controlled If Not Entirely Done Away With.

Among the other strange ideas advanced in this era of strangeness is the one which would make it appear that the personal form of plumpness known as a double chin is not strictly patriotic. The critic, presumably a person of lathlike build, declares that a double chin is an indicator of disregard for conservation. Generous feeders are usually marked by this fleshy excess.

Of course nobody wants a double chin. As far as known it never has found a welcome. Nobody desires to lose the precious neck line of youth. A double chin with its curving crease is quite enough of an anxiety without coupling it with an intimation of disregard for loyalty.

Happily the charge has brought a quick response. An investigator declares that the double chin can be controlled and very largely mitigated. It depends largely upon the carriage and pose of the head. The person who has a repeated chin, or is threatened with one, should recall and practice Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous advice: "Look up, not down." The person who sits, or stands, or walks, with an erect body and keeps the chin up-tilted, can defy the crease and the fatty ridges—yes, and defy the insinuations of the lathy critic.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORLD RECORDS IN WHEAT GROWING.

The largest yield of wheat ever recorded was 117.2 bushels per acre. It was produced in 1895 in Island county, Washington, on an 18-acre field.

The largest yield of wheat over a period of years of which the world has any record is that of 36½ bushels per acre at the Rothamsted experiment station in England. This yield is the average for a period of 60 years. Ordinary unfertilized land in England does not do that well. In fact, the average yield of unfertilized land for the same period of years was only 12½ bushels. The extra 24 bushels was the result of an annual application of fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

PRIVATE SALE

OF
Three Valuable Properties
AT KEYMAR, MD.

We have for sale in the village of Keymar, Md., any three of the four following properties for possession, April 1st, 1920.

NUMBER 1.
A log weatherboarder 6 room house, with all necessary outbuildings, all of which have been recently overhauled and painted. A good well and cistern, and some fruit. 3 acres of ground. Price \$1500.

NUMBER 2.
Practically new 6 room house, just papered and painted all in good class condition. One half acre of ground. Price \$3000.

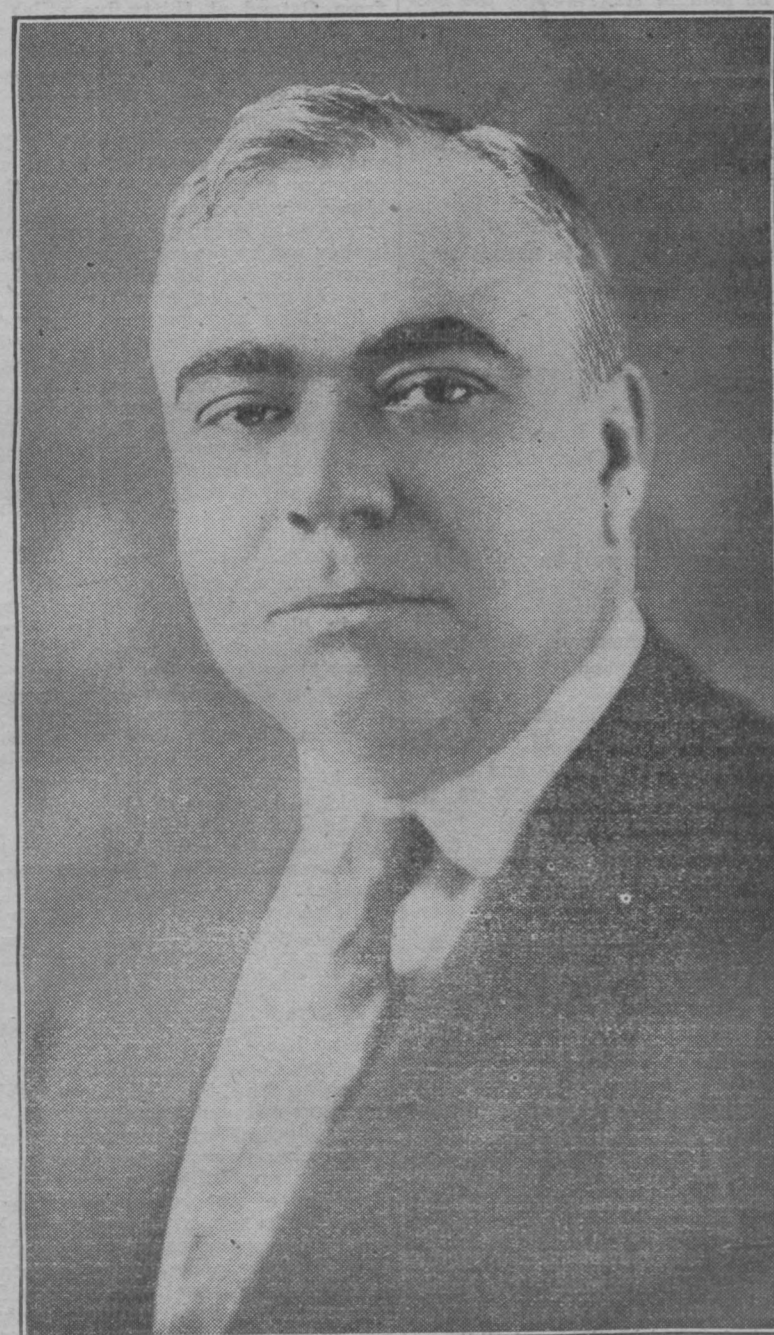
NUMBER 3.
Five room new bungalow in first-class condition. Lot 32x34-ft. Price \$1100.

NUMBER 4.
Six room house, stable, wash house, chicken house, well and cistern. All of which has just been overhauled and painted. One acre of ground. Price \$2500.

8-15-19

W. F. COVER,
Keymar, Md.

**THE Merchants
who advertise in
this paper will give
you best values for
your money.**



HARRY W. NICE, Republican Candidate for Governor.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County,
AUGUST TERM, 1919.

Estate of Catherine E. Shoemaker, deceased

On application, it is ordered this 2nd day of September, 1919, that the sale of the Real Estate of Catherine E. Shoemaker, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by David M. Shoemaker, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st Monday, 6th day of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 5th Monday, 29th day of September, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$400.00.

SOLOMON MYERS
THOMAS J. HAINES
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Judges.

True Copy, Test:—

WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.

NO. 5143 EQUITY
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, Sitting in Equity:

William Chester Shoemaker, by Annie B. Shoemaker, his mother and next friend, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Henry Shoemaker, et al.,
Defendants.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting in Equity, this 3rd day of September, A. D., 1919, that the sale made and reported by Edward O. Weant, Trustee in the above entitled cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 6th day of October, A. D., 1919, provided a copy of the order be published in some newspaper, printed and published in Carroll County, Maryland, for three successive weeks before the 29th day of September, A. D., 1919.

The report of sale states the amount to be \$2160.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy Test:—

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

9-5-19

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Quite a number of people from town attended the Hanover Fair, this week.

Robert R. Fair, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Daniel H. Fair.

Eugene Reindollar, of Baltimore, spent several days at his home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry I. Reindollar, spent from Monday until Thursday visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Josephine Yount, entered St. Agnes School, at Mt. Washington, on Wednesday.

Miss Carmen M. Shoemaker, left, for Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., on Wednesday.

Miss Ella Healy and Mr. W. L. Lynch, of Baltimore, are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Clabaugh.

Miss Faith Lightner, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with Mrs. Walter Wilt and Mrs. Norman Reindollar.

Frank T. LeFevre and children, of Sebring, Ohio, spent the week with his mother, Mrs. Milton Reindollar.

Mrs. Margaret Nulton is taking up a course in Kindergarten, at the Lutheran Deaconess' Home, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yingling spent Sunday in Hanover, Pa., with Mr. Yingling's sister, Mrs. Geo. Harman.

Wm. Gilds, wife and daughter, of Cly, Pa., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Gilds.

Peter L. Bricker and wife, of Erie, Pa., visited Mrs. Bricker, in town, and Wm. Bricker and family, near town, recently.

Mrs. Milton Reindollar, and son, Frank LeFevre, of Sebring, O., spent Tuesday in York, with her mother, Mrs. Williams.

J. W. Witherow has sold to J. A. Hemler and others, a group of 12 lots along the State Road east of town, on private terms.

Miss Elizabeth Crapster will leave this Friday evening for Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., where she will take up a course in Home Economics.

Miss Annie Winemiller was operated on last Thursday at Frederick City Hospital for appendicitis. She is getting along nicely.

Miss Mary Fringer, returned home on Tuesday evening, after spending two weeks with relatives, at Wilmington, Del. and Philadelphia.

Emory Flickinger met the misfortune of having several fingers of his right hand injured badly, while at work at the Reindollar Co., this Friday morning.

Mrs. L. B. Hafer will go as delegate to the Women's Missionary Convention of the Lutheran Church, which will be held in Hagerstown, the second week of October.

Viewers have been appointed to lay out the new county road from the Taneytown and Littlestown road to a point near Walnut Grove. See legal notice in today's issue.

H. Carroll Leister, formerly a teacher of this place, is now a resident of Baltimore and engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Leister is a son-in-law of Mr. Noah E. Cutsail.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Fischer, Miss Elizabeth Annan, Misses Eliza R. and Eleanor Birnie, Mr. Alfred Zollickoff and Mrs. Geo. H. Birnie, spent Friday in Annapolis.

Mrs. Trimmer, mother of Mrs. C. F. Bailey, who is well known in this vicinity, died in the York Hospital, early Tuesday morning. She was buried from her home in Gettysburg, on Thursday afternoon.

Rev. James S. Webster, Grand Chancellor, and James M. Hendrix, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, visited Taneytown Lodge No. 36, K. of P., on Tuesday. After the business of the evening and some interesting addresses, light refreshments were served.

Misses Celia and Millie Brown, returned home Wednesday, after enjoying a ten days visit to their brother, Dr. Brown, in Shippensburg, Pa., and friends in Waynesboro, Pa. Also making a tour to the battlefield of Antietam, Harper's Ferry, and other points of interest in Virginia.

On Wednesday of last week, while a neighbor was burning brush on adjoining ground near the State Road at Pipe Creek, sparks carried to the barn of Charles Whitmer. The building and contents were entirely destroyed along with other outbuildings. The house was saved.

Miss Mabel Leister is spending several days in Baltimore visiting friends.

Mrs. James B. Galt is visiting her son, Robert, and family, in Hanover.

Danger of Denatured Alcohol.

Prohibition is revealing the wreckage wrought by liquor. Each year the legalized liquor traffic increased the number of degenerates, detectives, derelicts and alcoholics. The alcohol habit grew so strong that many habituals, when denied ordinary intoxicating liquor, restored to almost any kind of an alcoholic preparation. In some quarters these saloon-made victims are actually using diluted denatured alcohol for beverage purposes. Irresponsible druggists and other dealers have been selling denatured alcohol under such circumstances as to assure them it is used for beverage purposes. This brings on the most terrible results. If it is used for any length of time blindness inevitably follows and its continued use results in death.

The Revenue Department has just issued a circular calling attention to the fact that denatured alcohol should not be sold for bathing or rubbing purposes, as it is highly injurious to the skin and animals tissues. The new regulation of the department (T. D. 2914) requires on all new labels, after September 1, the printing in large letters in red ink under skull and bones symbol, the word "Poison" and at the bottom of label there will be printed the following:

"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissue without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general resulting in death."

This new order proves the necessity of safeguarding most carefully the manufacture and sale of non-beverage liquors under Prohibition. It is practically impossible to frame a law to prevent every degenerate from using a legitimate alcoholic compound for beverage purposes. It is equally inexcusable to enact a law which affords an easy means for diverting non-beverage alcoholic preparations to illegal beverage uses. The proposed Prohibition code will reach many of these evasions that are now possible under existing laws.—American Issue.

The Battle Against Tuberculosis.

In the interest of the Red Cross Christmas Seals, the National Tuberculosis Association is putting on a nation-wide campaign of education and publicity never before equalled in America. The disease costs Maryland at least \$5,000,000 a year. Last year it took a toll in the United States of three times as many lives as were lost by the American army on the battlefield of Europe.

The Maryland Tuberculosis Association is arranging a one-day health conference for those interested in the county work for Tuesday, Sept. 30, beginning at 10 A. M., in McCoy Hall, 311 W. Monument St., Baltimore. Among the representatives from Carroll county who are expected to attend are: Dr. H. M. Fitzhugh, John E. Beasman, Nathan H. Baile, Herbert R. Wooden, Preston B. Englar, John H. Cunningham, Mrs. Robert S. Shriver, Mrs. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Miss M. Madeline Shriver, Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Mrs. Maurice S. H. Ungler, Mrs. Carroll Albaugh, Mrs. D. F. Shipley.

Royalty on Visit to America.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are on their way to America to acknowledge their indebtedness to the American people for the help they gave them in their time of need. They will land on our shores in a few days.

The voyage was begun last Tuesday speeding down the English channel from Ostend at thirty-five miles an hour in the destroyer Ingraham, the king and queen of the Belgians, the crown prince and a numerous suite reached the George Washington at noon and came aboard.

The rail was manned with sailors and a marine guard of honor was drawn up at the gangway, where Captain McCauley received the royal party. As the Belgian royal ensign was broken out at the masthead, the band played the Belgian national anthem, and the guns roared out a salute.

The king and queen smilingly received these evidences of cordial greeting, having enjoyed the swift dash of forty-five miles on the destroyer. They were conducted to the quarters assigned by President Wilson when he was a guest on board and where the attendants, who arrived yesterday, had made elaborate preparations for them. The suite was lavishly decorated with the queen's favorite flowers.

The queen's suite, pleasantly located, consists of three rooms, decorated in blue and gold. The king's quarters, also three rooms, is on the opposite side of the ship and includes an office with a complete radio telephone outfit, in order that he can communicate with Belgium while at sea. There is also a lounge where the king and queen and prince may meet the members of their suite.

The George Washington will be accompanied for several days by the destroyers Maddox, Hale and Ingraham, as an escort and will be picked up later by a naval escort sent from the American side.

Another Corner Heard From.

Is it the farmers turn to complain of long hours? At a meeting of the Venango County Pomona Grange, at Franklin, Pa., the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That, inasmuch as various labor organizations are demanding an eight-hour day, we as members of the Venango County Pomona Grange, representing twelve subordinate granges and a membership of 1800, do hereby go on record as favoring an equal working day for farmers. We feel justified in the act, notwithstanding greatly increased prices resulting from lessened farm products."

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.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Holy Communion, Sunday, Oct. 5. Aid Society, Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at the home of Mrs. John Ott.

Keysville.—No service until further notice, on account of repairs being made to the church.

Presbyterian.—Preparatory service at Piney Creek, 2:30 afternoon. Subject: "Lifting Up An Inscribed Standard." Church school, 1:30. Bring all donations for Hospital promptly for shipment. Communion administered Oct. 5.

Town services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., topic: "Face to Face with One's Own Life." C. E. meets at 7:15 evening. Union Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "Meeting Obligations." This will be a repetition in part of a sermon preached on the evening of Sept. 14th. By suggestion it will be given to the larger congregation. The evening topic will be "The Attracting power of Christ Crucified."

This will be the last Sunday of the Synodical year. All back envelopes should be brought in.

U. B. Church.—Harney: Bible school at 9:30 and preaching and communion at 10:30 A. M.

Town: Bible school at 1:30 and Harvest Home services at 2:30 P. M.

Get Your Empty Jars.

Some of the jars which were sent to Westminster full of good things for the soldiers of the army truck trains have not been claimed. As the labels have come off it is not known to whom they belong. There are a number of quarts, several half gallons and some jelly glasses. Please call promptly and get jars belonging to you.

MISS ANNA GALT.

Meeting in the Opera House.

The committee in charge of the meeting in the Opera House next Monday evening have arranged a tentative program consisting of music by the orchestra, vocal solo, vocal duet, boys' chorus, young men's chorus, two select readings, and two brief addresses. The meeting will be free, and will be an effort to interest the public in the organization of a Community Welfare Association.

The Great Frederick Fair.

The failure to hold a Fair in 1918, because of the epidemic of influenza, has spurred the management of the Great Frederick Fair to redoubled efforts for a Fair in 1919, that shall eclipse all former exhibitions in the way of interest and entertainment for those who shall attend. The Fair will be held October 21-24. Exceptional free attractions, balloon ascensions, motorcycle and horse races, and an interesting midway will crowd the four days with entertainment. There will be reduced rates on all railroads.

Wait For Later Report.

Prof. David Todd, of Amherst College, with the aid of Leo Stevens, pilot, expects to ascend 50,000 feet in a balloon, which is to be the largest ever made. The balloon will be enabled to rise to the expected height, Stevens said, by the use of an invention which divides the balloon in two compartments, the upper containing hydrogen gas and the lower fresh air.

Please note that they have not done it yet. That part of the story is yet to come.

Rev. W. H. Ehrhart, formerly of Silver Run, but now of the Jefferson Lutheran charge in York county, Pa., made an unusual record in marriage about a week ago, when he officiated at two double weddings on the same evening. At one the brides were sisters, and at the other the bridegrooms were brothers.

An appraisement of the assets of the North Penn Bank of Philadelphia, which failed so disastrously a few months ago, shows about 22 cents to the dollar available for the creditors, aside from what can be recovered from the directors of the Bank. They will be held liable for negligence, and a fine string of law suits will soon be going on.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— Two Good Houses

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER 4, 1919,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

TWO GOOD DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSES,

situated on Fairview Avenue, Taneytown.

Each house has five rooms to each side. Town water in both houses. Rooms well arranged and popular for residences or renting.

The first house, corner of Middle street and Fairview Avenue, is on a lot 69x190 ft., giving a good-sized side yard. The other is on a lot 40x190 ft.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JACOB BUFFINGTON.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 9-19-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents a 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.

WANTED—Young Guinea, 1lb and over. Also Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Squabs, Calves, at highest cash prices; 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. Hides—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.

HIGHEST CASH Prices Paid for Calves, Eggs and Poultry, delivered Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Potatoes wanted.—F. E. SHAM, 8-29-8t

LOST—Ladies' Black Morocco Pocket-book, on Sunday evening, containing \$27—liberal reward, if returned to EDITH E. CREBS, Taneytown.

NOTICE—Lot of soiled Washers, will sell cheap. 2 Engines, 1 Feed Mill, Step Ladders, Circular Saw, Concrete Mixer for hire. Call to see me or telephone.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

FOR SALE—One fine 10-year-old Heavy Work Horse.—JOHN F. UTERMAHL, Stone Road, near Mt. Pleasant. 26-2t

PUBLIC SALE—Live Stock and Farming Implements, 3 miles Southeast of Emmitsburg, Thursday, March 11th, at 10 o'clock.—EDWARD M. HOBBS.

PUBLIC SALE.—Live Stock and Farming Implements near Four Points, on Wm. Fuss farm, Wednesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock.—M. C. WILLS.

FOR SALE.—20 Cords of good Oak and Hickory Wood, 15 bushels of fine Sweet Potatoes, at \$1.50 a bushel. Will deliver to anyone in town on a few days notice.—CHAS. E. AIRING, R. D. No. 3, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Show Case, 20 ft long, 8 ft high, 2 ft deep; Show Case, 6 ft long, 2 ft deep; 1 Landis Sewing Machine.—S. C. REAVER.

FOR SALE—Practically New 2-Cylinder Opposed 10 H. P. Manley Gas Engine.—BLUE RIDGE GARAGE, New Windsor, Md. Phone 56. 26-2t

WANTED.—50 fine Pullets, nothing less than 24 lbs.—D. W. GARNER. 26-2t

FOR SALE.—Two Stacks of Hay. Apply to Mrs. DAVID R. FOGLE.

FOR SALE.—Holstein Cow, has just tested 6.30.—S. C. REAVER.

FOR SALE.—Baby Carriage, reversible reed body and head hood, with sliding iron, French grey enameled, also wind shield.—S. C. OTT.

CIDER MAKING and Butter Boiling, Wednesday and Thursday of each week until further notice.—FRANK H. OHLER. 9-19-2t

FIRE INSURANCE rates have been lowered 10 per cent. Call and get my rates, especially on town property. No assessments, nor premium notes, but fully paid up Policy.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agent Home, of N. Y. 9-19-3t

FARM of 70 ACRES including 7 or 8 Acres Wood Land all necessary buildings and in good condition, for sale.—J. E. DAVIDSON. 9-19-1t

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS—I am located in the store formerly occupied by the late E. W. Angell, and am ready for all kinds of repairing of Stoves and Tinware, and to furnish New Home-made Ware. Am ready at the same time to show the stock of the store, which is being closed out by the Executrix, at very attractive prices.—G. F. S. GILDS. 9-12-3t

STUDEBAKER ROADSTER in good condition, for sale cheap to quick buyer.—JOS. B. ELLIOT, Taneytown. 9-5-1t

MASON'S GARAGE.—Automobile Repairing. Ford Work a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frizellburg, Md. 7-4-3m

3 FARMS FOR SALE.—One along Piney Creek, 176 acres, near Kump Station. One of 180 acres, near Pipe Creek and State Road. One of 115 acres near State Road.—J. E. DAVIDSON. 8-22-1t

NOTICE OF ROAD VIEW.

Whereas, Calvin T. Fringer, et al., have petitioned the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County, Maryland, to open a public road in Taneytown district, beginning at a point on the Taneytown and Littlestown road to a point near Walnut Grove School-house, a distance of about 1½ miles, as duly advertised:

Now Therefore, This is to give notice that the undersigned viewers, duly appointed to view and lay out said road, will meet for the purpose of their appointment at the residence of Calvin T. Fringer, in Taneytown District, Carroll County, Maryland, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may appear if they see fit.

WM. H. FLICKINGER,
J. VINCENT ECKENRODE,
ELMER S. HESS. 9-26-4t

Inside Tyres

Prevent blow-outs and punctures. Double life and mileage of casing. Goes between tire and tube. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come to see me, or write. Come hear the great new Phonograph, before you buy.

CLARENCE F. HELWIG.
Inside Tyre Distributor,
4 miles East of Taneytown, near State Road. 9-19-6t

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 Workshus, at \$2.50.

Wash Dress Goods

Light and Dark Patterns, in Printed and Plain Voiles. Beautiful Dress Ginghams, in selected Plaids and Checks, at Special Prices.

Men's and Boys' Suits

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

Summer Rugs

9x12 Rugs, in Fibre, Crex, Deltoz, Congolet and Brussels. Linoleum and Floortex, in beautiful patterns.

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 Straw Hats

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

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.

KEEN'S

5, 10 and 25c Store

On the Square, Taneytown.

KNOCKS AT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

A good Assortment of Candy, 5 oz. for 10c.
Men's Good Quality Cotton Hose, 10c each.
Crash Toweling, 12c Value; 10c yard.
Stocking Feet, 10c Pair.
Rubber Heels, 10c Pair.
School Tablets, 5c Each.
Teaspoons, 2 for 5c.
Men's Stiff Collars, 10c Each.
A Full Assortment of Fine Polished Glassware.
Good Strong Market Baskets, 10c.
Burham Safety Razor, 10c.
Child's Supporters, 10c Pair.
Dye it with "Rit", 10c.
Toilet Soaps, 5 and 10c.
Lace and Embroidery, 5 and 10c Yard.
Shears, 25c.
Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Dust Caps, 10c.
Tin Caps, 5c.
Four-in-Hand Neckties, 25c and 50c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE —OF— A FINE FARM In Taneytown District Carroll Co. Maryland.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, passed on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1919, and the authority contained in the last will and testament of Jacob Baker, late of Carroll county, Maryland, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated on Piney Creek, about one and a quarter miles from the town of Taneytown, and in close proximity to the State Road from Taneytown to Emmitsburg, in Taneytown district, Carroll county, Md., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919,
at 2 P. M., all that lot of land, or Farm, of which a certain Jacob Baker, late of Carroll county, Maryland, died seized and possessed, containing **135 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,**

The improvements thereon consist of a well-built Brick Dwelling House, containing 9 rooms and basement, a large Bank Barn, Corn House, Grain Shed, 2 Wagon Sheds, Hog House

Jehu Roberts, 102 years old believed to have been the oldest man in Delaware, died at his home in Wilmington last Monday night.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corn,	1.80@1.80
Rye,	1.50@1.50
Oats,	60@60