

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

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NO. 38

WAR TO BETTER HEALTH

OFFICIALS ARE NAMED

All Barracks To Be Properly Kept

ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASE

Thousands Of Physicians Will Spread Strong Principles For The Prevention Of Many Contagious Diseases.

A noted physician said: "The time has come to give to the prevention of diseases contracted through the nasopharynx as much attention as is now given to the prevention of disease through the intestines. A part of such treatment would include plans against measles, mumps, meningitis and pneumonia." In line with such work he suggested a new officer to be attached to every command, a "comfort officer." It would be the duty of this man or this detail to see that barracks are well ventilated, properly heated, not overcrowded, day or night, and that the men have enough, but not too much warm clothing. It would be the duty of this man to see that the rate of the common cold be kept down, for in the wake of it comes the outbreak of the more malignant maladies.

So far as civil authorities are concerned, he noted that it is no more than a patriotic duty for them to make their communities safe for soldiers and sailors and civilians against the diseases noted and specific disease. So long as cantonments must be located in communities with civil populations the ills of the latter will be reflected by the former.

This noted physician forecast a bettered public health as the result of the war activities. There will be twenty thousand, perhaps fifty thousand physicians who will learn the discipline of camp life and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of soldiers. The latter will spread on their return the spirit of obedience and the knowledge of common practices in hygiene, while the former, with the camp experience, will be especially qualified for health administration. They will be available for health officials and will displace the unstandardized, independent agents now in control in so many communities. They will be strong in the principles of preventive medicine and will have the aid of thousands of trained war bacteriologists and nurses. These forces, with the improved attitude of the returned soldiers, will make for a public health superior in quality and enthusiastically supported, which means everything for the future of the country.

Prices During the Civil War.

High as prices are, it may be of some consolation to know that they are still below the Civil War records: Sugar then sold for \$58 a barrel, rice at \$31.38 a barrel, tobacco at more than double the present price, and tea at over \$100 for a 25-pound chest as compared with the present price of about \$20. Coffee was then four times as high as it is at present; says Leslie's.

If the difficulty in getting hold of sugar makes the American people realize we are at war, and inspires in them a willingness to follow Mr. Hoover's suggestions as to economizing in the use of certain foods, it will have accomplished some good.

While complaining of food scarcity, it is well for our people to know how little food others have. The German ration contains .41 of a pound of body building protein as compared with 1.08 in the standard ration. The German ration is not sufficient to maintain bodily health and vigor, but the civil population in the occupied districts of France and Belgium have to exist on even less than this.

German Spies Watch Patents.

German spies have forced the Government to discontinue sending the Patent Office Gazette and other publications announcing new patents to all neutral countries. No official announcement of this step has been made, but it was learned authoritatively that the transmission of such documents to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Mexico and other countries, where German spies are numerous have been stopped.

Since the war broke out American inventors have flooded the patent office with applications for patents on every conceivable form of war-like devices, particularly submarine devices. It is known that the particulars of some of these have already been transmitted to Germany, and that some of them have been used.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DRIVE WINS 13,000,000 NEW MEMBERS

The Result of the Christmas Week Campaign Was Three Million Over The Goal.

Christmas eve found the American Red Cross membership drive well past the goal of 10,000,000, with incomplete reports at Washington indicating that about 13,000,000 new members have been enrolled throughout the country during the week.

The Atlantic district with a quota of 2,015,000 reported 2,390,000 Christmas campaign members, with many chapters not reporting and continuing their work. The New England division, which has a quota of 984,000, reported that all sections outside of Boston and perhaps Western Massachusetts, would exceed their quotas and that the excess would balance any deficiencies.

The Pennsylvania division with a quota of 1,192,000 reported 1,400,000 already enrolled and that all the chapters intended to continue.

The lake division with a quota of 1,068,000 finished its campaign with over 2,500,000 enrolled.

The central division reported 1,646,000 enrollments. This division will continue at work of its own accord and the managers expect to pass the present enrollment materially. The division has a quota of 1,189,000.

The northwestern division, with a quota of 361,000, reported 475,000 members. In this division the weather was so extremely bad last week that enrollment will be continued.

The gulf division is working to a 500,000 quota, which is much larger than was allotted from Washington headquarters, and is well on its way to that figure.

The southwestern division has a quota of 1,162,000. Report was that approximately 2,250,000 members would be enrolled.

Returns from the northern division and southern division were scant, the best conservative estimate possible being 250,000 for the northern and 240,000 for the southern.

The count had not been completed even in the larger cities of the Potomac division, but apparently the total will be near the quota of 356,000. The campaign in this division also will be continued.

FROM THE COUNTY.

Fire early Thursday destroyed the Mehrling building in the heart of the business section of Brunswick, and damaged adjoining property to a considerable extent. The loss is between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The firemen were handicapped for a long time because of a frozen water system and the flames could not be fought until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came to the rescue with its water supply.

George Jacob Buckley, a well-known Frederickian died at his home in Frederick on Thursday, aged 89 years.

Charles H. Lighter, 84 years old, one of the oldest residents of Middletown Valley, dropped dead in the Reformed Sunday School in Frederick, on Sunday morning.

Miss Martha McClelland, for sixteen years matron at Hood College, died at her home in Frederick.

Frederick has been remarkably free from fires during the past twelve months. During the entire year only thirteen alarms were sounded. The whole estimate of the damage done by fire was less than \$1,000.

A committee in the interest of the Frederick City Hospital went to Annapolis to appeal to the Governor for an increase in the appropriation to the hospital. In former years the hospital received \$10,000 which was cut to \$8,000. The board now asks for \$12,000.

Jonathan J. Bielfeld, one of the best known citizens of Frederick died Tuesday night of a complication of diseases, aged 60 years.

Following an extended illness, Henry Williams, retired bank president and one of the best known residents of Frederick died Wednesday. For a number of years Mr. Williams was postmaster of Frederick.

U. S. Wants Plain Machinists.

Ten thousand aviation mechanics are needed for service with the United States flyers at the front to keep the machines in trim.

This is the substance of a hurry-up order from the Signal Corps, U. S. A., sent to recruiting stations all over the United States.

There is also a call for 2,000 firemen for service with the United States Battalions in the war zone. The men are to be placed in service immediately.

Seaweed, chemically treated, fire-proofed and made into sheets, forms a new sound proofing material for walls.



The War From Day to Day

IN

Paragraph Form

The next draft call—including deferred percentages of the first quota—will be made up under the questionnaire classification, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced Friday. There will be no further formal call therefore, before February 15.

France is the first of the Allied countries to give an answer to the new Austro-German peace proposal, and it is a rejection.

First information that hundreds of American student aviation officers have arrived in Italy was made public in official dispatches from Rome Friday afternoon. The dispatches describe them as "the first American soldiers to reach Italy," and state that they were given an enthusiastic reception at Rome.

William Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph, has been appointed Italian High Commissioner to the United States.

The war has cost another monarch his throne. According to a report from Petrograd on Saturday King Ferdinand of Rumania has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Charles.

Call for 37,500 nurses needed in the Army Nurse Corps of the Medical Department was made by the War Department on Saturday. The estimates are based on an army of 1,500,000 men.

American aviators are learning to fly in Egypt at the great British schools organized near Cairo. American youths are being sent across the Mediterranean to the Egyptian schools on every boat.

The question of extending conscription to Ireland will be seriously considered by parliamentary leaders when Parliament again convenes. It is estimated that there are 200,000 Irishmen of military age in Ireland who are taking no part in the war.

France is facing her fourth winter of war more confidently than any of the three previous ones. This may seem surprising to those who argue that cabinet crises, political scandals, etc., indicate social unrest and popular dissatisfaction.

Gen. John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief Saturday issued a

general order suspending further Paris leaves of absence for both officers and men and cancelled the future leaves already granted.

Despite the opposition of Secretary of War Baker, members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee declared their intention of urging the enactment of a universal military law at the present session of Congress.

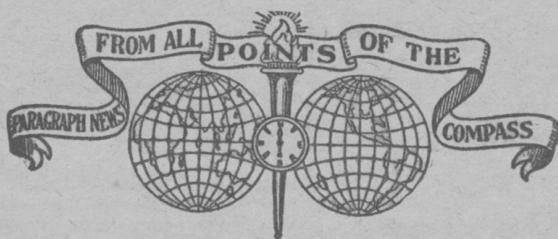
Great Britain and France have agreed to supply artillery for all the American troops sent to France in 1918. They are prepared to furnish if even, longer, if necessary. They must furnish it because America has neither the guns to send nor the ships to transport them in.

Civil war was spreading in Siberia on Monday from Irkutsk reported eight days of violent fighting there between the Bolsheviks and Cossacks. Both sides are mercilessly shelling the city and whole districts have been demolished with great loss of life.

Although actual operations of the American forces on the west front have been confined to narrow limits the presence of the troops on the firing line has strengthened the faith of the Allies in an ultimate victory, Secretary Baker declared in his weekly military review.

American troops are to be rushed to Europe in as large and constant a stream as is humanly possible; the Allied nations will so arrange their shipping as to provide the necessary transport; the merchant shipbuilding program must be rushed; there is to be closer co-operation of all the co-belligerents to present a single and united front to Germany. The part of the United States has been clearly defined and arrangements made to carry it out.

An engagement by the United States to send a great army against the Germans in time to offset the defection of Russia, was disclosed Wednesday through the publication by Secretary Lansing of a review of the work and recommendations of the American Mission which recently participated in the Inter-Allied war conferences at Paris.



Friday.

Today President Wilson celebrated his sixty-first birthday.

Dr. James R. Brock, deputy warden of the Atlanta Federal prison, was killed by a prisoner today.

Without the slightest ceremony the United States government at noon today took over all active direction of the national railway systems.

An explosion in the coke by-products department of the Indiana Harbor, Ind., today injured nine men.

John R. Thorton, former United States Senator from Louisiana died at his home in Alexandria, La., aged 71 years.

Saturday.

Walker H. Hines, of New York, lawyer, and President Alfred H. Smith, of the New York Central Railroad, were named assistants to Director General McAdoo in the administration of the railroads under government operation.

An explosion of tar gases wrecked a large iron structure and the tar pipe lines at the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet and Tube Company plant.

Mount Vesuvius is again in violent eruption according to word received in Rome today.

Mayor Sidonio Poes was today appointed President of Portugal pending the general election.

Fire which early today threatened to destroy the elevator of the Union Depot Elevator Company at Detroit, Mich., was extinguished before it reached the main grain bins. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Seven are known to be dead and

about 20 injured as the result of a head on collision between a westbound and an eastbound Baltimore and Ohio train a mile east of North Vernon, Ind., today.

In the face of a blizzard which swept the Eastern States, Director General McAdoo, through his "operating board" of railroad executives, moved quickly today in the effort to relieve freight congestion. More locomotives were ordered from Western lines to pull the Eastern points out of their jam. Eighty engines already have been transferred into congested districts and the board is expediting the movement of 22 more.

Sunday. Thirteen degrees below zero today made that the coldest day for New York city in the history of the weather bureau.

The leather dressing establishments of Adams and Co., at Johnstown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss was \$300,000.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in New York city of pleurisy.

Guatemala City was practically destroyed by an earthquake, 125,000 persons are homeless.

The murder of former Premier Gornykin, his wife and brother-in-law is reported in the Petrograd newspapers today. They are said to have been slain by robbers at the estate of the former Premier at Sacchy, Transcaucasia.

Monday.

Fire of unknown origin, which destroyed a public garage in Clinton, Ind., (Continued on page 7.)

NATIONAL ANTHEM CHANGED BY THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

New and Official Version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Published Recently.

There has long been complaint of the uncertainties and variations in the way the national anthem is played and sung. Perhaps it is the only national anthem over which there is so much doubt. Now it has been revised and newly harmonized by a committee of musicians and others at the request of the United States Bureau of Education.

A first sight and sound of it were possible recently at a concert in Boston when copies of the new version, words and music, were distributed through the hall. The committee having the matter in charge was composed of well known musicians. The harmonization of the tune is by Mr. Damrosch.

How far the authority of the Bureau of Education goes to enforce the playing and singing of the national anthem in the revision made for it does not appear. Is it to be adopted by the Army and Navy and other branches of the Government?

This is not the first "official" putting forth of a version of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In 1890 was published a volume entitled "National Patriotic and Typical Airs of All Lands," by John Philip Sousa, bandmaster, U. S. M. C. In this compilation the tune of the national anthem as well as the harmonization differs from the newly revised version. The most numerous points of difference are in the use of dotted notes.

In the harmonization of the anthem there is little change in the new version, except in the fullness and manner of disposition of the chords. The harmony goes from B-flat directly into G minor in the third measure, and this is the usual treatment. It is a natural progression and has doubtless been made to seem the natural one to most people by frequent hearing.

STATE CONDENSED.

Abijah H. Eaton, 77 years old, founder of Eaton and Burnett's Business College and well-known as an authority on commercial law and accounting died Saturday at his home in Baltimore after a short illness of pneumonia.

Baltimore's third increase of volunteers for the Polish Army entrained on Monday for Camp Koscuisko, Lake Niagara, Canada. A rousing send-off was given the men at Union Station.

The fourth annual conference of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae will be held Saturday at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore. Many members are expected to be present.

A fire which broke out early Sunday morning in the laundry plant of William Kermodel, of Baltimore, caused a damage to the amount of \$9,000.

The announcement that so far Baltimore has enrolled over a hundred thousand members in the Red Cross membership campaign comes, in spite of all that the Weather Man can do to throw a damper upon enthusiasm and generosity. So for the county report indicate 10,000 subscriptions, but it is felt that this will also be very much increased when the total is announced.

Dr. Charles Frederick Beven, former dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and one of the best-known surgeons of Baltimore died suddenly Friday at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

Practically all of the hospitals and other institutions of the State that appeared before Governor Harrington at Annapolis asked for increase in their allotments. Following is a list of institutions and the amounts they asked for 1919 and 1920: The Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, \$15,000; House of Refuge for Colored Boys, \$7,250; Maryland Industrial School for Girls, \$4,000; Maryland Industrial School for Boys, \$4,000; Maryland Prisoner's Aid Society, \$10,000; Medical and Surgical Faculty, \$5,000; Children's School, \$7,500; Kernan Hospital, \$15,000; Skin and Cancer Hospital, \$5,000.

Baltimore has been asked by the Pigeon Department of the Signal Corps United States Army, to supply 2,000 homing pigeons for the use of the forces in France at the earliest possible date. A meeting of the city was held to formulate plans for supplying the birds to the Government.

Dr. William S. Baer, distinguished Baltimore specialist and member of the Hopkins Unit in France has been promoted from captain to major.

Badly burned about the hands and arms, and with cuts and bruises all over his body, William Gillen, a watchman on the Baltimore and Ohio coal pier, in (Continued on page 7.)

BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS

RECEIVE PART OF PAY

War Risk Insurance Is Explained

TAKE OUT POLICIES AT LOW RATE

Government Makes Plans To Care For All Families While Its Head Is At The Front.—\$15 Set Aside For Support.

Two constructive steps have been taken by the Government to date to care for the dependent wives and children or other dependents of the men in the Army and Navy. These steps are the establishment of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, where any soldier or sailor, either on his own initiative or through the initiative of some one else applying in his name, may take out insurance up to \$10,000 at a low premium rate, and the allowances granted by the Government to dependents which are compulsory up to \$15 per month from the salary of each man plus an allowance given by the Government itself.

Insurance may be purchased, at the initiative of the soldier or sailor, at the rate of \$7.80 per \$1000 per year at the age of 21, maximum rate being \$14.40 per year at the age of 51 years. A wife, child, grandchild, brother, sister, step-brother, step-sister, adopted brother or sister or parent or grandparent of the husband or wife may be named as beneficiary or the benefit may be disposed of at will. Payments of benefits will be made monthly over a period of twenty years in equal installments. On a \$10,000 policy a wife and two dependent children would receive a total of \$87.50 a month, \$67 of which will come from the insurance policy itself and \$20.50 in the form of indemnification from the Government, the amount depending on the size of the dependent family. In the matter of allowances for support of the family while its head is at the front, the laws provide that every soldier, be he private or officer who has a dependent family, shall set at least \$15 for their support. This amount may be further enlarged up to one-half of the salary, which, in the case of the private soldier getting \$31 a month would amount to \$16.50. To this, in the case of a dependent wife and two children, the Government adds \$22.50, making the family income \$49 a month.

U. S. Now Exporting Dyes. American manufacturers not only have met the domestic demands for aniline dyes hitherto supplied exclusively by Germany, but are building up a rapidly growing export trade. A statement by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says the United States, the only country to accomplish the feat, has succeeded in establishing since the war began a successful industry capable of meeting the color requirements of its own manufacturers of textiles, paper paints, leather, straw, inks, stains, varnishes and waxes and of handling orders from abroad.

Exports now are being made at the rate of \$4,693,756 annually, or approximately twice the value of the entire domestic production of dyestuffs for 1914. For the first three months of the present fiscal year aniline colors exported were worth \$1,173,439, distributed among 21 foreign countries.

Asked to Conserve Potash. Conservation of potash along with food and fuel is urged in a Department of Agriculture report which shows that between 71,000 and 75,000 tons of available potash, about one-third of the quantity normally consumed in the United States, exists in the dust passing through or retained in the flues of the cement plants of the country.

The report says that by increasing the percentage of potash volatilized, by the addition of substances which will not effect the quality of the cement, the recoverable potash in flue dust can be increased to more than 100,000 tons annually, or nearly one-half of the country's normal consumption.

Millions in Waste in Paris. According to figures compiled by the secretary of the Rag Picker's Union the waste material from the city of Paris during the last year was sold for 12,822,300 francs, or more than two and a quarter million dollars, according to statistics now available.

All garbage and ash receptacles are sorted over by licensed scavengers—men and women—who are called "chiffoniers," a slang term coined from the fact that many gather up bits of chiffon from the waste boxes of the dress-making houses.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

I wish to announce to my former patrons that I am now conducting a store in the Gelwicks Building, East Main Street and have on hand a full line of

GROCERIES DRY GOODS

NOTIONS

BOOTS AND SHOES

R. L. ANNAN

dec 14, 1917

Mount Saint Mary's College

AND

Ecclesiastical Seminary

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

FOUNDED 1808

Conducted by Secular Clergymen, aided by Lay Professors

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, PRE MEDICAL, PREPARATORY, COMMERCIAL COURSES. Separate Department for YOUNG BOYS. FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR B. J. BRADLEY, LL. D., President

STATE CONDENSED.

(Continued from page 1.)

Baltimore, lay unconscious on the pier, after he had tried to extinguish a fire that consumed a shanty on the pier.

The Pangborn Corporation in Hagers town besides distributing cash presents to its 150 employees, announced that it would present free to every employee a life insurance policy ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 depending upon the length of service of the employee with the company, which will also keep up the premiums on these policies free of expense to the employees.

Dr. Charles W. Mitchell, professor of medicine at the University of Maryland one of the most distinguished specialists in children's diseases in the East and one of the best beloved physicians in the State, died at his home in Baltimore, on Friday, after an illness of pneumonia.

J. C. McCahan, Jr., has been appointed manager of mail and express traffic of the Baltimore of Ohio railroad Company effective December 1. Mr. McCahan entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio on May 5, 1893 as office of the master car builder at Camden Station.

John Helmer, member of the Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county, Police Department since 1910, was appointed chief by the county commissioners at Annapolis.

On Saturday, December 29, Howard W. Jackson, Register of Will for Baltimore city, sent a check for \$67,425.42 to the Comptroller of the State, this being the amount due the state, according to the annual and quarterly reports of the Register of Wills.

Dr. Theodore Caldwell Janeway, professor of medicine at John Hopkins one of the most eminent physicians in the United States died in Baltimore on Friday.

A record for the month of November in the movement of ore from the Lake Superior district was established last month when the cargo carriers on the lakes loaded 7,331,804 tons. This is an increase over November a year ago of 1,616,351 tons.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CONVENT IN 1897

ETHNA KELOGE.

Continued from last week.

There were letters and gifts to be examined after breakfast, but the real exploration parties did not set out until after the "Mass of the Day," which we attended at eight o'clock. Then the lately arrived boxes received their proper share of attention, and on the Christmas letters from home such tearful maidens as Laura Rodin and Mary Frances shed copious tears.

During the day we had visits from those Sisters whom we seldom had the pleasure of meeting, and in the afternoon we attended Vespers. There was so much to be said between times that when the bell finally rang at eight o'clock for night prayers, we were glad to go to bed.

On the twenty-eighth, that pathetic feast of the Holy Innocents, the play room was once again the scene of action. In its final array the cosy old hall resembled a grotto in Santa Claus' land. Popcorn, tinsel, colored ornaments and above all the gorgeous dolls and toys suspended from the Christmas tree branches, fairly made us gasp.

Long before nine o'clock in the morning, the poor had trudged their way over the rough country roads, and stood patiently awaiting the opening of the great, front door. The cold, snappy air had no terrors for them. It was their Christmas day, and it would not come again for another year.

The poor little street waif of the large cities has known the joy of the toyland of the stores. He has tugged some smaller brother through the crowd at peril of life or limb, his great reward being the sight of gaily lighted windows. But his little brother of the country has never known such luxury.

To the gathering that walked timidly through the corridors that day, the way must have seemed long indeed. But what must have been the sensation they experienced—fathers, mothers and little ones, when they stood on the threshold of that fairyland and drank in the beauty and meaning of it all! As they passed to their places an orchestra consisting mostly of bells and the piano jingled the merriest Christmas music. Such a noise set everyone in good humor and Santa Claus found his task of keeping order greatly simplified.

The children sat around the tree, their eyes wide in wonderment. What had completely captivated them was the wonderful display of dolls—dolls so daintily dressed by a mindful Alumnae that even a richer child might envy them. To the mothers, the warm clothing on the table under the tree spoke more eloquently. For the time being they forgot the many little privations of the coming winter and chatted shyly with Father Lander, their pastor in town.

Directing and planning, the Sisters conducted things with their own fine order and precision which was yet never wholly in evidence. It was the girls who helped serve the collation, after Santa Claus had passed among the guests with his Christmas bag. From time to time the same noisy orchestra rendered additional music, and from the manner in which it was received it could well have been a quintet from the Symphony.

When the tree was finally dismantled the company broke up. They were very happy, those little ones, celebrating the feasts of those other little saints. Hugging their dolls, or gathering their numerous toys under their arms, they looked quite as grateful for the pleasure they had enjoyed as did the elders who bore them proudly home again.

We were agreeably surprised a few days later when Sister Austin announced that the President of the College had invited the "graduates" to spend an afternoon at the College. Of course it was customary to go to the College during the holidays by special request, but now that the invitation had actually arrived we were, according to all tradition, overwhelmed with polite incredulity. When Sister Austin told us the news she did so with her air of severe dignity, always intended to suppress in us any undue emotion.

The joy of Frances Carlin shone in her face. Usually very dignified, now more than ever she intended to uphold the prestige of her class. To that end she set forth immediately to procure proper raiment for the "Swaree." She knew the proper thing to do, and intended that none of us should waver from her standard.

To Lena Hawley the news was of little moment. Lena spent most of her wakeful moments up in the clouds. She was a rather lazy Virginian, never practical yet beaming with intelligence upon affairs that concerned the welfare of her country or the future possibilities of the nations at large. Alice Shaw fancied she might be asked to sing, so feigned an indifference in the matter. The rest of us showed plainly that our delight knew no bounds. Imbibing some of Frances Carlin's fine hauteur of demeanor, we too set out to replenish our wardrobes, putting aside for the time being another of Sister Austin's ironclad's: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

er be."

The boys over at the college could well have been the inhabitants of another planet, so little did we know of their affairs—that is, those of us who had neither brother nor "French cousin" at school there. If by chance we happened to meet on the road a group of boys, accompanied by their prefect, we immediately turned in another direction as became models of propriety. We shall never forget that Mayday over on the mountain when, walking down the road, we spied a party of students coming down the hill from the toll gate. We had intended to keep to the road, but this disturbing element caused us to abandon our original plans. Dear Sister Placidus saw them first. Wholly unmindful of the golden years to her credit, she made quickly for the stone wall, climbed it with agility and without any wavering led us a Maying through picturesque fields and meadows across-county to our destination.

In view of all this, our trip to the college seemed something in the nature of a dissipation. There were visible signs of our preparations only in the smartest wardrobes. That we should conduct ourselves with a wholesome reticence was intimated, though not with pronounced emphasis.

To be continued next week.

Soon Over His Cold.

Everyone speaks well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy after having used it. Mrs. George Lewis, Pittsfield, N. Y., has this to say regarding it: "Last winter my little boy, five years old was sick with a cold for two or three weeks. I doctored him and used various cough medicines but nothing did him much good until I began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He then improved rapidly and in a few days was over his cold." Jan. 4 1-mo.

Third of a Series of Papers on

PRIESTS IN THE TRENCHES

Adapted from the French by Anna Pearson Hall, '18, Saint Joseph's College.

The greatest joy for any and all of them, is to be able to celebrate the Mass. There is, on an exquisite page written by Reverend Father Desgrange an excerpt of the rarely beautiful narration. "The First Communion of a Lieutenant." "At the brilliantly adorned and illuminated altar, Father Ruffier was more recollected than usual in the fervent contemplation which the celebration of the Holy Mysteries always inspires. I would wish for you, my dear friend, to know this young priest. He would appeal to you from the very first impression, by his glowing open countenance of seminarian and his soul of hero. There is not, in my regiment, a captain who enjoys a higher degree of affectionate, grateful admiration from his soldiers. If, at the age of twenty-six he wears the "Croix de Guerre," the highest army honor, and the Legion of Honor; if he has been the subject of four magnificent eulogies, these compensations, in the judgment of all, are still far below his merits. You would not question the eminent qualities of the captain if you should see in him the very humble young priest, celebrating his morning Mass. He is absorbed in his office and does not notice that his spurs are tearing his alb. But who pays any attention to that detail?"

Priests of this spirit have no need of long discourses to successfully carry on their apostolate: their example is a thousand times more persuasive than the rhetorical of sermons; and such are numerous among the fighting clergy.

I am not surprised to read in their letters that the army divisions contend as to who shall have the priests; they are wanted particularly in the posts of extreme danger. "In fact, the priest is the religious security for the battalion to which he belongs, and his tranquility is contagious." Soldier, officer, stretcher bearer, infirmarian, chaplain, he finds many an occasion to speak of God to the soldiers, and to bring them back to Him: if not back to Him, at least, he is able to draw them nearer to Him.

We cite another touching incident. A soldier priest has just been wounded. They brought him to a farm house. "They stretched me out on a straw mattress between two wounded men, the one of whom had nothing left which could be called a face, the other seemed to be in death agony. The latter, wounded in the arm and in the abdomen, did not seem to notice my arrival; I thought it safe to offer him absolution, explaining that I was a priest."

"Perhaps I am not so ill, but I accept: I am believing and practicing."

"I gave him consequently, absolution. Towards the middle of the night, he became delirious. . . . I spoke to him; gently. Then I heard him murmuring the words of the Pater; at times he stutted: I supplied the words, and he followed me eagerly."

"In one of our trenches," we read in another place, "a surgeon priest (he is professor in a little seminary of Montauban) was stationed with his section. A poor soldier emerges from a neighboring trench, and with a thousand precautions advances on hands and knees: he did not have the luck to have a priest

in his trench. He succeeded, without being fired on, in reaching the opening of the subterranean shelter of the chaplain. There, flat on his face, nose to the ground, he called in a whisper: "Salvan, are you there?"

"Yes," answered the priest, "what do you want? you will be shot, lad! If the Boches see you, your end is certain."

"Not so much talk. Tell me, will you hear my confession?"

"Yes, immediately."

"Good, but I am so fixed that I cannot kneel, they will see me if I do."

"It is not necessary, stay the way you are." And there, flat above the trench in which was the surgeon priest, the little soldier received pardon; then creeping like a worm, he slowly, slowly regained his own trench."

By no means are all the soldiers converted; no one presumes that. But no one denies that consoling results are obtained. "Rare indeed are those who leave without absolution," writes an infirmarian. On the battle front, they have absolution, if not individual, at least in general, from the fighting priest. Alas, how many are killed! Then, it is the stretcher bearers who carry them in from the fields of battle; religious ministrations is often given them in the corner of a wood or under a furrowed bit of ground. There are priests too in the ambulances at the hospital stations; then automobile ambulances pass them over to the smaller ambulances on their first, second and final rounds.

To the little ones also priests are the carriers of celestial graces. Children are confided to the care of the priests on the various hospital trains, going from outlying posts to the hospital bases. His ministrations is always at the service of the wounded, and they accept this service with gratitude.

A Jesuit describes, with numerous details of more or less interest, an Easter spent in the Alps. He speaks of the "dear blue devils" who go to the services with the naive piety of grown up children. An effecting part tells of the Easter of a gentle, little zouave, only twenty years old. Another chaplain tells how he gave general absolution in the trench; "All the whisperings were silenced and I am sure that the majority of the men received this absolution with perfect faith: there was no jesting, when, in half an hour they commenced the assault. The French cannons succeeded in demolishing the houses, which had been designated to be swept away; there was no more talking except from the cannon.

The Catholics are not alone to profit of the ministry of the mobilized priests. There are soldiers and officers who have been received into the Church while at the front. Others, without being converted, are influenced; "How happy are those who have the faith! I would, that I too possessed." And then the priest instructs—religious ignorance is so great—and gives a little bit of counsel, explains that one must live a little more Christian like

There is one other virtue meriting notice among the army priests—it is humility. "My mission is enviable; I have a single fear, it is of ill accomplishment of my duty. I believe firmly (and this is from one who has just been decorated by Joffre) that joy and pride are going to turn my head. True I do not have to look very far to convince myself that I am not worth much more than any of the others, and that the honor which I have received is merited by many others." Many of them refuse decorations tendered them, and they do not wish to be considered heroes; they affirm that they have done no more than their duty. Some say that they do not expose themselves uselessly and that in face of danger of death that they have felt some little hesitation, or even "a terrible emotion." We see the most devoted of them, the most pious, the most zealous, making their examination of conscience and sincerely confessing their failings.

One hears the priest laud the courage, the endurance, the heroism of their soldiers as much or more than that of the clergy, and to affirm "that the dear little fighters merit a thousand times more the recompense of their country." They are not slow to eulogize of the merit of the army men.

Those privates, those uncommissioned officers, or the officers of high rank, are cheerful in spite of the rough life and innumerable dangers to which they are exposed in every conceivable way.

To be continued next week.

PRINTERS' INK

HAS been responsible for thousands of business successes throughout the country. Everybody in town may know you but they don't know what you have to sell.

Advertising Will Help You

Save Your Eyes

Frederick Optical Parlors

319 North Market St., Frederick, Md.

You are risking your most valuable possession when you use Eye Glasses that are not correct, and cause worry and dissatisfaction. Eye strain is invariably due to either lack of Glasses, or lack of proper Glasses. We take every precaution, and assure you absolutely correct Glasses.

Pay us a visit, all work guaranteed. We make complete Glasses as low as \$2.

Glasses that are Suited to your Personality as well as Your Eyes

You are mistaken if you believe you can choose eye Glasses like a pair of shoes. Nearly all eyes have irregular focus, requiring special examination, and Glasses ground according to prescription.

Frederick Optical Parlors

319 North Market St., Frederick, Md.

WE BUY LIVE STOCK FOR CASH

Hogs, 20 Cents.

Calves, 14 Cents.

Bulls, 7 to 8 Cents.

'Phone 486 Frederick.

J. A. WHITFIELD CO.

ABATTOIR

FREDERICK - - - MARYLAND

the farmer

sets a good example for those advertisers who advertise only occasionally and then stop if they do not get immediate results. What would you think of a farmer who plants his seeds, and then if a crop isn't ready to be harvested in a week or so throws the whole thing up in disgust, or a farmer who plants fruit trees, and then, if they don't bear the next week cuts them down and throws them on the bush heap? The intermittent or faint-hearted advertiser is in this class. The successful farmer and advertiser plant their seed (the farmer in fertile ground and the advertiser in a selected territory) and then work for results. They know that results do not come at once. The advertiser who advertises in good times and bad, keeps on getting the business.

Publicity, Montreal.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Persons industriously occupying themselves thrive better on a little of their own honest getting than lazy heirs on the large revenues left unto them.—H. Fuller.

SUMMER FRUITS.

The time is at hand to prepare our fruits and jellies for winter use. If each housewife will, when putting up her jellies and jams, remember the soldier boys and put up a few extra for hospital use, they will do worlds of good. Such gifts will cost little, but when all brought together will make a wonderful store of good things to cheer those who are suffering on beds of pain.

Currant Jelly.—Currants for jelly should not be overripe or picked immediately after a rain. Look the currants over carefully, wash but do not remove the stems. Mash a few in the bottom of the preserving kettle with a wooden potato masher and continue to add the fruit until they are all used. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let simmer until the currants look white. Strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth or drain through a jelly bag. Measure the juice and boil it five minutes, add an equal measure of heated sugar, bring to the boiling point and boil three minutes, skim and pour into glasses. Let stand in a sunny window for a day, cover with paraffin and keep in a cool, dry place.

In many places all over the country wild raspberries abound. These berries have a most delicious flavor, but being smaller than the cultivated kind are better used for jelly, shrub and sirups, or the juice combined to give flavor to other fruits in canning.

Strawberries are not sufficiently rich in pectin to make good jelly, but the flavor is so delicious that experiments have been made with these fruits lacking pectin, saving them to us in the form of jelly. Take the white pith of half an orange, boil it for an hour or two to remove all its pectin and add it to strawberry juice and see what fine jelly can be made. The yellow rind should all be removed before using the orange peel unless you want the combination of flavor. There will be sufficient pectin in half an orange rind for several glasses of jelly.

Raspberries make most delicious jelly combined with a little currant juice or cooked alone.

Nellie Maxwell

DOWNY WOODPECKER

Dryobates pubescens



Length, six inches. Our smallest woodpecker; spotted with black and white. Dark bars on the outer tail feathers distinguish it from the similarly colored but larger hairy woodpecker.

Range: Resident in the United States and the forested parts of Canada and Alaska.

Habits and economic status: This woodpecker is commonly distributed, living in woodland tracts, orchards, and gardens. The bird has several characteristic notes, and, like the hairy woodpecker, is fond of beating on a dry resonant tree branch a tattoo which to appreciative ears has the quality of woodland music. In a hole excavated in a dead branch the downy woodpecker lays four to six eggs. This and the hairy woodpecker are among our most valuable allies, their food consisting of some of the worst foes of orchard and woodland, which the woodpeckers are especially equipped to dig out of dead and living wood. In the examination of 723 stomachs of this bird, animal food, mostly insects, was found to constitute 76 per cent of the diet and vegetable matter 24 per cent. The animal food consists largely of beetles that bore into timber or burrow under the bark. Caterpillars amount to 16 per cent of the food and include many especially harmful species. Grasshopper eggs are freely eaten. The vegetable food of the downy woodpecker consists of small fruit and seeds, mostly of wild species. It distributes seeds of poison ivy, or poison oak, which is about the only fault of this very useful bird.

1918 has come in, and with it the demand for everything new.

We are constantly receiving New goods—Come in and have your demand in our line supplied.

MATTHEWS STORE

dec1-1yr.

Watch This Space

For

Particulars About

NEW GOODS

Soon To Arrive

C. G. FRAILEY & CO.

Agency For EVEREADY and FRANCO



Flashlights & Supplies

J. EDWARD SELTZER

dec 14-6mo.

Important Notice

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. also the Hagerstown and Frederick R. R. place the inspection of their employees' watches in our hands. This alone assures you we are equipped to do expert watch repairing.

Bring us your watches, clocks and jewelry for repairing and we guarantee they will be put in first class condition.

MALONE'S JEWELRY STORE,

35 North Market St., FREDERICK, MD.

PHONE 969. Successor to H. S. LANDIS. P. O. Box 216

1-1-16-1yr



A Bank Account Is the Gibraltar of the Home!

If you are a man of family you must have a bank account. A BANK ACCOUNT IS THE BULWARK, THE GIBRALTAR, OF YOUR HOME

It protects you in time of need.
It gives you a feeling of independence.
It strengthens you.

It Is a Consolation to Your Wife to Your Children

We Pay 4% On Time Deposits

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., Bankers.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882

oct 8-0917

United States Flagship Pennsylvania

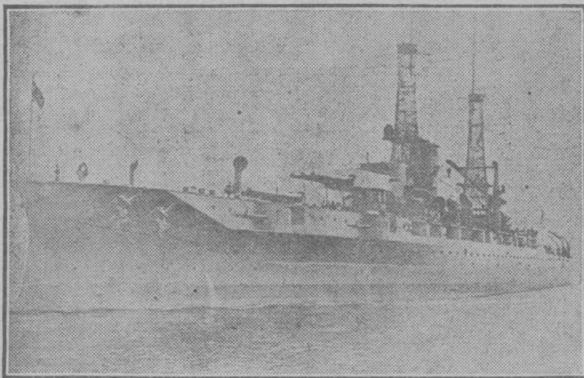


Photo by American Press Association.

The Pennsylvania, one of the most powerful warships afloat, of 31,400 tons, succeeded the Wyoming as flagship of the Atlantic fleet. She carries twelve fourteen-inch guns and cost more than \$7,000,000.

United States Dreadnought North Dakota

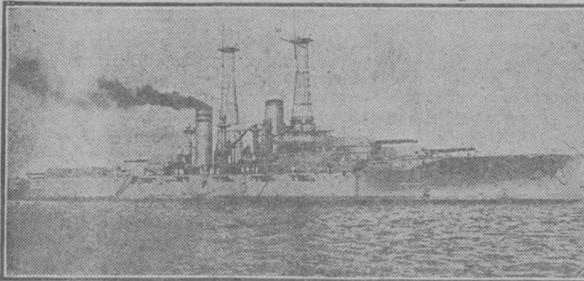


Photo by American Press Association.

The North Dakota, 20,000 tons, is 521.5 feet long. She has ten twelve-inch guns, and her crew numbers 927 officers and men

United States Super-Dreadnought Oklahoma

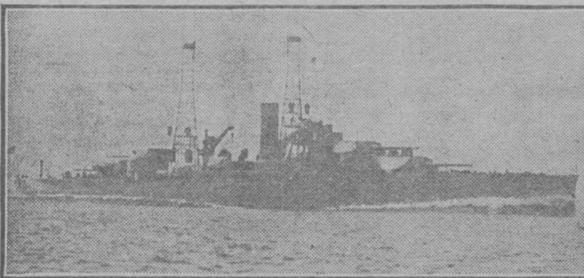


Photo by American Press Association.

The Oklahoma carries ten fourteen-inch and twenty-one five-inch guns. She displaces 27,500 tons and has a speed of 20.50 knots an hour. She cost \$5,926,000.

A Happy New Year

I desire to thank my customers for their liberal patronage during 1917, and to assure them that it shall be my earnest endeavor to serve them even better than before throughout 1918.

C. F. ROTERING

CLOTHIER

West Main Street, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Six Months For 50 Cents

We will send THE CHRONICLE to any address six months for 50 cents.

We are anxious to have all who are not readers or subscribers become acquainted with THE CHRONICLE.

Remember if you have a friend or a relative in the draft who has been called to the colors THE CHRONICLE will give him all the news from home, and will be greatly appreciated.

The Weekly Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar a year in advance; Six months, 50 cents. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application at this office.

THE PROPRIETOR reserves the right to decline any advertisements which he may deem objectionable.

NO ATTENTION whatever will be paid to anonymous contributions.

MANUSCRIPTS offered for publication will be returned if unavailable, when accompanied by stamps.

C. & P. PHONE NO. 10.

Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1909 at the post office at Emmitsburg, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918.

"A glance over the pages of history reveals to us that of all institutions which affect the wellspring of human activity the newspaper is perhaps the greatest."

THE CHRONICLE will be independent in politics, progressive in spirit and a champion of what it conceives to be right. Its columns will always be open for a dignified discussion by the people of any subject that may seem to them interesting, or that may in anywise be a benefit to the community at large.

1918 JANUARY 1918 calendar grid showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

Communications intended for publication in this paper, letters of a business nature in relation to the Chronicle, and all orders for Job Printing to be done at this office should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick is next to the largest of the counties of Maryland. In population and wealth it ranks next to Baltimore county. In the fertility and productiveness of its lands it ranks among the first in the Union, and especially in the production of wheat. The area of this great county is 633 square miles. The great body of the people are of German, English and Scotch-Irish descent, the progeny mostly of the early settlers. The land is mostly of fine limestone quality, and the greater part of the county is a valley of rolling lands lying between the Linganore Hills and the Catoctin Mountain. This splendid valley is drained by the Monocacy river, and is one of the best farmed and most highly improved and productive areas of the Union. The great crops are wheat and corn.—Maryland Manual issued by Board of Public Works.

EMMITSBURG.

In all Western Maryland—the beauty spot and the garden spot of the State—there is no town more attractive than Emmitsburg. No people are more wide-awake, more knowable, more courteous to strangers than Emmitsburgians. The location of Emmitsburg is ideal; the surrounding scenery is unmatched; the climate is notably healthful; its water—pure mountain spring water—cannot be surpassed. It is within easy access of Baltimore, Hagerstown, Frederick; eight miles from the National Battlefield at Gettysburg, near to the Mountain Resorts, and is surrounded by fertile farms and productive orchards. Mount Saint Mary's College and Ecclesiastical Seminary—with an enviable reputation extending over 106 years—is located here; St. Joseph's College and Academy for young ladies—equally as noted during its 107 years of splendid achievement—is also here. There are excellent Schools—Public and Parochial—in Emmitsburg; two sound Banks, five Churches, a live Newspaper, modern Hotel accommodations, adequate Fire Department, progressive merchants, splendid physicians, good livery, auto garages, many fraternal organizations, good railroad accommodations. There are four or five mails a day, telegraph, express and telephone service connecting all points; electric light and power, oiled streets. There is business to be had in Emmitsburg; there are Factory Sites available. If you contemplate changing your place of residence—come to Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Md.

THE ASCENDENCY OF LABOR.

The world is at war: we talk, think, eat, sleep, dream of the struggle in which knowledge, progress and justice are to be the results of bloodshed, horror and outrage.

The United States, with her money, her men, and her food, has become the central directing force of this gigantic conflict; and the "imperativeness of labor" is clearly seen in the impending crisis. War is the mountain up which labor climbs. It secures recognition for the individual, it proves the necessity for unity of purpose; it becomes the distributor of justice.

Labor dominates all. It gives us everything we have: luxury to some; security and world-wide progress to all. In times of peace, labor sweats, slaves and dies in the fields, mines and factories. He is tyrannized by the rich and powerful for whom he has produced both power and money. In times of war there comes a great change; a sort of financial irrigation and fertilization of soil takes place. The laborer is crowned king; on him depends the nation's life and honor.

Labor must do the work and money become subservient to labor. Guns, ammunition, ships, food, clothing—all look to labor for support; while labor in turn must do double work, must turn out greater results with fewer units.

But, whence comes the money to carry on this gigantic proposition? It is taken from the rich. The multi-millionaire hands over a big percentage of his fortune to the government, other taxpayers give their quota; the government pays it to labor.

The farmer gets higher prices for his food, and a woman claims a man's wages. Labor mounts the last step, but will not remain there. After the war it will go back, but it will never sink to its former level. With each war, justice tips the scale; the many find room to live and breathe and prosper, unhampered by the few; conditions are bettered; civilization is widened; life is worth living—all due to the ascendancy of labor.

ACCURACY.

The accurate man is he who confines his actions within the limits of his abilities, never overstepping but always reaching the boundary line. It is impossible for any man to be so accurate as never to make a mistake, but many every day blunders can and should be avoided. Much failure in life is due to inaccuracy; either because of laziness, ignorance, or of mental and physical indifference; in a word to general "slouchiness."

The world is very large, making it impossible for a man to know everything; indeed, if he be really intelligent on one subject only he has gained much. It is far better to know one thing thoroughly than to have a slipshod, hearsay acquaintance with many things.

Accuracy, like experience, is difficult, but once mastered, invaluable. Alexander McKenzie says: "It is comparatively easy to be good, very difficult to be right," and yet success depends wholly upon just that—being right. This is true not only for the mathematician, the chemist, the engineer, the man of affairs, but also for those in any walk of life.

To think, to ponder and to weigh, sums up the activities of the accurate mind. A man is accurate when he avoids faults; exact, when he attends to every detail; precise, when he does it according to a certain measure. He may be too precise, never too exact; never too accurate. The latter is indispensable in all his concerns, great or small. He should write, see, think, judge, live accurately.

Today, the most glaring fault noted in military training camps is the general lack of mental alertness, clearness in enunciation, quickness in thinking and acting: in a word, accuracy. Many men, otherwise fit, have failed in camp because of this deficiency. Is it not, indeed, a great handicap, not only to the individual but likewise to the nation? Today more than ever do we want men of clear cut ideas; of thought and of accurate judgment in all things.

WHEN YOU SAMMIES GET INTO ACTION.

Never drop your trusty gun, even when they're on the run. Load again and take good aim; fire to kill or cripple, maim. Don't o'erlook a chance to shoot, front or back, the Teuton brute. With your bullet, shrapnel shell, give no quarter—give him hell. Fill his nose with coughing smoke; pump the poison in the bloke. When you're on him in the strife, brain him, stab him with your knife; kill him any way you can, for his one idea's a plan how to kill or capture you. 'Twould be different if the Hun had one mite of conscience—one; but he hasn't, and his creed, is made up of power, greed. His philosophy is might; God he mocks, and justice, right. * * * * * Never cease until the head of proud autocracy is dead, and every Hohenzollern sprout from its native soil's dug out, and democracy, made free,—safe on every land and sea.

- TREACHEROUS, Evasive, Unscrupulous, Tyrannical, Outrageous, Noxious.

Now that the hysteria has somewhat subsided, there's a good deal more nit about knitting.

WHAT words give comfort to the soul like these: "We've got our winter coat?"

PEACE? Yes, when the Allies win and the United States dictates the terms.

AND have you broken any of your?—No we won't ask you.

How many times have you written 1917 this year?

The Biggest Service Flag.

Perhaps the most distinguished service flag in the country is flying from the flagstaff of St. Mary's Industrial School Baltimore. The flag bears 539 stars; two of them are of gold for men who have already lost their lives in the service.

This school is conspicuous for the number of its pupils who have joined some military service. The greater proportion of them are serving with the United States Marines.

To Build Big Army Repair Shops.

Four large repair shops, costing \$2,000,000 each, will be erected by the government to keep army equipment in first-class shape, according to advices received. Atlanta has been tentatively selected as the repair station of the Southeast. El Paso and Baltimore probably will get two of the three other shops. Two such stations will be erected in France.

Cuba is building a canal 32 miles long in the province of Matanzas to reclaim a large and fertile area.

DANIEL BOONE'S LONG SWING

Pursued by Indians, He Cut Grapevine Near Ground and Sailed Far Enough to Break Track.

Do you remember reading in one of the school histories about how the doughty Daniel Boone, when pursued by Indians on his way to the unknown wilderness of Kentucky, cut a grapevine near the ground so that it formed a swing upon which he traveled through the air far enough to break his track? If you read it, you probably thought it a bit fishy, writes Niksah. Unless you live somewhere in the Alleghany mountains you would not believe that wild grapevines are long enough or strong enough or hold onto the trees tight enough to make much of a swing.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason to doubt that Daniel made the swing and got away from the Indians. For in the mountains of western Maryland and eastern West Virginia, across which Daniel took his hazardous way, the boys are still making such swings just for fun. And royal fun it is. The writer was driving through the mountains near the upper Potomac when he saw some enormous grapevines drooping 60 or 70 feet from the tops of the trees. They had been cut close to the ground, and the hillside above them was all plowed up by the feet of youngsters.

The temptation to try the Daniel Boone stunt was irresistible. It was quickly proved that by taking a running start down the hill one could swing a most amazing and breath-taking distance right out over the creek. Swings made with ropes were tame by comparison. But there was no temptation to emulate Daniel by letting loose at the end of the swing. It took pioneering nerve to do that.

CATS WILL GUARD CHICKENS

While Watching for Rats, They Fight on Away Hawks—Are Broken From Killing Little Ones.

Did you know that cats are a valuable asset to the poultryman? You might believe that they were anything but invaluable because of their innate love for fresh meats. But sweeter than baby chicks to the palate of the cat are the smooth-coated, long-tailed creatures of the rat family. And rats prey upon chickens, asserts the Poultryman. During the course of a year there is more loss in the poultry world from the ravages of rats than from cats or hawks, or even disease. A cat in the chicken yard, if trained to properly value the life of the chickens, will terrify and destroy the rats and will ward off the enemy hawks and so prove himself or herself of great worth.

Cats have proved their worth as chicken yard sentinels, and there have been many and various methods employed by their owners to break them from killing the chickens. One well-known method is that of tying a dead chicken about a cat's neck and making him tug around the heavy dead body for from one to two days. In the meantime the cat will supposedly grow to have a great dread and horror of a dead chicken.

Explaining the Universe.

I suppose that we have all had moments of sudden illumination when it occurred to us that we had explained the universe, and it was so easy for us that we wondered why we had not done it before, says S. M. Crothers in the Atlantic. Some thought drifted into our mind and filled us with vague forebodings of omniscience. It was not an ordinary thought that explained only a fragment of existence. It explained everything. It proved one thing and it proved the opposite just as well. It explained why things are as they are, and if it should turn out that they are not that way at all, it would prove that fact also. In the light of our great thought chaos seemed rational. Such thoughts usually occur about four o'clock in the morning. Having explained the universe, we relapse into satisfied slumber. When, a few hours later, we rise, we wonder what the explanation was.

Lacustral Settlements.

The lacustral settlements were places of refuge for a pastoral and agricultural people, and the light and dryness that characterized the dwellings show a step in advance toward more permanent abodes. In this period science places the beginning of civilization. By these lacustrine men spinning and weaving were invented. Agriculture was born among them; animals were domesticated—the ox, the cow, the sheep, the goat, the dog. The uses of metal were discovered, and the age of iron was ushered in. Habitations similar to these still exist in the East Indies, and among the Amazonian tribes of Maracabo. They existed also in Lake Prasias, in Thrace, during the time of Herodotus, the Greek historian.

Spiders Ride on Flies.

There is an aspect of spider and fly relations which fabulists and naturalists alike have overlooked. A correspondent who has brought the microscope to bear on many houseflies, finds that the parasite upon that hateful insect is often an immature spider, says the London Chronicle. Too weak yet to spin its web, it makes the fly its winged palfray, and courses from place to place at the will of its captive; either until Pegasus perishes naturally, or, presumably, until the rider is able to make a meal of his charger. This, if confirmed, seems to carry us a step farther in the study of parasitism and commensalism.



COAL BIN.

"The pieces of coal," said Daddy, were nudging each other in the coal bin.

"Soon will come our time of the year," they said. "People are beginning to light their furnaces these cold days. And when it gets really and truly cold—won't they think a lot of us?"

"One piece of coal was talking. 'I think it is splendid that there is such a season as autumn, and better still, winter. For if not we would never have any fun at all.'"

"Ah, yes," said another piece of coal. "What fun we do have sparkling and crackling in the stoves, the furnaces and the grates. We get so warm playing and dancing and chasing each other."

"Hide-and-go-seek is my favorite game," said another piece. "And we fool the people with that game. They think we are going out and that we haven't been properly lighted. But



They Think We Are Going Out.

we're simply waiting or smoldering as they say—yes, we're hiding from each other. That's a glorious game."

"It is, indeed," they all agreed.

"Well, what do you think of us?" called the pieces of coal from another bin.

"We think you're nice coal friends, and we like you," said the ones of the first bin.

"Ah, but we're better than that."

"The pieces of the first bin nudged each other a little more and said:

"You're pretty fond of yourselves to say you're better than we said you were."

"And," answered the pieces in the second bin, "you're pretty fond of yourselves, or you wouldn't say that the finest thing in the world is to be friends of yours. But we will not pay any attention to such a remark. There are greater things for us to talk about."

"What are they, pray tell?" said the first pieces, who were named the Furnace Coal Family.

"The greater things we have to talk about are ourselves."

"Well, now, did we ever hear of anything to equal that?" said the Furnace Coal Family.

"Give us time and we'll explain," said the others. "We are called the Stove Coal Family. And we are not only appreciated in the winter. We are well liked in the summer. We are used for the kitchen stove—and all of our family can be used for different kitchen stoves. We make a specialty of stoves—and so we are used in the summer."

"Must the kitchens be kept hot in the summer? We should think they would be kept cool just as other rooms and people and children and animals try to keep cool."

"Still we must ask for time. If we did not work in the summer we would be very mean. For when we burn in the stove they can cook all sorts of things, and people must eat, you know."

"We suppose they must," said the Furnace Coal Family.

"And no matter what the weather, we work. They make pies and cakes; they cook meats and vegetables, and we help them. So we are useful all the year."

"Do they take a rest in the winter?" asked the Furnace Coal Family.

"No," said the Stove Coal Family; "they never do."

"Then you do work hard," they said, admiringly.

"To be sure," said the Stove Coal Family.

"And to think of never resting!" the others said.

"People never want to rest from eating," said the Stove Coal Family, "and that is the reason why we must work, too. But of course we don't mind it. We love the heat. And it makes no difference to us if it is hot outside, for we are just as hot in the winter as the summer. We just naturally like the heat."

"So do we," said the Furnace Coal Family. "And to think you're busy all the time when we only work part of the year. Still it does seem nice to think that soon will come the time of the year when the people will be wondering if the furnace is turned on for all it is worth. Then we know how much we mean to grown-ups and children."

"Yes," said the Stove Coal Family, "we're both useful, for we keep them warm and we help give them food." So they called themselves the Useful Coal Families from that day on.

Prefers the Bobbies.

Mattie when she saw her soldier father for the first time in khaki looked at him critically.

"Oh, papa," she said, "I wish you had joined the police and got a star."

'LIZABETH ANN.

By ELIZABETH ACKENS.

'Lizabeth Ann was tired, lonely and hot. Little hall bedrooms under the eaves of old-fashioned houses, three stories high are, as a rule, freezingly cold in the winter, and unbearably hot in the summer. Her tiny room was no exception. Besides, she wanted desperately to go home. A letter from her father that morning had made her homesick. "Better come home, 'Lizabeth Ann," it read. "The climbing roses are all pink and white and sweet; also, we are getting wonderful vegetables from the garden. Too bad you are so far away; we would send you some if New York were a little nearer to Ohio."

"No," thought 'Lizabeth Ann dismally. "Nothing keeps here—not even my usually sweet disposition." She shook her small fist at the image frowning at her from the mirror. "They all expect you to come flying home, Lizzie-Ann, the first time any little thing goes wrong, but you're going to fool them. You are not going to do it. Not when that blessed daddy of yours has raked and scraped every cent together to give this year of music in New York."

Two salty tears ran down the side of her straight little nose, but she brushed them away impatiently. She decided to take a ride on the Fifth avenue bus and forget her troubles.

She dressed carefully, putting on a ruffled white dress and white shoes and stockings. When all else was ready, she took from its box and tissue paper wrappings a broad-brimmed white hat. It was a lovely hat, with its wreath of dull blue corn flowers, and 'Lizabeth Ann adored it.

She went down stairs, tying, as she went, three dimes in the corner of her handkerchief. Two were for her fare and one for a soda water afterward. As she climbed the perilous stairs to the top of the car, her attention was attracted to a young man sitting on one of the front seats. He looked so white and ill that 'Lizabeth Ann's heart went out to him in pity.

As it happened, the only vacant seat was the place next to him, and as the girl sat down she heard a smothered exclamation. Realizing that her broad hat must have grazed his cheek, she flushed.

"I'm so sorry," she said gently. "It must have hurt, and I am afraid you have been ill, too."

"Typhoid," he said briefly, but 'Lizabeth, seeing him smile, knew he was not offended.

She found herself thinking of him as the bus rolled and lurched on its way, and as for Richard Bennett, he cursed the convention that made it impossible for him and this sweet-voiced, pretty girl to talk together and then, in the midst of these rebellious thoughts, he saw her handkerchief lying on the floor at his feet. As he stooped to pick it up, he felt the coins in the corner, and a wild idea came to him. Why not? He had heard many times that everything was fair in love and war. Unobserved by the girl, he placed the little piece of linen in his pocket.

When 'Lizabeth Ann saw the conductor starting on his round to collect the fares, she felt for her handkerchief. It was not where she had put it, in her belt, and she frantically looked under the seat and around the floor. She cast a desperate look at the young man beside her.

"Have you lost anything? Can I be of any service to you?" His voice was the voice of a gentleman.

"I've lost my handkerchief, with my money in it. If you will be kind enough to pay the conductor, and will give me your name and address, I will send you the money in the morning." Richard smiled reassuringly into her troubled face as he dropped the two dimes in the box.

"It's funny, isn't it, how accidents will happen at the most inopportune times! I remember one time—" and before she realized it, 'Lizabeth Ann found herself listening to the interesting conversation of this stranger.

When she got off the bus, he got off, too, and it seemed perfectly natural for him to walk to her door with her. As they reached the steps he held out his hand. 'Lizabeth Ann put hers into it, thinking he wanted to shake hands. When she drew it away, she saw that her handkerchief, with the coins in the corner, lay in her palm. She stared at it bewildered. "But—I don't understand!"

Richard took her two hands tightly in his.

"Of course, you don't understand, little Girl—Whose Name—I—Don't Know, because you don't believe any more than I did in love at first sight. But I'm going to make you believe in love at second or third sight—if you'll give me the chance."

Her answer was very brief: "May-be." But as she ran upstairs on winged feet, the little handkerchief, smelling very much of tobacco smoke now, was held tightly against her lips.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

An Instance.

"How odd it is that people can become so firmly attached to a bad custom."

"True; look at the street car strap-hangers."

His Achievements.

"That marrying parson has one agricultural habit."

"What is that?"

"I notice he is often engaged in removing widows' weeds."

EMMITSBURG GRAIN ELEVATOR
BOYLE BROS.
 —DEALERS IN—
 American Stock,
 Hog & Poultry Fence all Sizes
 Hay, Corn, Oats, Rye, Bran,
 Chop, Clover and Timothy
 Seed, Chicken Feed, Horse
 and Cattle Powder, Mary-
 land Portland Cement, Terra
 Cotta Pipe. A Full Line of
MACHINERY
 And Repairs for same.
Coal in all Sizes
 Call and get our Prices
 before you buy.
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 Fine teams for all occasions.
 Teams for salesmen and pleasure
 parties a specialty.
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 The New City Hotel,
 Frederick, Maryland, is
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 Tourists from all parts of the
 country. This hotel makes a
 Specialty of Serving Delic-
 ious Meals to Auto Parties.
 Comfort, Cleanliness and
 Good Service, and Consider-
 ate Attention to all guests are
 the characteristics of the
 New City Hotel.
 C. B. COX, Manager.
 Oct 6-12-17r
CITIZENS' NAT. BANK.

THE
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 —OF—
 FREDERICK, MD.
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 SURPLUS
 \$300,000
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 Perfect Service.
 Finest Location.
 Excellent Cuisine.
 Liberal Management.
 Fireproof Construction.
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 BALTIMORE,
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 July 8-10-17r.

Are you helping to make this coun-
 try prepared?
R. Q. TAYLOR & CO.
HATTERS
 HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS
 CANES, MEN'S GLOVES
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 MOBILE RUGS
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THE OLD RELIABLE
Mutual Insurance Company
 OF FREDERICK COUNTY
 ORGANIZED 1843
 OFFICE—46 NORTH MARKET ST.
 FREDERICK, MD.
 A. C. MCCARDELL O. C. WAREHIME
 President Secretary
 SURPLUS \$25,000
 NO PREMIUM NOTES REQUIRED
 INSURES ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY
 AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE AT RATES
 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN STOCK
 COMPANIES CHARGE
 A Home Insurance Company for Home Insurers
 mch 11-10-17

THE MANY GOOD
POINTS OF OUR
 Groceries are known only to cus-
 tomers who have bought them
 from us for years. They know
 they have got the best Teas,
 Coffees, Canned Goods, etc., pro-
 curable; that they have got un-
 equalled value for their money. Prompt
 careful service, and satisfaction in every
 way. Why not become one of our cus-
 tomers? It will pay you.
 THE BEST ALWAYS.
F. COLUMBUS KNOTT,
 Successor to Besant and Knott,
 aug 23-17r FREDERICK, MD.

THE STAFFORD
 Perfect Service.
 Finest Location.
 Excellent Cuisine.
 Liberal Management.
 Fireproof Construction.
 WASHINGTON PLACE
 BALTIMORE,
 MD.

Got Something
 You
Want to Sell?
 Most people have a piece
 of furniture, a farm imple-
 ment, or something else
 which they have discar-
 ded and which they no lon-
 ger want.
 These things are put in
 the attic, or stored away
 in the barn, or left lying
 about, getting of less and
 less value each year.

WHY NOT
SELL THEM?
 Somebody wants those
 very things which have
 become of no use to you.
 Why not try to find that
 somebody by putting a
 want advertisement in
THIS NEWSPAPER?

FROCKS FOR GIRLS
 No Difficulty So Long as Fabrics
 Hold Out.
 Scotch Plaid Worsted, in Blue, Black
 and Yellow May be Combined
 With Black Velvetene.
 Clothing the small girl is a simple
 matter these days, so long as Scotch
 plaid silks and worsteds and plain
 color fabrics to be used in combina-
 tion therewith hold out.
 The little frock shown in the sketch
 is made of Scotch plaid worsted, in
 blue, black and yellow, combined with
 black velvetene. As will be noted, the
 skirt is a full kilted affair, and the
 bodice and sleeves are of velvetene,
 brightened by plaid collar and cuffs.
 The frock fastens in the center back
 with small jet or velvet-covered but-
 tons. The collar is open at the back,
 of course.
 This is one frock which is rather

Also get more silo for
 your money with our
 5-ft. extension roof.
 Write now for cata-
 logue and prices.
JOHN L. ZACHARIAS
 mar 5-tf. EMMITSBURG, MD.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
 List of Those Who Hold Office in City
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 FREDERICK COUNTY.
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 Melvin F. Shepley.
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 son. Deputies, Edward A. Toms, John
 Horner, Reno S. Crum.
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 N. Mohler, Harry B. Witter, George C.
 Huffer, H. L. Gaver, Clerk. D. Prince-
 ton Buckey, Attorney.
 Tax Assessor—Alfred W. Gaver.
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 P. Morsell, Oscar B. Coblenz.
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 Superintendent, Franklin Harshman,
 Clerk to Board, E. R. Stockman.
 State's Attorney—Aaron R. Anders.
 Sheriff—William C. Roderick. Office
 deputy, William O. Wertenbaker; riding
 deputy, Chas. H. Klipp; turkey, Chas.
 Sponseller.
 Supervisors of Elections—Joseph F.
 Eisenhauer, President; Len Ranneber-
 ger, Harry E. Chapline, John T. Best,
 Clerk.
 Surveyor—Emory C. Crum.
 County Health Officer—Dr. B. O.
 Thomas.
 Superintendent and Clerk at Monte-
 vue—James A. Jones, Superintendent J.
 D. English, Clerk.



Knitted Frock of Scotch Plaid.
 smarter without the overlay collar of
 white washable fabric.
 To make this dress for a little girl of
 six or eight years, one yard of velvet or
 velvetene 36 inches wide and one and a
 half yards of plaid fabric the same
 width will be required.
 The dress might be developed in
 Scotch plaid gingham and plain-color
 chambray or linen, if desired.
 One little frock recently noted, de-
 signed for a little girl of eight or ten
 years, was made of black velvet and
 cut on straight princess lines, side but-
 toned and trimmed with embroidery
 done in bright red and green silk.
 Velvet in black and dark shades is
 being used extensively in the develop-
 ment of suits, coats and frocks for
 young girls this season.
 When black velvet frocks are worn
 they must be extremely simple. Fre-
 quently a bright color touch is given
 by the use of wool embroidery, and the
 white collar and cuffs are often used.
 Sometimes satin is employed, and
 again neck and sleeves are finished
 with bands of filet lace.

GREEN RIVAL TO DARK BLUE
 Jade Clothes and Jewelry Also Popu-
 lar—Black in Demand for After-
 noon and Evening Wear.
 Midnight blue holds its own.
 Black is in demand by those who
 want to dress well in the afternoon
 and evening, but it does not hold a
 high place for street suits or frocks.
 Dark green is a serious rival to dark
 blue, and the French dressmakers who
 exploited it last year are now reaping
 a reward because the public is accept-
 ing it. A woman must know herself
 well, however, before touching any
 tone of green. If she is picturesque,
 she can wear it in any one of the
 shades that are variously known as
 jade, Egyptian and lettuce.
 The woman who can wear jade
 clothes and jewelry has a successful
 season before her, for many of the
 best materials are woven in this allur-
 ing but difficult tone, and the oriental
 shops are filled with bits of fine jade
 made into earrings, hair combs and
 necklaces. There are fans of peacock
 feathers with jade sticks and also
 buckles of this Chinese quartz for slip-
 pers. Soft gold tissue gowns are em-
 brodered with jade beads, in the By-
 zantine fashion.
 Red flickers through the color
 scheme and bursts upon the vision like
 the flame from the artillery at the
 front. It is against the accepted psy-
 chology that the colors of war should
 be exploited while war is on.

Globe Silo
 NOW
 You Can Positive-
 ly Save Consider-
 able Money If You
 BUY A
Globe Silo
 NOW
 Also get more silo for
 your money with our
 5-ft. extension roof.
 Write now for cata-
 logue and prices.
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 Thomas.
 Superintendent and Clerk at Monte-
 vue—James A. Jones, Superintendent J.
 D. English, Clerk.
 EMMITSBURG.
 Burgess—John Stewart Annan.
 Commissioners—J. C. Rosensteel,
 William Morrison H. C. Harner.
 Clerk of Commissioners—E. C. Moser.
 Chief of Police—Victor E. Rowe.
 Tax Collector—Albert Adelsberger.
 Justices of the Peace—M. F. Shuff,
 J. Henry Stokes.

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CARBON PAPER
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AND BUSINESS SEALS
 Any Size Desired.
ENGRAVING, EMBOSING
LITHOGRAPHING
 Estimates Furnished—
 Prompt Service.
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"DON'T HITCH HERE"
SIGNS
 Ready for Delivery.
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THE CHRONICLE OFFICE

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 Rubber Stamps for all purposes.
 The kind that lasts. Stencils,
 brass and enamel signs, seals, pock-
 et punches, ink and ink pads. Leave
 your orders with
 THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

Has Your Subscription Expired?
 Come in and
 renew it next
 time you are
 in town.
C. L. KEFAUVER, Registered Optometrist
 FREDERICK, MD.

 Will be at "SLAGLE HOTEL" in EMMITSBURG, MD.,
 SECOND THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH
 NEXT VISIT THURSDAY, JAN. 10th

SHOES HATS
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CLOTHING
 for young men and
 men of more conservative ideas
Hurley Shoes
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THE VERY BEST
Fresh and Salt Meats Obtainable
 "None Better" can truthfully be applied to every-
 thing I offer. Customers who have dealt with me for
 years bear out this claim.
Choice Cuts Always On Hand
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JOSEPH E. HOKE

The well-known and reliable store of
THOMAS H. HALLER
 is always headquarters for the very best in
Dry Goods Notions, Ladies' Suits, Cloaks
and Furnishings.
LIBERAL TERMS ARE OFFERED AND ESPECIAL
BARGAINS
 are frequently held where the least amount of money
 purchases the greatest values. Our force of salesmen
 and saleswomen are courteous and obliging, and are al-
 ways anxious to please customers. Nothing is to much
 trouble for us to do for our friends, and we earnestly so-
 licit a share of your business. Our country friends are
 urged to come to see us when they come to town, and
 we will do all in our power to make them welcome.
THOMAS H. HALLER,
 17-19 North Market St., Frederick, Md.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Clarence Frailey, of Camp Meade, spent New Year's Day with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Frailey.

Mr. M. E. Church, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with friends in Emmitsburg.

Miss Ethel Stonebrake, of Rouzerville, was the guest of Miss Ella Mae Caldwell.

Sergt. Joseph Topper, of Camp Meade, was the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Topper.

Mrs. Oscar D. Frailey has returned from a short visit with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Corp. Clay Shuff, of Camp Meade is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Shuff.

Mr. Walter Rider, of Martinsburg, W. Va., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rider, of near Emmitsburg.

Miss Gertrude Kennedy, of Frederick, visited Miss Mary Frances Welty.

Mrs. Frank Roddy and daughter, of Thurmont, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Vincent Sebold.

Miss Madeline Frailey visited relatives in Washington, D. C.

Miss Dorothy Cramer, of Braddock Heights, is the guest of Miss Margaret Boyle.

Mr. Robert Rider, of Baltimore, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rider, of near Emmitsburg.

Mr. Clarence Eckenrode, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., spent a few days of last week with relatives near Emmitsburg.

Miss Margaret Mary Klunk returned to her home in McSherrystown after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eckenrode.

Mrs. Ruth and Rhoda Gillelan, Anne and Mary Felix motored to Gettysburg on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Reinwald spent Monday with her sister, Miss Annie Danner, of Gettysburg.

Miss Emma Grace Reifsnider has returned to Baltimore after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kester Reifsnider.

Mrs. Jessie Downey, of New Market, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Stone.

Mr. Walter B. Pepler, of Baltimore, returned after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson.

Miss Frances Rowe, a student at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, visited relatives in Emmitsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitmore and daughter, of Des Moines, Iowa, spent Thursday with friends in Emmitsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry, returned Wednesday from a visit to friends in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Fannie Eyster and Miss Clara M. Rowe visited in Newport News, Va., during the holidays.

Prof. and Mrs. M. J. Thompson are visiting relatives in Waterbury, Conn.

Sister Flora Belle Ohler, of Baltimore, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ida S. Gillelan.

Miss Rhoda Gillelan, of Baltimore, returned after spending sometime with her mother, Mrs. Ida S. Gillelan.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillelan, daughters, Elizabeth, Ruth and Margaret and Miss Marianna Albaugh, of Westminster, visited Mrs. Ida S. Gillelan.

Mrs. Harry Rawlings and daughter Virginia, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Tyson.

Mr. Frederick J. Welty returned to his home in Philadelphia after visiting his mother, Mrs. Catharine Welty.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McCarren and four sons, Roger, Oscar, Richard and Louis have returned to their home in Hagerstown, Md., after spending New Year's with Mrs. McCarren's mother, Mrs. James McCarren of this place.

LEGISLATURE MEETS

General Assembly Quickly Organized. Governor Delivers Address.

The General Assembly of 1918 met at noon Wednesday, Jan. 2, and organized by electing Peter J. Campbell, of Baltimore as President of the Senate and Herbert R. Wooden, of Carroll county as Speaker of the House.

Governor Harrington's message was received in both houses.

President Campbell, in his address in the Senate, pointed to the wisdom of keeping close to the organic law of the state in these perilous times.

The Republicans in the House are determined to waste no time in repealing the Wilson ballot law.

Republicans in both houses show a general disposition to refrain from long-winded debates on such familiar bills as city extension, repeal of the Wilson ballot law, etc.

The Antislavery League and woman suffrage forces were represented at the State Capitol.

Both houses adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Stomach Troubles.

If you have trouble with your stomach you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.

Advertisement. Jan. 4-1-mo.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Announce Birth Of Daughter.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. James Kesler, of Frederick street, on Sunday, a daughter.

Purchased New Car.

Miss Ruth B. Gillelan has purchased a fine new Ford Sedan.

Mr. Hoke Celebrates Birthday.

On Monday, December 31, 1917, Mr. Michael Hoke of Emmitsburg celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

Pupils Resume Studies.

The pupils of St. Euphemia's Parochial School resumed their studies on Thursday after the Christmas holidays.

Temperature For This Week.

The maximum temperature for this week was thirty-two degrees on Friday and the minimum temperature was two degrees below zero on Monday.

Subscriber Appreciates The Chronicle.

From a valuable subscriber in Leaf River, Ill., comes the following: 'I have been a reader of The Chronicle for thirty years and do not want to miss a single copy.'

Card Party Grand Success.

The Five Hundred and Flinch Party held at the New Hotel Slagle for the benefit of the local Red Cross organization was a marked success. Quite a number of persons were present and a neat sum was realized.

Mr. Harper Assists Orchestra.

Mr. Corbett Harper, who is head Trombonist in the Municipal Band of Hagerstown assisted the Emmitsburg Orchestra in the reproduction of 'The Heiress of Hoetown' on Tuesday evening.

New Year's Eve Celebration.

On Monday, New Year's eve, quite a number of Emmitsburgians celebrated the outgoing of the old year. Church Bells were tolled, whistles blew, revolvers were fired, trumpets blown, all to indicate the passing of another year and to welcome the new. Midnight services were held in the Lutheran Church.

Zero Weather In The Vicinity.

During the past week Emmitsburg and vicinity have been visited by very severe cold weather. On Sunday morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer registered ten degrees below Zero. The oldest inhabitants of this community cannot recall weather as cold as this so early in the season.

Play For Benefit Of Charity.

'The Heiress of Hoetown' a play presented by the players of the local council Knights of Columbus was reproduced New Year's Night in St. Euphemia's Hall. If at its first presentation the play was a success it was more so at its reproduction. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, a great number of the audience being obliged to stand. The musical programme by the Emmitsburg Orchestra added much to the success of the play. The proceeds will be donated for charitable purposes among the poor in this vicinity.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY.

A very enjoyable surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, of near Ortanna, in honor of their daughter, Ruth Anna, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday. At the same time they also celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. James McGlaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wolford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd, Mrs. Curtis McGlaughlin, Mr. Max Case; Misses Ruth Boyd, Fannie Margaret Case, Mae Plank, Gertrude Case, Esta Wetzel, Grace Weikert, Margaret Sanders, Georgina Godwin, Olive Kready, Daisy Stonesifer, Dorothy Biesecker, Viola Marshall, Blanche McCracken, Elsie Zepp, Helen Case, Maria McGlaughlin, Ethel Weikert, Jennie Wetzel, Carrie Heintzelman, Nellie Linn, Ruth Lerow, Mae McGlaughlin, Mae Boyd, Dora Wolford; Messrs. Paul Deardorff, Lloyd Herring Dorsey Herring, Wilmer Wetzel, John Linn, Orlo Shultz, Dale Biesecker, Samuel Lerew, Blair Biesecker, Glenn Keefer, Ivan Reigle, Bryon Case, Lloyd McGlaughlin, Clifford Boyd, Wilbur Hankey, Bruce Wetzel, Nevin Weikert, David Byer, Ray Keefer, Joe Curran William Sanders, Clair Pepple, William Eisenhart and Lawrence McGlaughlin.

Record Christmas Mail.

Christmas mail this year was greater in volume than any year in the history of the postal service, and was handled notwithstanding unusual conditions, more promptly than in previous years. In New York city mail was 40 per cent. heavier than last year. Five hundred carloads were dispatched from Chicago in the four-day period with 1100 tons of outgoing parcels being handled in one day.

Let it never be said that Frederick county lagged behind in a time of national peril.

Advertisement. Jan. 4-1-mo.

CHURCH NEWS

Regular services in the Emmitsburg Churches are as follows:

CATHOLIC

Mass, Sunday 7, 8 30 and 10 a. m. Vespers, Sunday 7:30 p. m. Mass, week day, 6 and 7 A. M.

ST. ANTHONY'S

Mass, Sunday at 7 and 10 a. m. Week day Masses 6 and 7 a. m. Catechism, 9 a. m. Vespers, 4 p. m.

REFORMED

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m. Wednesday Prayer Meeting 7:30 p. m.

LUTHERAN

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 9:00 a. m. Junior Christian Endeavor, 1:45 p. m. Senior " 6:45 p. m. Wednesday, Prayer Meeting 7:30 p. m. Saturday, Catechetical instruction 2 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Sunday School, 1:30 p. m. Service, 2:30 p. m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Vesper Service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

TOM'S CREEK M. E. CHURCH Sunday School, 9 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE EMMITSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Rent, oil and one quarter in advance (\$57.85), Librarian's salary (\$52.00), Weekly Chronicle (old & new bill) (5.85), Paint and Lumber (2.85), Books (10.49), Balance (22.34).

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Total (\$157.58), Receipts—Amount on hand (\$20.66), Received from party (13.75), Received from Mr. Galt (1.72), Received from Exchange (54.62), Subscriptions, Fines, Reserves (60.63).

Report of the Librarian of the Emmitsburg Public Library for the Year Ending December 31, 1917.

During the year 68 books were added to the Library classified as: Reference 2; Essays 1, History and Biography 1; Juvenile 1; Fiction, 63.

Fifty of these books were donated and eighteen purchased. Three were discarded and three lost. The Library has on its shelves 947 books classified as: Reference 36; Essays 104; History and Biography 62; Juvenile 95; Fiction 650.

During the eleven months that the Library was open 1,887 books were circulated with an average weekly circulation of 39. 10 magazines were on the shelves each month with occasional copies of others all of which were in great demand. The number of annual borrowers was 31; the number of monthly borrowers was 74; total 105.

During June the Library was closed when extensive improvements were made to the interior of the room. It is indebted to friends for gifts of a magazine shelf, a window seat, an umbrella stand, carpenter's work, books, magazines and pamphlets.

A large package of books and magazines which were collected through the Library was forwarded to the Frederick county room at Campe Meade.

At the annual meeting Mrs. Clara Helman, Miss Belle Rowe, Miss Carrie Rowe, Miss Mary F. Welty and Miss Mary M. Neck were elected members of the executive committee. At the meeting held on Wednesday, January 2, 1918, the executive committee organized as follows: Miss M. Belle Rowe, President; Miss Mary F. Welty, Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Helen Zacharits, Librarian. Misses Carrie Rowe and Mary M. Neck were elected to serve for two years and the other members for one year.

OBITUARY.

JOHN J. GEARHART.

John J. Gearhart was born near Hanover, Pa., Oct. 22, 1853, and died at his home in Waynesboro, Sunday, December 30, 1917 aged 59 years, 2 months and 8 days.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna W. Gearhart and the following children: Mrs. M. P. Eyster and Mr. William Gearhart of York, Pa.; Mrs. George Shorb, of Emmitsburg and Miss Minnie Gearhart, at home. One brother, Greenbury Gearhart, of near Emmitsburg also survives.

Funeral took place Wednesday morning. Services were held in the Reformed Church, Rev. E. L. Higbee officiated. Interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Are Your Sewers Clogged?

The bowels are the sewerage system of the body. You can well imagine the result when they are stopped up as is the case in constipation. As a purgative you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action. They also improve the digestion.

Advertisement. Jan. 4-1-mo.

Necrology.

Following its usual custom THE CHRONICLE gives herewith a list of all deaths of Emmitsburgians that occurred during 1917 in chronological order:

- Jan. 2, 1917, Clarence R. Rider, Corp. J. F. Culbertson, Mr. John Roddy, Mrs. Jane Corry, Luella Elizabeth Wantz, Carroll Houck, John Thomas Ohler, Daniel J. Davidson, Mrs. Sophia W. Granger, Harry Paul Gelwicks, William H. Weaver, Charles J. Shuff, Marshall F. Saylor, Mrs. Mary C. Slagle, Mrs. Levi Byer, Mrs. Edith Ashbaugh, Charles Miller, Mrs. Martha M. Hoppe, Miss Catharine Hemler, Mrs. Sarah J. Ohler, Mr. Joseph Meehan, John W. Munshower, Mr. Jesse Bollinger, Luther T. Ridge, Joseph L. Greene, James Helman, Mildred Ashbaugh, Lloyd A. Warren, Helen Grace Warren, Mrs. Sarah Linebaugh, Amos U. Zentz, William Harbaugh, Robert M. Wantz, Mrs. Annie Septer, Lillian V. Bentz, Sarah Baker Higbee, Stephen Wetzel, Quincy E. Rowe, Y. C. Harbaugh, Marguerite M. Saffer, Mrs. Mary Knott, William Albert Turner, James Henry Glacken, George Peter Beam, Mrs. Margaret Lingg Conrad Saffer, Jacob Walter Grimes, George Abraham Krise.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Attention is again called to the fact that in order to supply desirable new books for the Library, it is essential that patronage be accorded the Woman's Exchange.

Increased patronage means an increase in the book supply. The committee suggests that staple goods—more easily made, and with less inconvenience to the makers—be sent to the Exchange regularly for sale: Rolls, buns, pies, biscuits, salads, potato chips, souse, cooked sauerkraut, horse radish, etc.

The committee feels that it does not require much effort to comply with this request, and that those who are generous enough to do so will feel well repaid in that they will be supporting a medium through which a great deal of pleasure and instruction has yearly been derived.

NO REASON FOR IT

You Are Shown A Way Out.

There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills will fail to heed the word of a resident of this locality who has found relief. The following is convincing proof of merit.

Geo. C. Boyer, machinist, 242 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md., says: 'I had terrible pains across my back and the attacks were so bad I could hardly move. The skin beneath my eyes was puffed up and my kidneys acted irregularly. One of my relatives, who had used Doan's Kidney Pills, recommended them to me and I got a box. They helped me from the first and I used about four boxes. Now, I am not troubled by my kidneys at all.'

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Boyer had, Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

To Sell Wheat To Allies.

It is announced that the Argentine Government has arranged to sell to the Allies 2,500,000 tons of wheat of the present harvest.

CASUAL ACCOUNTS.

The profit on Local Ads. and small printing orders does not justify bookkeeping, therefore THE CHRONICLE is constrained to require CASH from casual customers.

This, of course, does not apply to regular advertisers and customers having open accounts.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern States spent approximately \$52,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications for this paper and all letters of a business nature should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE and not to individuals in the office.

Strict observance of this rule will obviate mistakes, delays and misunderstandings. July 13-tf.

The 1917-18 Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at 6,250,000 cantars of 99 pounds.

Frederick county should lead the ranks in all patriotic endeavors.

"Uncle Bill's" Own Column



Dr. W. N. E. P. Tansy

After a vacation of ten years "Uncle Bill" has again become a member of THE CHRONICLE staff. Beginning next week, in addition to "settling down" his views on various subjects, Uncle Bill will answer any questions sent to him by readers of THE CHRONICLE.

William Napoleon Ebenezer Podgabble Tansy, familiarly called "Uncle Bill," was born in Souseville, Somewhere in America, on January 13, 1853. He is the son of the late Toghunter Tansy, and Mehitable Podgabble Tansy.

From early boyhood William has been a great student. At the age of 13 he entered Harney University and graduated from that ancient seat of learning two years later, with the degree of H. S. For thirty years, during part of which he lectured in the universities of Hotstuffski, Siberia, Slobgob, Poland and various colleges in France, England Ireland and Back River, "Uncle Bill" traveled very extensively, familiarizing himself with the habits of many peoples and writing 1673 works on various deep scientific subjects. Dr. Tansy has the following degrees: H. S.; B. B. B.; Ph.D.; J. U. D.; B. V. D.; and Six Below Zero.

"Uncle Bill" is a bachelor; he weighs 178 lbs., has one tooth, one hair and a hare lip. His eyes are blue; he wears a 17 collar and his favorite dish is codfish and molasses.

S. L. Fisher, Optometrist will not be in Emmitsburg Thursday as advertised on account of sickness in the family, the visit is therefore postponed for two weeks, watch for the next ad in this paper. Adv.

WANTED.

Man around the age of 30 of good habits to represent us selling Real Estate in your locality. Write for particulars. J. WALTERS RUSSELL REALTY CO., 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md. Jan 4-3ts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. B. Sefton will be in his office on Tuesdays until further notice, or until a resident dentist can be secured. adv

FOR RENT.

Property near Motters. Man to work on farm by day or year. JOHN GRUSHON, Motters, Md. Jan 4-2ts

FOR SALE.

Violin and Case, good as new. Apply to CHRONICLE Office. d-23-2t.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Desirable dwelling just off State road near Mt. St. Mary's College, can be rented by responsible party, or bought outright at a fair price. For further particulars address "W. R." care of The Chronicle. d 21-3ts.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my property "Bella Vista." Reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for information which will lead to the arrest of all trespassers. DR. D. C. O'DONOGHUE.

PRIVATE SALE.

I will sell at private sale my farm of fifty acres situated on the Gettysburg road one fourth mile from Emmitsburg. n 30-tf. JOHN T. LONG.

FARMERS!

Go to J. Thos. Gelwicks' for Cedar Picket Fence and U. S. Poultry Fence—the best on the market. Jne 29tf.

According to a Swedish paper, 300,000 standards of wood had been shipped from Sweden in 1917 up to the end of September.

Our Hobby Is Good Printing. Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation. Get our figures on that printing you have been thinking of. New Type, Latest Style Faces.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES. E. R. MILLER, M. D. Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Frederick, Md., Cor. Market & Ch. Sts. Hours.—1.30 to 5 00 P. M. Phone 759. nov 17-16 1 yr.

CHOICE MEATS. H. M. GILLELAN Everything in the AND SON Meat Line. Lamb and Veal in Season. Prompt attention. Polite service. West Main Street, Emmitsburg, Md. July 17-14

AUTOS FOR HIRE. F. R. LONG Clean car, moderate charges, prompt and courteous service, Day or Night. Careful Driver. C & P. Phone. EMMITSBURG, MD. sept. 7-1yr.

DRUGS AND PRESCRIPTIONS. WILLIAMSON'S Everyone knows the DRUG STORE necessity of pure drugs and accuracy in compounding prescriptions. You can count on both these necessities if you take or send your orders to Williamson's 40 N. MARKET STREET, FREDERICK, MARYLAND. Phone 68 aug 7-1y

Notary Public J. Ward Kerrigan IN THE Emmitsburg Savings Bank

EDWARD HARTING EMMITSBURG, MD. Repairer of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc. FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP -6-3m ALL WORK WARRANTED.

M. F. SHUFF, DEALER IN Furniture of all Kinds FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER W. MAIN STREET, Emmitsburg, Maryland

GUY K. MOTER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Will be in Emmitsburg on Tuesday of each week from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office at Emmitsburg Savings Bank. Frederick office tel. no. 780. June 8-10-tf

Dr. J. A. W. Matthews, V.S. EMMITSBURG, MD. PHONE 26 3 3-13

Patterson Bros' Dealers in Live Stock Weekly Bulletin PRICES PAID FOR: Fresh Cows.....\$40@\$100 Steers..... 7@9½ Butcher Cattle..... 8@10c Bulls..... 6½@8 Hogs, Straight..... 17@19c Hogs, Rough..... 14@16c Calves..... @13c. (25c. extra for delivering.) Spring Lambs..... 13c. Sheep..... 7@8c. Will Ship Every Friday.

Negroes Own Millions of Acres.
Negroes in the United States own approximately 20,000,000 acres of land, or an area equalling the combined territory of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as well as other property valued at \$1,000,000,000, according to Moorfield Storey, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The war has given the negro an opportunity to fight for his country, Mr. Storey continued, and the conduct of the black man on the battlefield will prove of great benefit to the race.
Put out the Stars and Stripes.

Semi-Annual Statement of the Condition OF THE Emmitsburg Savings Bank at Emmitsburg, in the State of Maryland at the Close of Business, December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$294,596.39	Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 25,000.00
Overdrafts.....432.57	Surplus Fund (all earned)... 18,000.00
Stocks, Bonds, etc.....207,780.88	Undivided Profits.....647.57
Mortgages and Judgments of Record.....67,283.00	Dividends Unpaid.....6.30
Banking House.....15,500.00	Dividend No. 13 of 3 1/2%.....875.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....6,545.73	Deposits (Demand) 91,642.96
Cash on Hand and in Banks. 22,239.16	Deposits (Time)...402,169.37 493,812.33
	Demand Loans.....65,000.00
	Due to Banks.....2,572.40
	Contingent Interest.....3,464.05
Total.....\$614,377.65	Total.....\$614,377.65

STATE OF MARYLAND, COUNTY OF FREDERICK, SS.
I, H. M. Warrenfeltz, Cashier of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. WARRENFELTZ, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1917.
J. WARD KERRIGAN, Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned committee of the stockholders, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Emmitsburg Savings Bank of Frederick County, Maryland, respectfully report that we have examined the foregoing statement, compared it with the books and vouchers of the Bank and find same correct. We further report that we have examined the securities held by the Bank and believe the funds are safely invested.

J. LEWIS RHODES,
W. A. DEVILBISS,
F. H. ORNDORFF,
E. R. SHRIVER,
B. C. GILSON,
J. R. OHLER,
Committee.

Under Supervision of the State Banking Department.

MCCLEERY'S
Diamond Rings Wedding Rings
Bridal Presents

Our Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing is GUARANTEED

MCCLEERY'S
JEWELRY STORE

48 North Market St.,
P. O. Box 7. FREDERICK, MD. Phone 705.

1809 **ST. JOSEPH'S** 1916

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.
COLLEGE: Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maryland with power to confer degrees.
COLLEGE AND ACADEMY: Registered by the University of the State of New York and the State Boards of Education of Pennsylvania and Louisiana.
Course in Pedagogy registered by the State Board of Education, Annapolis, Maryland.
ACADEMY: A Standard High School. (Full college preparatory grade.)
Grammar and Primary Department Free Catalogue.
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY is situated in a picturesque Valley of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the heart of storied Frederick County. The attractive environment, homelike atmosphere and studious traditions of the institution offer exceptional advantages and excellent facilities of securing a refined and liberal education. Oct 6-16-17.

"Clothes Don't Make The Man"

So to speak—but they have much to do with the impression the man makes.

I tailor the sort of garments that characterize a man, putting him in the correctly, yet exclusively dressed class.

The New Winter Styles Await Your Inspection

J. D. LIPPY, Tailor,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

FALL & WINTER
SHOES

NOW IN STOCK

M. FRANK ROWE,
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

ACROSS THE LINE

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, is displaying a service flag with 153 stars.

A fierce fire razed the garage of the Beam-Fletcher Corporation, motor-truck hauling contractors, of Philadelphia, Sunday destroying thirteen motor-cars including giant long distance trucks and their cargoes, with a total loss of \$100,000.

Pleasant Grove United Brethren Church, near Red Lion was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The building was burned to the ground, the loss is estimated at about \$2,000.

James J. Gerry, deputy prothonotary of York county, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in that district.

Two veterans of the Civil War and lone companions living at Dallastown died Friday within twenty-four hours of each other. Jacob S. Grim, 78 years was the first to die. His companion and cousin, Rufus Grim, aged 76, followed in a short time.

Baby Jim Simmons, colored, said to be the heaviest man in the world, died in Philadelphia on Friday. He weighed 800 pounds and for years had been one of the sights of circus sideshows. He was 37 years old.

Sunday was the coldest day in York in five years. The Susquehanna River and all the creeks and ponds in the county are frozen over and a big ice crop will be harvested if the cold wave continues.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad announced the annulment of more than 50 passenger trains, effective January 1. Most of them are locals, running between Philadelphia and Up-State points. The action, it was stated, was taken to facilitate the handling of government material and troops.

Rev. Fr. John Butler, formerly located at the Paradise Rectory, near Abbottstown, and widely known in southern Pennsylvania is with the British Army that have entered Jerusalem. Father Butler is now a chaplain in the British Army and he was assigned to General Allenby's forces which recently took possession of the Holy City.

The Red Cross membership campaign in Waynesboro and vicinity thus far totals 1,786 members, and it is hoped to increase the membership to 2,000.

Stricken with heart failure while conversing with his friends in Centre Square, of York City Comptroller Frank G. Metzgar dropped dead. He was 65 years old and before his election as City Controller served a number of terms in City Council.

Paul Lee Clugston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clugston, of Waynesboro, left recently for Matanzas, Cuba, where he has been appointed United States Vice-Consul. Mr. Clugston's commission is dated December 17.

Prefers Chamberlain's.

"In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co.'s representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican News, Syracuse, Kan.
**Advertisement. Jan. 4-1mo.

FRANKLINVILLE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spellman and daughter Lillie of Detour spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Baker Fraily.

Mr. Jess Pryor of Camp Meade spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Ridenour.

Those who spent Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dewees were Mrs. Wm. Dewees and daughter Lula, Mrs. Aaron Stull and two sons, Misses Marie, Edith, Mable, Dorothy Dewees, Mr. Maurice Dewees, and Mr. Guy Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gall and children, spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Gall.

Miss Florence Demuth is spending the holidays at her home near Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, of Frederick, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Gall. Miss Marie and Edith Dewees spent Sunday with their grandfather, Mr. E. A. Fry.

Mrs. Joseph Fry spent a few days last week at her home near Deerfield.

Mr. Russell Eigenbrode spent Christmas with his brother near Loys.

Mrs. Washington Ridenour and daughter Grace, Mrs. Wm. Ridenour and two children visited Mrs. John Ridenour, on Thursday.

Mrs. Tom Ridenour spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Wade Stull.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Blickenstief and children spent Christmas evening with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dewees.

Those who visited Mrs. William Dewees on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dewees and children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fry and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Blickenstief and children, Mrs. Aaron Stull and children, Mr. Edward Dewees.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ridenour and children spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Flohr.

NEWS FROM THE TRACT

Mrs. and Mrs. Elroy Ashbaugh and Mr. Arlie Dicken spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Dicken.

Miss Ida Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bell entertained friends from Emmitsburg on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Overholtzer spent Christmas with Mrs. Robert Stultz.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eyerler spent Thursday with their son, Mr. Archie Eyerler.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Overholtzer, spent the Christmas holidays with friends at Keyville and Motters, Md.

Mrs. I. B. McCleary spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shorb.

Mr. Charles Shorb, of Dover, Del., visited his brother, Mr. Daniel Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shorb spent several days with Mrs. Shorb's parents of Waynesboro.

Mr. Daniel Shorb is on the sick list suffering from an attack of neuralgia.

Eyerler's Valley Happenings.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Miller and little son Marion, of Columbia, O., have returned home after spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Miller, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baxter and children spent X'mas day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Forney.

Misses Mary and Hazel McKissick spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Linebaugh.

Mr. Luther P. Alexander of Camp Meade spent Monday evening with Miss L. Ruth Miller.

Mrs. Mary E. Fisher is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Shriever Zentz.

Mr. Edward Kipe is spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe L. Eyerler.

There will be preaching service in the Eyerler's Valley U. B. Church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. I. M. Fridinger, officiating.

Mr. Mannie Williard, of Waynesboro, spent a few days with his son, Master Clyde Williard.

LOYS AND VICINITY.

Mr. Charles H. Martin and friend spent Thursday in Frederick.

Mr. Harvey M. Pittenger made a business trip to Frederick on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wedde were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fox, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Moser, of Pleasant Hill, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pittenger and family, of Loys.

Mr. Harvey M. Pittenger spent Saturday in Thurmont.

Sunday morning was the coldest morning this year in this vicinity. The thermometer registering ten degrees below zero.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Troxell, of Detour, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fox.

Mr. Jesse Fox spent Wednesday in Thurmont and Thursday in Rocky Ridge.

GRACEHAM

Misses Mary Oerter, of Detour, Besie Martin of Thurmont, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Ella Weller.

Sergeant Ernest Colliflower who has been in the regular Army for nearly seven years and is stationed now at Presido, Texas, spent a week with his mother, Mrs. Mattie Colliflower, also her daughter, Miss Pella, of Frederick. The Glee Club of Bethlehem was quite a success Saturday evening.

Mrs. Howard Colliflower and two children, of Frederick, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Agnes Colliflower.

Private Charles Troxell, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Troxell, also Mr. Russell Troxell, of Philadelphia, visited his parents during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pittenger spent Sunday evening with Mrs. Charles Bolter and family.

Miss Zentz, of Buckeystown, is visiting her cousin, Miss Hazel Zentz.

No Need to Rub

Try Sloan's Liniment and see how quickly the swelling is reduced and the pain disappears. No need to rub; it penetrates quickly and brings relief. Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, back ache and all muscle soreness.

Generous sized bottles, at your druggist, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.



Sloan's
The World's
Liniment

FROM ALL POINTS OF COMPASS.
(Continued from page 1.)

consumed twenty-five automobiles and spread to nearby buildings, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Silas Wright Eccles, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, also president of the Alaska Steamship Company and the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad Company, died at St. Augustine, Fla.

Harry F. Vorles, a Chicago wheat products manufacturer, was put in charge of the Food Administration's Department of Commercial Baking.

Employees of the Lighthouse Service who have been transferred from the Department of Commerce to the service of the War and Navy Departments are to be regarded as part of the country's defense forces during the war, and so are entitled to war risk insurance, according to a new ruling.

Sixteen dead, hundreds requiring medical attention and countless thousands suffering acutely because of the lack of sufficient fuel and food. This was the situation as it existed in New York city today as a result of the coldest weather ever experienced in the metropolis.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building in Portsmouth, N. H., was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$50,000.

America is eating its last white bread until the war is over. New government milling regulations necessitated by the world shortage and poor crop prospects mean war bread in every American home beginning early in 1918, officials say.

Tuesday.

Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, Ind., has been made director of the relief work of the Y. M. C. A., for the Central Department of the Army.

Dr. Joseph Price Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and a pharmacist of international reputation, died in Philadelphia.

Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk's business district, including the Monticello Hotel, were destroyed, three men were killed and a score or more injured in a series of explosions and fires today which both the police and naval authorities agree were incendiary. The loss is roughly estimated at more than \$2,000,000.

Fire of unknown origin caused damage of \$50,000 to the plant of the Hand Window Glass Company at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Queen Mary of England sent a telegram from Sandringham to the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of America to express her gratitude for the valuable help bestowed upon her country.

Wednesday.

P. J. Sheridan, Irish political leader, who figured prominently in the trial of Charles Stewart Parnell for treason in England, in 1890, died at his ranch home near Monte Vista, Cal.

The report from London that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, will retire from his post here was confirmed.

Appointment of Elijah M. Morris as superintendent of mails in the New York city postoffice, effective February 1, was announced by Postmaster General Burleson.

Dr. William Wilfred Campbell, poet and novelist died at his home in City View, Canada. Dr. Campbell was 56 years of age and was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario.

The factory of the Curtis Machine Company at Jamestown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$50,000.

Fire early today destroyed part of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company's munition plant. The blaze wiped out the paint shop and the cylinder and rough-turning shop, with a loss estimated at \$250,000.

Thursday.

Dr. R. S. Naon, the Ambassador at Washington, has resigned in consequence of friction arising from the publication of the secret telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, before his dismissal as German Minister to Argentina to Berlin through the medium of the Swedish Legation.

Two hundred persons were killed, including seven Americans, and unknown number injured and dozens of women captured and driven into captivity in a train raid and massacre late Wednesday south of Gueyamas, by Yaqui Indians, according to reports received today. There are few details.

Immediate registration for military service of all men who have become 21 years of age since the first draft registration was urged by Provost Marshal General Crowder, in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

Eleven hundred aeroplane machine guns and a quantity of ammunition were destroyed and approximately 20 persons were killed as the result of a mysterious fire and explosion today in a military depot in the Gutuyevsky basin in Petrograd.

Wanted: Able-bodied men to defend the United States. Apply to Recruiting officers.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled



SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

- \$98..... Brown-Simpson.....\$98.
- \$19..... Chickering.....\$19.
- \$198..... Malcon Love.....\$198
- \$69..... Heinicamp.....\$69
- \$350..... Schencke-Player.....\$350
- \$85..... Knabe.....\$85
- \$249..... Lehr.....\$249
- \$59..... Newman Bros.....\$59
- \$398..... Werner Player.....\$398
- \$49..... Steiff.....\$49.
- \$239..... Radle.....\$239

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music, Organs 35 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of old musical instruments in exchange. Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We save you money. Let us send one to your home on FREE TRIAL. Write or Phone

Cramer's Palace of Music
FREDERICK, MD.

Factory Representatives. The Big Music House—Two Stores in Frederick. Write for FREE copy of our "Old Grey Mare" Song Book—It's FREE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Frederick county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of

MARGARET C. LINGG

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of July 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1917.

EDNA LINGG,
Administratrix.

Dec 28 5ts.

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

Oxy--Acetylene
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REVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR AND OTHER HISTORY MAKING EVENTS OF YEAR 1917

Entrance of United States Into Conflict Outstanding Development of Past Twelve Months—Political Upheaval in Russia Affects Struggle—British and French Smash Teuton Lines on West Front—Austro-Germans Launch Drive Against Italy.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

THE WORLD WAR.

After three and a half years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great nations of the world, together with many of the smaller ones, are still at death grips, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to exist a year ago.

Undoubtedly the greatest development of the year was the entrance of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the tremendous resources and man power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente allies, in the opinion of military experts, has more than off-set the advantages gained by Germany and her allies during the past twelve months and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until a time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more outstanding events in the past year. Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been occurrences of a political nature which have had a far-reaching effect upon the conflict.

Chief among the political upheavals of the year was the Russian revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Czar Nicholas and culminated during the closing months of the year in a counter-revolution which practically eliminated Russia from the ranks of the nations opposed to the central powers. From a military standpoint the chief events of the year have been the launching of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entry of the United States into the war; the British offensives on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders and still later on the 35-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians against Italy, which resulted in the overrunning of northern Italy by the Teutonic allies.

The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Siam and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the overthrow of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of France and her allies and other events important in themselves were overshadowed by the greater developments of the year.

As the year opened the only military movements of importance in progress were those aimed by Germany and her allies to complete the annihilation of Roumania and attention was centered upon the request that had been made by President Wilson that the various belligerent nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed. The replies seemed to preclude any further action by the United States as a peacemaker, but on January 22 President Wilson in an address before the senate laid down the principles which he declared should guide the United States in participating in a league to enforce peace at the close of the present war.

On January 31, Germany announced the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare. President Wilson acted promptly, severing diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3.

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On February 28, it was announced that the United States government was in possession of a communication addressed by the German foreign minister to the German minister at Mexico City, instructing him to propose an alliance between Germany and Mexico, and to suggest that as soon as war with the United States was certain, the president of Mexico communicate with Japan, offering to mediate between Japan and Germany.

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back to new lines which had been prepared. The relations between Germany and the United States were further strained March 18 by the receipt of reports of the sinking of three American steamers, the City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilantia, fifteen of the latter's crew being lost.

On March 21, President Wilson issued a proclamation calling congress in special session on April 2. The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed without warning, March 22, 21 men including seven Americans, being lost.

United States Declares War. On April 2, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and called for a declaration of a state of war with Germany. On April 4, the senate passed a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. The resolution was adopted by the house of representatives April 6 and was signed by the president the same day. At the same time 61 German-owned vessels in American ports were seized by the government. Cuba declared war on Germany on April 7. The following day, Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

The British forces on the west front began the first great offensive of 1917 on April 9, penetrating the enemy positions north and south of Arras to a depth of from two to three miles. The French forces launched an offensive against the enemy on a 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, April 16, and after three days' fighting reported the capture of more than 17,000 prisoners.

The first American casualties in the war were reported April 28, when the armed American tank steamer Vacuum was sunk by a submarine and several American gunners were lost.

American Fleet in Action. It was learned on May 16, that a squadron of American destroyers under Rear Admiral Sims had safely crossed the Atlantic and had been patrolling the seas in war service since May 4.

The United States army draft bill became a law May 18 when President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure and issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as registration day.

During the early part of the growing unrest in Russia, which attracted the attention of the allies. On June 1, workmen and soldiers seized Kronstadt, the Russian fortress defending Petrograd, and repudiated the provisional government. On June 3, the American commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, and the American railroad commission, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived safely at Russian ports. On June 7, the Russians in possession of Kronstadt yielded to negotiations and recognized the provisional government.

In the meantime the American preparations for the war were proceeding rapidly. On June 5, nearly 10,000,000 men of military age registered for military service under the selective draft law. On June 8, Major General John J. Pershing, who had been selected to head the American expeditionary forces in France, arrived with his staff in London. On the same day Washington reported the safe arrival in France of 100 American aviators, the first American fighting forces to reach that country.

King Constantine Dethroned. A solution of the Greek situation, which had endangered the operations of the allies in the Balkans, was reached June 12 when on the demand of France, Great Britain and Russia, King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, who was known to be favorably inclined toward the allies. London reported another big raid by Zeppelins on June 13, in which 157 persons were killed and many injured.

The subscriptions to the first American Liberty loan closed June 15, the loan being oversubscribed by \$750,000,000.

On June 26, it was announced that the first contingent of American troops, under command of Major General Sibert, had arrived safely in France.

The new Greek cabinet, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, went into office on June 27 and two days later the new government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

On the first of July, the Russian forces, under the personal leadership of War Minister Kerensky, electrified the allies by launching a powerful offensive on an 18-mile front in Galicia, capturing many strongly fortified towns and taking thousands of prisoners. For two weeks the Russians continued to advance along a front that widened to 100 miles, but on July 19 the Russian offensive collapsed and turned into a rout, when many Russian regiments mutinied and fled. Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvoff as premier of Russia on July 20.

The first political crisis in the German cabinet during the war resulted on July 14 in the resignation of Chan-

cellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Georg Michaelis. On July 22, Siam declared war against Germany, and Austria-Hungary, bringing the number of the allied nations to sixteen.

British Launch Great Offensive. The British launched their second great offensive of the year on the Flanders front on July 31, attacking on a 20-mile front from Dixmude to Warneton, after three weeks of intense artillery preparation. The British forced their way into the German lines to a depth of two to two and a half miles, taking ten villages and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Pope Benedict, on August 14, transmitted peace proposals to all belligerent and neutral governments. The Italian forces opened a grand offensive on August 19, attacking on a front 40 miles long from Tolmino to the Adriatic sea. On August 25, the Italians captured Monte Santo, an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front. Two more nations entered the war on the side of the allies in August. Liberia declaring war on Germany August 7, and China declaring war on both Germany and Austria-Hungary August 14. On August 28, President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict was made public. It declared that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." Other allied governments later adopted President Wilson's note as their own reply to the pope.

Early in September the Italians continued to make progress in their drive on the Isonzo front, announcing on September 1 the capture of 14 strongly fortified mountains, causing an 11-mile breach in the Austrian lines and resulting in the capture of 27,000 prisoners.

Chaos Threatens in Russia. Conditions in Russia grew more chaotic during the month of September. General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian armies, on September 10 demanded that all civil and military powers be placed in his hands. Premier Kerensky immediately deposed General Korniloff and civil war threatened as Korniloff, at the head of a large force of troops, marched on Petrograd. The rebellion collapsed, however, on September 13 when General Korniloff agreed to surrender to General Alexieff, chief of staff of the Russian army.

The first American casualties in France were announced on September 4, when four Americans were killed in a German raid on American hospitals in France. America's war preparations were continued rapidly, the first contingent of five per cent of the new National army arriving at their cantonments September 5.

The peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Pope Benedict's peace proposals were made public September 21. They accepted the pope's offer as a basis for the beginning of negotiations, but made no definite concessions.

Italians Driven Back. The great Austro-German offensive against the Italians was launched along the Isonzo front October 24, and within ten days the Teuton forces had retaken all the territory won by the Italians in two months' fighting and had overrun all of northern Italy.

The United States began to take a more active part in the fighting during October, the first American troops going into the first line trenches in France on October 23. On October 17 the American transport Antilles, returning from France, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 67 lives. The second American Liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 closed October 27 with an oversubscription of nearly \$2,000,000,000. Several more South American nations took a decided stand in favor of the allies in October. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany October 6 and Uruguay took similar action the following day. On October 26 Brazil declared the existence of a state of war with Germany.

There were evidences of internal disturbances in Germany during the month, a mutiny of German sailors at Ostend being reported October 18. On October 30 Count George von Hertling was made imperial chancellor of Germany, Chancellor Michaelis having resigned.

On the sea the chief event of the month was the sinking by two German raiders of two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea on October 17. On October 31 the American transport Finland, returning from France, was struck by a torpedo and eight men were killed.

Italians Stop Invaders. Big events crowded fast upon each other during the month of November. The Italians, after reforming their lines back of the Tagliamento river, were forced to execute a further retreat, falling back to the Piave river. The Italians, re-enforced by British and French armies, which reached the Italian front November 25, withstood repeated attacks launched by the Austro-German armies, holding their lines at all points along the Piave.

On November 20 the British opened the greatest offensive of the year on the west front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. In a surprise attack, begun without the usual artillery preparation, the British infantry under General Byng, headed by a large force of tanks, smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.

Russia was thrown into civil war during the month by a counter-revolution by means of which the bolsheviks, under the leadership of M. Lenine, seized the government at Petrograd on

November 8. Premier Kerensky fled from Petrograd, and other members of the cabinet of the provisional government were arrested. On November 10 the rebel government made Lenine premier. Kerensky, at the head of a body of loyal Cossack troops, attacked Petrograd November 12, but was badly defeated. The bolsheviks were apparently in full control of Russia by November 22, when the Lenine government proposed a general armistice to all belligerents.

American troops on the west front suffered their first casualties on November 3 when German troops raided a salient held by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taking 12 prisoners. On November 5 the American patrol boat Alcedo was sunk by a torpedo and 21 were lost.

During the last days of November and the early part of December the Germans made determined efforts to regain some of the territory captured by the British around Cambrai but the British held a large portion of the ground taken, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. The Austro-German forces began a new offensive in Italy early in December, forcing the Italian lines back for a distance of several miles at some points.

Early in December it was announced that a large number of national guard troops from the United States had arrived in France, units from every state being included. On December 7, the United States congress declared the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The following day it was announced that the American destroyer Jacob Jones had been sunk by a German submarine with a loss of 64 men.

The Russian situation was further complicated by a new revolt against the bolshevik government launched by Generals Kaledines and Korniloff, Cossack leaders.

British, French and Italian troops on December 10, captured Jerusalem, which for 673 years has been under the undisputed sway of the Moslems.

On December 16, it was announced that Russian and Teuton emissaries had signed a four-weeks' armistice, one provision of which was that peace negotiations should begin immediately.

THE WAR CONGRESS

The first "war session" of the Sixty-fifth congress which opened on April 2, was the most momentous session in the history of the United States up to that time.

The first war bill passed by congress was one authorizing the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000,000 and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase securities of governments at war with Germany to the amount of \$3,000,000,000.

The army conscription act was passed by the house April 23 by a vote of 397 to 24 and by the senate on May 1 by a vote of 81 to 8.

The first big war appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating \$3,281,094,541.60 for the army and navy, was passed in the house May 2 with one opposing vote and in the senate May 19 without a roll call.

The measure known as the espionage act, intended to prevent disclosure of information to the benefit of the United States and also containing provisions giving the president power to place an embargo on exports, was signed by the president June 15.

A bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the development of the air service was passed without a record vote by the senate on June 18 and by the house on June 28.

The food control act, under which broad powers were given to the president for the regulation of the sale of food and fuel, was passed in the house June 23 by a vote of 395 to 5 and in the senate July 21 by a vote of 81 to 6.

The second great bond issue act, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$7,538,945,640 and war-savings certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, was passed in the house September 6 and in the senate September 15.

The revenue act, first introduced in the house May 9, was passed by the house May 23, but was not passed by the senate until September 10. The conference report was accepted October 2. The message provides for the raising of nearly \$3,000,000,000 annually, largely from income and excess profits taxes.

The second big war appropriations act, carrying a total of \$5,356,666,116.93, including \$635,000,000 additional for the emergency shipping fund, was approved by the president October 6.

The second session of the war congress opened December 3, and the following day President Wilson delivered a message declaring that nothing will turn the United States aside from its task until the war is won.

During December both houses of congress opened far-reaching investigations into the war preparations of the war and navy departments.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

The year 1917 was marked by many disasters on land and sea, aside from those resulting from the land and naval operations of the countries at war. Thousands of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by fires, explosions, earthquakes, tornadoes and other destructive agencies in all parts of the world.

On January 5, an earthquake in Formosa caused the death of 300 persons. On January 25, an earthquake killed 50 persons on Bali Island, Malay archipelago.

On February 2, an explosion and fire in a Chicago tenement killed 27. On

February 3, 30 were killed and 344 hurt in a ship explosion at Archangel. On the same day an explosion at Yokohama killed 100. On February 21, the British transport Mendi was sunk in a collision, 625 South African laborers being lost.

On March 11, a tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20 persons and on March 23, 38 were killed and more than 200 injured when a tornado wrecked part of the city of New Albany, Ind.

Explosions in a Russian ammunition plant near Chester, Pa., killed 112 persons April 10. An explosion in the Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., April 27, caused a loss of 119 lives.

May 22, the city of Gyoenoey, Hungary, was devastated by fire. Thirty lives were lost and great damage was done by a storm in Kansas May 25 and the following day tornadoes in central Illinois killed 150 persons and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. May 29, many persons were killed in tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas.

San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns were partially destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire June 7. More than 150 men perished in a blazing mine at Butte, Mont., June 9. Thirteen were killed and many injured when a water tank fell on the steamer Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.

A Niagara George trolley car plunged into the rapids, July 1, and 28 were killed. A mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62 men on July 25.

A mine explosion at Clay, Ky., caused the loss of 31 lives on August 4. Nineteen were lost when the British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, was sunk by a floating mine on August 10. Eighteen were killed in a trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn., August 13. On August 18, a disastrous fire swept Saloniki, Greece, destroying a large part of the city.

Many persons were killed in a typhoon and flood at Tokio, October 2, and a thousand persons were reported drowned in great floods in Natal, South Africa, October 28.

About 1,200 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed December 6 by an explosion and fire which followed a collision in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., between Mont Blanc, a French munition ship, and the Imo, laden with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Industrial unrest was apparent in the United States throughout 1917, largely as a result of war conditions and in spite of efforts made by the government, aided by leaders of organized labor, to prevent strikes which would delay the nation's war preparations.

Early in the year a nation-wide strike of the skilled railroad employees, which had been averted in 1916 by the passage of the Adamson law, providing indirectly for an increase in wages, was again threatened, owing to the fact that the placing of the Adamson law in operation was delayed pending a decision by the United States Supreme court on its validity. The threatened strike was averted March 18 by the capitulation of the railroad managers. On the following day the United States Supreme court handed down a decision holding the Adamson law constitutional.

Serious troubles were precipitated in the Arizona copper fields July 1 when the miners struck. Disorders were reported from several points and on July 12 the people of Bigbee, Ariz., deported 1,200 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who it was charged had fomented the strikes in the copper mines. On July 31, 32 I. W. W. leaders were deported from Gallup, N. M. On August 1, Frank Little, I. W. W. leader, who had been prominent in the Arizona troubles, was lynched at Butte, Mont., where he had gone to take part in a strike of miners and where he was alleged to have made speeches attacking the government.

A serious tie-up of all shipbuilding plants in the country was threatened in August and September. Machinists and boiler-makers in Eastern shipyards went on strike August 21 and 25,000 skilled mechanics and other workmen struck in San Francisco September 17. On September 20, President Wilson named a commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson and representing both employers and employees, to act as his personal representatives in allaying labor troubles during the war. The strike in the San Francisco shipyards was ended September 26 through the efforts of the government mediators.

Leaders of organized labor in the United States took a decided stand throughout the year in support of the government preparations for war and against antiwar propaganda. At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo in November, union labor pledged its solid support to the government in the prosecution of the war.

The railroads of the country faced another crisis during the closing months of the year when demands were made by the four brotherhoods for wage increases averaging 40 per cent, affecting, directly and indirectly, approximately 2,000,000 railroad employees.

Labor troubles of the year were closely allied with economic developments, growing out of the increased cost of living in the United States. In order to prevent further increases in prices government regulation of many industries was undertaken as a war

measure. On May 19, President Wilson selected Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian relief commission, as head of a food control board, and later, on August 11, following the passage by congress of a food-control bill, Mr. Hoover was made food administrator. On August 21, President Wilson issued an order fixing the basic prices for bituminous coal in the producing districts of the country. On August 30, President Wilson appointed Dr. H. A. Garfield fuel administrator for the United States. On August 30 the United States wheat committee fixed the basic price for the 1917 crop at \$2.20 a bushel.

The Danish West Indies, purchased from Denmark for \$25,000,000, passed under the jurisdiction of the United States January 27, and were renamed the Virgin Islands.

Serious race riots in East St. Louis, Mo., July 2, resulted in the killing of more than 20 negroes and two white men and a heavy property loss by fire. The riots were followed by prosecutions by state officials and a congressional investigation.

Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry (colored) started a race riot at Houston, Tex., August 23, resulting in the death of 15 whites and several negroes.

Interest in the general elections on November 6 was centered in New York and Chicago, where Socialist tickets were defeated by large majorities. Judge Hylan, Democratic nominee, was elected mayor of New York over fusion, Republican and Socialist candidates.

In Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, ten policemen and a woman were killed by the explosion of a bomb found in a church and taken to police headquarters. Thirteen negroes, convicted by court martial of participating in the race riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, were hanged at San Antonio, December 11. Forty-one others were given life sentences.

The house of representatives, on December 17, adopted a resolution, already adopted by the senate, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

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MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The friction between the United States and Mexico, which had threatened for two years or more to result in open warfare, began to disappear early in 1917 and when the attention of the people of the United States was focused upon more important matters by the entrance of the United States into the world war, the Mexican "crisis" faded from the public view.

Despite the failure of negotiations with the Carranza government President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and on February 5, General Pershing and his troops marched out of Mexico after having been in that country almost a year.

On March 11, General Carranza was formally elected president of Mexico. From this time on conditions in Mexico became more tranquil and there were evidences that President Carranza was succeeding in restoring order in the republic. It was not until late in the year that Villa again became active. On November 13, troops led by Villa's aids, captured Ojinaga, on the American border, after a hard fight. Several hundred Carranza soldiers fled across the border and were interned in the United States.

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POLITICS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A spirit of unrest was apparent in many widely separated countries in 1917, leading in some cases to revolution and civil war. The revolution in Russia, resulting in the abdication of Czar Nicholas and the forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece were events closely allied with the war. Disturbances in China, including an attempt to restore the monarchy, were influenced partly by the war. Conditions in China were unsettled until June 30, when under the influence of monarchists, Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his resumption of the throne of China. Civil war immediately broke out and on July 10 the attempt to restore the monarchy collapsed. On July 13 the monarchist army, led by Chang Hsun, surrendered after a battle at Peking. The republican government was firmly established again and later declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Civil war in Cuba threatened to disrupt that country during the early months of the year. The rebels were badly defeated in several engagements and on March 7, Gomez, their leader, was captured. The rebellion was stamped out quickly after the capture of Gomez.

Great Britain continued to wrestle with the Irish problem throughout the year. The Irish nationalists, on March 7, demanded immediate home rule and marched out of the house of commons in a body. On July 25 a convention proposed by Premier Lloyd George and representing all factions in Ireland met for the purpose of drafting a home rule constitution for Ireland.

Some misunderstandings between the United States and Japan over far Eastern matters were cleared away by the signing by diplomatic representatives of the two countries on November 2 of an agreement by which the United States recognizes the fact that Japan has special interests in China because of its proximity but guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door policy in that country.

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