Babylon & Lippy

The Dependable Store

Spring Millin

Save a Dollar

We have on exhibition over One Hnndred Ready Trimme we can save you a Dollar on the purchasi

$8.00 and $10.00 Hats $5.00. **$5.00 and $6.00 Hat**

Excellent Value in Ladies' Ready to Wear Hats $1.

Think of buying Ready to Wear Hats at the Opening of the Season for $1

Over Two Hundred Untrimmed Shapes from which to make your selection. All colors an variety of **New Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Pom Poms, and Laces for trimmings.**

Children's Dresses

Special Sale on Children's Dresses.

Over One Hundred Dresses on which we have made the following Save a Dollar Price.

98c Dresses 49c. 50c Dresses 25c.
25c Dresses 15c.

Shoes and Oxfords

Never have we shown a greater variety in Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords and Pumps. Tan, Black and White Walking Shoes in many new shape toes.

Confirmatio

You will find here New Patt and Crepes with Bandings and I

50c Yo

Just the kind so suitable for Confirmation Dresses.

Ladies' Spring Suits

We are showing Ladies' Spring Suits, in the New shades of Blue and Tan, in Serges and Crepe effects.

Prices $10.50 to $20.00.

Everybody gets interested in how to make the least count for most at House Cleaning and Moving time. We have made here a few prices which will help you to save a Dollar on your Spring Household purchases.

Mattings Mattings

The tariff has been greatly reduced on this class of merchandise. The best of Matting can now be bought for

25c Yd.

Our 30c Mattings are now selling for

25c Yd.

Regular 25c Mattings we sell at

19c Yd,

or the "Save a Dollar" price of

$6.49 by the Roll.

Remember the price and don't pay more.

Diamond Velvet Carpet

10 Rolls of our regular Diamond Velvet Carpets, new patterns, never sold for less than $1.00.

"Save a Dollar price"

85c Yd.

Window Shades

An odd lot of Window Shades, regular 25 and 50c values

Now 15c

Slightly soiled. Excellent for kitchen use.

Ingrain Carpets

25 Rolls Ingrain Carpets, New Spring Patterns,

25c to 70c Yd.

No better selection of patterns.

Aluminum Ware

A Regular 10 Per Cent Discount

ER" Aluminum Ware during

Linoleums Linoleums

We have made the Special Price of

85c Yd.

for the regular $1.00 quality, 2 yds. wide. The variety of patterns will suprise you.

Crex Mattings and Rugs

Red or Green Crex Matting, 36 in. wide, regular price 40c.

Our Price 35c Yd.

9x12 Crex Rugs, Red or Green "Save a Dollar" Price

$5.49

Rag and Jute Carpets

We have now on sale 10 Rolls Best Rag and Jute 36 in. Carpets, at prices ranging from

25c to 60c Yd.

Household Necessities

"SAVE A DOLLAR" PRICES

50c Blue Granite Pitchers	19c.
25c Large Tin Milk Buckets	17c.
25c Large White Meat Platters	17c.
30c Dish Pans	23c.
65c Dish Pans	49c.
50c Bread Boxes	35c.
5c doz. Patent Clothes Pins	2½c.
98c set Potts Sad Irons	69c.
10c Granite Pans	5c.
15c Table Oil Cloth	12½c.

tore, BABYLON & LIPPY CO., Westminster, Maryland.

SHOOTING UP THE EDITOR

Newspaper writers sometimes re- ark in hasty generalization, that a e press lies at the foundation of ccessful civil government. Yet obably in Mexico today, the edi- rs express their opinions with uch freedom. But they must be repared to back that freedom by a uick resource to the hip pocket.

Not merely free speech is needed, t the spirit of tolerance of free eech. An editor has the right to iticise those who differ from him rsonally in public matters. Also has a right to attack the charac- of his antagonists, provided he is nvinced that he tells the truth, and prepared to submit the justice of statements to the courts.

The killing of the editor of a fa- ous Parisian newspaper is not cessarily an indictment of the hole French people.

Similar cases occur with regu- rity in this country. Fortunately ey grow more rare.

The larger people's minds grow, e less keenly they take personal ntroversy. The little city council- an will cut a rival on the street r a life time. Meanwhile the great ntagonists of the United States Sen- ate hurl their defiances at each other with Olympian thunders. Afterward they adjourn to the restaurant, while their friendship is repaired, and differences are tolerated.

So it ought to be in newspaper controversy. Few editors put bitter personal feeling into it. It is their trade to express points of view. They would be false to the people that hire them did they fail in so doing.

When a man shoots up or tries to "lick" the editor, he hurts the place where he lives. It gives the rest of the world the impression that the town belongs on the social frontier. Such an incident turns the sympathy of the community to the assaulted man. But if the editor is in the wrong, the sympathy of the community can always be won against him, by the calm statement of the truth in lawful ways.

Those burned out Wellesley college girls propose to keep right on with the higher education, in spite of the fact that they have lost all their tango gowns.

A Chicago man who pulled out a feather from a woman's hat has been discharged by the court. Later this judge may find out where the seat of real authority lies in this country.

The terrors of spring house-cleaning are upon us, but most editors find consolation in their disorderly desks at the office.

"There were 721 accidents to passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad last year due to the carelessness of the passengers themselves, or to a disregard of the rules of the Company. Though no passengers were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad in a train accident, 17 passengers were killed on the property of the railroad as a result of their own fault. Seven of those killed either fell, jumped or stepped from moving trains. Four jumped from ferry boats. The other cases of death were due to the following causes: alighting from train, became confused and were run over by an engine at a station; attempted to board a moving train; jumped through a coach window; stepped from train into canal feeder and drowned; stepped off station platform in front of train; struck by train after alighting from another train; while waiting for train child started to cross tracks, woman rushed forward to rescue, both struck by train." To what the company says above it may be added by the Sentinel, which is quoting the aforegoing, that no amount of precaution on the part of railroads can eliminate such accidents from railroad casualties.

All the manufacturers have to do to make their merchandise sell is to attach the word "tango" to it.

fully paid for carrying the parcel post, but their stockholders can always be assessed to make up all deficits.

Charles E. Roberts, at Mt. Airy, Carroll county, Maryland, on West side of Main street, adjoining to properties of Walter R. Rudy, and south from the B. & O. R. R. tracks.

Wm. W. Adams, at Summit Point, Carroll county, Md., on East side ridge road about 1 1|2 miles S. of Mt. Airy, adjoining to properties of David W. Smith and William D. Griffith.

Robert A. Nelson, at Ridgeville, Carroll county, Maryland, at Northeast corner of National turnpike and Buffalo road, known as "Eagle Hotel."

Alonzo B. Sellman, at Watersville, Carroll county, Maryland, in newly erected hotel building on line of B. and O. R. R. Company.

Eldridge J. Hammond, at Hood's Mills, Carroll county, Maryland, on North side of B. & O. R. R. Co's. tracks, about 40 feet North of warehouse of Hammond Bro's.

Calvin A. Jenkins, at Woodbine, Carroll county, Maryland, adjoining to property of Bennett and Kuhn, and a short distance East from the Sam's Creek road on North side of B. & O. R. R. Co's. tracks.

Solomon Wolman, at Woodbine, Carroll county, Maryland, on lot, belonging to applicant, on Sam's Creek road, adjoining lands of A. Owings.

John Weetenkamp, at Marriottsville, Carroll county, Maryland, at saloon building on land conveyed by Albert F. Arrington to McGaw & Dorman.

George M. Fretwell, near Marriottsville, Carroll county, Maryland, in two story frame building on corner Marriottsville and Mill Hollow road, about 300 yards from B. & O. R. R.

George E. Linton, at Sykesville, Carroll county, Maryland, opposite Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co's. depot, and formerly known as "Henry Theile's Saloon."

Walter W. Ritter, at Sykesville, Carroll county, Maryland, near junction of public road and Springfield avenue, next to store room of Elmer E. Jenkins and known as "Old Berry Hotel."

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and unless cause to the contrary be shown in writing on or before the 15th day of April, A. D., 1914, the license applied for will be issued, provided the said applicants comply with the requirements of the Acts of Assembly of Maryland, 1908, requisite thereto.

OSCAR D. GILBERT,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. 4 3 2-t

Carroll county, Maryland, on Main street, known as "Franklin House."

George D. Barnhart, at Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland, on West corner Main street and Foundry Ave., known as "Hotel De Stick."

Harry F. Kuhn, at Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland, on East side of Main street, adjoining Manchester Bank and Manchester engine house known as "Washington House Hotel."

John Poisel, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at No. 197 East Main street.

John C. Leffert, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at No. 7 East Main street.

Frederick W. Rhoda, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at No. 73 East Main street.

Scott G. Ramer, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, on East Main street, known as "The Westminster Hotel."

Josiah D. Crowl, at or near the edge of Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at edge of Center St., extended, adjoining lands of Prof. Simpson.

Abraham S. Burkholder, at Cranberry Station, Carroll county, Maryland, in two-story frame weatherboard building at junction of State and county roads.

Harry C. Albaugh, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, No. 17 and 19 East Main street, known as "Plaza Hotel."

Joshua N. Corbin, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at No. 15 E. Main street.

Charles Buecher, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at intersection of Main and Court streets being No. 205, 207, 209, 211 on East Main street, known as "Main-Court."

John H. Six, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at No. 61 West Main street, known as the "Montour House."

Abraham Hecht, at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, at brick building, on West Main street, bounded on North by Babylon & Lippy store.

Orris V. Heath, at Westminster, No. 277 E. Main street, known as "Eastern Hotel."

Charles H. Sapp, at Hampstead, Carroll county, Maryland, at intersection of Baltimore and Hanover turnpike road and the road leading from said turnpike to Beckleysville, and known as "St. Charles Hotel."

J. Howard Patterson, at Hampstead, Carroll county, Maryland, on Main street opposite Firemen's Building adjoining lands of J. Wesley Kelbaugh and the Public School House, known as "The Spring Garden Hotel."

Kent Duvall, at Hampstead, Carroll county, Maryland, at corner of Main street and Beckleysville road, known as the "Hotel Hampstead."

Joseph C. Gilbert, at New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, on West side of Church street, opposite Western Maryland Railroad, known as "Windsor Hotel."

John C. Deibel, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Maryland, on a street or way running from the Main street, between the premises occupied by him and the Western Maryland Freight office, and adjoining Western Maryland Hotel property.

Charles E. Eyler, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Maryland, brick building, corner Main and Elger streets, known as "Western Maryland Hotel."

J. Frank Baker, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Maryland, on the West side of North Main street, between the lands of Albaugh and Senseney and George P. Buckey.

George Mentzer, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Maryland, on East side of Main street, known as the "Union Bridge Hotel."

Charles E. Simpson, at Mt. Airy, Carroll county, Maryland, on the West side of Main street, South of tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at brick hotel adjacent to the land of L. C. Lowman.

THE LOCATION OF STYLE

A representative of the Paris fashion of Paquin has just returned to New York, after visiting Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, and other leading American cities, with samples of spring gowns. Asked as to where she found the best styles, she spoke particularly of Chicago. She was impressed by the large number of stylishly dressed women on the streets of that city, and their knowledge of how to wear good clothes.

Admirers of dress often contend as to where the best styles may be found. Such debates relate not merely to the larger cities of the country. The women of one city are often condemned wholesale by their neighbors, because they give collectively no impression of this elusive quality.

To the masculine mind, however, style parades such as one sees in a metropolitan center on Easter Sunday, are seen with the customary skepticism of the unitiated. To this view, it is more or less of a circus show. If a style is manifestly unfit or undignified, it conveys the impression of eccentricity rather than beauty.

A girl who had acquired an extreme specimen of a new type of skirt, the other day anxiously inquired of a friend whether it was too radical. "Yes, it looks awfully," was the reply, "but it is just fine for style."

Where the women of a city or a given social circle, acquire the reputation of unusual style, it is at the expense of many normal functions. No person, man or woman, can take his full share of the real labor of the world, if that person's mind is very largely bent on giving a surpassingly stylish appearance. It is a game that requires attention, thought, discussion, comparison of views between different people, time spent on tailors and dressmakers. All of which detracts from the time and money one can spend on the higher satisfactions of life.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES AND PARCEL POST

While commercial reports are to the effect that the parcel post has not materially hurt the small stores, yet it seems to be agreed that the mail order houses are doing a bigger business than ever. In one town of several thousand people, Fairfield, Me., it is claimed that $50,000 is sent out annually to mail order houses.

Possibly there may be some special reason for this particular case. But anyway, if the mail order houses are getting away trade that ought to stay at home, it is because they are better advertisers.

Their ads contain little cuts of articles for sale, brief descriptions, and statement of price. Some newspapers advertisers think all they need to do is to put in the name of their company, and a hackneyed claim that they have the best goods, without proof or details. Wherever retail stores plan their advertising campaigns with system and persistence, the mail order houses rarely get a serious hold.

The Congress of Mothers is to be held in Washington April 22 to 27. The latest ideas about auction bridge would probably prove a popular subject for discussion.

The women will of course be glad to paint their faces to match their new hair and gowns, but some careless people will appear in public without dyeing their hands to correspond.

THE COST OF IDLE OR HALF-WORKED PLANTS

One of the strong points made by modern systems of efficiency, is that no business plant will be a success unless it is kept running somewhere near its top capacity.

Many manufacturers, for instance, will recall how in former days they gave comparatively little thought to this idea. There was little effort to systematize mill production down to a regular basis. If there was a period of weeks when production fell off, it attracted comparatively little notice.

Modern scientific efficiency analyzes production costs more carefully. It shows how when production falls below a normal level even for a day, there is a heavier burden to be added to each article produced, as 'overhead charge,' and for all labor costs based on work by the hour, day, or week.

One reason why newspaper advertising has grown very fast during recent years, is that retail merchants understand how this principle applies to their business. In former days a merchant flitted out his store, hired his clerks, and sat down to wait in a passive fashion for business. He was very apt to find that he did not do an amount of trade that was normal, either for the capital invested in equipment and stock, or for the cost of his help. The result was, that the proportion of failures among retail merchants used to be abnormally large. There is rarely any money in a store that does not have the appearance of being busy.

It is not a difficult thing to turn the current of trade in any given direction. It is not hard to convert an idle or half worked and unprofitable retail plant, into a busy and profitable one. If the stock is well chosen and offered at fair prices, the public can always be interested in it. It is simply a question of taking in detail the various attractive features of the stock, and talking about them through the newspaper.

PREPARING THE EASTER MUSIC

The weeks previous to the Easter festival are a busy time in most church choirs. In the old intolerant days in some communions, the observance of Easter was considered to savor of "popery." The choirs could search through their tatterer anthem books in vain for any composition commemorating this great Christian festival.

There are few religious societies today that do not demand a more or less elaborate display of their musical powers for this occasion. Among all the devices adopted to lure the indifferent public inside the sanctuary, probably none is more continuously effective, year in and year out, than good music.

It is commonly felt that in order to provide a good choir, much money must be spent. If a church demands quartet music, satisfying the educated ears of music specialists, this is usually correct. But there are a great many churches that provide excellent chorus music at very little cost. It all depends on getting a competent leader, who has enthusiasm enough for his art to drill hopeful amateurs.

Christmas music is poetic, imaginative, romantic; Easter music is enthusiastic, triumphant, virile. It should be masculine, militant, expressing the victory of the spirit over the coarse decay of the flesh. It need not possess difficulties that will daunt the amateur choir. Trills and roulades do not always make a composition beautiful, nor do they necessarily interpret human emotion.

Many musicians are writing songs and anthems, and trying to sell them, who should have spent their time drilling little children in five finger exercises, or in farming. This power of musical creation is a gift shared by but few. The chorister who is to draw and hold his audiences year after year, must be able to discriminate between tawdry fustian and the essential elements of original harmony and melody.

MEXICO'S "ARMIES"

The irritation felt in this country over the sordid squabble in Mexico, so upsetting to business relations on this side of the line, does not lend itself to a perception of the humor of the situation. But the day will come when the Mexican revolution will be seen from its more grotesque points of view.

The attention of our whole nation has been concentrated for some weeks on the "armies" concentrating at Torreon. Neither one of the contending forces would look impressive near to. In the days of ex-President Diaz, the forces at his command were on paper a fine organization. Actually he could not put more than 12,000 soldiers in the field.

In the fighting in the city of Mexico in the last revolution the rebels shot at the Palace, and the government forces fired at the Citadel. A constant fusillade was kept up for days. Afterward neither building showed much effect. Their occupants were scarcely touched. Meanwhile the private homes of the neighborhood were riddled. Many innocent country people, who had driven in their pathetic little carts to sell flowers or vegetables, were slaughtered.

The trouble has not usually been lack of modern equipment. And many of the officers of both Federals and Constitutionalists have had good military training. But in their haphazard, fiery way, they never bother about such minor details as target practice.

It is a common experience for some inoffensive countryman to be impressed into the service of one army, without the slightest knowledge of military life. At the first opportunity he will desert, only perhaps to be seized and clothed with the uniform of the opposing faction.

At close quarters the Mexican soldiers show themselves brave, and fight with reckless and deadly desperation. But they aim their guns from 10 to 30 feet too high even at close range, and are dangerous mostly to the innocent by-standers.

It is believed that if the English Suffragists succeed in burning up the Parliament buildings, the hard hearted government would put them in jail for as much as three days.

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