IRON WANTED

Farmers get wise. We were ordered by the Government to pay for iron 90c for one grade and $1.00 a hundred for the other at our yard. Don't forget the stand

CORNER GREEN STREET AND ALMS HOUSE ROAD, WESTMINSTER, MD

Also buys old

SACKS and RAGS, GUMS and METAL

C. & P. Phone 37-r 11 23 tf

CHARLES COHEN,

Westminster, Md.

Sacramento County California

Wouldn't you like to see "how the land lays" that will produce wheat and alfalfa, oranges and lemons, raisins and rice, hops and walnuts, almonds and peaches, figs and prunes? Wouldn't it seem peculiar to see oranges ripening while you were doing your winter plowing, or a strawberry patch yielding fruit eleven months out of the year.

You Can See This County Without Leaving Home

We have issued a beautiful illustrated booklet telling of Sacramento County and of the opportunities there for YOU. Send us ten cents for a copy of this booklet and a sample of Sunset Magazine—the one big National Magazine telling of the life and development of the West. Address,

Sunset Magazine Service Bureau, San Francisco

BABY'S DIMPLES

Bring the Baby to the studio in the morning. He feels better and brighter then, and so do we, and we have more time to perpetuate those cunning little dimples of his. Make an appointment, —call, write, or phone 81 m

The Lewis Studio

30 E. Main Street Weftminster, Md.

WE ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOUR

Grocery Wants

RAISINS
CURRANTS
CITRON
FIGS
DATES
PRUNES
PEACHES
AND
APRICOTS

The Coffee Pot assumes a new place in your estimation when it brews the Delicious

CHASE & SANBORN'S HIGH GRADE COFFEE

ALMONDS
WALNUTS
FILBERTS
PECANS
BUTTER NUTS
COCOANUTS
ORANGES
AND
LEMONS

FRESH GROCERIES AND MEATS—GOOD PURE CANDY

Do not lose sight of the Hagerstown Almanac. We give every customer one for the asking.

Everybodies Store

At ITh Old Reble Merchants, **Geo. R. Grumbine,** At Forks of Road Westminster, Md

C. & P. Phone 282

SPECIAL

We have a car-load of Sleighs for sale at an attractive price.

The W. H. Davis Co.

Westminster, Maryland

C. W. KING'S LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 75 HEAD OF

HORSES AND MULES



We will have our first sale of the New Year on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1918

at 12 o'clock sharp at our stables in Westminster, Md.

This sale will consist of forty head of Horses and Mules of our own which will be suitable for all kinds of work. Also 35 head of local Horses and Mules. all stock sold for the High Dollar, and if not as represented your money will be refunded. Sale **Rain or Shine.**

Bradley McHenry and Benjamin Dorsey, Mgrs.

NOTE TO LOCAL PARTIES: If you have a horse or mule that you think will make an Army Animal, either Cavalry or Artillery, bring them in and we will sell them for you as we will have several buyers for Army Animals.

Horses, Harness and Vehicles, Sold on Commission.

JAMES I. MYERS,
REPAIRER OF
Watches Clocks and Jewelry.

All work guaranteed. East Main Street, in office formerly occupied by D. N. Henning, Esq., Westminster, Md. feb.3-1y

FOR SALE SAWMILL

by

GEORGE L. STOCKSDALE, Westminster, Md.

12-19-3t

DR. FAHRNEY,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Biliousness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder, Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption, Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gall Stones, Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Rundown Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach Trouble, Tuberculosis. **Consultation Free.**

SPLENDID VALUES IN

Suits and Overcoats

For January buyers. Do not delay supplying your needs.
Special prices on 100 boys fine

Fine Knee Pants Suits

25 boys overcoats and mackinaws at low prices.
20 Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets at big reduction. No matter what you need in clothing for men or boys, or furnishing goods you can save money at

Sharrer, Gorsush and Starr

Carroll county's big and only exclusive clothing store.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

First National Bank,
New Windsor, M.,
December 31st, 1917.

The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Four and one-half (4½) per cent out of the Six Months' Earnings of the capital Stock.

CLEAR OF ALL TAXES

Payable on and after January 5, 1918.

NATHAN H. BAILE, Cashier.

1 4 3t

NO. 5042 EQUITY

In the
CIRCUIT COURT FOR
CARROLL COUNTY
Sitting as a Court of Equity

Elmer E. Jenkins, Mortgagee
vs.
Mary J. Cook and Warner Cook, her husband, Mortgagors.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, this 3rd day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Elmer E. Jenkins, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 4th day of February, A. D., 1918., provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 28th day of January, A. D., 1918.

The report states the amount of sale to be $780.00.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy Test:

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

1 4 4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

ROBERT E. COOK,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of December, 1917.

LIZZIE L. COOK,
1-4-5t. Administratrix.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS TAKEN ON HIMSELF TO DO

From New York Snu

Five years ago last September the American who was soon to become President of the United States pointed out to the workingmen of New York what he then regarded as the prime danger to our existing institutions and national system. He spoke not as an executive but as a historian, a philosophical statesman, a lifelong student with recent practical experience of the cardinal questions of government. So fluid is Mr. Wilson's genius, so quickly and sympathetically responsive is his alert mind to the immediate occasion or situation, that it is not difficult to find contradictions of almost startling contrast in his recorded utterances. The same thing is true of Thomas Jefferson, whose facility of expression was so great and whose output of political thought during a long career so voluminous that it is notoriously easy to quote him in support of almost any side of almost any controverted subject. But in this case Mr. Wilson's proposition was fundamental, the personal declaration of a sort not likely to admit of reversal or material qualification under changed conditions. This is what Mr. Wilson said on Labor Day of 1912:

When we resist, therefore—when I, as a Democrat, resist—the concentration of power, I am resisting the processes of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human initiative and therefore of human energy.

Concentration a death process; centralization of power to be resisted by Democracy and by Mr. Wilson if destruction is not to come!

Against this quite recently expressed theory of his as to the fatal consequences of concentration of power it is instructive to set, in form as brief as may be, the exhibit of the concentration actually accomplished or undertaken by President Wilson; on his own intrepid initiative, according to one view of the amazing aggrandizement of function, or, according to another possible view, under pressure of mighty events and inevitable requirements since the nation entered the war.

It is proper to remember that the broad back of Atlas was already loaded with Ossa when the process of superimposing Pelion after Pelion began. The powers and duties of the President as Commander in Chief were the same under the Constitution as those which other Presidents have possessed and performed in preceding wars; Madison in our second was with England, Polk in the Mexican war, Lincoln during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union McKinley in the war with Spain. To whatever extent the power inherent in the constitutional office had been exercised or neglected by any of the earlier war Presidents, it was there already provided, sufficient for any emergency, adequate to any man's strength and responsibilities. The magnitude of the conflict impending when the Congress declared war on the German Government, and the utter unpreparedness of the country, for which his own previous attitude and policy were mainly accountable, insured him an initial burden comparable only to that which Abraham Lincoln sustained.

With war a fact, the further concentration and centralization of power in the President began. It began with the practical abdication of Congress, in successive enactments delegating broad new powers to the executive. These laws, general if not vague in their phraseology, were passed by Congress at the incitation of the President with a patriotic willingness to support him in his stupendous task, and at the same time with a cheerful self-abnegation to which it is impossible to find a parallel in the legislative history of any free people. What the President asked for Congress gave, more or less heedless both of the consequent restrictions of its own sphere of activity, its own constitutional share of government even in war time, and of the larger and perhaps permanent import of the wholesale transfer, only imperfectly apprehended by the public consciousness until generalities of legislation took concrete form in executive proclamations.

The death process of concentration has gone on for three-quarters of a year at a rate of progress geometrical rather than arithmetical in its swift increment. "War measure" has been the sufficient credential of any proposal, no matter how revolutionary in principle or far-reaching in the results entailed.

In addition to the new duties assumed with direct warrant from the Capitol. Mr. Wilson, by warrant of his own conscience and individual sense of duty to the country and the world in the matter of moral leadership—and also with regard to the conduct of a war in which we are for the first time engaged in co-operation with foreign nations—has expanded his executive relation to European and world politics in a degree that would have been incomprehensible, if not inconceivable, when he pronounced the dictum quoted near the beginning of these remarks.

Here, then, is a short catalogue of some of the major powers and responsibilities never exercised or borne by any of his predecessors, which Mr. Wilson as War President has taken or proposes to take upon his shoulders; with a courage which seems dauntless, a patience that seems inexhaustible, and an apparently boundless confidence in his ability to bear the load:

I.

He has undertaken to be not only the executive administrator of the laws, enacted by Congress with his approval but also the fountainhead of legislative policy, the dictator of his political party's creed without restraint by precedent or precious platform deliverances, the inspirer and leader of public opinion for the whole country.

II.

Under the general war power conferred by the National Security and Defense act of August 10, 1917, he has undertaken to supersede in his own person the Laissez Faire of the old political economy with regard to the production, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and even consumption of the food supply of the nation of a hundred million people. The natural laws of supply and demand, operating through competition with enlightened selfishness as the mainspring, have sufficed during sixty centuries or so of recorded human experience. In the days when it was the fashion to deride the idea of any arbitrary substitute for the established economic system, a favorite illustration was to picture the certain breakdown of Government paternalism in a Quixotic attempt to provide the single city of New York with the single article of milk for only one day. Yet that is what President Wilson, with calm confidence, is taking on himself to do for the entire food supply of the United States for an indefinite period. The catalogue of the articles specifically embraced in the vast undertaking is rapidly lengthening as proclamation after proclamation appears adding to the list of foodstuffs and food producing and distributing business already regulated under the Government license system authorized by the act of August 10. During the week now ending the food Administration, which constitutes one small segment of the mule's manger, the sardines orated in the President, has extended its control to the agriculture of the farms and market gardens and the fisheries of the salt ocean. The hay of the mule's manager, the sardines of the dried beans of the cannery, the tomato of the catsup bottle, the buckwheat of the morning flapjack, the peanut of the street corner vender's stock are a few of the many things whereof the production and distribution now form part of the President's multifarious daily cares.

III.

He has undertaken to regulate the production and distribution of foodstuffs not merely with reference to domestic consumption but beyond that to meet the food needs of foreign peoples, our Allies in the war or the objects of our national sympathy as sufferers by the acts of the common enemy. It need not be said that this is an amplification of executive function which no other American President ever dreamed of as possible.

IV

He has taken on himself, through his Fuel Administrator, the enormous task of doing for the cook stoves and heating apparatuses and factory furnaces and lighting and power plants and locomotive and steamship boilers of the entire nation the same thing which he is attempting to do, through his Food Administrator, for the stomachs of our people. Not only the comfort, health and lives of the men, women and children of the country but also the life of American industry in its myriad forms is made to depend directly upon the wisdom, foresight, technical knowledge and personal integrity of the agents he chooses. The President is responsible for it all. We are having at this very time an impressive illustration of the meaning of concentrated power—the process of death which, as he has told us in such striking phrase, precedes a destruction of human initiative and human energy—when it is applied to brake the giant wheels of American industry. We are having an object lesson of unprecedented magnitude in the spectacle of a Congress appalled at the first phenomenal exercise of power so recently and so blithely granted, voting nearly three to one in the Senate that the hand of that power ought to be arrested. The President is responsible for it all; and while our patriotic people are resolving to obey and suffer, mistake or no mistake at headquarters, the suspicion is becoming widespread among them that there might have been less suffering, less loss on the whole, if Laissez Faire and not Dr. Garfield had been on the job. Whether this impression is just or unjust to the Fuel Administration and to Mr. Wilson behind it, there has been no announcement yet from the Committee on Public Information that the President himself has wavered or staggered, or that a hair of his head or even an eyelash has whitened in consequence. The power is concentrated in him, both as to the American supply and as to that which can be spared for foreign needs. The next step with regard to fuel would make the President, for the period of the war, the miner of coal both hard and soft, the pumper of oil from the substerranean reservoirs, the dispenser of natural gas, the chopper down of forests for firewood. These further functions are implied in the law which concentrates in him the power of control by Federal license; in order to exercise them he has but to proclaim his intention so to do.

V.

To an extent which turns topsy-turvy all previous notions of the scope of executive power, President Wilson is becoming the nation's price-fixer: price-fixer for munitions and a multitude of the necessaries of war; price-fixer for fuel; rate-fixer for transportation on land and water; rate-fixer for dividends; price-fixer even for the wretched pound of sugar which the housekeeper pursues with frenzy and finally obtains for less, perhaps, than it cost the small retailer who sells it when he can get it. The practical results of a further enlargement of this swiftly expanding executive responsibility can only be awaited with intense interest by the community.

VI.

Incidentally the President has taken on himself the regulation of the sumptuary affairs of his fellow-citizens. Not directly, but indirectly through the exercise of the new powers concentrated in him and specified in the foregoing and following panagraphs, he has become the dictator of the people's pleasures, the censor of their luxuries, the overseer of their habits and manner of life. He can veto nocturnal amusements by ordering off the lights. He can curb excessive expenditure by ordering on the taxes. He can freeze the joy of a whole State by sending the coal to another part of the republic. He can regulate the menu of any banquet between Eastport and San Diego. He can enforce prohibition even where local option has said Yea to alcohol. Not to dwell upon this by-product of concentrated power, the unlimited responsibility here indicated would be appalling to any executive with less luminous ideas of right and wrong.

VII.

He has taken on himself, with the general acquiescence of the representatives of the properties concerned, the management of the entire transportation system of the United States and the responsibility for the just and efficient use of a power such as has been possessed by no other man since Stephenson's "Rocket' first hit the rails. Through the Director-General of Railroads, his own appointee responsible solely to him, he has undertaken to carry on for the public benefit and for war purposes a business which in immensity and complexity and financial importance has no counterpart. He has undertaken to do in block, in the name of Government, that which has been done before this in detail by a body of the most highly specialized professional talent on earth. He can send all these skilled organizations a-marching and put his own men in charge. He can order any change in physical equipment. eH can build up one system and relegate another to innocuous desuetude. He can alter schedules, lower or raise ticket money and freight tariff, make new combinations of service, put box cars where Pullmans have been running, depopulate suburban regions by his supreme authority over the time table shift real estate values by ordering freight this way and passenger traffic that way, take the flesh off the commuters' bones, take the dollars off the stockholders' bank account; all this and much more is within the power now concentrated in President Wilson. That he will exercise it, to the best of his judgment and with a single view to war efficiency and the public interest who may doubt? The power and the burden are with him all the same. The President has already knocked railroad competition into the shape to which he once expressed a fervent desire to reduce Mr. Bryan. There can be no competition under this regime, except so far as it might be forced upon a recalcitrant or unfavored line by thrusting that line beyond the pale of Government operation and thus leaving it in dismal independence with a single competitor—namely, the Government of the United States! Imagination can conceive no more searching test of the soundness of what Mr. Wilson said five years ago about the concentration of power as a death than the test he himself is now applying to human initiative and energy as the undisputed autocrat of the American railroads.

VIII.

He has taken upon himself to do with the same thing as in the case of the railroad. He has also undertaken, under the compulsion of manifest necessity, to create a merchant marine with which to do that thing. He is already establishing in different quarters of the globe agencies to facilitate the operation, under Government control, of the new merchant marine now being or to be created under Government suprvision. Thus the future of our flag on the seas rests with President Wilson.

IX

He has undertaken, with the cordial assistance of a Congress uncommonly ready for any patriotic sacrifice in the way of self-effacement, both to arrange the method and the impact of Federal taxation and to prescribe the extent and distribution of the expenditure to be voted. The memory of man does not run back to the time when the constitutional duties of the oHuse Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee of the Senate and the various appropriation committees of both branches of Congress were so largely performed in the Treasury Department and in the White House. Five or six times the entire current cost of our Government during the four years of the Civil War has been voted at the President's instance, almost without a question, in a single year for preparation for a foreign war yet to be fought. And the people—God bless them always!—are buying the bonds and paying the taxes in order that the President may use effectively his concentrated powes.

X

He has taken upon himself, after conference with the Allies, to finance military and naval operations of the Governments abroad with which we are acting in concert. And the American people, with confidence in his judgment in the exercise of this novel function of concentrated power, are buying the bonds and paying the taxes for this purpose also.

XI

In order to keep the way clear for the Government's necessary borrowings from the people, the President is getting ready to undertake the regulation of the issue of new securities by every private concern in the market for money; to say what proposed loans to contributions shall be permitted and what investments prohibited for the general good. Thus the whole vascular system, arteries, veins and capillaries, through which the flowing wealth of the nation circulates for the nourishment of ordinary American industries, large and little, is to be controlled—if Congress says the word, as it has been saying the word again and again—by the same will and judgment in which so many other extraordinary powers are for the first time centralized

XII

The very day upon which the Congress awoke to a half-dazed realization of what the powers it had already granted signified in the matter of coal alone, the President was reported as proposing to the Capitol further war legislation, one of the specified new grants being "Government control of all necessaries and their production and price." Not merely coal, not merely food, not merely the things entering directly into the manufacture of war material, but all the necessaries of life for a hundred million Americans thus under the control of a single individual, born of woman, fallible as every human being is fallible, limited in physical strength and mental capacity as every human being is limited. Absolute power of life or death, of partial paralysis or complete stoppage, over the production and price of "all necessaries"! That is what the President also proposes to take on himself. The most that can be said now with prudence is that the job it portends might well evoke a sigh of discouragement from Omniscience and cause Omnipotence itself to draw a long breath.

XIII

In addition to all the enumerated undertakings and in addition to many more of almost equal or minor importance, Mr. Wilson, without a symptom of faltering in the gigantic task, has taken on himself the duty of formulating the ethical principles and political considerations that should determine the hereafter of the international structure, for the protection of weak peoples abroad, the insurance of relief to the oppressed of every continent, the safeguarding of democracy throughout the world. He is concerning himself with the geography of the Balkans, with the fate of the African colonies, with the righting of old wrongs effected by conquest, with the rectification of European frontiers and the reorganization of European nationalities on the basis of racial affinity and the justice of voluntary choice. And so general is the recognition of the vast new powers now concentrated in his representative office that his words on these extraconstitutional subjects command respectful attention wherever Civilization has ears to hear.

Such is the burden on one mortal's shoulders. We are not now examining the necessity of these successive steps in the concentration of power or criticising the President's way of employing the powers thus concentrated. We are not now attempting to measure them for any purpose except the exhibition in bulk of the tremendous total.

The list might be greatly extended. If we stop here, it is because we prefer to stop at Thirteen. If there is any ominous significance in that number, we are willing to let the whole scheme of fateful concentration, of socialistic transformation, of Federal government by commission, have the full benefit of the old superstition.

For assistance in the administration of Brobdingnag the President has gathered about him a group of personally devoted or politically subservient men, some of ability, some conspicuous for incapacity to the verge of grotesqueness, but all dominated by his will and more or less merged in his individuality. Never for a moment can there be doubts as to the exact location of the center of concentrated power.

At the climax of his career Napoleon Bonaparte did not exercise a more commanding influence on the lives and well being of the millions under his rule. He was an unblushing autocrat. President Wilson is a lifelong democrat who declared only five years ago that as a Democrat he resisted the concentration of power because he believed it to be a death process leading to the destruction of human initiative and human energy. He can be no socialist dreamer! Certain it is, however, that the death process, if continued into times of peace, means also the destruction of that Government of distributed and balanced powers which the founders of the republic contemplated and which they defined in the Constitution under which we exist as a nation.

There needn't be any hurry about bringing around any coal or wood to the school house so far as the Small Boy is concerned.

The same people who now are longing for the good old summer time will about next July be wishing for the nice stimulating weather of winter.

When they try a German spy, it is to be hoped that they don't postpone the case a year because the spy's attorney has gone on a vacation.

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