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Highest Cash Prices Paid
FOR
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Delivered at our yards.

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Paints, Oils, Glass, Lead, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, Coach Colors and Artists' Material

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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.

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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.

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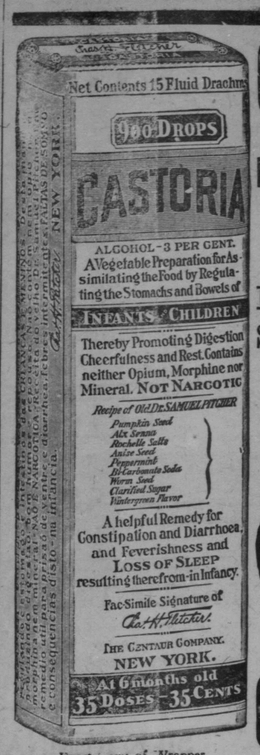
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C. & P. Phone 282

ORDER NOW TO SAVE MONEY

Your monument for Spring will cost you less if ordered now, and it will be finished with even more than usual care, since I have more time to finish my work during the Winter months. Therefore in the interests of economy and extra value, I urge you to select now from my large stock, your monument for Spring. 250 Monuments to select from. Work delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS
Westminster, Md.
East Main Street, Opposite Court Street.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Capital $100,000.00 Surplus $150,000.00

Westminster Deposit and Trust Co.

You Still Have Time to Buy

4 Per Cent LIBERTY BONDS

ON the Full-Paid or Partial-Payment Plan

We Subscribed to $75,500.00

in order to take care of you. Can make Immediate Delivery of Bonds to Full Paid Subscribers.
We now have the 3½ percent Liberty bonds to Deliver to Full-Paid Subscribers

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Automobile and Engine Owners

We have 7000 gallons of

Havoline Oil

in stock and 7000 more coming, making 14000 gallons or more than 4 carloads which are on sale at Medford Store at the remarkably low price of

35c Gallon in Bulk
" " Half Barrels
" " Barrels

$2.39 for a 5 gallon can full
59c for 1 gallon can full

Havoline Saxon Oil in bbls. 35 cents per gallon.

Havoline Packard Oil in half bbls. 45 cents gallon.

14c for 1 lb. Box Cup Grease
55c for 5 " " " "
$1.05 " 10 " " " "
$2.50 " 25 " " " "
55c " 5 " " Light Gear Compound
55c " 5 " " Dark " "
69c " 1 gallon Motor Cycle Oil
55c " 5 lb. box Graprite Grease
61c " 1 " can Gear Compound
$2.50 " 5 gallon can Tractor Oil

Remember Havoline is the best automobile and engine oil on the market today.

Medford Bargain Store
Medford - - Maryland

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY

of the late Lewis D. Zepp, deaceased, at Deep Run, Carroll county, midway between Deep Run road and Bish's school house on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th
at 10 o'clock P. M.
ELIZA J. ZEPP, Admrx.
D. D. Fuhrman, Auct.
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FOR SALE

18½ acres and improvements.
16 acres and improvements.
11 acres and improvements.
All near Westminster. Also some farms and town properties.

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SPIRITUAL CONSERVATION.

It is refreshing and significant to read the cablegram of General Pershing anent the increase in the number of Chaplains appointed to the Army.

"I believe the personnel of the army has never been equaled and conduct has been excellent, but to overcome entirely the conditions found here require fortitude born of great courage and lofty spiritual ideas. Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, I desire to surround them with the best influence possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home."

We have listened attentively to the persuasive arguments in favor of food conservation and fuel conservation and we shall be blessed if in these opening days of Lent, we shall draw practical conclusions from the General's conviction of the necessity of religious and moral conservation. The Personnel and conduct of our European army are at high standard but we must have influences to keep them up in the midst of unfavorable conditions, is the contention of the commanding officer.

Unless we are a religious people at nome, given to self correction, self restraint and prayer, how shall we expect our young men at the front to conquer self first that they may afterwards vanquish the enemy. There is a cry of the important role in a material way which those back home must play if victory is to crown our arms. The support back of the trenches they tell us, puts courage into the hearts of the soldier.

How can we measure the value of our religious deeds in furnishing the men with the "Fortitude born of great courage and lofty spiritual ideas" required in the fulfillment of their herculean task? To live clean, honest lives, to be faithful to the obligations the church imposes upon us, to satisfy by penance for our own sins and the sins of our fellow men, to pray frequently and piously for the good against the powers of evil, and so bring the blessings of the God of might upon individual and nation.

It is evident the General is convinced that it is necessary to have religion as a foundation of morality in the circumstances in which he is living. The reasoning powers of the non-religious and non-church goer would not need to be overdeveloped to conclude that what is so desirable in a crisis, should be dutifully cultivated in normal conditions. Crisis pass too quickly to allow preparation. America will be better and safer in proportion to the acceptance of religious instruction and to the increase in church allegiance and attendance.

BARBER IN 313th A CRACK SHOT.

Camp Meade is rapidly becoming the noisiest place in Maryland. Saturday while the target practice was in progress three miles south of Admiral and the gallery shooting was under way on the 75-yard course, a number of live grenades of the new American type were fired. The demonstration attracted much attention and was in every way a success. The class in grenade work has been making a very careful preliminary study of this method of fighting and handled the powerful bombs in an effective way, blowing up hundreds of imaginary Huns and wiping out deep entrenchments. The grenades were delivered here in lots of several thousand and were filled by men of the class, representing every fighting unit. The men have been waiting for a long time for the distinction of throwing the real American grenades. There have been some foreign grenades thrown and also some Meade-made concrete bombs used in previous experiments. This new type, however, is expected to do more damage to the Kaiser's men and lines than any now in use in France. The work done in the Camp with the dummy grenades has convinced the experts that Americans are far more apt at this than men of any other nation. In the shooting there hundreds of men are showing up at once as natural born shots. There are many cases of men who never shot any firearm hitting the bull's eye the first time. The strange thing about it is that clerks and others who have heretofore had only to hit the keys on typewriters have scored perfectly the first squeeze of the trigger. W. A. Brummel, of Company M. the barber, put the bullet right where it belonged the first time. He acquired his steady hand and eye while shaving and hair cutting. Corporal Hively is another that made a good showing. The Corporal is one of our county boys, while Private Brummel is one of our town boys, having been a very popular barber and the proprietor of a successful barber business in this city. We extend congratulations to these young men and wish them great success in their military experiences.

Paper trousers are now being worn by a large proportion of the male population of Germany. Whole suits for men are being sold which contain practically no fabric except paper but the demand for paper fabrc far exceeds the supply. Collars are now selling in Berlin for nearly 75 cents each, and shoe laces of paper yarn are 15 cents a pair. Leather is becoming amost upobtainable. Boots with wooden soles are worn even by the better class and fully 40 per cent of the soldiers at the front are wearing wooden-soled boots. The standard shoes that are sold contain only 10 per cent. leather. In many cases the upper are made out of old ship-sails, tent awnings and impregnated burlap. Paper for ordinary purposes has become so scarce that some provincial newspapers are using low-grade colored papers.

LOSSES BY SMOKE

In towns using coal of a free burning type, householders have always protested against what is called the smoke nuisance. It is distressing to a householder after putting good money into neat housepaint, to see it all smudged up in a few months. Also the housewife, whose curtain shades, interior furnishings, and clothing are penetrated with soot.

People interested in town development have always protested against these conditions as fatal to any standard of civic neatness. But the soft coal users have always said that if people want business, they must put up with minor annoyances. The more smoke, the more work and the more money.

In these times people are looking more carefully at the matter of fuel consumption. A chimney that is persistently smoky usually means one in which combustion is imperfect. A lot of fuel value is going up chimney.

It is claimed that by careful sticking a little at a time, the greater part of this waste can be avoided. The mechanical stoker idea looks good on the theory that it should deliver to the fire an equal amount of coal at all times. It is manifest that if the fuel is thus delivered equally, it is bound to burn more evenly and with less waste in the form of smoke, than if a great heap is piled on the fire at one time.

With coal as high and scarce as it is now, owners of steam boilers should investigate this matter very thoroughly. There is a chance here to reduce the consumption of coal. Also it will relieve householders from costly damage to their property.

THIS WAR OF SCIENCE—SUBMARINES AND COAL FAMINE

A curious chapter of the war is the story of the submarines, the coal famine, and the little tug boats that ply their puffing way through our harbors and water courses. These little tug boats, about the most humble and inconspicuous item of our merchant marine, have really played an important part in this war.

When the submarines first began their deadly work, merchant ships were easy marks. The U-boat came to the surface, hung around in a leisurely way, and kept firing topedoes or guns until the merchantman went to the bottom.

Then the destroyers began their deadly submarine hunt, and merchant ships were armed. The U-boats can now often fire but a single shot, when they must quickly get out of sight or they may be destroyed by depth bombs or well aimed shots. Hence not so many merchantmen are being sunk but a good many are being crippled by single shots.

Here comes in the value of the tug boats. It is far easier to pull a crippled ship into port and repair it, than to let it sink and build a new one. So a great fleet of our tug boats have called over to the other side where they are doing grand work in towing injured ships into harbor.

That, however, has crippled our coal carrying fleet which depends to a considerable extent on ocean going tug boats for motive power. This has tended to break down water transportation of coal on the Atlantic coast and has thrown a tremendous burden on the railroads which could not take it. They have had to divert coal cars from the interior and to supply regions formerly supplied by water. Terminals have become congested. with a consequent paralysis of all forms of transportation and war work affecting the whole country.

BUILDING MODERN ROADS.

There are many places that think they can keep their roads in good condition merely by oiling. They do not understand that oiling is only a maintenance proposition. On certain loamy soils it leaves a soft road. And whenever used, all surface dust must be thoroughly sweapt away, so that the bituminous oil will sink into the interestices of the surface and form a crust which will last for some months for light traffic.

In a great many localities the previously despised materials of sand and clay have proved most valuable. Sand is a mineral product having wearing power, but lacking any binding quality. Clay is a product of plastic material, which when of proper quality and in small proportions, fills the interestices between the sand particles and holds them together in a hard wearing surface. An excess of clay beyond what is needed to hold the sand together tends to make a soft road. The materials are not usually mixed in a dry state, but should be thoroughly puddled with water.

In building on sand, clay is spread on some six to eight inches thick. The more sandy the clay, the greater the amount required. If the clay is plastic or lumpy, it will have to be plowed and harrowed more. Sand must be added as long as the material tends to cake up. In building on clay the process is reversed, and sand must be added until the road ceases to be sticky.

This type of contruction is more widely practical than people think, and is useful in a great many sections, and is the cheapest kind of modern road. In conclusion it should be said that no two localities have conditions precisely alike. Every town has its own road making problem, needing individual study by practical men with experience of modern road building.

Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup is the best remedy for any sickness baby gets, no matter how young or how old. Try it.

ARMY REJOICING OVER HONOR MEDALS

With the American Army in France.—The whole army in France, especially the men in the trenches, is delighted at receipt of news that the President had done what every officer and soldier hoped for.

He has created new medals and ribbons for gallant service under conditions that make it reasonably possible to earn them. He has also authorized the wearing of wound and service stripes on the sleeve, thus putting the American soldier on a par with his Allied comrades.

This action was taken in the nick of time. Many Americans have already earned wound stripes, while the entire first contingent is entitled to war service stripes, having been in France almost eight months. It is believed also that a number deserve the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Service Medal—if not the coparatively inaccessible Medal of Honor.

The two decorations correspond to the French—Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations, resembling the treasured Medaille Militaire, while the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service corresponds to the Croix de Guerre.

The army notes with interest that both medals may be worn by women, thus rewarding nurses, while additional citations of the War Department may be denoted by a bronze oak leaf affixed to the ribbon. Army citations denoted by a silver star is also in pursuance of the French example.

Appropos of wound stripes, it appears that men wounded in Cuba, the Philippines or Mexico can wear them also. Many such men are now there. While for the new decorations only those serving in this war are eligible, the officers and men in France have long hoped they might look forward to the same recognition from their own Government for gallantry and faithful service as the Allied troops get from theirs.

CANCELED POSTAGE STAMPS HAVE NO VALUE IN RED CROSS WORK

Don't waste time and energy saving canceled postage stamps for the Red Cross. Somebody, somewhere, has started one of those pleasant but likely-to-be-annoying fictions concerning the value of postage stamps which have served their original purpose. This time the idea spread abroad is that the American Red Cross has devised a method of extracting the dyes from the canceled stamps and putting the dye to practical use. There is nothing more in the scheme than a figment of someone's imagination; but the Post Office Department reports that several bags of old stamps have accumulated through the good will of persons who have thought they were doing something to help win the war. Within the last two weeks, also scores of letters have been received at Red Cross headquarters, from persons asking information regarding the matter

The Red Cross wishes to advertise, as widely as possible, the absolute falsity of the report that used postage stamps have any value through the extraction of the dyes contained in them.

Anohter scheme for swindling the farmers of the United States has been discovered by the Federal Farm Loan Board. A man advertising himself as an authorized organizer of national farm-loan associations is sending out advertising matter emblazoned with the national flag, stating that he will organize such associations at $500 each, and will teach others the trick for a certain sum of money. His advertisements have reached farmers and business men over a large part of the United States. He claims to be so busy organizing national farm-loan associations that he needs help, but will take time to teach others for a monetary consideration. All such representatives are fraudulent. In order to borrow under the farm-loan act, it is necessary for farmers to organize cooperative national farm-loan associations in their local communities. It is a violation of a ruling of the Federal Farm Loan Board, published more than a year ago, for a national farm-loan association or a joint-stock land bank to spend any money for promotion purposes. Associations thus organized will not be chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Farmers are warned therefore against anyone asking a fee for his proffered services in connection with applying for a loan under the Federal farm-loan act.

Complaints have been made to the pigeon section of the Signal Corps that carrier pigeons of the racing-homer type, being trained thoughout the United States for communication service with the American Army, have been shot by persons on hunting expeditions. Because of the important part carrier and homing pigeons are playing in the war, and the need for their breeding and development in this country, the War Department has considerably expanded the pigeon section of the Signal Corps. Homing pigeons constitute one of the most effective means of communication in the Army. Any pigeon in the air may be a carrier pigeon flying from a loft under Government supervision. Its destruction may be a serious loss to the American Army. Anyone coming into possession of pigeons labeled "U. S. A.—18," indicating they are being trained for Army purposes, is requested to report the fact at once to the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Land Division, Washington, D. C.

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