H. Bankard & Son

Funeral Directors

Westminster, Md.

Prompt Reply to summons, Courteous attention Efficient services, Legitimate Dealing and correct Funeral Direction are a few Reasons Why We are Unquestionably superior and Able to command your Earnest Consideration

PHONE,294. Westminster

6 23 ly

LOST—Package containing black Dress late Friday afternoon, January 25, between Mr. William Helm's residence and toll gate on Littlestown pike. Reward if returned to Sentinel.

A. C. BACHMAN,
2 1 tf Westminster R. F. D.

Dead Animals Removed

CALL LEIDY

Phone 529

Westminster, - Marvand

Fire and Tornado Insurance

I write all Insurance in STANDARD COMPANIES AT STANDARD RATES. Which are as cheap with better security than non-Standard Companies.

I am prepared to write all classes of Fire and Tornado Insurance in the very best STANDARD COMPANIES at the very best STANDARD rates, with the very best STANDARD Security

I also write Automobin Insurance in Standard Companies. Call and see me before placing your insurance.

I write Hailstorm Insurance on growing crops.

CHAS. E. GOODWIN

No. 96 South Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

BOY WANTED

Boy about 16 years old, wanted to work on farm.

HARRY C. MORNINGSTAR,
on Albaugh and Babylon's Farm
near Westminster, Md.
2-15-3t

Pianos and Organs

PIANOS

Blasius & Sons
Regent Weaver York
Hobart M. Cable Janssen
Player Pianos

ORGANS

Estey Weaver

Sold on easy terms.
Call and see them.

JOHN T. ROYER,

Westminster, Md

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

HENRY Z. BUCHEN

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 16th day of September, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1918.

OLIVER F. NEELY,
2-15-5t Administrator.



TRY A TON OF GOOD LUCK

COAL

Good luck for those who burn it, because it pleases.

Good luck for us who sell it, because it invariably brings our customers back for more.

The Lumber Coal & Supply Co.

Westminster, Md.

JOHN R. HARE.

CLOCK AND WATCH SPECIALIST

New Windsor, Maryland

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LOCKARD'S

Garage and Service Station

WESTMINSTER, MD.

The Home of the well known and tried out

Hudson, Buick and Chevrolet Autos

Buy a HUDSON, BUICK OR CHEVROLET and your investment will be a pleasure

Buy a HUDSON, BUICK OR CHEVROLET and your investment will be a pleasure

Buick 4 cylinder, 5 passenger, 35 Horse Power, $795.00
Buick 6 cylinder, 5 passenger, 60 Horse Power, 1265.00
Buick 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, 60 Horse Power, 1495.00
Hudson Super Six, 7 passenger, 76 H. P., 6 cylinder, $1950
Small Chevrolet, 5 passenger, 32 H. P., 4 cylinder, $635.00
Large Chevrolet, 5 passenger, 42 H. P., 4 cylinder, 935.00
Large Chevrolet, 5 passenger, 64 H. P., 8 cylinder, 1485.00

Mr. Prospective Buyer

Compare prices on above cars, service and quality considered, and I believe you will buy one as so many others have done. I have quite a number of used cars that will give good service and all have to be as represented.

Yours for business

Carroll N. Lockard

C. & P. Phones 58 and 25w.

Bark Wanted At Tannery Station

We will pay FOURTEEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($14.50) per ton of 2000 pounds for Prime Chestnut Oak Bark and EIGHT DOLLARS ($8.00) per ton of 2000 pounds for Prime Black Oak Bark, of this year's peeling, delivered in good order and condition at the Carroll Tannery, before the first day of July, 1918.

We will not buy any span oak bark this season.

The Carroll Oak Tanning Co.,

OF CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Tannery Station on the W. M. Ry.

65 Boys' Long Pants SUITS

Sizes 15 to 18 years at

$3, $5 and $7

Worth $5, $7 and $12
Just the thing for school or everyday wear for the boys.

Special 10-Day Reduction on Men's

Odd Pants

150 Fine Knee Pants Suits, were $7 to 12 now

$5.50 to $9.50

40 Overcoats

at reduced prices that will pay you to buy.

Clothing bought now means a big saving

Sharrer, Gorsuch and Starr

Carroll county's big and only exclusive clothing store.

FOR SALE—

PLUMBER'S WAGON

In good condition. Apply to F. T. SHAEFFER, W. MAIN STREET.
Westminster, Md. 1 25 tf

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Circulation over 100,000 Daily

NO 5046 EQUITY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY MARYLAND.

IN EQUITY

Union Bridge Banking & Trust Company, a body Corporate of the State of Maryland, George L. Stocksdale, Attorney and Agent named in Mortgage. Plaintiff.

Against

Jeremiah A. Costley and Bertie E. Costley, his wife. Mortgagors.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of equity, this 15th day of February, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and rported by George L. Stocksdale, Attorney and Agent named in Mortgage, be Ratified and Confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of March, A. D., 1918; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 11th day of March, A. D., 1918.

The report states the amount of sale to be $950.00.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy, test.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

2 15 3t

Wanted and For Sale

Top Cash Price Paid for all Stock, Lambs bought in advance for future delivery.
Calves bought every Saturday.
Fat Hogs and stock Hogs bought and sold.
Good Fresh Cows, Springers And Fat Steers a Specialty.

CHARLES E. OWINGS,
Westminster, Md.
Drop me a card. tf

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.**

A large number of chorus girls have consented to having clothesless days.

NAVY NOTES

Maryland's name will be written large in the history of the great struggle for world democracy.

Her loyal sons have gone forth in great numbers to follow Old Glory to victory; everywhere that fighting units are assembled "over there", Maryland is represented.

Every quota that has been asked for the Navy since the outbreak of the war has been filled in less than the time prescribed, and the Navy recruiting authorities at Baltimore hope that Maryland will continue to furnish the same type and character of men as in the past.

Carpenters' mates quartermasters and one coppersmith for Aviation are needed at this time.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Substations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

MARINE NOTES

Washington, D. C. The 80th Company, Regiment, U. S. Marines, on active service somewhere in France, is insured for $2,545,000.

This undoubtedly establishes a record for individual company insurance subscription. Of the 255 men in the company, 254 took out insurance for $10,000, each, the remaining member subscribing to a $5,000 policy.

In addition to this, 188 men of the same company made allotments, totalling $2,830.50, for the "folks back home."

EVERY CANTONMENT WILL HAVE A RED CROSS HOUSE

A Red Cross House soon will be constructed in each of the Army and Navy Training Camps.

It is intended primarily to be a lounge and rest haven for convalescent soldiers. It will also be an administration center for the Field Director of the Red Cross, an emergency lodging for summoned relatvies of those "rookies" dangerously ill, and for Red Cross nurses and staffs.

A new headquarters for all Red Cross activities in the camp hospital will be provided by the Red Cross House, and it will serve also to develop to full efficiency the Red Cross Communication Service, through which families and friends of soldiers can obtain prompt, accurate, and detailed information as to their welfare. This service covers the camps in America as well as the battle-front.

One of the first of these structures to be built will be at Camp Meade, for which bids soon will be opened at the office of the Department of Military relief of the American Red Cross. Construction work in all the other camps and cantonments will be rushed.

For convalescents, many new comforts will be provided by the Red Cross House. These will include a solarium, or "sun paror," a gassed-in porch, and a stage, upon which "movies" and other entertainments can be given. A billard room, kitchen, reading, reception and committee rooms, in addition to a large assembly hall, will be located on the first floor. The second floor will be given over entirely to bed rooms. Each building will be 100x100 feet.

RED CROSS NOTES

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 using the dyes. 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 receivd at Red Cross headquarters, from persons asking information regarding the matter. The stamps are of no use to the Red Cross.

RED CROSS NOTES

Four large rest houses, accommodating 200 to 300 soldiers daily, have been officially turned over to the American Red Cross in Milan, Italy, according to advices received at National Headquarters of the Red Cross. Milan is an English and French, as well as an Italian base, hundreds of soldiers of the Allied armies changing trains there daily. These rest stations, which provide sleeping accommodations as well as recreation rooms for soldiers, are the first to be established at this point. The Red Cross will be aided in its management by a committee of prominent Italian women, with the Countess Piccini at their head.

In presenting the rest houses to Col. Robert Perkins, American Red Cross Commissioner to Italy, Lieutenant General Angelotti, commanding the army corps in Milan, poke of Italy's friendship for America, and referred particularly to the Red Cross' care of the soldiers. He declared that with America's help there was no longer any question of victory. Major Fischer, commanding the French base, and other military officeers attended the presentation ceremonies.

Before the formal transfer of the rest houses, thirty American Red Cross drivers of the Fourth Ambulance Section, about to leave for the front, paraded to the station, where they were reviewed by Commissioner Perkins and General Angelotti.

Gen. Pershing has requested shipment of 18,590 pairs of shoes for each 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. This quantity is in excess of actual consumption and is being used to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced. The Quartermaster General's Department now has on hand and due on outstanding contracts, 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,873,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during the year.

Records of the War Department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to February 22, 1918, the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been 51; 10 officers and 29 cadets killed in training flights, and 12 men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents. Since the training began in the United Sates, student aviators have flown considerably more than 100,000 miles. Hundreds of hitherto inexperienced men have been learning to fly. Their early flights are under the guidance of instructors, and prior to these flights two or more months are spent in preliminary ground work. There comes a time, however, when every student aviator must take his machine up alone, and every precaution has been taken to reduce the number of accidents and safeguard the aviation in his solo flights.

A Swiss commercial paper states that there is a great shortage in coal of all kinds, an insufficient supply of wood for fuel, and small reserves in oils and grease throughout Switzerland. Fresh eggs have disappeared from the market. Dry vegetables are becoming more scarce. A project to manufacture flour from potatoes had to be abandoned because sufficient supplies of potatoes could not be secured. In Holland coal and coke prices have been advanced. In American terms, the maximum price for anthracite is about $22 a ton; coke, $10 a ton coal briquets, $25 a ton. Distribution is carefully regulated by cards, in specified quantitities. The amount allowed, especially to residences, is much smaller than in peace times. New French food regulations forbid eating houses to serve or consume fresh or packed butter otherwise than in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited as well as cream and specified kinds of cheese. The making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibited. Only in dining cars, canteens, and railroad refreshment stations may fresh or condensed milk or cream be served after 9 in the morning by itself or mixed with coffee, tea, or other preparation. No solid foods may be served between 9 and 11 in the morning and between 4.30 and 8.30 in the evening. When the price of a meal exceeds $1.20 the customer may be served with not more than two dishes with or without vegetables, or more than one small loaf of ordinary bread. The bread is limited to about 3 1-2 ounces. All grain which may be used for making bread is reserved for human food.

The amount of sugar consumed in 1917 in the United States was about 88.3 pounds per capita, according to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The average annual consumption for the five-year period ending in 1916 was 84.7 pounds per capita. There were about 1,500,000,000 pounds of commercial stocks of sugar on hand August 31, 1917, compared to 2,000,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1916. New York reported the largest stocks, followed in order by California and Louisiana.

Rifle and cartridge production in the United States has developed in volume and in quality on a scale assuring the satisfactory equipment of the Army, according to a statement authorized by the Secretary of War. To achieve the rifle and ammunition production program the Government has expended or has obligate itself to expend, during 10 months of war, $400,000,000, and 200 officers, 80,000 men, and 10,000 women have been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rifles and cartridges. Two Government plants and three privately owned plants are engaged in making rifles and one Government plant and nine privately owned plants are engaged in cartridge manufacture. Ordnance experts in this country and in Europe are in agreement that the United States Army is being equipped with two of the best three rifles in the world.

The Fuel Administration is carrying on a series of conmerences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel, with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The aim of the Fuel Administration is to arrive at a percentage of production which under the circumstances, will be satisfactory to the manufacturers and their workmen, but which will not represent a consumption of fuel for the manufacture of supplies not needed during the current year. The order which has been issued limiting the use of fuel for the production of window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917 is the result of one of these conferences. A survey of the field indicated that while not more than 5,000,000 boxes of window glass would be used in 1918, competitive conditions were likely to result in an overmanufacture of at least 2,000,000 boxes. It is through this system of limitation, together with large economy in the methods of using fuel, that the Fuel Administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year. It is hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is through these methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is expected to be prevented.

Of the 261 members of local selective-service boards in Oklahoma, 87 per cent have served without pay. The cost per man certified for service in Oklahoma was $1.57, less than in any other State, according to figures made public by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The cost of operation of the selective-service law ran highest in Delaware, $19 per man. The average cost per man certified throughout the United States was $4.93.

At each cantonment in the United States a school has been established where every officer and man receives instruction in gas defense. The American gas mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts have been able to produce. The face piece with glass or celluloid eyepieces, is connected by a flexible tube with a canister, carried in a knapsack. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of chemicals which neutralize or render harmless the gas-laden air. Outgoing breath passes outside the face piece through a small valve. The student in gas defense soon learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack containing the mask is hanging at his chest in the "alert" position. After intensive training a gas attack is arranged. The class is put in trenches, and without warning, clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors, masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded. When the attack ceases the trenches are cleared of gas, the air is tested, and permission is given to remove masks.

When the first Liberty motor was ready to be tested it was taken to Pike's Peak that it might be studied while running under atmosphere conditions obtaining at high altitudes. This difficulty of bringing the motor to the mountain is now overcome at the Department of Commerce bureau of Standards at Washington, by bringing the mountain to the motor. Airplane motors are now tested at the Bureau of Standards in a laboratory where various conditions corresponding to high altitudes and low temperatures are secured. The engine is placed in an air-tight concrete room, provided among other things with refrigerator coils and a large pump to reduce the pressure of the air. By use of this apparatus motors may be observed under conditions similar to those at different altitudes, which might otherwise be done only by actual airplane flights.

Describing the American Red Cross as a body authorized to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, and to make use of such agencies as are authorized and are in a position to contribute to that end in addition to the provisions made by the Government, a general statement by the War Department outlines certain approved activities: To distribute sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, comfort kits, etc. To render emergency relief of every kind upon request of an officer in charge. To relieve anxiety and sustain the morale of soldiers who are worried about their families at home, and to promote the comfort and well being of these families. To conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country; to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded when en route and to see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary and requested by the commanding officer. A representative of the Red Cross may be attached to each base hospital to furnish emergency supplies when called upon to communicate with families of patients, to render home service to patients and such other assistance as pertains to Red Cross work.

A JUST AND LASTING PEACE

The essential principles that must underlie peace, as stated by President Wilson, should be constantly kept in mind. They show true greatness and unselfishness and justice of America's war aims. Briefly they are:

(1) The final settlement of this war must be based upon essential justice and each particular case so adjusted as will most likely bring a permanent peace.

(2) Peoples and Provinces are not to be bartered about as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game.

(3) Every territorial settlement must be made in the interest of and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not by way of compromising claims of rival States.

(4) National aspirations must be accorded all the satisfaction possible, without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord.

Divisional athletic directors who have received commissions will accompany their contingents to France, according to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. Boxing instructors will not be sent with the troops, as at present the need for these men is considered greater on this side.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN EFFICIENCY

The searchlight of war has brought out many interesting facts, and one of these is that the vaunted German efficiency will not always stand the test of comparison with American efficiency.

The Germans boasted of being the greatest farmers on earth. Investigation shows that in efficiency in agriculture, measured by the produce per acre, America being graded 100 Belgium leads the world, at 205; Great Britian comes second, at 164; and Germany third, at 155; America comes fourth.

But the better test is the man test rather than the acre test and here Amrica leads the world by over 2 to 1. Again, grading Aemerica at 100 per farm worker, Great Britain produces 43 and Germany 41. The American farmer cultivates 27 acres, the German farmer but 7. With the aid of vast quantities of fertilizer the German producers more per acre, but he produces at a much greater cost per bushel and he produces much less than half as much per man.

THE PEOPLE ARE SAVING

Evidences are accumuloting that the habit of saving among the American people, especially among the patrons of savings banks and postal savings, is outstripping the financial demands made upon them by the Government.

While no exact figures are available at present, it is known that postal savings deposits have steadily gained during the year 1917, and notably since the 1st of July of that year, which was after the first issue of the Liberty Loan.

The reports from savings banks also show a steady gain, and the same is true of cooperative building and loan associations.

Nor have the people of small means been the only savers. It is estimated that the savings of the whole people of the United States, ordinarily $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,00, annually, were increased to $14,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 in 1917.

The response of the people to the national need of economy and saving has been general and generous.

HOW TO PAY YOUR INCOME TAX

Pay your income tax, if possible, by check, money order, or draft. This is the urgent request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

More than 6,000,000 persons this year will pay an income tax. The total to be collected under the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, in individual income taxes alone is $666,000,000. The vast majority of these payments will be small amounts. If paid as requested it will avoid the necessity for the issuance of a receipt, and save much time and labor.

Taxes paid to deputies who art visiting every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns are sent to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the taxes are collected. Checks, money orders, or drafts can be handled without difficulty. Cash has to be sent by registered mail or by insured express.

In the conduct of the war Uncle Sam is beset with many difficulties. You can render one of his innumerable tasks less difficult by paying your income tax promptly, and by check, money order or draft.—From the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Director General McAdoo has announced that while the railroads are under the control of the Government it is futile to impose fines upon them for violations of the law of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it therefore becomes the duty of the Director General in the enforcement of the law and said orders t impose punishment for willful and inexcusable violations thereof upon the person or persons responsible therefor.

It is also announced that when the prompt public transportation service requires it, employees will be required to work a reasonable amount of overtime, but excessive hours of employment will not be required.

Pending a disposition of the question of wages and hours, all requests of employees involving revisions of schedules or general changes affecting wages and hours will be held in abeyance. The question of wages when determined will be made retroactive to January 1, 1918.

The Director General states that if he is notified of the location of specific supplies for transport to Europe and the port or ports in the United States to which such supplies should be sent he will guarantee the necessary transportation subject alone to interruptions from blizzards and floods.

All officers and employees of the railroads, says the Director General now serve the Government and the public interest only. He asks them to get the spirit of this new era—a supreme devotion to country and an invincible determination to perform the imperative duties of the hour, cooperation, not antagonism; confidence, not suspicion; mutual helpfulness, not grudging performance; just consideration, not arbitary disregard of each other's rights and feelings; and an earnest desire to serve the great public faithfully and efficiently. To save America, to save the world from despotism, we must work together.

German Chancellor Hertling is in favor of President Wilson's peace term principles but against putting them into effect.

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