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We will not sacrifice quality for price, but give you the lowest price for quality goods.

BEST FOR LESS—ALWAYS.

CORN FLAKES, Kellogg's	3 for 25c
MACARONI	3 for 25c
PORK & BEANS	3 for 25c
PUDDINE	2 for 25c
BRAN FLAKES, Post's	2 for 25c

JOHN T. ZAHN & SON

GROCERIES, NOTIONS AND SHOES,

221-223 E. MAIN ST., WESTMINSTER, MD.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County, pursuant to and in accordance with the directions contained in Sections 15 and 69 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland to the qualified voters of Carroll County, Md., that an election will be held in the several Precincts Election District of Carroll County, Maryland, on

Tuesday, November 6, 1928

at the following places in the several precincts and districts, to-wit:

District No. 1, Precinct No. 1—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown.

District No. 1, Precinct No. 2—In Shriner's Theatre, Emmitsburg side, in Taneytown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 1—In the store room of Ezra C. Caylor, in Uniontown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 2—In the residence formerly occupied by Luther O. Eckard, in Tyrone.

District No. 3.—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 1—In the property occupied by Denton Leister, near Sandyville, known as Babylon's Hotel, same as last year.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 2—In the residence of Joshua I. Logue, Bird Hill, the usual voting place.

District No. 5, Precinct No. 1—In the old Bank Building, in Sykesville.

District No. 5, Precinct No. 2—In the building of Selby & Frizzell's Store, Eldersburg.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 1—In Firemen's Building, in Manchester.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 2—In the vacant room of J. Herring Brown property, on Main street, in Manchester.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 1—In the vacant room on Court street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 2—In a room in the Old Herr & Babylon Building, West Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 3 for voters whose surnames begin with the letter "A," down to and including those whose surnames begin with the letter "J."—In the East side of the Westminster Fire Company's Building, on East Main street, Westminster, Maryland.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 3 for voters whose surnames begin with the letter "K," down to and including those whose surnames begin with the letter "Z."—In the West side of the Westminster Fire Company's Building, on East Main street, Westminster, Maryland.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 4—In the building occupied by the Lumber, Coal & Supply Co., corner of Liberty and Green streets, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 5—In the building of Thomas J. Boylan, Pennsylvania avenue, Westminster.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 1—In the Firemen's Building, Hampstead.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 2—In a room in the Spring Garden Hotel, in Hampstead.

District No. 9—In the residence of William T. Ingles, in Taylorsville.

District No. 10—In the residence of D. S. Repp, Middleburg.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 1—In the Store room of Walter Harman, in New Windsor.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 2—In the Firemen's Building, New Windsor.

District No. 12—In the Firemen's Building, in Union Bridge.

District No. 13—In the People's Lumber and Supply Company's Building, in Mount Airy.

District No. 14—In the residence of William Fleming, in Berrett.

For the purpose of electing eight Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, one person for the United States Senate, one person for the House of Representatives of the United States from the Second Congressional District of Maryland and of voting for or against the proposed amendment to Section 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection, as provided by Chapter 379 of the laws of Maryland, passed at the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1927.

POLLS OPEN AT 6 O'CLOCK A. M. AND CLOSE AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Judges of Election are directed to make their returns of election before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, November 8, after election.

ALONZO B. SELLMAN, Pres.
EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL,
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll County, Md.

Test: Jacob M. Long, Clerk. 10-26-2t

BORAH PRAISES HOOVER RECORD AS A LEADER

Veteran Senator Finds Candidate Singularly Fitted to Deal With Present-Day Problems.

PUBLIC SHOWS INTEREST

Biggest Issues Are Agriculture, Conservation, Maintenance of Constitution and Simplification of Government.

By Senator William E. Borah

IN many respects this is an exceptional campaign. I have never taken part in a campaign in which the issues were so extensive in number, and at the same time so serious in their import.

If the discussions can be kept upon a level with the issues involved it will be a campaign worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the great American electorate. In the campaigns of the past we have had our problems of government, of human freedom,—great political questions. We now have our economic problems and they are no less vital to the happiness, and, in my judgment, to the freedom of the people, than the issues which have been settled by the voters in other campaigns.

My feeling is that people look seriously upon the issues of the campaign. They feel deeply. There is more voluntary political activity than I have ever seen in a campaign. This interest is a healthy condition of affairs,—it is the most gratifying feature thus far of the contest.

Voters Independent

It may not be quite orthodox to say so, but I have also discovered an independence of thought and action upon the part of the voters that is refreshing as well as encouraging. No political party is entitled to win unless its candidates and their positions upon public questions command the confidence of the majority of the electorate. Instead of a political party fearing, it ought to covet the earnest and sincere initiative upon the part of the individual voters relative to public questions.

The Republican party has nominated a candidate whose intellectual and moral equipment, whose years of arduous things done and achieved, singularly and especially fit him to organize and harness these great economic forces in harmony with sound business, and, at the same time, in harmony with the rights of the masses.

Born in humble station, acquainted with adversity, taking his steps slowly but with a sure purpose, now a master of economic principles and theories, an engineering, organizing and directing mind, tested at least under the responsibilities of an awful catastrophe and unheard of emergencies, a humanitarian whose vigilance and foresight saved the lives of millions—his record and his qualifications are submitted with confidence to the consideration of the American electorate.

Outstanding Figure

When the great War closed, second only to the Commander-in-Chief and to the General in charge of the forces, the outstanding and impressive figure was Herbert Hoover. Through his brilliant, tireless and resourceful leadership not only were the fighting forces fed, but countless thousands of women and children, even across the fighting lines, were snatched from the skeleton clutch of famine.

A great newspaper of a different political faith, speaking of one, and only one, of his many performances during the War, has said: "Whatever Mr. Hoover may do in improving our own commerce and bettering commercial relations in the world today, he may have the consciousness that he has written the brightest chapter that any one man has written in the history of the War."

This was in reference to one matter. There are others. Whether composing the war passions of contending foes in order that he might be permitted to feed hungry children, or contending with diplomats and generals for the privilege of passing on food to the helpless and the dying, or setting up the machinery in a foreign land and among a suspicious people with which to feed daily eleven million famine-stricken men and women, whether breaking down and controlling the war spirit that he might care for those on the other side of the conflict, whether finding markets for accumulated food products at the close of the War, or organizing and bringing into marked efficiency a great department of the Government, he has met responsibility with superb confidence and continuing success.

Three presidents have called him to great undertakings. Three presidents have assigned him to extraordinary tasks. He did not fail them. I venture to believe that the American people are going to assign him to a still greater undertaking and still greater responsibility.

A man with his record, with his creed, can safely be entrusted with the affairs of the American people. He possesses that kind of ability which rises to meet the emergency. He was clothed with all but autocratic power and he did not abuse it. He was trusted as few men have been trusted and he was faithful to the trust.

HOW U. S. BROKE ALIEN MONOPOLY

Hoover Saved American Consumers Many Millions by Peaceful Resistance.

HE CUT COFFEE BILL

Reduced Crude Rubber Cost to Country by More Than 500 Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON.—How Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce waged a fight on foreign monopolies which had been controlling raw materials essential to industry, agriculture and homes of the United States is described in a pamphlet just issued by the Republican National Committee.

This struggle was one which affected every home, for the foreign monopolies not only levied a tax on certain products used in the home but also on other important articles of commerce. If it had been lost, it would have seriously menaced many branches of business, which made extensive use of these raw materials, thus affecting consumers.

Saved America Millions

The victory which Mr. Hoover achieved by peaceful means resulted in savings of hundreds of millions of dollars to the American consumer, the pamphlet points out.

"Governmentally-controlled foreign combinations had been set up in a number of raw materials which, because of our inability to produce, we must depend upon purchasing abroad," says the pamphlet. "Among them are rubber, coffee, nitrates, potash, sisal, camphor, iodine, mercury and long-staple cotton. These combinations fixed both production and prices."

Mr. Hoover's campaign was waged by showing business how to handle the problem largely by itself. He asked Congress for funds to investigate the foreign control, and also obtained authorization to use scientists from other Government departments.

Laboratories made studies of reclamation and development of substitutes while scientists sought new sources of these materials, it is shown. Other investigators gathered full data on availability of other territory to produce these essentials.

Government officials, Mr. Hoover and others, told the interested industries of their findings, and at the same time, without any clash with any foreign government or agency, let the nations of the world know how the United States was prepared to meet this monopolization policy.

Some of the results of these efforts, as cited by the pamphlet, are:

Broke Rubber Monopoly

Saved American rubber consumers upwards of $500,000,000 by action breaking the British control of rubber production and prices. This control is being abandoned and new sources of rubber development promise to hold the prices down.

Saved the American people about $100,000,000 in its bill for coffee through shifting purchases from Brazil to other sources to a sufficient degree to effect the decline.

Urged the growing of long-staple cotton in the United States to break the control exercised in Egypt over acreage and supplies.

Encouraged exploration for native beds of potash and aided in promoting the fixation of free nitrogen of the air to help relieve the American farmers from the levy imposed by Chile and the Franco-German potash trust.

By demonstrating to the other nations that the United States is determined not to tolerate foreign control, and by the example afforded in the case of rubber, the signal has been given for abandonment of others of the more deleterious controls.

Mr. Hoover, the pamphlet points out, has consistently clung to the position "that economic progress must depend upon the driving force of competition." He has reiterated that:

"The problem should be met on the ground of what in the long run will produce good will and prosperity to the entire world, for no single nation can dissociate its prosperity from the prosperity and good will of all of them. * * *"

And his method has sought to bring this about, rather than to develop trade wars, in which there lie the seeds of international friction and a menace to friendly relations.

Prosperity's Voice



Herbert Hoover at the Microphone

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