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WRAPPING

Even what may seem like the comparatively small matter of wrapping paper is taken up by the government authorities and the public is asked to avoid needless waste. At present prices of paper, it is not so negligible a matter as people may think.

Formerly paper was thought of as an almost worthless material. Now with its wholesale use in the munition trades, and with the disappearance of the forests that produce paper stock, it is one of the valuble products of industry, and should be economically handled.

People are finicky about the kind of paper their parcels are wrapped in. It seems to be considered very bad form to carry in the street a parcel wrapped in newpaper. Yet every fragment of the printed page represents the mechancial skill and intellectual effort of a good many people. It does not look as pleasing to the eye as the plain surface of white or colored paper so no merchant undertakes to enclose his packages in any such material.

Many articles put up in neat jars, cartons, or other containers have to be also wrapped in paper in order to suit our fussy tastes. Shoes, for instances, are first carefully wrapped in soft tissue, then are placed in an attractive carton, covered with glazed paper, and embellished by the name of the manufacturer. It should be a perfectly good looking box to carry in public. No, before our pride will tolerate it, it must be covered with an additional envelope of paper for which we pay in the bill.

The mater may seem too trifling to be worth discussion. Yet the aggregate of wrapping paper needlessly used is a very big sum, and it diverts stock from other kinds of paper product where it is very scarce. Popular habits in this matter show false pride which manifests itself in a thousand ways in our life and adds to our burdens.

THE GOOD-BYES TO THE SOLDIERS

It is tn intensely dramatic scene at the army encampments, when the boys say their final farewells previous to their departure for France. An air of mystery is present. Under the voluntary censorship, the boys will drop out of sight like "Ships that pass in the night," like faces in a fog. The next heard will be from the battle stained soil of a foreign shore.

Yet under the modern spirit of concealing emotion, the parting scenes do not show sorrow on the surface. The bands play, pretty girls give color, people joke and banter each other and give laughing commissions. Tears are furtively brushed away and voices struggle to keep straight.

While some of these partings, if the war continues, will be final, yet that is the case of many family separations. When you see the crowd at any railroad terminal, some of the departing friends are foing forever. Unless life is to be all mourning, we must look at the bright side. The death rate of soldiers, even in this war, is not as large as many people think. With the protections devised by modern science, the death rate of our soldiers will be comparatively low.

Those who stay at home have by far the worst of it. The boys who go will have their minds filled by the intensely interesting game of war, and the learning of its technique and skill. They won't have time to worry. There will be jolly and inspiring comradeship to buop them up. Those who stay have too much time to think, and will brood too much.

It is one thing to philosophize about the thing in an abstract way. Quite another to send some one yourself. Only those who do this have any conception of the meaning of this hour. God help such to be strong. When the boys come back as we trust they will, the crown of glory and honor will be one that is never acquired in the unheroic paths of peace.

PROTECTING OUR CITIZENS

It is the request of our government that all agencies for forming public opinions, including of course newspapers, should take occasion to speak of the causes of the war, so that all our people may have a clear idea of just what we are fighting for.

The first end in view is to protect our citizens. Our people have been foully murdered while exercising their right to traverse the high seas. These people were not in most cases bent on frivolous errands, as some of our enemies assert. Many of them were innocent women and children. Others were men on business errands, seeking orders and material with which to keep our factories running and our work people employed. Many others were hard working mechanics, diligentlly plying their vocations as seamen, stokers, etc.

It makes no difference that some of these ships were carrying munitions. They had a right to carry them. It has always been agreed that a neutral power had the right to sell munitions to a belligerent. Germany has often exercised the same right when she was a neutral in previous wars.

These people had just as much right to travel on those ships as a citizen of this place has to walk on the public highways of this town. When they were killed, it was foul murder, contrary to all laws of God and man.

If a nation is sgoing to command any respect at all, it must protect its citizens when they are engaged in lawful pursuits. If the American flag stands for nothing, if any people can trample it in the dirt, if business and working men can not leave the country on lawful errands, we must expect to degenerate into a second rate power. No one will pay any attention to us and the world will regard our talk as bluff. If we had years ago taken a more decided stand, Germany would not have dared kill our citizens and defy us. It is time to demonstrate that the American flag can not be spat upon with impunity.

THE NEW PENSIONS

The United States must soon adopt a pension system for soliers of the European war. The suggestion is received with some favor that the govenment should assume a certain liability similarly to the principle of workmen's compensation, and pay over given amounts for death and disability.

The way Civil war pensions have been handled is generally admitted to have been a disgrace. The majority of the people favored liberal pension laws. It is not likely that the peoplel would ever have sanctioned giving pensions to a lot of the deserters and bounty pumpers who are getting them.

Also men who served but a few weeks and never saw the front, are in a wholly different class from those who had actuaul war experiences tnd should be so treated. Another extravagance is in the case of women who married veterans long after the war was over. In a great many cases this was done because the veterans looked good for but a few years. It was an easy way of getting money out of an easy mark government.

The majority of our people have not begrudged the money that has gone to the old soldiers and they wish it was more. They do begrudge pensions slipped in by personal favoritism. It is all wrong that about 30,000 pensions have been secured through special acts of Congress. The law is liberal, and when special act pensions are passed, it means that men who under the principles laid down by Congress are not entitled to them, have been able to get them through friendship or pull.

In the new pension system, Congress should lay down certain principles that certain men are entitled to pensions for death or injuries or ill health due to service. These pensions should be liberal, but the thing should end right with the limits estsablished by Congress, and there should be no special favors.

A SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS

Objection has been raised to the drafting of medical students, on the ground that a shortage of physicians is probable in this country, as the result of the great nuumber who are going with the army for hospital service.

In peace times the medical profession has been overcrowded. There are never any too many first class doctors. In most large towns and cities the practice is largely in the hands of a very few men, while the others have to struggle for a living.

The men who are serving in the war hospitals should not be running any great risks. After the war they ought to return better than ever, with a great deal of experience in operations, and the advantages of a broad experience.

Thus the community should be better equipped with medical skill than ever before, even if many of the students go into the trenches.

CAREFUL SOIL PREPARATION WILL HELP THE WHEAT AND RYE YIELD

Special care to place the soil in good condition in preparation for planting wheat and rye will go a long way says the United States Department of Agriculture, toward assuring the production of the bumper crops of those grains which the Department hopes to see harvested next year.

If winter grains are to be grown on land devoted to similar grains during the preceding season, the land should be plowed as soon as the old crops are removed and occasionally surface cultivated to kill weeds until plainting time. The plowing should be to a depth of about 7 inches. Just before planting time the land should be harrowed if fairly moist and free from weeds; otherwise it should be disked and harrowed.

Wheat and rye may follow practically any crop which may be got out of the way in time. Where a choice is possible, however, it is better to have these grains follow a cultivated crop, perferably a leguminous crop such as soy or other beans, or cowpeas. To have them follow corn is a common practice in parts of the corn belt. In the South they may follow cotton and in the southern Great Plains region, the sorghums. In some sections farmers find it a good plan to follow potatoes with wheat or rye.

If the wheat and rye follow a cultivated crop which has been kept free from weeds, it is best not to plow the land. The land may simply be disked and harrowed, harrowing to be performed again just before seeding.

Under all conditions drilling is preferable to broadcasting as a method of planting, and if the farmer has no drill of his own, it will be worth while for him, in most cases to rent one. When a drill is used less seed is required, the seed are covered better and may be planted in contact with moist soil, and a more even stand is obtained.

Fertilizer is used on many wheat farms east of central Kansas and Nebraska, but is used less frequently in the region to the west. Fertilizer is not generally used in growing rye. In growing wheat where fertilizer is used acid phosphate is considered of chief importance. Under present conditions it will hardly pay the farmer to use potash. From 200 to 350 pounds of phosphate to the acre is the usual rate. It is best applied through the drill at planting time.

Lime should be used on land on which wheat is to be grown if acid conditions prevail. The lime or ground limestone may be applied at the rate of 1,000 to 4,000 pounds to the acre with a lime spreader or drill, two or three weeks before planting time.

ALLIES WILL NOT OBJECT

The President, while agreeing with Senator Weeks on the latter's proposal to make aliens subject to the draft, is inclined, we think, to magnify the diplomatic obstacles to carrying the plan into execution. It is true that we have treaty obligations which militate against the use of aliens in a conscripted army, and it is true that treaties have to be negotiated by the President and ratified by the Senate--so that some delay might be reasonably expected if the proposal should be pursued slong normal channels. But there is no reason for tying the proposition up in red tape. We shall not attempt to conscript German subjects, of course; that might prove too risky in case of a tight place on a European battlefield. German soldiers, taken into the ranks unwillingly, might be tempted to surrender or act treacherously in other respects. But as for the alien subjects who may be claimed by the government of our allies, there is no trouble at all in securing the right to put them into the army. It may be arranged quite as simply as Rosevelt settled the problem of Japanese immigration. No new treaty was made--simply a "gentlemen's agreement" whereby Japanese were not to be admitted here unless they had passports from the Japanese government, which, in its turn, merely ceased issuing passports for Japanese to come to America. The question of taking allied aliens into our army can be settled quite as easily.

SOUTH HAS TIED THE NORTH

The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the recent encampment at Boston, declared that the North and South are united in defence of the country against the common foe. True. By means of manipulated census figures the North furnishes more than its quota of drafted soldiery; through its superior influence at Washington the South will have these men sent to Southern camps for training; by means of its control of Congress the South will load the bulk of taxes upon the North. The two sections are united all right. In fact the South has managed to tie the North up good and tight.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL A MENACE

The London Chamber of Commerce has just gone upon record in a carefully considered declaration that "the operation of government control of industry as now practiced is a menace to trade prosperity and a grave handicap to the plans for commercial development after the war". It is not at all surprising that such a conclusion should be reached. Few men are successful in any line of enterprise. They attained success by beginning at the bottom and working up, learning in the hard school of experience and under the incentive of personal interest and ambition. When it is all such men can do to make industry successful, how can it be expected that control of business can be successful when turned over to men of inexperience in the lines over which they are given charge? Giving a man a commission to control business does not carry with it capacity to do the work, any more than giving a boy a diploma would invest him with an education. We are trying the experiment in this country, and it is interesting, at the beginning, to note the results in Great Britain after the experiment has been tried.

Perhaps, after all, a general shows his true greatness by quietly obeying the orders of his superior, even when he is laid away on the shelf. If the country can stand it, he can.

BITS OF WISDOM

Boston Transcript--Our protects against secret diplomacy on the other side of the Atlantic will not be impressive as long as we practice it on this side.

LET EUROPE EAT CORN

Mr. Hoover is surely in error when he says that corn will be unacceptable as a food to the starving Europeans. He must be basing his opinion upon what he saw in Belgium and in Western Europe--for corn (maize, as they call it over there) is a great staple in some parts of Eastern Europe. It is eaten in Italy and all up and down the Adriatic. It not used finely ground, as we are accustomed to have it, but it is roughly pulverized, something like samp or hominy; and it is well relished. Mr. Hoover would have us use more corn here in order to send more wheat abroad. That is well enough--but let us try sending corn abroad, too. If the Europeans would rather starve than to eat corn, it might be a good thing to know that fact.

DISCOURAGING ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Here are several facts worth remembering:

There is a growing shortage of meat animals in the United States.

The Food Administrator and the Department of Agriculture are trying to encourage American farmers to maintain and increase their herds.

The Democratic administration in 1913 repealed the protective duties on meat, thus discouraging home production.

American packers are building packing plants in South America.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CARROLL COUNTY

It is the desire of The Council of National Defense to call attention to Senator Simmons' bill before the Senate, providing for family allowances, indemnification, re-education and insurance for officers and enlisted men of the army and navy.

The bill is endorsed by Pres. Wilson, Sec. MacAdoo and many of the Committees of the National Council of Defense. It is designed primarily to do away with the evils and abuses of the time-worn pension system, substituting therefor a more equable compensation for services rendered-beginning in certain cases at the time of enlistment.

The Council of Defense believes that a knowledge of the passage of the bill will give much peace of mind to the conscripted men now being called by the thousands to the training camp or to the actual theater of war.

We are urged to write or telegraph members of Congress in the interest of a prompt passage of the measure. Your efforts may help to turn the scale in favor of a more business like resolution of a very great problem.

Anyone desiring more detailed information regarding this bill should write to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for Senate Document 73, of the 65th Congress, 1st Session, which gives the correspondence on the subject between President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury MacAdoo.

(Signed) Mrs. Austin Gallagher,
Chairman Councill of National Defense for Carroll County.

According to press dispatches, the administration at Washington has given assurances to American bankers that it will do what it can to safeguard a loan to the Carranza government. That is dealing very generously with the man who would not let Pershing get Villa, and it is to be hoped that we will not be once more gold-bricked.

New York Evening Post--We hope that the daily war bulletins which Washington intends to issue as soon as our forces are engaged in France will not be "elaborated" by ex-editors.

Owing to the shortage of leather, government investigators are experimenting with tanning of the hides of denizens of the sea. This might be an opportune time for sheep men to suggest that experiments be made with the hides of a few worthless dogs.

Manchester (N. H.) Union--Speaking of appropriate names for our troops in Europe--how would "Americans" do?

Philadelphia Inquirer--What is a democratic tax? Surely not one to be lelvied in spots. To be truly democratic it should distribute the burden, and on the South as well as the North. We greatly fear that the tax Mr. Kitchin has in mind is a Democratic affair.

Hearing all this about autocracy, many people believe it must be a good thing, as from the sound of the word it must be some new kind of automobile.

Sinkings of ships by submarines reduced one half, is a pretty good four months job of that "wooden sword" of Uncle Sam that we have heard so much about.

The noise of the high explosive shells in the trenches must be nearly as bad as the racket the motorcyclists make on a pleasaant Sunday afternoon on the macadam roads.

Some of these young men who claim exemption on account of dependents, are no doubt useful in delivering the washing by which their wives and mothers support the family.

It is denied that the plotters caused the munition plant explosion in Quebec, as they were busy destroying crops and inciting strikes.

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CANDIDATES CARD

I announce my candidacy for Sheriff of Carrol county, subject to the action of the Republican primary. A vote will be appreciated.

FRANK T. SHAEFFER.
Westminster district

CANDIDATES' CARDS FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I announce my candidacy for County Treasurer subject to the Republican Primary. Your vote will be appreciated.

MARTIN D. HESS,
Taneytown.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for County Commissioner of Carroll County. If nominated and elected to this office, I promise a progressive, efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the County.

WILLIAM A. ROOP.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the next Sheriff of Carroll county, subject to the Democratic primaries, to be held in 1917, and earnestly solicit the support of every affiliated Democrat to secure the nomination. Thanking you in advance for your support.

JOHN L. FREYMAN,
R. F. D. 6 of Franklin District.

Having been a resident of this county for 46 years and a true Democrat, I respectfully ask the support of the Democratic voters of Carroll county for the nomination of Sheriff on the Democratic ticket at the coming primaries.

HARRY K. OURSLER,
Westminster District.

MILLERS

Mrs. Israel Hare and son Henry, of Aubrun, Ill., are visiting friends in this place. They moved from here to Ill., seven years ago and this is their first visit home since they left.

Misss Alta Hare visited friends at Baltimore last week.

Mrs. George Lauer entertained friends from Baltimore last week.

Miss Anita Lessner who has been ill with quinsy has improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schaeffer and Mr. Born, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Miller last week.

Mrs. Anna Shaffer returned to her home at Baltimore after spending two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bollinger, Jr.

Last Saturday evening a birthday surprise party was held at the home of Lawrence Miller in honor of his birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent, and refreshments were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George Bollinger, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Everett Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry, Mr. and Mrs. George Kerchner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graf, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Wentz and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brilhart; Mrs. Jno. K. Miller, Mrs. H. K. Miller, Mrs. Amanda Lessner, Mrs. Jane Miller Mrs. Lloyd Miller, Mrs. Aaron Redding, Mrs. Anna Shaffer, rs. Stenar and Mrs. S. H. Hare; Misses Fern Miller, Minnie Zepp, Lola Hare, Myrl Miller, Hilda McGee, Minnie Hoover, Georgia Hann, Eva Miller, Flo McGee, Margaret Stewart, Marie Wentz, Anna Redding, Dorothy Graf and Katherine Redding Messrs. George Brown, Harry Hoselelt, Howell Crawford, Jerry Henry, Sherman Miller, Milton Miller, Murray Miller, Melvin Miller, and Sterling Redding, Vernon Wentz and Norman Bollinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Houck and son, of Hanover, visited Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Garrett and Mr. and Mrs. George Lauer last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keck and children Mary and Margaret and Miss Vertie Hoffacker, of Manchester, visited Mr. and Mrs. Everett Miller last Sunday.

Mrs. Stuart and daughter Maragret, of Baltimore are summer boarders at the home of Mrs. S. H. Hare.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Logisdon and two daughters, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hare last Sunday.

There is considerable discussion as to whether ministers should be drafted. The ministers would be glad to go, but the old ladies with the rheumatism can't spare them.

The next issue of Liberty bonds will be subscribed for with a burst of patriotic fervor, now that a 4 per cent interest rate is expected.

You Will Need Oil and Gasoline

for your cars, so why not come to see us? We handle one grade only of gasoline; also one grade only of oil, and use the same in our demonstrating car, so you can depend on it that if you get the same oil and gasoline that is used for demonstrating cars, that it is good oil. We charge no more for good oil than some charge for a cheap grade of oil. If your car is not working as good as it should or you have

ANY WORK TO BE DONE

on your auto, let us do it for you, as our charges are right and all work is guaranteed or no charge. So let us sell you your oil and gasoline and do your repair work. Give us a trial and we are sure of getting all your work. Then, if you are thinking of buying a car, do not forget that we have two of the best makes of cars on the market for the prices, which if you take the

Oakland Sensible Six, $875

you get a large, roomy, easy-riding car, yet light in weight. We also have the

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