

THE CATOCTIN CLARION.

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VOLUME XLVI.

THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

NO. 31.

FREDERICK RAILROAD
Thurmont Division
Schedule In Effect September 24, 1916.
All trains Daily unless specified

Leave Frederick	Arrive Thurmont.
7.10 a. m.	7.57 a. m.
9.41 a. m.	10.27 p. m.
11.30 a. m.	12.17 p. m.
2.30 p. m.	3.17 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	4.43 p. m.
4.30 p. m.	5.17 p. m.
6.10 p. m.	6.57 p. m.
8.40 p. m.	8.47 p. m.
10.10 p. m.	10.56 p. m.

Leave Thurmont. Arrive Frederick.
6.05 a. m. 6.50 a. m.
8.15 a. m. 9.00 a. m.
10.45 a. m. 11.30 a. m.
12.35 p. m. 1.20 p. m.
3.32 p. m. 4.18 p. m.
5.00 p. m. 5.46 p. m.
5.40 p. m. Sunday Only 6.25 p. m.
7.00 p. m. Except Sunday 7.17 p. m.
9.00 p. m. Sunday Only 9.46 p. m.
11.00 p. m. Saturday only for Lewistown

Note—All trains arriving and leaving Thurmont scheduled from Western Maryland station.
Note—All trains arriving and leaving Frederick scheduled from Square.

Western Maryland Ry.
Schedule In Effect September 24, 1916
GOING WEST.

Leave Baltimore	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Hagerstown	Arrive Cumberland	Arrive Chicago
*4.05am	6.02am	7.20am	†10.25am	
*8.05	10.41	12.11pm		
*10.40pm	12.32	ar.1.35	4.00pm	8.10am
†3.50	†6.21	†7.44		
†6.35	†8.56	†10.09		

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago	Leave Cumberland	Leave Hagerstown	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Baltimore
*6.55am	8.12am	10.32am	5.54pm	
*8.15pm	†7.15	*2.05pm	3.28pm	6.45
	†3.50	†3.50	4.51	6.45
	†4.15	†5.29	8.05	

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday Only.

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Respectfully,
JOS. C. GERNAND.

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DOES PROHIBITION FAIL TO PROHIBIT?

An audience of fifteen hundred persons including many ladies crowded the big drill shed of the armory at the opening mass meeting of the campaign last Friday night at Frederick under the auspices of the United Dry Forces. Every chair, about 1200, was occupied and a large crowd stood in the aisles and rear. The gallery was also crowded.

N. F. Kendall, of Grafton, W. Va., as Chief Speaker, Quotes Facts and Figures From Dry Territory Showing Conditions Existing There Now.

Mr. Kendall stated that he did not come to Frederick to repeat what he had heard or read but that he came here to tell of his actual experience under a wet and dry administration in his native State.

He branded as absolutely untrue advertisements printed in the Baltimore papers dealing with conditions under a dry administration in W. Virginia.

On the contrary he said every city in the state had increased its volume of business from 20 to 25 per cent since prohibition went into effect. He told of the enormous increase in bank deposits during the past eighteen months that the State has been dry and he backed up his assertions with figures obtained after interviews with officials of the State and what he had observed in the bank in which he is cashier and the other institutions with which he is connected.

He said he had read in newspapers that a man could get all the whiskey he wanted in dry Oklahoma. "I do not drink," he said, but I tried for three weeks to get a drink of liquor there and had three to assist me, but was unable to obtain

a drop." He said he spent six weeks in Kansas and did not see a drunken man or a man who looked like he ever had taken a drink.

He then took up the situation in West Virginia and dealt with it from a business, labor and taxation viewpoint. He said 3,000,000 more tons of coal were mined in that State during the first dry year than the previous wet year. Miners, he declared, were now carrying home food, clothing and even luxuries, where formerly they went home drunk. Sixteen thousand more arrests were made during the last year liquor was sold than the first twelve months under prohibition.

In a trip through the State during the last wet year he counted and took note of eight hundred and eighteen men that were drunk. He went over the same territory during the first dry year and saw but one intoxicated man. Criminal expenses have been reduced sixty per cent, he said under prohibition. In Grafton, his home town, twelve regular policemen assisted at times by extra policemen were regularly employed to keep the peace. Since the State has gone dry but two policemen are employed.

Question of Taxes.

He dwelt to considerable length upon the question of taxes. The \$650,000 of liquor revenue was soon made up from other sources he said and the State tax rate was reduced to 14 cents on the \$100. He has been informed he said that next year the rate will be reduced

to 9 cents and that a large surplus will remain over from all expenses. He pointed out that the criminal expenses of the State for the last wet year was \$1,600,000 and he quoted figures showing enormous gains in bank deposits during the first year of prohibition. He said the tax rate in nearly every county in the State had been reduced under a dry administration.—News Item.

What Judge Dayton Says:

The Hon. Alston G. Dayton, judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia says: "That prohibition of the liquor traffic in West Virginia is being effectively enforced cannot be questioned. That it has reduced the State's liquor bill from an annual sum of more than \$15,000,000.00 to less than \$500,000.00 is clear. That it has reduced criminal charges generally at least 15 per cent, and arrests and fines for drunkenness and disorderly conduct fully 75 per cent in the two years it has been in force in the State cannot be questioned."

Ask Kansas.

From the Central Christian Advocate: The paid liar of the American Liquor Dealers' Association declares that prohibition in Kansas is a failure. That must make it so. But before swallowing his bunk, it might be well to ask Kansas if she finds prohibition a failure. For example, ask the 166 bankers, the 7,000 school teachers, the 700 dentists, the president of the Retail Dealers' Association, the president of the State Medical

Association, every Senator and Representative in the Legislature. Ask the 475,000 Kansas voters. Then see if the statement of the paid publicity gentleman of the American Liquor Dealers' Association doesn't make you sick.

Read This From Georgia.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, received the following telegram, dated Oct. 5, 1916, from the same well-thought-of Mr. White quoted so conspicuously in the liquor crowd adv. appearing recently:

"My attention has just been called to certain telegrams received by prominent Atlanta citizens apprising them of the fact that 'whisky interests' in Baltimore are using an advertising matter an excerpt from an article entitled 'A Remarkable Municipal Fight In Georgia' appearing in Leslie's of September 21st, as an argument against prohibition. 'As author of the article in question I desire to emphatically protest against any such misuse of it, any such distortion of its contents and misconstruction of my motives. For any interest seeking argument for an institution for which there is no argument to lift out only a sentence of an article such as this is not fair. 'Personally I am from sole to crown a Prohibitionist and I have observed that in Atlanta and Georgia Prohibition has worked wonders for the public good. Conditions in Atlanta described in this article are due solely, to the best of my light, to political machinations and official mismanagement, and existed to as great extent as now before Georgia went 'dry' last May. In no wise are they due to prohibition law enforcement, and my article did not say nor infer so. Signed, 'R. E. WHITE.' (Published by authority of the United Dry Forces, R. R. Lewis, Treasurer.)

Losing 3,800 A Day.

British losses in September were at the rate of more than 3,800 a day. The casualties on all fronts reported in this month were: Officers 5,439; men, 114,110.

Heavy as were the British losses in September, they were lighter than those of August, which were 127,945, a daily average of 4,127.

Sunday Gotham Date Fixed.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, will preach in New York during April, May and June of 1917.

Announcement of the definite date for the revival was made Monday by James M. Speers, chairman of the campaign. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 20,000 will be erected.

Amazing War Feature.

The prodigious expenditure of shells is one of the amazing features of the European war.

The first three weeks of the battle of the Somme, British gunners rained upon the enemy 500,000 shells a day, or 10,000,000 projectiles in 20 days. Drill Chips, magazine of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, gives 200,000 as the number of shells daily required by a respectable artillery force in action.

We talk about 1,000,000 men springing to the country's defense between sunrise and sunset. Visionary as this is, we overlook the fact that every million soldiers in the field, as the American Machinist points out, calls for 3,000,000 trained workers, sweating in the factories for the support of the army.

Waste Tanbark Now Used To Make Roofing.

Washington, Oct. 11.—A method for using waste hemlock to partially replace expensive rag stock in the manufacture of felt roofing has been developed at the Forest Products Laboratory and is now being used commercially by co-operating mills, according to an announcement made by the Forest Service. It is stated that, in these mills, from 20 to 30 per cent of the rags is replaced by waste bark and that the quality of the finished product is equal to that manufactured solely from rags. Members of the Forest Service who have been conducting the experiments say that the utilization of the bark will make it possible to effect a considerable saving in the manufacture of felt roofing.

According to the census of 1909, over 698,000 tons of hemlock bark were produced each year in the United States. After the tannin is extracted this bark is used for fuel purposes, for which it is said to have a value of 60 cents per ton.

The extent of the savings rendered possible by the methods is pointed out by the fact that the roofing mills of the United States have a total estimated annual production of 237,000 tons of finished roofing of all kinds, equal to about 11,300,000 squares. By a square of roofing is meant 100 square feet. The utilization of the waste bark in this industry should, it is said, enable the mills to reduce their manufacturing costs.

In addition to the use of the bark for roofing, papers made at the Forest Products Laboratory on the basis of 80 per cent of waste tanbark, have been successfully printed on a commercial twelve-color wall-paper printing machine, and give promise of being entirely satisfactory. Other paper of the same make-up has been made into fiber conduits by a commercial manufacturer.

Other possible uses of waste bark which suggest themselves, say the Forest Service paper experts, are the use of bark mixed with ground wood for the production of wall board, or with sulphite screenings in the manufacture of car liners. Studies already made at the Forest Products Laboratory indicate that it may be possible to use waste hemlock and oak tanbark in making sheathing paper, carpet liners, bottle wrappers, deadening felt, and the like.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WALL ST. WOMEN TOUR FOR HUGHES

"Silk-Stocking, Poodle Dog Brigade" Carries Doctrine of Plutocracy to West.

MAKES SUFFRAGE PRETENSE

Many of Party on Train de Luxe Repudiated by Leaders of Woman's Movement—Paid Speakers to Do Talking.

Wall street is too busy harping Democratic prosperity to go campaigning—but it is sending its womenfolk. The greatest aggregation of wealth and social distinction ever represented by furs, feathers and femininity left New York on Monday, Oct. 2, by special train de luxe, to tell their sisters of the West how to vote. Many of these women, claiming to be equal suffrage workers, are repudiated by leaders of that movement.

Stopping at Albany, Utica and Syracuse on their first day, the itinerary takes the women's campaign train through the principal cities of the north route across the continent and brings them back through Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri and Kentucky, a tour lasting until November 4. The expenses are paid by and the tour is conducted under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance.

"Women's Hughes Alliance" sounds innocent and harmless enough, until one examines the personnel of the organization and discovers that it represents the feminine side of the organized and Morganized wealth of Wall street.

The treasurer of the Women's Committee is Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, daughter of the late Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate and "practical man" of the days when Theodore Roosevelt received campaign funds from the "crooked business" which political exigency later led him to denounce.

These Provide the Funds.

With Mrs. Rumsey on the Finance Committee are Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose husband was translated from the House of Morgan to be Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of State, and later Ambassador to France; Mrs. Bernard H. Ridder, wife of one of the proprietors of the New York Staats Zeitung, leader of the German propaganda against President Wilson; Mrs. W. H. Crocker, widow of the California mining and railroad multimillionaire.

On the Train Fund Committee are Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, of the Sucker Trust; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing inherited millions of railroad capital; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Maude Wetmore, of the wealthy Rhode Island family of that name; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, whose husband is Nicholas Longworth, in Congress from Ohio.

Many of the junketers who are going along to do the speaking are professional women, who could not afford the luxury of special trains nor the diversion of campaigning without pay. But back of them, with their money and the glamour that attaches to their gilded names, are the women standing as financial sponsors for this greatest society show that ever was put on wheels.

Some of these wives and daughters of the super-rich will go along on this mission and with their presence, if not with their oratory, will warn the women of the west—who are already voters—that their country cannot be "saved" unless the women cast their vote for the candidate of plutocracy.

The letterhead from Republican campaign headquarters gives only the names of the Train Fund Committee as above, but besides them there is an additional committee in charge of this feature of the Hughes campaign.

Others in on the Junket.

On this committee appear in addition to the foregoing members, the following:

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, whose husband is a Philadelphia partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, wife of the Sugar Trust and Standard Oil magnate; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, owner of millions in American mines and Mexican plantations; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has undertaken to raise half a million dollars to defeat President Wilson; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of the multimillionaire mining man; Mrs. Mary Dreier, New York society leader, of a wealthy German family with strong antipathy to President Wilson.

A leading attorney of Pocatello, Idaho, writing to the Democratic National Committee, says:

"I read with deep interest of the preparations of the Silk Stocking, Poodle Dog, Feminine Brigade that is soon to start on its million dollar special across the continent to awaken the enthusiasm of the mothers and women who carry the burden of our national greatness on their shoulders, to vote for their idol, Hughes.

"It will not be difficult for the rank and file of the common people to see the hypocrisy of this movement."

Same Goods For Less Money At JOSEPH W. KELLY'S CASH STORE.

Groceries - Cigars - Tobacco.

Good Rice 6c lb., Fancy Head Rice 8c lb., Special 4 cans Peas 25c, 3 cans Corn or Tomatoes 25c. Take advantage of these low prices as canned goods are going to be much higher. Large Jar Cocoa 25c, Special 4 boxes Corn Flakes 25c, Imitation Vanilla or Lemon Extract 5c an oz., Loose Oat Meal 6 lbs. for 25c., Combination Coffee 12½ lb., Toilet or Laundry Soaps 2 cakes 5c., Best Table Syrup 40c a gallon, Good Soda Crackers or Ginger Snaps 10c a lb., Baker's Chocolate 35c lb., Coconut Bon Bons, Jelly Beans, Gum Drops 12c lb., Full Line of Penny Cakes Always on Hand.

GILT EDGE and CHALLENGE FLOUR.
A Full Line of School Supplies Always on Hand.

Special Old Judge Cigars 3 for 5c., \$1.50 Alarm Clock 75c., Men's 10c Hose 3 pair for 25c., Men's Heavy Underwear 95c per Suit, Men's Cord Pants lined \$2.45 pair, Clothes Pins 2 dozen, 50c Lanterns 39c., Men's Heavy Work Shirts 45c., 10c can Talcum Powder 5c., Toilet Paper 4c roll, Babbitt's Lye 3 cans for 25c., Babbitt's or Fels Naptha Soap 6 cakes for 25c., Good Teaspoons 20c per dozen.

HIGH GRADE COAL OIL 10c GALLON.

Men's Red Rubber Boots \$3.00 pair, Men's Black Rubber Boots \$2.90 pair, Men's Buckle Arctics from \$1.00 pair up, Men's Felt Boots from \$2.00 pair up, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at Right Prices. Shoe Nails 4c box, Good Brooms 23c up, Umbrellas 49c each, Good Table Oil Cloth 15c yard, Men's Work Gloves 10c up, 2 Spools Silk Thread for 5c., Buggy Whips 10c up, 50 lb. Lard Cans 3 for \$1.00, Men's Nu-Way Suspenders guaranteed one year 50c pair, Tin Cups 2 for 5c., Oak Sole Leather 60c lb.

FREE—One 25c Box Guaranteed Stock or Poultry Powder to all those buying \$2.00 worth of Merchandise or over on any one day during October.

Butter and Eggs Taken in Exchange.

Thanking you for past favors I remain, yours truly,
JOSEPH W. KELLY.

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