

THE CATOCTIN CLARION.

A Family Newspaper—Independent in Politics—Devoted to Literature, Local and General News.

Terms \$1.00 in Advance.

Established By Wm. Need, 1870.

VOLUME XLVIII.

THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

NO. 31.

FREDERICK RAILROAD

Thurmont Division
Schedule in Effect Sept. 22, 1918.
All trains Daily unless specified

Leave Frederick	Arrive Thurmont.
7:20 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
9:47 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
12:30 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
4:01 p. m.	4:51 p. m.
4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
8:20 p. m.	9:10 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

Leave Thurmont. Arrive Frederick.

6:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
8:31 a. m.	9:20 a. m.
10:40 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
5:12 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
5:55 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
9:20 p. m.	10:10 p. m.
11:10 p. m.	12:00 p. m.

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.

3-1/2 Cts. In Effect Sept. 22, 1918.
Subject to change without notice.

GOING WEST.

Leave Baltimore	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Hagerstown	Arrive Cumberland	Arrive Elkton
7:50am	5:47	7:15		
8:10	10:33	11:53am	2:58	9:10pm
7:20pm	8:42	7:59		
7:00am	10:01	11:20		
7:00pm	9:17	10:30		

GOING EAST.

Leave Elkton	Leave Cumberland	Leave Hagerstown	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Baltimore
		7:10am	8:29am	10:52am
		12:55pm	2:59pm	6:57pm
		4:25	5:29	8:25

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

Every mile post on the road to fame and fortune bears this legend—'Save—Only by saving can we reach it—'

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Office—46 North Market Street Frederick, Md.

Commenced Business 1844.
A Home Company for Home Insurers.

SURPLUS \$40,000.00

NO INCREASE IN RATE

Rates and Information apply to Peter N. Hammaker,

Resident Director and Agent, Thurmont, Md.

Your habits are your Masters
The saving habit is a kind master. It guarantees your against misfortune—

PEERLESS Paper MEAT Sacks

Are the best to prevent skippers in meat

If the shape directions on each sack are followed.



As soon as your meat is skinned, in the early morning, place your meat in the sack, following the shape directions plainly printed on each one, and you can rest assured that you will not be bothered with worms in your meat.

Value of Discarded Bones.
The Meat Trade Journal of England says that Birmingham has a way of dealing with old bones which is held up by the national salvage council for imitation in other parts of the country.

Price 2, 4 and 6 cents apiece, according to size.

Manufactured only by the Great Southern Pkg. & Mfg. Co. FREDERICK, MD.

DR. FAHRNEY HAGERSTOWN, MD. DIAGNOSTICIAN

Specialist in Chronic Diseases
Acute diseases get well of themselves or run into chronic form. There is always a cause and you can not get well until the cause is removed. Cause and effect is the great law of nature. You know the effect—find the cause. Send me your name and address and let me study your case. Consultation Free

GEO. W. STOCKSDALE THURMONT, MD.

Dealer In
Hardware, Groceries,
Cement, Plaster,
Wall Finish,
Galvanized Iron and
Felt Roofings,
Feed, Seeds, Phosphate,
Wire Fencing, and Gates.

Prompt Attention Given
All Orders.

Oct 1 14

ROGERS STUDIO
FINEST ENLARGEMENTS WITH LATEST APPLIANCES
THURMONT, MARYLAND
KODAKS & SUPPLIES
REPRODUCING PRINTING WITH A GUARANTEE
AMATEUR ENDS WITH 24 HOUR SERVICE
1000 W. W. SPURDICK ST. THURMONT, MD.

NOTICE!

I have moved my HARNESS STORE to the Second Floor of MASONIC BUILDING where I will be prepared to furnish my patrons and the public generally with all HORSE EQUIPMENT. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Also SHOE REPAIRING in all branches. A full stock of Rubber Heels on hand at all times.

Respectfully,
JOS. C. GERNAND.

Ghosts in Maine.

The most tragic incident of the summer is recorded in the town of North Edgecomb. An elderly couple coming home from church saw two ghosts. The ghosts were flitting without apparent feet or legs through the gloaming and over the grass and through other things. They were dressed, of course, in the conventional white of ghosts and ghostesses. The elderly couple legged it like mad. They fell into a cucumber patch and could not extricate themselves. The old gentleman was rather badly injured. They were rescued by the ghosts, who proved to be a couple of farmerettes in calico overalls.—Lewiston Journal.

Value of Discarded Bones.
The Meat Trade Journal of England says that Birmingham has a way of dealing with old bones which is held up by the national salvage council for imitation in other parts of the country. Butchers who sell bones undertake to buy them back after the housewife has made full use of them, paying the customer half the proceeds of their disposal for national purposes. In this way they are saved to the nation, which is urgently in need of the glycerin they contain, as well as of the phosphates for manure and the valuable pig and poultry foods which can be extracted from them. Housewives are showing themselves eager to respond to the government's appeal for bones.

Second—When he doesn't know much more and yet doesn't know it.

Third—When he knows a little bit and doesn't know how little.

Every Citizen Should Help Fight Sabotage

Policing War Work Is a Patriotic Service Open to Men, Women and Children Everywhere

It is a wartime duty of every citizen to be a policeman for Uncle Sam under the "sabotage law," to keep eyes and ears open for attempts to injure or destroy war material, war premises or war utilities.

Offenses covered by the "sabotage law" can be committed by the individual alone and unaided anywhere—in factory and shop, storehouse, grain elevator, village garage, blacksmith shop, railroad yard, at a country railroad crossing or on the farm, as well as in shipyard or munition plant. Hence the need of many eyes to watch for them.

The seriousness of these offenses is indicated by the penalties: A fine up to \$10,000, imprisonment up to 30 years, or both. They are of two general classes:

1. Willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any war material, war premises or war utilities.
2. Willfully making or causing to be made in a defective manner, or attempting to make or cause to be made in a defective manner, any war material, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil or receptacle used in making, producing, manufacturing or repairing war material.

To get an idea of the widespread possibilities of "sabotage," note the definitions of "war materials," "war premises," and "war utilities," damage to which is "sabotage."

"War material" includes: Arms, armament, ammunition, live stock, clothing, food, foodstuffs and fuel; also supplies, munitions and all other articles, or any part or ingredient thereof, intended for, adapted to, or suitable for use in the conduct of the war.

"War premises" includes: All buildings, grounds, mines, or other places where war material is produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; also all boats, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or military and naval stations.

"War utilities" includes: All railways, electric lines, roads of every description, railway fixtures, canals, locks, dams, wharves, piers, docks, bridges, buildings, structures, engines, machines, mechanical contrivances, cars, vehicles, boats, air craft or any other means of transportation; all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas works, all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephones and telegraph plants and poles, wires, fixtures, buildings or structures connected with them.

Keep eyes and ears open and report suspicious acts to the nearest representative of the United States government or of the state council of defense.

FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Gameness Is Requisite to Successful Pitching, Says This Brawny Right-Hander

The difference between a successful and an unsuccessful major league pitcher is oftentimes shown in a disposition to let down in the pluches. Larry Cheney, the big right-hander of the Robins, is the authority for that statement, and Larry has been under the big tent long enough to know.

"Pitchers make their mark in the big league because they refuse to waver in the pluches. The man who lets down is a gone con, for it only

Fowls, like pigs, do the best and make the most rapid growth all through the summer season. If plenty of tender green feed is provided, says a writer. Even in towns and villages where there is plenty of space, this green feed can be provided in abundance for the poultry. It is, however, on the farms, both large and small, and where large flocks of fowls are kept, that this green feed should be provided.

As the fowls are, or should be, excluded from the gardens and truck patches at all seasons, some other spot must be used for providing the green feed. The two crops to sow periodically are rape and oats. Many poultry breeders provide these, but make only one sowing and that about April and May. Repeated sowings for a regular succession of fresh, tender stuff is recommended.

As the early sowing of both oats and rape is now growing scarce and getting tough replot the ground and resow again in August. The larger the young chickens get, the more they will eat of such tender green feed and as it is both cheap and healthful, the more expensive feeds are saved.

The idea is to produce mature poultry and an abundance of eggs at the minimum of expense, and the work of providing green feed must be begun early and continued all through the growing season.

Salaries Paid to Principal Officers of United States

The salaries of the principal officers of the United States government are as follows: The president, \$75,000 a year; vice president, \$12,000; members of the cabinet, \$12,000; representatives in congress, \$7,500; speaker of the house, \$12,000; United States senators, \$7,500; chief justice of supreme court, \$15,000; each associate justice, \$14,500. In the diplomatic service twelve ambassadors are each paid \$17,500 a year; five ministers are each paid \$12,000, and 23 ministers are each paid \$10,000. An authority says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that certain posts, especially in the diplomatic service, entail expenses so much in excess of the salary paid that they can be accepted only by men of wealth. A recent secretary of state who did not maintain an elaborate establishment, said that his four years in office cost him \$40,000 in excess of the salary which he received."

For Meditation.

Fools may rush in where angels fear to tread, but observation teaches us also that fools are the ones who are draft evaders.

The trouble with some men is that they are always expecting somebody else to make a good job for them.

It's the exception that keeps the divorce courts busy. The majority of people make matrimony a life contract.

Failure is always waiting around the corner for the man who thinks himself too wise to fail.

Well-Known Landmark.
One of the best-known landmarks on the Mississippi river is gone. A tall sycamore tree that stood on the Arkansas shore near Memphis, and which for more than fifty years served as a mark for river pilots, has been undermined by the action of the water and fallen into the river. Mark Twain was one of the famed pilots who held the packstaff of his boat on the tree.

What 9,000 Girls Do.

Nine thousand girls of all ages in the state of Washington pledged themselves to spend the summer in planting and handling crops.

FOE REFUSES TO FIGHT OUR MEN

Americans Unable to Overcome Enemy's Fear Even of Clash by Patrols.

PRISONERS ARE DESPONDENT.

Artillery Fire Is Purely Perfunctory. German Command Accepts Situation in Lorraine and Is Working Only on the Defensive.

With the American Forces in Lorraine—Entrenched in the second lines of the Hindenburg system, the Germans along the front southwest of Metz appear to have accepted the new situation. The tactics they are employing are wholly defensive ones.

The Germans are carrying out a half hearted and seemingly perfunctory bombardment of the American lines. Even challenges by American and French patrols are refused by the enemy except where a conflict is inevitable.

Shells from German 77-caliber guns are reaching the American forward positions, while those from the 105's and the 150's are falling in the back areas. From time to time the shells reach points throughout the sector, but only at rare intervals does the enemy fire give the impression that a concerted effort is being made.

It would appear that the Germans are convinced that further attacks at an early date are improbable and that they themselves have neither the ability nor the heart to counter attack. The situation rapidly has become like that on old sectors, where both sides are content to harass each other day in and day out.

A bombardment that is heavy enough at times to be called a barrage is laid down early in the morning. It is followed by another some hours later. The remainder of the day is devoted to occasional shots and attempts against the active allied air-planes.

American observers, both aerial and those at fixed posts, report decreased activity behind the German lines. This is taken to indicate that the units battered in the American advance have been relieved by fresher troops.

Three of the five American airplanes lost in one day were those belonging to a bombing formation which dropped tons of explosives on German troops near Mars-la-Tour, south of Conflans. The group was attacked by ten enemy machines. One German airplane dropped. Caught at a disadvantage, the Americans separated, and three of the planes were brought down in flames.

Four German prisoners have been brought in and delivered to the officers of the American intelligence department for interrogation without a shot having been fired. An officer and a patrol of 15 men were checked one night by wires which had been electrified. The patrol returned the next night with material to bridge the wires. It was raining, however, and the Germans had turned off the current.

The patrol crossed the wires, came to another wire and wandered through an abandoned communication trench until a sentry was encountered. One of the Americans, addressing the sentry in German, succeeded in obtaining the countersign before the sentry discovered the American's identity. With the sentry a prisoner, the patrol moved on until a second sentry was met. This German recognized the Americans and fled to his dugout. The Americans battered down the door and captured him and two of his comrades.

A certain American division which took more than its quota of prisoners has made an exhaustive examination of these letters and found that the morale, even of the men in the Tenth German Division—conceded to be the best opposing the Americans—is decidedly low, if it can be judged from private letters never intended for American consumption.

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PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The Serbs make a twelve mile advance west of the Vardar and are within four miles of the important Uskub-Salonica railway.

British troops near La Bassée break up a German attack and around St Quentin improve their positions in local fighting.

The Americans northeast of St. Mihiel in two raids gather in a large group of prisoners and leave many dead in destroyed enemy positions. From the American lines fire could be seen in Dommarin, inside the enemy lines, and there were indications of a further retreat.

The Germans were thrown back on the Hindenburg line, northwest of St. Quentin, after a desperate battle in which they lost three defending ridges, ten villages, 10,000 men and seventy big guns and the British gained all the high ground.

The Serb success against the Bulgars is growing. On a front of 25 miles the advance has reached a depth of 15 to 17 miles and 10,000 prisoners are reported. In Palestine General Allenby has resumed his campaign by defeating the Turks between Rafa and the sea and pushing forward 12 miles.

How You Can Shell the Huns

One of the worst of the Huns' devices was poison gas. Its first use was against French colonial troops at Langemark, and they fled shrieking that the devil was after them. Less superstitious Canadians patched the broken line, but as many fell victims to tuberculosis as the Huns brought down. Quickly Allied chemists got to work on an antidote and found it in nut shells.

From these and from fruit pits is manufactured the charcoal which is used in conjunction with gas masks. As long as the supply of these defensive shells keeps up the Hun is baffled.

For that reason, the Food Administration has issued a mobilization order for all the hickory, walnut and Brazil shells that America can provide. The hotels are showing the way, as in many other conservation schemes. Many are not only saving in their own kitchens, but are providing receptacles into which the general public are invited to deposit these contributions. Keep a box in your home and collect all the shells you can. Remove all the meat of the nut, see that the shell is dry and then when your box is full add its contents to the pile at the nearest "mobilization point."

Dates and figs are high in sugar value. Apples, pears and peaches will not be expensive, but they too are agreeably sugary.

POTATOES.

"The best part of the potato lies next to the skin, and even this peeling wastes three to four ounces in every pound, declares the Potato Bulletin issued by the British Ministry of Food. Potatoes should therefore (except for such dishes as Irish stew) always be boiled in their skins. If baked in their jackets a layer of the best part sticks to the skin and is usually wasted."

USE LIGHT GRADE BEEF.

The beef restriction has been removed earlier than originally intended, but it is urged that housewives order the lighter grades from their butchers. The beef from cattle dressing over 475 pounds is the more suitable for shipment as an account of its thickness and fatty covering it is less subject to deterioration on a long voyage.

SCOFFING AT SUBSTITUTES IS SIGN OF IGNORANCE.

To doubt that the substitutes recommended by the U. S. Food Administration are wholesome, nourishing and palatable is a sign of ignorance. To make these substitutes unpalatable to every household need is a token of the active kind of patriotism that counts.

The substitute cereals are in every way as nourishing, as digestible, and, if properly prepared, as palatable as wheat. Lentils, dried peas and beans, eggs, whole milk, cheese—all are good substitutes for meat. Corn syrup, maple syrup, honey—these take the place of sugar. Many children were born and grew to maturity in the centuries before cane and beet were known. We are asked to decrease our use of fats. But if we use vegetable oils for cooking we may with a free conscience use butter on the table.

RESTRICTING FOOD PRICES.

When there is no restriction, an increase in the price of one commodity, whether food, labor, etc., has a tendency to raise other prices up to and beyond an equivalent level. Soon everything becomes sky-high and nothing stable. Follows discontent and unrest. In order to stabilize prices, the Food Administration publishes in every section of the community Fair Price Lists, which show what foods of usual quality should sell for. The co-operation of the public in the enforcement of these standards is a remedy against profiteering and extortion. The method is made available by the Administration. Its adoption is up to the public. It lies to you.

A lot of theorists have said that the plan is not economically feasible. The answer is that it is every day working better as both self-protecting purchasers and reasonable dealers get behind it.

Thrift does not mean stinginess. It means intelligent saving.

I often serve my friends a dish of the chicken soy bean and it has exactly the same place as your creamed chicken or chicken salad," declares Miss Yamel Kim, M. D., a Chinese food expert.

Almost three-quarters of the American sugar supply used to go directly into the households for domestic consumption. That is why the bulk of the saving must come from the same place.

COCOANUT PUDDING.

(Sugarless recipe.)
One pint milk, four teaspoons cornstarch, one-half cup cocoanut, one-half cup corn syrup (white), one-half teaspoon vanilla.

To cornstarch add one-quarter cup of milk (cold) to make a smooth mixture. Scald remainder of the milk; add the cornstarch mixture and corn syrup, stirring constantly. Add the cocoanut and cook in a double boiler for 40 minutes. The cooking mixture should be stirred until it thickens. When done, add the vanilla and pour into moulds which have been dipped into cold water. Chill.

The factories have to can for the troops. It is up to the housewives to can for the home.

The United States is wasting millions of dollars annually by allowing garbage to be burned or destroyed. In days of peace that was reprehensible; in time of war it is unpardonable.

HIGHER MORALE FOR YANKS KIN

Red Cross Home Service Section Will Look After Folks at Home.

TAKE BURDEN FROM SOLDIERS

Men in Service Are Often Disheartened by Distressing News From Home—Cheerful Letters From Folks Is Greatest Need.

Washington.—The American Red Cross has issued the Red Cross Handbook. The book which is intended, among other things, to strengthen the morale of the people at home was written by W. Frank Persons, the director general of civilian relief of the American Red Cross.

"Again and again word comes from overseas of men disheartened by bad news from home, making a brave effort to go on with their work but with no zest to it," Mr. Persons says. "It is the task of the home service sections of the Red Cross to see to it that there are in the families of these soldiers no anxieties or problems which are likely to get into letters and bring distress to the soldiers overseas and no loneliness which we could help meet here.

"Not comfort letters, nor even smokes will so warm the hearts of our boys as the letter from home saying that all is well and that the home service of the Red Cross is standing by."

Mr. Persons recently returned from France where he organized the bureau of home service in the American Red Cross organization in that country. He asserted that his observations in France made him more firmly convinced than ever that proper conditions in the homes of soldiers and sailors and the maintenance of close contact between the men and their families was necessary to preserve the morale of the soldiers.

"The fighting man wants to know all about what is going on at home," Mr. Persons continues. "He wants to know all the details about his family and then about his friends and his community generally. He wants to be kept in touch with local civil affairs and what is going on in his town and state. We are coming to see that this interest is a powerful support to a man's stamina. It keeps him sane and healthy. It braces him up to know that those with whom he has lived and who mean so much to him appreciate the sacrifice he is making.

"Any worry about the condition of his dependents or relatives tends to put a soldier into a condition where he is subject to shell shock. I have this in the authority of eminent specialists who are dealing with such cases in the military hospitals. A soldier who is untouched by bullet or shell may, from shell shock, return to his trench in such nervous condition as to require hospital treatment and a long rest. The best insurance against this serious by-product of modern warfare, the physician says, is for the man to go over the top or meet a charge in a buoyant, untroubled frame of mind in which his sole concern is the grim business at hand. Cheerful letters from home help to produce the proper mental attitude, but confidence that the home folks lack for nothing is an essential foundation.

Red Cross Will Help.

"Soldiers become concerned when letters fall to come regularly, anxious and uneasy when disquieting rumors arrive, and worried and distraught when they learn of troubles at home. An American commander at the front and a leading military surgeon in Paris both stated that the Red Cross could do nothing more important from a military point of view than to maintain the welfare of the homes of our fighting men.

"There can be no more certain means of steadying his morale than to give him the assurance that, whatever may happen to his folks at home the home service section of the Red Cross chapter in his own town may be depended upon to act promptly, sympathetically and adequately to maintain the comfort and peace of mind of those he has left behind.

"Home service must be as reliable and as considerable, as capable and as effective in helping soldiers' and sailors' families as the trust company that looks after their worldly goods. That is just what home service should be—a huge trust company on which the soldier may rely."

HUNS ARE POOR FIGHTERS

Pittsburgh Man Writes That Americans Are Superior in Every Way.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—More evidence that the German as a fighter is inferior to the American is shown in a letter from Capt. J. J. Firestone to friends here: "My theories of the German army have taken a complete change," he testifies, and I positively, without prejudice, have a great admiration for the superiority of the American army. Our boys have initiative and are a great deal braver. The officers of the enemy no doubt have had longer training than ours, but it ends there. The common soldiers or enlisted men are not to be compared with ours."