

The Democratic Advocate



WESTMINSTER, MD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 7, 1917.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

Next Tuesday September 11, the voters of Carroll county will be called upon to vote in contests for Sheriff and County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket and Sheriff on the Republican ticket at a primary election that is to be held between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. On the Democratic ticket there are four candidates for Sheriff—Jesse F. Stem, William L. Freyman, Harry K. Oursler and Jesse W. Eyerler, and for County Commissioner—Charles F. Beck and James D. Haines. All of the above men are among our best citizens and any one of them would make a good official for the county. Let our Democrats go to the polls on Tuesday and vote for their choice and then help to elect them on November 6. Harmony and push will do the work.

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT.

Subscribers to the recent \$2,000,000, 600, issue of Liberty bonds and intending subscribers to the second Liberty loan are interested in knowing just how the money obtained is used. A large amount of money is necessary to maintain the Navy, which has been called upon to defend our coast and our commerce from attack. To put the Navy on a war basis, every ship in reserve had to be fully manned and commissioned. Many auxiliary vessels also had to be added.

On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men; now there are more than 136,000. In addition, we have enlisted more than 35,000 reserves and there are 19,000 National Naval Volunteers in service.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer and submarine chaser that the shipyards of the country can build, and new records are expected in construction. All this is in addition to the 22,000-ton battleships; the five battle cruisers of 25,000 tons each, the largest and swiftest war vessels ever built; the six scout cruisers and many auxiliary craft for which we have made contracts. These will be built as early as possible, but the right of way of construction is being given to destroyers and small craft.

Since the day war was declared the Navy has patrolled our own coasts. For coast defenses scores of vessels have been secured—yachts, fishing vessels, fast motor boats, and other minor craft, and others are being added to this force as rapidly as possible.

The Navy has sent to France a corps of aviators, who arrived on June 8, the first contingent of the regular armed forces of the United States to land on French soil. The Aeronautic Corps has been greatly enlarged, aviation bases established along the coast, and officers and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigibles, balloons, and other types of aircraft. An additional appropriation of \$45,000,000 has been asked for aviation.

About \$80,000,000 is involved in the entire building program in our navy yards, training stations, submarine and aviation bases, the big storage warehouses we are building for munitions and supplies, the new shops, foundries, shipways, the huge dry-docks, and the various structures under way or provided for.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled in enlisted strength since the war began. On April 6 there were in the corps 426 commissioned officers and 13,266 enlisted men. It now has more than 28,000 enlisted men, only 1,479 recruits being required to bring it up to its full authorized enlisted strength of 30,000. A force of marines has been landed in France for service under Gen. Pershing, and the entire corps is eager for action.

A TIME TO SAVE.

There is one thing certain about the financial and commercial conditions that peace is going to bring and that is their uncertainty. It may be that an era of great prosperity may be upon us; it may be an era of stagnation; it may be an era of the severest competition we have ever experienced.

It involves a paradox, but in this present time of comparative commercial peace, for the great war has large-

ly stepped for a time the struggle among nations for foreign commerce, it is a wise thing to prepare for the economic war that will succeed the present world-wide war.

It is well for every American citizen to lay aside in some absolutely safe security something for that day that is coming. If it be great prosperity one will be able to take advantage of it. If it be stagnation one will be enabled to live through it. If it be a bitter competition one will be better able to withstand it.

No better provision could be made for the future than an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds. They are absolutely safe and no possible condition can destroy their value; exempt from all taxation except estate or inheritance taxes the income from them cannot be lessened; with a market everywhere in the United States and, as competent financial authorities assert, a market in every commercial center in the world when peace comes, they will be readily convertible into cash. They possess all of the elements that would attract a sound investing mind in times of uncertainty.

More than that an American citizen investing in Liberty Loan Bonds is investing in victory, for the proceeds of the Liberty Loan Bonds are to win the war and bring peace in Europe and peace and safety to the rest of the world.

OUR FIGHT.

There is a tendency among our people and the public press to speak of the contest in which this country is now engaged with Germany as the war of the Allies in which the United States is simply engaging with the purpose of helping them out.

This is wrong and should be stopped, for it fails to inspire our people with the spirit so necessary to win the war, and it should be stopped because it is not a true statement of facts.

We are not engaging in this terrific contest for the purpose of assisting any nations as the first or main object; we are engaging in it because the future and present safety of our government demands our making the fight.

This is our war and upon its result must hang the future destinies of our nation, and we should strain every nerve to win it—not for our friends and allies but because of ourselves.

If we had not engaged in this war, a successful Germany would have imperiled the independence of every free nation of the globe and the United States would have been the first one to suffer from her despotism.

Think of us if we had not engaged in this war, with no preparations for defense or offense at the mercy of a nation made prouder and more despotic by its victories over the nations of Europe. Would she overlook a nation or country teeming with resources and filled to overflowing with prosperity? The one who thinks that has not a very keen insight into human nature especially the nature of a nation like unto Germany who has taught her people that they were the favored nation of the earth, and as such had not only the right to bond all others to her will but that it was her duty and mission to do so.

If German Militarism's continued existence is or was a menace to freedom, then it was and is the duty of every race in whose veins runs the love of liberty, to do her part towards removing forever this menace to Democratic forms of government.

This is our war and this is our fight, and we must win it, for the sake of our children, so they may enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom which our ancestors bequeathed to us and our fathers. We must win or shut up shop, for to fail would mean a vassalage to the proud Kaiser, and even death is far preferable to such a condition.

Let the people understand the war, just why we engaged in it, and what it means to win or lose the fight, and stop talking about "helping some other nation out."

WOMEN SHOW MUCH CARE IN DRIVING.

Mileage Made by Gentle Motorists Ranks With Best Made by Men. Women are the most careful drivers of automobiles. That fact was fairly well demonstrated in competitive runs in twenty-eight states.

In the recent Big Liberty Bond Contest of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation of Detroit women in all parts of the nation obtained mileage that puts them among the best drivers. Their average mileage on a gallon of gasoline was a great showing for the car—that it is easily handled.

The average mileage of the women taking part was 29.08 miles. The average mileage of all contestants was 29.04 miles. Arizona stands first in the mileage

NO PEACE UNTIL PRUSSIANISM IS UTTERLY ENDED

President's Message Seen as Hardest Blow Ever Dealt Kaiser and a Strong Weapon Given Liberals

WORD OF GERMANY'S RULERS CANNOT BE TAKEN

Compromise Is Barred—Loophole Is Left for Further Efforts on the Part of the Pope—No Economic War After War.

Washington—President Wilson's reply to the Pope serves notice to the world that the United States will not deal with the Hohenzollerns on any peace basis. The Pope's terms are not rejected or seriously discussed. The dignity and force of his appeal are wholeheartedly recognized, but the President makes it clear that he cannot "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure." Peace with the peoples of the Central Powers would be welcome. But peace with the German Government is impossible.

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers," the President states in the paragraph which reflects the basic feature of the reply. This is the means open to the Central Powers to procure an end of the war, according to the President's note, and it leads to the conclusion that peace negotiations must remain out of consideration until Prussian autocratic militarism has been broken either by influences from within or without.

No Ground for Compromise.

It leaves a speedy means for the German people to attain peace, which is becoming more and more a matter of necessity. But it does not encourage belief that the end of the conflict will be hastened.

The German Government, according to the President, stands balked, but not defeated, and there is no indication that the President anticipates any immediate weakening of Prussian militarism or entertains any hope that its grip on humanity, including the peoples of the Central Powers, will be loosened in the near future. The President, however, leaves no ground for compromise until this goal has been reached.

The fact that the President exchanged views with the Governments of the Entente before framing his reply gives added importance to those principles.

Allies in Accord.

Both the British and French Governments knew in advance what the President would say. Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy, was at the State Department to receive from Secretary Lansing a copy of the completed reply. The feeling in Entente circles is heartily in support of the President's note and there it is naturally felt that his emphasis on the need of eliminating the Hohenzollerns may prove a trump card in the international situation.

A feature of the President's note is that for the first time since the war began it gives a definite idea of how peace may be procured for the world. It leaves a loophole for further efforts on the part of the Pope and serves virtually as an invitation to the peoples of the Central Powers to bring peace nearer.

The reply is the President's masterpiece of statesmanship. With the greatest diplomacy he thanks the Pope for his appeal and declares that every heart which has not been hardened by the terrible war must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompt it.

The Pope's proposal was that there would be a return to the status quo ante bellum and that there be a "general condonation and concert of nations based upon the principle of arbitration."

But this, the President states, would result in a mere deferment of the issue's settlement until a future time when Germany should have recovered from her losses and was once more in a position to inaugurate a campaign of horror.

Strong encouragement is given to the German people to revolt and overthrow the Hohenzollerns, for it is shown that the quickest means to peace will present itself only when the Allies can treat with the German people themselves and not with their dictators.

The reply was signed by Robert Lansing as Secretary of State, although written by the President himself after consultation with the former.

WARNS OF U. S. ARMY NEEDS

Red Cross Commissioner Cables from France on Situation.

Washington—Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner in France, cabled that before Thanksgiving several million garments will be needed by American troops, including sleeveless sweaters, mufflers, socks, wristlets, washcloths, bed socks and bottle covers.

The National Red Cross is issuing handbooks instructing American women how to knit the articles needed for Uncle Sam's soldiers in the trenches.

list. The general average for all contestants was 29.1 miles. Women made the most mileage in Kentucky. The average for women contestants in Kentucky was 42.2 miles. In the mammoth contest the women of Georgia got the lowest average, 20.1 miles. It was in this state that the biggest mileage was made by any of the participants. A man drove has car 51.9 miles.

In a majority of the states having women owners driving cars in the one gallon runs their average mileage was well above 25 miles.

Maryland Council Of Defense—Woman's Section.

Anyone throughout the county wishing to serve the country in any way—not knowing how to go about it—is requested to communicate with Mrs. Austin Gallagher, chairman, (Tel. 126 Westminster) of the Carroll County Division, Women's Commission on Preparedness and Survey of Maryland.

Old table clothes or other linen or muslin, also clean white rags are desired for Red Cross work. Kindly leave such at Headquarters, Main and Court streets. Lessons in knitting will be given at 2:30 o'clock each Monday at headquarters. All are welcome.

SHOOTING FISH IN GUIANA

Native Indians Still Adhere to Use of Bows and Arrows in This Sport.

Although the Guiana Indians all use guns for hunting game, they still adhere to bows and arrows for killing fish, and employ bow-guns and wourals—poisoned darts—for securing birds and small animals. The bows are usually of letterwood, about five feet in length, and very powerful. The arrows vary according to the purpose for which they are designed, but all are long—from five to six feet—with shaft of arrow-cane and a bank of hardwood fitted at one end. This piece is tipped by a steel point or head which is fixed immovably if the arrow is for shooting birds or small fish; or, if used for killing turtle and large fish, is equipped with a socketed lead, attached to a long, strong, cotton line. When a large fish is struck, the shaft floats free from the socketed head, which acts as a toggle, and turns at right angles when a strain is put on the line. By means of this harpoon-like arrangement the fish or turtle is hauled in. Neither fish nor turtle arrows are feathered, but these in hunting birds are provided with two feathers which seem far too small to serve any useful purpose. With these simple weapons the Indians creep along the rocky edges of the streams and eddies and with marvelous dexterity shoot the fish which only their hawklike eyes can discern deep beneath the surface. Naked, save for a loincloth, the hunters stand motionless as a statue, with drawn bow and poised arrow, and, if no fish are visible within range, he "calls them" by a peculiar beckoning motion of his hand and a low whistle. Whether or not the fish actually respond to this command I cannot say, but the Indians affirm that they do, and that the method fails the savages resort to attracting the fish with small to serve any useful purpose. With these simple weapons the Indians creep along the rocky edges of the streams and eddies and with marvelous dexterity shoot the fish which only their hawklike eyes can discern deep beneath the surface. Naked, save for a loincloth, the hunters stand motionless as a statue, with drawn bow and poised arrow, and, if no fish are visible within range, he "calls them" by a peculiar beckoning motion of his hand and a low whistle. Whether or not the fish actually respond to this command I cannot say, but the Indians affirm that they do, and that the method fails the savages resort to attracting the fish with small to serve any useful purpose.

Fall Fashions Come Early.

It seems strange to speak of velvet in hot weather, but if one keeps up with the fashions one disregards the calendar and the climate. A woman who went to buy a new straw hat on the first of June was shown a most attractive affair in felt and embroidery which she was told had just arrived for the autumn. The statement rather shocked her. She involuntarily felt that the hat was being shown last year's style when she insisted upon getting a straw hat, and the saleswoman regarded her as a person who was not abreast of the times.

The air is filled with the fashions of October, and the designers in the dressmaking houses are turning out very good-looking coat suits for the early September days.

The reason behind this extraordinary condition is that the entrance of America into the war and the economy cry which scared so many merchants impelled them to throw their goods on the bargain counters before women had really ordered their best summer frocks. And now, knowing what else to do, they have turned to autumn fashions as a means of persuading women into renewed interest in clothes.

Cycling Fad Being Revived.

There has come a fad for bicycling again. Not a very full-grown fad, to be sure, but still a good many persons, who all forget about bicycles or else hardly knew of them have taken to riding them. And it is rather interesting to note a comment that was made some 20 years ago, when we took up bicycling so very seriously. It was this: That bicycling has done as much harm to the habit of good reading as it had done to the health of bicyclers. Nowadays there are so many other things to blame for our loss of the habit of good reading. The moving pictures, of course, come in for their share of blame. And then all our outdoor sports must also take the time that we might otherwise feel disposed to devote to reading. Perhaps if we could go back to the mid-Victorian habits of women, before outdoor sports were the fashion, we should do much more substantial reading. Perhaps not. Perhaps we have learned to do more things than we used to do and perhaps we are better read today than we used to be.

It would take a good deal of careful work to find out—Exchange.

A Card of Thanks.

Mr. Lewis H. Wisner and family take this means of expressing thanks and gratitude to their many neighbors and friends who so kindly helped them Sunday night with the fire. LEWIS H. WISNER and family.

Union Bridge Charge Reformed.

St. Paul's, Union Bridge.—9:30 a. m. Sunday School, 10:30 a. m. Divine Worship. St. Paul's, Ladiesburg.—2 p. m. Divine Worship, Frizellburg (Chapel)—7:30 p. m. Evening worship. Paul D. Yoder, pastor.

Salem Lutheran Charge.

9 a. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Holy Communion, Saturday September 8th, 2:30, Preparatory Service, St. John's—1 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 C. E. Society, Saturday, September, 15th, 2:30 Preparatory Service, Holy Communion Sunday 10 a. m.

SEPTEMBER IS A SUMMER MONTH.

—but sometime during the month, you ought to get in a part of your Coal at least. We're not out of the woods yet. Those who have their Coal in the cellar have no trouble, better let Smith & Reifsnider fill your bin.

IN MEMORIAM

In sad and loving remembrance of my dear sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Warehime, who were called away suddenly one year ago this September. Oh how sad this lonely year. And yet it only seems but a smiling face. Oh how sad the hour. And as the evening sun is setting. Often times as I sit alone. In my heart comes a feeling. That my dear sister and brother must come to me. And some times the strain. Of grief upon my cheeks appear. It is because my saddened heart. Finds some relief in tears, a sad farewell. BY HER SISTER, MRS. FANNIE WAGNER.

In sad but loving remembrance of my dear father and mother, David H. and Annie R. Warehime, who died September 5 and 8, 1916, one year ago today. Gone but not forgotten. The month of September is once more here. To me the saddest of the year. Because it took from me my dearest father and mother. One year ago today. I often set and think of you. Dear father and mother, when I am all alone, I cannot understand why we must part. From those who love so dear. But God, who doeth all things well. Will some day make it clear. BY THEIR LOVING DAUGHTER, MARY E. WAREHIME.

In sad but loving remembrance of darling Margaret, who departed this life 1 year ago, today Sept. 7, 1917. You are not forgotten, Margaret dear. Nor will you ever be. For as long as life and memory lasts. I will remember you. BY AUNT LILLIE BLIZZARD.

MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

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No. 4947 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County. John T. Franklin, Plaintiff, vs. Maggie Hazel Crawford, et al., Defendants. Ordered, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1917, that the account of the Auditor filed in this case be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of September, inst.; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

True Copy.—Test: EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk, Sept. 7-21. EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

For Sale.—20 acres of land covered with chestnut and oak timber located between Westminster and Stone Chapel. Apply at this office. Sep 7-21

FOR SALE! PLUM TREE FARM OF 71 ACRES

More or less situated in Freedom District on Big Morgan Run between Mechanicsville and Ederburg adjoining the farm of Jesse W. Myers, one mile from State road, good road in. Dwelling house of 7 rooms and all necessary outbuildings. This farm is in a fine state of cultivation, plenty of fruits of all kinds, water in every field and a fine meadow of 20 acres.

JOSEPH C. WAILES, Sykesville, Md. Sep. 7, 8 & 1

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A DESIRABLE PROPERTY

Near Porters, Carroll County, Md. By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of Jacob H. Goodwin to Richard R. Bennett, bearing date April 26, 1907, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County, in Liber D. P. S., No. 23, folio 286 etc., and after default under its terms the undersigned mortgagee will sell at public sale on the premises, at two o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1917, all that tract or parcel of land containing

19 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, conveyed in the above described mortgage deed, and located between the Washington and Liberty public roads, about one mile from Porters, and 2 1/2 miles from Winfield, Carroll County, Maryland, and adjoining the lands of Luther M. Bushey, John Knauft, Mrs. Alice B. Hancock and Robert McKinnis. This property is 1/2 mile from the Liberty Road and is improved by a LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high and other necessary outbuildings. About 14 acres of land are under cultivation and the residue is in timber and meadow. There is a variety of excellent fruit upon the premises, and a good spring of water convenient to the house, and there is a running stream of water through the property. This property is convenient to schools, stores and church, and is a desirable opportunity for a small farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

RICHARD R. BENNETT, Mortgagee. BOND & PARKE, Attorneys. F. A. CRAWFORD, Auctioneer.

LIST of unclaimed matter remaining in the Postoffice, Westminster, Md., September 1, 1917:

Brown, Mrs. Stinson Jopper, Mr. W. Bance, Mrs. Florence Joppatree, Mrs. Cen. W. Chas. E. Looney, Mrs. Marjania Dillon, Miss Raphael Strayer, Mrs. C. B. Edwards, Mr. Lawrence Smith, Mr. Lie Griffin, Mrs. Rose Wood, Mr. Earl Hopkins, Mrs. Emily S. Walters, Miss Charlotte of sale and to be secured by the matter in above list will please say it was advertised. T. J. COONAN, Postmaster.

Nusbaum & Jordan Westminster's Best Store. SWEATERS! NEW FALL STYLES

WOMEN'S FINE KNIT SWEATERS \$8.50, \$9.75 \$10.00.



These are the finest sweaters we have ever displayed; they are first-class, high grade garments in every detail. The woman who does not knit or cannot afford the price of a hand-knit coat need not be envious of her more fortunate friend. These fine coats are faultlessly made, of fine wool yarns, in a variety of beautiful shades of blue, rose, gold, orange, green and heather. They have deep sailor collars, wide belt, two pockets and buttons to match color of coat.

OTHER SWEATERS FOR WOMEN \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.98.

Made in the same mill as our higher price garments and every sweater has that smart elegant appearance so pleasing to the wearer. All of these coats are made with sailor collars and have the wide, full belts. The colors are beautiful and there are many of them from which to choose.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS, \$3.98 SPECIAL—WORTH \$4.50.

These sweaters are made of good worsted yarn and come in the popular shades. They have collars, belts and pockets and come in all sizes. We consider this an excellent offering. See them on our center tables.



MISSES' AND GIRLS' SWEATERS \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.98, \$4.50 AND \$5.98.

For girls from 8 to 14 years we are showing the most complete line ever attempted. Here you will find coats that were really made for girls, exact imitations of those we show for women in all the beautiful colors and with stylish collars and belts. So many coats and so many prices makes choosing easy.

SWEATERS FOR BOYS, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25.

Every boy needs a sweater when school days begin. We have too many kinds to begin a description. We have them for boys of any age or size in the colors, navy, cardinal, oxford, and brown, with or without collars.

SWEATERS FOR THE LITTLE TOTS 98c to \$2.50

Real little beauties, in many attractive models, and these dainty shades, copen, old rose, pink, cardinal, tan and white. See us for baby's sweater.

WOMEN'S WOOL VESTS

In both knitted and brushed wool—and either style is attractive and so practical and comfortable for cool evenings and mornings in the home and on the porch. They come in all the pretty colors, black and white. Prices are \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Nusbaum & Jordan, Westminster.

Sharrer, Gorsuch and Starr

Successors to

SHARRER & GORSUCH

Beg to announce they are now showing hundreds of new and stylish Suits for men and boys.

Orders for many of these goods were placed last fall and for this season we can meet your clothing wants at prices far below the market prices to-day.

TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER for Sailor made Suit.

Handsome patterns to select from cut and made as you want it.

We are here to serve you with reliable Clothing at the lowest possible price.

THE SUPREME TEST OF THE NATION HAS COME. WE MUST ALL ACT AND SERVE TOGETHER.—WOODROW WILSON.—We will certainly take help each other on the Coal question this fall and winter. It will take patience and sweat oil, but we will work it out together. Order your Coal of Smith & Reifsnider and have them deliver at once. COLD FACTS VS. WARM PROMISES.—I would certainly get a little Coal in my bin during the next four weeks if I were you. Transportation is some better; Coal is a trifle freer, but it's een-a-most fall now and you need Coal—not promises. Better order today of Smith & Reifsnider.