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YOU REGISTER SEPTEMBER 12

13,000,000 MUST REGISTER TO OBTAIN 2,000,000 CLASS I MEN WHICH THE ARMY NEEDS FOR SERVICE.

The War Department has cut out a Herculean job for itself on Thursday, September 12—the registration of 13,000,000 men in a single day. It has planned to list every man in the country 18 to 45 years (both inclusive), except those previously registered, on Selective Service Registration Day.

That might well be a job for the whole month of September, but the War Department says it must be done in a day, and can be. It can be done if every man, woman and child on and before Registration Day makes it a point to speed the work of registration. It can be made an easier job if every man plans for the day, builds for the day, and does everything in his power to make the preparations complete.

Of course, the big undertaking is to educate the men to register without delay. In this education the War Department is counting upon the cooperation of leading men and women in every section of the land. No effort which can teach every man of the ages specified to realize that he must register should be omitted. He must be made to appreciate it as a patriotic obligation, the neglect of which brings a penalty of a year in prison.

This can be accomplished in a thousand ways by the men who have these ways at their fingers' tips. Merchants, public speakers, instructors, advertising men, preachers, all the great spreaders of information, should direct their abilities and capabilities towards scattering broadcast the meaning of Selective Service Registration Day.

They must fix a clear understanding in the minds of those near them and employed under them. They should use newspapers, billboards, posters and cards in whatever manner is at their disposal. They must awaken a great public

conscience towards the obligation of Selective Service. That is today the great work of every American citizen, whatever his age. Thousands of Registration Boards will be ready on Registration Day to take care of the millions who must register. The great organization, brought to perfection when the men between 21 and 31 years of age registered, is expected to surpass the wonderful record they made at the first registration.

No preparation has been overlooked by the Provost Marshal-General that would speed the work. The Government is determined that the vast registration shall be hastened through in the day allotted to it. All the schedule of placing a huge army in Europe next year is based upon a one-day registration. The enlarged military program requires that the Selective Service system, which must supply the additional men needed, shall have a Class I of over two million available to be drawn upon on and after October 1.

In order to obtain two million Class I men, the nation must register about thirteen million more men for classification. These thirteen million represent the total males in ages 22 to 45 and 18 to 21. Why does the Army need over two million men? Because the allied program to speed up the final overthrow of the German Armies, calls for an early mustering of America's final contribution. The War Department has stated that America's Army must not fall below five million men. Of this amount nearly three million men are now under arms. This leaves more than two million men to be made ready (including replacements) and the time has now come to obtain them.

New Flour Substitute Regulations. The new regulations supersede the 50-50 rule. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, cornmeal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of one pound of substitute to each four pounds of wheat flour. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer, and these substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration.

There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry in order to meet this situation the following flours may be sold in such combination in lieu of the above flours if the consumer so demands, at the ratio of one pound to each four pounds of wheat flour; that is, fetaria flour and meal, rice flour, oat flour, kafir flour, mlo flour, peanut flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour and buckwheat flour. Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute, but must be sold in proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds of wheat flour. Rice, hominy, hominy grits, rolled oats and corn starch cannot now be used as substitutes. The new "Victory Mixed Flour" will be manufactured by the mills after September 1st and no substitutes need be bought with them.

The Lend-a-Hand Book Club. The Book Club met at the home of Miss Martha Zentz, August 18 with a good attendance and a few visitors. There was some fine music by Miss Zentz and several other ladies on the piano. Miss Zentz served very nice refreshments to all present. The next meeting will be at Mrs. George P. Beasman's the third Saturday, instead of the third Thursday, September 21.

Orphans' Court. Tuesday, September 3rd.—John W. Warehime, executor of William G. Warehime, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi. The sale of leasehold estate of Mary M. Young, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed. Letters of guardianship of Anna B. Matthews, infant, were granted unto Jesse L. Hunsberger. Edward O. Weant, executor of Hannah E. Weant, deceased, received an order to sell real estate. Letters of administration on the estate of Harriet A. Miller, deceased, were granted unto Thomas J. Miller, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors. The last will and testament of John H. Henderson, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto James H. Bruce, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors. Wednesday, September 4th.—James H. Bruce, executor of John H. Henderson, deceased, returned inventories of real estate, personal property and debts.

It takes more than an eye-opener to make the toper see the error of his ways.

REGISTRARS SELECTED FOR DRAFT WORK

EVERY MAN MUST REGISTER BETWEEN 18 AND 46 YEARS, FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

On September 12th every man who has not previously registered for the draft, who is over 18 or under 46 years of age, must register. Anyone who expects to be out of the county on that day can register before leaving at the office of the local board. Anyone who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration, must have some competent person apply to the local board for a copy of the registration card and for authority to fill this card out. The person applying for the card can then fill it out, have the sick man sign it, and return it to the local board. Men temporarily in the county, and not able to get home to register, shall report to the local board, where their registration cards will be made out.

Instructions as to answering questions on registration cards will be posted in each registration office, and everyone interested is expected to read these instructions carefully before answering his questions. The registration offices will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. The registration in each district will take place in the rooms that are used for political registration and election purposes. A list of the registrars for the various districts follows: Taneytown district, Precinct No. 1.—William E. Bankard and Charles E. Ridinger, Taneytown. Precinct No. 2.—Edward S. Harner and Edward H. Staub, Taneytown. Uniontown district, Precinct No. 1.—F. Weidney Bowersox and D. Myers Englar, Uniontown. Uniontown district, Precinct No. 2.—Charles E. Hiltzbridge, Taneytown, and Harry E. Fleagle, R. D. 1, West-

minster. Precinct No. 3.—William Bechtel, Westminister, and Edward H. Brown, R. D. 7, Westminister. Woolery's district, Precinct No. 1.—George E. Peeling, Asbestos, and Arthur C. Chew, Piltaspoo. Precinct No. 2.—Theodore Bitzel and George B. Knox, Piltaspoo. Freedom district.—James S. Grimes and William H. B. Hepler, Sykesville. Manchester district, Precinct No. 1.—Jacob R. L. Wink, Manchester, and John K. Miller, Millers. Manchester district, Precinct No. 2.—Clinton V. Lippy and Jacob B. Lyster, Manchester. Westminister district, Precinct No. 1.—Charles Magin and Paul Shipley, Westminister. Precinct No. 2.—Walter Zepp and John E. Yingling, Westminister. Westminister district, Precinct No. 3.—John C. Doyle, Westminister, and Clarence W. Duvall, R. D. 8, Westminister. Westminister district, Precinct No. 4.—Charles E. Dekenrode and Clinton R. A. Fogie, Westminister. Hampstead district.—John W. Shank and E. Watson Turner, Hampstead. Franklin district.—Thomas J. Gunn, Mt. Airy, and James A. Kinston, Wnfield.

Middleburg district.—Walter W. Hape and John H. Shirk, Middleburg. New Windsor district.—Nimrod T. Bennett and John W. Helm, New Windsor. Uniontown district.—W. J. Eberhart and William Wood, Uniontown. Mt. Airy district.—Emory A. Harrison and Alvin F. Conaway, Mt. Airy. Berrett district.—Charles A. Koonitz, Berrett, and E. Roy Poole, R. D., Westminister.

BUILDING 1000 YEARS OLD
Only Saw One Wooden Building. Nearly All Are Stone.



CHARLES E. EYLER.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. T. Eyler have received the following letter from their son, Charles: "Somewhere in France, July 29, 1918. Dear Mother and all: "Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope you are all the same. I am getting along fine so far. I have traveled a good bit since I last wrote you; have seen some fine country and some that I would not take as a gift. We are located in a nice place now, about as nice a little town as I have seen so far. You ought to see the house we are living in, sure is some building, must be nearly a thousand years old. All the buildings are of stone and all have either slate or tile roofs, with the exception of a few and they are of stone. Have only seen one wooden building in the whole country, with the exception of what our Government has built. Even the most of the floors are either tile or flag stone. They sure have fine roads here, we have nothing on them for roads, but outside of that everything is about a century behind the times. It is just harvest time here now. They still cut grain with the cycle or cradle here. There is some American made farm machinery used throughout the country, but that is an exception. There are some fine farms in the sections we have passed through and they have some fine cattle, too, at places. Well I guess this is all for this time. Give my regards to all my friends. "With love to all, I remain as ever, Horse Shoer, CHARLES E. EYLER, 79 Div. Co. A, 304th Military Police, A. E. P."

Three Carroll Countians Wounded. Carroll Wantz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wantz, living in Deep Run, and Monroe M. Feaser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feaser, of Myers' district, near the Pennsylvania line, are among the men fighting in France that have been severely wounded. The parents of the young men have been notified of their condition, but the reports are very meagre. The above young men were supposed to be drafted, but were not sent from Carroll county. They were sent from Pennsylvania where they were registered and not from this city as reported.

Carroll Reformed Charge. St. Benjamin's—Sunday school 10 a. m. Divige services 11 a. m. Jerusalem, Bachman's Valley—Sunday school 1.30 p. m. Harvest Home service 2.30 p. m. J. W. Reincke, pastor.

Marriage License. Harry Hyde, New Windsor, and Clara E. Stig, Uniontown, and Charles W. Shelton and Cora M. Stoner, of Taneytown.

Council of Defense Notes. Council of Defense meetings were held at Sykesville on Monday night by the County Community Council. Dr. Daniel Specker was elected chairman of the Community Council, newly organized at Sykesville on Monday night at the Council of Defense meeting. Mr. George Melville was elected chairman of the Community Council at Sykesville on Thursday night. Mr. George Mather, Rev. Edgar T. Read and Miss Dorothy Elderidge made addresses at each meeting. On Friday night, Mr. J. H. Kohler was elected chairman of the Community Council of Eidersburg, at the Council of Defense meeting there.

There are eight hundred and twenty-seven Carroll county boys in the service, and as yet, when the U. S. calls for volunteer nurses, only eight Carroll county girls have volunteered. How are we going to take care of these boys if they are wounded? Of course, these girls who volunteer now won't be able to go to the front yet awhile, but they will release graduate nurses who can go overseas to take care of our boys. The Red Cross since the war began has been enrolling about 100,000 nurses a month. Surgeon General Gorgas of the U. S. Army has called upon the American Red Cross to enroll for military service at home and abroad a thousand nurses a week for the next eight weeks. We must have students in the hospitals to take the place of these nurses—we must not let the sick at home suffer. Here is a big opportunity—the kind of opportunity that comes only once in a girl's lifetime; to serve her country. At the same time she is preparing herself for a vocation that will always enable her to earn her own living. There are some girls who are anxious to go, but their parents object. Are they patriotic in that? A girl well equipped with training obtained in a hospital will be ready to cope with any future difficulties that may arise after the war is over.

Three new recruits, Miss Mary Clementine Koonitz, Baust's Church; Miss Eliza Roberts Blaine, Taneytown, and Miss Julia Rebecca Smith, Taneytown, have been added to Carroll's honor roll of nurses since the list last published, making eight recruits in all.

Rhine Cities Whining For Aid To Stop Allied Air Raids. Geneva, Saturday.—An important meeting of representatives from eleven Rhine towns began yesterday at Saarbrücken. The conference was called to discuss means of protesting to the government against allied air raids. It was decided to appeal to German headquarters to come to some arrangement for both sides to abstain from air attacks upon open towns. The question of air defenses if the appeal fails, also was discussed, as were measures for the repair of property damaged and the payment of indemnities to the families of persons killed and injured. Meanwhile insurance rates have increased thirty-eight per cent in Rhine towns, it is announced.

Bair-Fisher. Miss Mayme E. Bair, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bair, man city and Harry A. Fisher, son of John W. Fisher, Waynesboro, Pa., were quietly married Thursday evening August 29, at 6 p. m., by the Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D., pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, Pa. They will reside with the groom's parents, 216 W. 6th street, Waynesboro, Pa.



Gen. G. W. Goethals

LETTER FROM GEN. GOETHALS

EXPRESSES HIS APPRECIATION OF THE SPIRIT OF THE LOYALTY OF THE COUNTY IN THE IMPROVING OF THE LITTLESTOWN PIKE.

The following excellent letter was received by the County Commissioners for Carroll County from General Goethals, Washington, in regards to the improvements to be made to the Littlestown Turnpike from Westminister to the Pennsylvania line:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORAGE AND TRAFFIC, WASHINGTON.
August 20, 1918.
County Commissioners of Carroll County, Westminister, Md.
Gentlemen:—The attention of this Department has been called to the improvement that your Honorable Board contemplates making on what is known as the Littlestown Turnpike between Westminister, Md., and the Maryland-Pennsylvania State line. The reconstruction of this section of road which is now the worst section on what is known as the Detroit-Baltimore Motor Truck Route, will put this entire route in good passable condition. This office desires to express not only its appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and cooperation on the part of the citizens of Carroll county in proceeding with this much needed improvement, but also for the many courtesies extended to the personnel of the various motor truck trains passing through your county.

Very truly yours,
GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

CANNERS ENTER PROTEST

Declare Price Set by Navy Means Big Loss.
A delegation composed of Senator Thomas H. Robinson, William H. Robinson and Richard Dallam, of Bel Air and George M. Numsen, of Baltimore, representing the Maryland canning industry, went to Washington and lodged a vigorous protest with Senators John Walter Smith, of Maryland, Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, and Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, against the order from the Navy Department, which calls upon the Eastern canners to turn over one-third of their pack this year to the Navy at a price of \$1.50 per dozen for No. 3 standards and \$4.50 per dozen for No. 1 standards. This delegation, which met the three Senators in Senator Smith's committee room, declared the enforcement of the order meant practically bankruptcy to the Maryland canners. They said the price fixed by the Navy Department would mean a loss of 90 cents to \$1 per case not counting in their profit. As Maryland normally packs 6,000,000 cases, this loss, based upon their estimate, would total \$2,000,000. The Senators will take the matter up with Admiral McGowan, Paymaster of the Navy, to see if something cannot be done to pay the Eastern canners a price based upon the cost of production plus a fair profit.

Salem Lutheran Charge. St. Benjamin's—9 a. m., Sunday school, 10 a. m., preaching, September 8, Harvest Home services and a special collection for benevolence. St. John's—1.30 p. m., Sunday school, 2.30 p. m., preaching, 8 p. m., C. E. society, September 15th. Harvest Home service and a special collection for benevolence.

TANKS CRUSHED FOE IN FLIGHT

STREETS OF DURY CARPETED WITH DEAD—ENEMY UNNERVED BY SHELLING.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 2.—As the British progressed all along the famous Hindenburg line yesterday rocket after rocket flamingly ascended through the battle smoke from German positions as the hard-pressed enemy first here and then there called for assistance from those in the rear. The barrage had completely unnerved the Germans. The British then fought their way through line after line, fighting in many cases hand to hand. Bayonets were used freely.

The wood north of Queant was found to be full of Germans with machine guns. The fighting there was of the very hardest nature until the British cleared the wood. Tanks again did heroic service. Where shells had failed to break through the wire tanks rolled it out flat and charged down into the masses of Germans. Those who did not fall before the guns were crushed, together with their machine guns.

The streets of Dury were carpeted with German dead. Here the British captured the town Mayor and, among other prisoners taken nearby, were several battalion commanders. Mount Dury was stormed soon afterward but it was only taken after a terrific struggle. British wounded returning from the fighting here said that from the top of the mount they could see Germans coming up in the east in masses; also from the mount there could be seen German artillery retiring.

It was the Canadian Cavalry took Dury and the mount. Although facing a heavy fire, they had only a small fraction of the casualties they inflicted on the foe. All sorts of troops have been captured. Elements of six German divisions fresh and tired, have been identified by troops on a front of 2000 yards. Good troops and the sweepings of the German Army are fighting here. One prisoner taken was a Red Cross man until he was discharged a few months ago because of an incurable disease and a mutilated hand. He had been taken back into the army as an infantryman.

At this writing counter-attacks by the Germans are expected, and they probably will be of a most violent nature. The British, however, are prepared to deal with them. Everywhere the British have attacked in the woods they have met with a hail of bullets, and the resistance they met within these localities increased the deeper they went. In the first of such positions attacked the Germans ran after offering short resistance.

However, by the time the woods southeast of Cagnicourt were reached the resistance stiffened materially. Germans were found all over the place blazing away with machine guns from nests and holes scraped in the ground, protected by barbed wire in all the villages there was hand-to-hand fighting from building to building and from ruin to ruin.

The German prisoners were for the most part a dirty, hungry, dejected lot; the officers asked for food as soon as they reached the cages. Many prisoners said they were convinced that the war would be over this year.

"Does that mean the Germans have lost?" asked an officer of our large group. The members of the group replied that they did not care whether the Allies won or not. All they and their comrades wanted was peace. They all spoke the great numbers of their comrades killed, and those from the German rear were especially impressed by the vast piles of German dead lying on the ground where the British had passed.

Both the Canadian and English troops report that the Germans in many places fought to the finish and died at their guns, firing until they were killed. They had orders to hold on until the last, for the German commanders realize the seriousness of their position with their boasted Wotan line pierced and the British still driving on behind it.

If the British maintain their gains in the face of the expected German counter-attacks, the launching of which may still further increase the violence of the struggle, the Hindenburg line will be in greater danger. In the southern battle area the British again continued their advance between Peronne and Bapume and there has been heavy fighting all along the line. East of Peronne and Mont St. Quentin more ground has been gained. There has been hard fighting in the southern zone, but nowhere has it approached in intensity that at Brocourt.

Belgium Paying \$50 a Pair for Second Hand Shoes. It is becoming more and more difficult to obtain clothing in Belgium, according to the Belgian Bulletin, received by the Department of Labor, which says that persons who have been thrown out of work may secure on easy terms, once a year, from the charity clothing club, a dress or an overcoat. A Belgian, interned in Holland obtained permission to wear civilian dress. His wife, who had remained at Verriers, joined him, and he wrote recently: "My wife has come with my personal effects. However, before she left, a number of persons came to her and offered her for my Sunday suit and overcoat 500 francs (\$100); for a pair of velvet trousers, which cost 7 francs (\$1.40) before the war, 40 francs (\$8); for my shoes, 250 francs (\$50), etc.

Many an untimely grave has been filled by the emptying of the wrong bottle.