

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

All articles on this page are either original, or property credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

How to get as much money as possible, for as little work as possible, is the big disease, now, and it is widely epidemic. It is infectious, contagious and outrageous, and when it gets a good hold, is almost incurable. In fact, it is the "cure" for this disease that the brain-workers of the country are more interested in, than anybody, or anything, else.

It is beginning to be a fairly good betting proposition, that none of the Presidential candidates now contesting for votes, will win the prize, but that some "dark horse," who has been keeping his tongue in his head and his cash in his pocket, will be the winner. Fortunately, there are some hundreds of likely horses of this kind, in our big country.

What this country needs, is a government at Washington with backbone enough to cry "halt!" to a lot of strikers, wage and price boosters, and to stretch the Constitution a letter, if need be, to enforce a policy against hold-ups. Perhaps this stiffening of the spine will come after the November election; at any rate, it shows no signs of its presence now—while votes are held as bludgeons, and office-seekers are anxious for jobs, even at the expense of the public.

Should Be Ineligible to Succeed Themselves.

We believe that it would be wise legislation, to make both the President and members of Congress ineligible for re-election, perhaps accompanied by lengthening the terms of each, and so electing the House, that only half of the members would go out at a time, always leaving a working body of those acquainted with the ropes; and providing, further, that both President, and members of Senate and House, would again be eligible after having been out for a term.

Under the present custom, both President and Congress may be so fearful of "losing their job" that they are handicapped in the matter of legislating for the best interests of the whole people, but are quite apt to legislate with a lively looking ahead for how votes may drop. In other words, our officials are not free enough from self-interest, to legislate with full honesty and wisdom for the general interest; but are apt to place the price, or penalty, for acting as their best judgment dictates, in the scale against what may happen to their own political future.

This country needs a fearless for the right, President and Congress, and we will never have this, as long as all hands want to succeed themselves. This assertion, we are well aware, will not find acquiescence on the part of those in office. They would indignantly deny that they have "a price;" and no doubt most of them would do so, honestly, as it is hardly conceivable that many are actually so venal as our statement bald intimates; still, we believe that what passes as allowable and honest, and as "good politics," nevertheless so warps the decisions of the average man, that he surrenders, many a time, his finer convictions, and becomes more truly than we mean to impose, that he is the "servant of the people," and takes it to mean that he is rather the servant of some of the people, but not all, even of his whole constituency.

There are times when broad-gauge statesmanship means that even the selfish wishes of the group electing a man should be disregarded, and this is not likely to happen as long as the office prize competes with the highest duty prize, in official calculations. A man can better decide to be fully honest, when temptations are absent.

Have "Old Times" Passed Away?

There is enough unrest, revolution, and organized force, being used throughout the whole world, at this time, to cause serious doubt as to whether, or when, we will again get back to peaceful, quiet, generally understood "old times," when one could figure on future happenings based on past experience, with a reasonable degree of assurance, and when changes were the result of gradual development, and not hatched over night.

To the time when law and order was respected, and when gangs of men did not constitute themselves a power to resist law. To the time when prices were stationary, or nearly so, and were unsettled only by legitimate operation of the laws of supply and demand, naturally brought about. To the time when States accepted National legislation as final, and when lesser jurisdictions accepted the action of States; when there was something like real union existing everywhere, and the seeds of rebellion were conspicuous by their absence.

Truly, we are having a time of "war, and rumors of wars," on big and small scales, such as the world has never seen. Was it not for the fact that this is true all over the world, we would be tempted to conclude that our own boasted "freedom and liberty" has been taken too literally, by all classes, and that license is running riot under the label of liberty.

Seriously, "the times" are such as to cause the gravest concern. Disunion, might, license, recklessness, spendthrift folly and immorality, are making a condition of National intemperance, and National danger, difficult to estimate as to the extent of its final outcome. We are still grandly optimistic; still depending on the sound heart of the American people; and on the survival of sober honesty underneath the present free-for-all spree against old-time conventionalities; but, is our confidence well placed? May it not be possible, that our humorously handled phrase, "The worst is yet to come," may yet confront us more seriously than we ever expected?

A Strike, a Rebellion or Treason?

No one has suggested that Mr. Gompers is in any way responsible for the sudden cessation of work by the railway switchmen and other employes, with the consequent crippling of the transportation service of the country. But does not Mr. Gompers add insult to injury when he declares, in the face of the present intolerable conditions, that "there is no strike" and that "there is nothing to prevent the men quitting their jobs if they choose"? Language of this sort from the head of the American Federation of Labor, at the very moment when the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods are vehemently denouncing the strikers as "insurgent" and their movements as an attack on the "regular" trades unions, must inevitably raise a doubt in the minds of the sufferers—the third party to the struggle—whether labor union leaders are quite as sincere as they might be in their condemnation of the men who have precipitated the present situation.

Their outcry against any legislation that would protect the public against precisely the present outrage—the cessation without warning of the operation of an essential public utility upon the regular working of which the very life of the people depends—was loud and insistent. Yet if they have done anything effective for the protection of the community as a whole, it is impossible to observe it. Their unwillingness to submit their case for wage increases and general working conditions to impartial tribunals in which the people shall be represented quite justifies the distrust that is felt in their real intention to do justice or to admit that there is any other interest than their own to be considered.

The present conditions of chaos and confusion are intolerable and prove the absolute necessity of some measures of law which shall insure, if that be possible, the uninterrupted service of the great utilities on which the life of the people must depend. That need not mean, as labor leaders like to pretend, "slavery for the workers." But it does mean, as it ought to mean, that the men and women who gain their livelihood in the railroad service, for example, shall recognize their responsibility. It ought not to be impossible to devise some machinery that will safeguard their right to just treatment and at the same time conserve the no less sacred rights of the people.

It is idle to say that there is any distinction between a "strike" and a concerted movement by which thousands of workers in a single line of service "quit their jobs" at the same moment. Mr. Gompers does not strengthen his position in the confidence of those who sympathize with the genuine ideals of labor unionism,

by his insistence that his organization shall be the sole dictator in matters of wages and working conditions and that the people at large shall have no voice in the determination of questions which threaten to affect their vital interests.—Phila. Ledger.

The Power of the Pulpit.

Great is the power of one courageous man. Five concurrent investigations of vice scandals in New York city are at present in progress, but by one sermon, preached on Easter Sunday, Dr. Straton, of the Calvary Baptist Church, has done more to jolt the resorts of iniquity than a score of official probes could hope to accomplish in a year. Before delivering his philippic, the wise pastor had entered upon the necessary researches and had made sure of his facts. He conducted his investigation in person, disguised, of course, and in company with two men who had the open sesame, and he was accordingly in a position to speak at first hand of that which he knew. The motive which impelled him to undertake his tour of inspection was supplied by confessions made to him by young people who had been victimized in various so-called restaurants and cabarets in the White Light district.

The conditions described in this epoch-making sermon are certainly appalling. The scenes which met the gaze of the clergyman and his friends resembled the orgies which defiled and disgraced pagan Rome at its worst period of corruption rather than what one would expect to find in a professedly Christian city in the 20th century. According to him, New York is a "feverish, unbrotherly, overwrought, Sabbath-desecrating, God-defying, woman-despising, lawbreaking, gluttonous monster, without ideals or restraint."

But perhaps the strangest thing of all was that, with a nation-wide prohibition law supposed to be in force, the clergyman and his companions and every one else present were able to buy straight whisky and Scotch highballs and were openly served with them. Naturally fancy prices were the order of the night, drinks—being sold at figures ranging from \$1 to \$2 a throw. Many young girls were tipsy and many men were dead drunk and lying in corners. Altogether it was a regular Saturnalian debauch.

An immediate result of the sermon was a raid the next night on one of the restaurants named and the arrest of the proprietor and some of his assistants and the seizure of a quantity of liquor. Another was the summoning of Dr. Straton to appear before the Federal grand jury to give details of his experience. The third and greatest was the arousing of public opinion.

Undoubtedly the preacher found himself in very questionable company, but it was in a good cause, and he has sounded a trumpet call to decency, before which the walls of the Jericho of commercialized vice and lawbreaking must inevitably totter and fall.—Washington Post.

"The Poor Old Public."

How grateful the public is for a little kindness now and then! One who is just an average member of the rank and file gives thanks to those "public servants" who are polite and considerate. Those who have much to do with the public in connection with transportation, or admission to places of amusement, or postal accommodation, or banking facilities, or the marketing of merchandise, are under a constant strain, due to the fact that they are ever on the firing-line and under attack by the crowd. Flesh and blood are but mortal, human nature is frail and fallible, the milk of human kindness curdles, the best dispositions develop a structural weakness—and then the just and the unjust in the crowd suffer alike from those who are supposed to minister unto them.

What a pleasure it is to meet a "public servant" who in the wear and tear of these incessant contacts keeps his temper, deals urbanely with all who come, gives the soft answer that turns away wrath, mollifies and satisfies a customer, makes a friend for the house that employs him!

The public, for all its anonymous, impersonal character, has ways of making itself known, its complaint heard, its power felt. Despite its amazing and proverbial good nature there are limits to its patience, and it stands for so much and no more. It is wonderful how when the greatest test came to the American nation our people as a whole rose calmly to meet that test, made sacrifices without avail, were loyal, thrifty, earnest and co-operative.

We live now in a mad orgy of getting and spending, but from this delirium we shall recover. We have put a general ban on alcoholic intoxication, but another kind of inebriety has taken its place and laid hold upon our lives. Nationally and socially we

shall come to our senses, and lessons taught by the war that we seem to have forgotten will again become a guiding philosophy. In that day of sanity and serenity restored we shall again recognize the rights of individuals, the sacredness of personality. At present, in the vulgar scramble to outwit and circumvent one another for some advantage, we forget our manners, and are blind to the privilege of the humblest.

The "common" people must have their say; they must not be treated like machines; they must not be regarded in the mass; they must be considered one by one. In the dark ages of the world the crowd was incoherent and the rich and powerful did not mind the sufferings of the common folk. Today all that is changed. The crowd has found how formidable it is and it refuses to be damned or thwarted. The power of public opinion is a terrible force indeed, and the future of the world depends on the right training of that force to useful and noble ends.—Phila. Ledger.

EYE NEEDS REGULAR BATHS

One on Rising and the Other on Retiring Is Recommended to Secure Good Results.

For the daily care of the eyes there should be two baths. The body must have its bath. The face must have its cleansing. Why not the eye? Especially as the eye, with its thick lid and the fringe of eyelashes is a dust trap, and the slightest speck of dust allowed to remain beneath the lid may cause irritation of the lid and inflammation of the eye.

For the eye's daily bath I offer you the choice of several lotions. My favorite is: Ten ounces of purest rosewater. Apply with an eye cup, turning the eye cup upside down so that the half-open eye is completely washed by the contents of the cup. Hold it thus for 30 seconds, or, if not uncomfortable, for a full minute. Throw away this rosewater. Rinse the glass and give the eye a second bath.

If the eyes are unduly irritated the bath can be repeated several times. Ordinarily a bath in the morning on rising and another at night on retiring are enough.

Some of my friends who have beautiful eyes prefer elderflower water to rosewater. It is equally good and should be applied in the same way.

Another excellent eye bath is one-half an ounce of witch hazel; one-half an ounce of distilled water. Shake well in bottle and apply with an eye cup. One other bath I must tell you about that is most excellent for strengthening the eyes: Six drops of boric acid, one wine glass of distilled water.

A bath in borax water is highly beneficial and has the advantage of being always convenient. Even while traveling one may always carry a box of borax. Moreover it is safe, because borax will only form a 4 per cent solution, that is, only 4 per cent of it will be absorbed by water. A borax bath is very strengthening. If the eyes be delicate or the person so prejudiced against experiments that she is not willing to introduce this substance directly into the eyes, a silk handkerchief or a soft cloth dipped into borax water and pressed upon the eyelids is both efficacious and soothing.

The old-fashioned remedy of cold tea leaves pressed upon the lids has value, not from the tea leaves intrinsically, but from the cool, moist contact. Cloths dipped in water are quite as good.—New York American.

Cultivate Reading Habit.

Much has been said of the importance of forming the right physical and moral habits early in life, but the value of the early formation of reading habits has received little attention, according to Miss Dove of the Agricultural college at Fort Collins, Colorado. The practice of daily reading should be begun while in school and should not be discontinued later on account of time. Thirty minutes a day spent in reading will keep one up with the current events and thus widen one's horizon. Thoughts may be gathered that will relieve the monotony and drudgery of the daily task. Reading not only adds to one's daily life but it paves the way for greater enjoyment later. It is as one grows older that the habit of reading becomes most valuable. Fortunate indeed is the man who as he withdraws from the more active side of life, finds a world of his own through the open doorway of good books.

Popular Alabama Statesman.

In very recent years Alabama was represented in the senate by two Confederate generals, John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus. Morgan's great reputation as an orator and statesman had long eclipsed his reputation as a soldier. Pettus was one of the most original and delightful patriots who ever sat in the senate. He had fought in the Mexican war as well as in the Civil war, and didn't come to Washington until he was seventy-six years old. Pugh, his predecessor, had refused to endorse him for appointment as a federal judge, on the ground that he was "too old." "If I'm too old to be a judge," said Pettus, "I'm not too old to be a senator." So he made a campaign for Pugh's seat and won it.—New York Tribune.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Our Master-Thought

IT IS TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO DEEPEN AND STRENGTHEN YOUR ALLEGIANCE TO OUR STORE. WE WANT MORE THAN YOUR TRADE—MORE THAN JUST YOUR DOLLARS AND CENTS. WE ARE STRIVING FOR YOUR APPRECIATION—YOUR GOOD WILL. THAT'S THE MAIN THING. EVERYTHING ELSE FOLLOWS. WE'D RATHER CREATE A FINE IMPRESSION AND MISS A SALE, THAN MAKE A SALE AND CREATE A POOR IMPRESSION. OUR POLICY IS IN CONTROL OF THAT PRINCIPLE.

REMEMBER, WE ARE IN BUSINESS TO DO ALL WE CAN FOR CUSTOMERS. EVERY RULE IS MADE WITH YOUR GOODWILL IN MIND.

Have you visited our Store lately, and seen the large stock of seasonable goods on display?

FLOOR COVERINGS.

We have in stock a full assortment of Floortex, Linoleum, Crex Rugs, Matting Rugs, Brussels Rugs, and Matting by the yard, for floor covering.

WINDOW SHADES.

A full stock of these always on hand, in the best shades and quality of cloth, at the lowest prices.

DRESS GINGHAMS.

Our stock of Dress Gingham has just been repleted with a very pretty assortment of patterns of the very best quality. We also have a large assortment of solid colors for your inspection.

DRESS CAPS, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

We have the largest stock of Caps for Young Men and Boys, we have ever carried at one time. The style is the latest, the quality the best and the prices right. Don't fail to look this line over before making your purchase.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS.

There is a very attractive lot of Knee Pants Suits for boys, here, awaiting your inspection. Let us show them to you before the assortment has been broken.

DRESS SILKS

We have a very beautiful line of Georgette Silks, Crepe de Chine, Messaline, Taffeta and Silk Poplin, in the best colors, and very good widths. Our prices on these are astonishingly reasonable.

WHITE GOODS.

In this department you will find a very large assortment of Voile, Batiste, Organdie, India Linen, Long Cloth, Nainsook, Poplin, Middy Cloth and Indian Head Linen. Don't fail to look over this line, when in need of this class of goods.

SHOES.

This department has been well stocked to meet the every needs of our trade, whether it be for Men, Women, Boys, Girls, or Children, and our prices are right.

MCCALL'S PATTERNS.

The new styles are ready—New York and Paris—easy to develop in your own home. We always carry a large line of these in stock. We also carry the Monthly McCall Magazine in stock. Subscriptions taken for 6 months or one year, at their advertised price.

The Proud Parent

HAS THE STORK EVER VISITED YOUR HOME, BRINGING THAT TINY LITTLE BUNDLE OF HUMANITY IN WHICH SO MUCH OF YOUR HOPES ARE CENTERED? IF SO, YOU ARE PROUD AND HAVE A RIGHT TO BE.

AND THE EVENT MADE YOU THINK SERIOUSLY OF PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, DIDN'T IT? NOT ONLY FOR YOURSELF BUT FOR THAT LITTLE DEPENDENT ONE AS WELL. ARE YOU SAVING, PLANNING, STRIVING TO DO YOUR DUTY? OF COURSE YOU ARE IF YOU ARE A NORMAL PARENT. DO YOU HAVE A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT OUR BANK FOR YOURSELF AND THE YOUNGSTER? COME IN SOME TIME AND LET'S TALK IT OVER. WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO YOU, AND WE WILL TELL YOU HOW.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

There are more than 3,000,000 Ford cars in daily operation in the United States. This is a little better than one-half of all the motor cars used in America. The Ford car is every man's necessity. No matter what his business may be, it solves the problem of cheapest transportation. We solicit your order now, because production is limited, and we must make it the rule to supply first orders first. Touring Car, \$650; Runabout, \$625; Coupe, \$850; Sedan, \$975; Truck Chassis, \$600; Tractor, \$850. These prices f. o. b. Detroit.

C. L. HUMER,
Taneytown, Md.

3-21-ft

American Women Stirred by Armenian Horrors

"MERCIFUL GOD, it's all true! Nobody has ever told the whole truth! Nobody could!"

Thus Eleanor Franklin Egan, in the Saturday Evening Post, quotes Howard Heinz of Pittsburgh, Herbert Hoover's representative in the Near East, on the real conditions in Armenia as he saw them with his own eyes.

Mr. Heinz had been one of those who had believed the stories of starvation and death in Armenia had been exaggerated. Not until he went himself to the Caucasus did his views change. Then he was shaken to the foundation of his soul by what he saw.

"Fearful! Awful! Horrible! Unbelievable!" are some of the adjectives Mrs. Egan says must be used in speaking of conditions in the Near East, where Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, supported by contributions from the American people, is conducting the only organized effort to save the lives of these utterly destitute millions. Everything she saw and heard justified the necessity for quick and generous aid from America. Her story of what she witnessed reinforces the call of the Near East Relief for aid for stricken Armenia.

"The Hunger grin" is everywhere evident," Mrs. Egan writes. "The pitiful hundreds seemed to me to be weeping constantly. Not profoundly as in grief, but whimpering, appealingly in an unbearable physical distress. A terrible population. Unspeaking filthy and tatterdemalion throngs; shelterless, death stricken throngs milling from place to place, children crying aloud, women sobbing in broken inarticulate lamentation; men utterly hopeless and reduced to staggering weakness, heedless of the tears rolling down their dirt-streaked faces."

That is her picture of the Armenians most in evidence in Armenia. These are the throngs. Then she turns to the mobs. "Large numbers here and there, wide-eyed, eager, hands outstretched in wolfish supplication; teeth bared in a ghastly grin that had long since ceased to smile—an emaciated skin-stretched grin, fixed and uncontrollable."

"Is it any wonder," she asks, "that I could not swallow my food? I threw it to the children in the ravening hordes and started small riots. The children fought together, snarled and clawed at one another for small bits of army biscuit or morsels of bully beef."

"And then I was told that many of them were so starved that solid food



Collecting grass to be eaten as food in Armenia. Thousands die after terrible suffering from eating grass.



"The starvation grin," so common in Armenia, as described by Mrs. Egan in her article.

was likely to kill them instantly. This was too terribly true. Yet in the whole length and breadth of the land there was not an ounce of food of the kind necessary for such cases. At Kars I saw one man die with bread in his teeth. And if you will consent to look with me upon a too awful thing I will add that he showed evidence of having eaten too much grass.

"I went hungry in Armenia, and I associate remembered pangs of my own with all my recollections of the terrible land. I had plenty of food with me, but for days on end I could not eat. It was a physical impossibility."

"And I came to a point, too, when to look upon things that had to be looked upon set my heart to quaking in a horror difficult to describe."

Of her first sight in Armenia of the terrible condition of the people Mrs. Egan writes of the scenes on her way to Kars:

"Everywhere in the fields there were people down on their knees searching for grasses to eat. Those near the railroad lifted their heads and gazed at our train as it rushed past, and I caught glimpses of terrible faces. An old man sitting at the top of an embankment waved a handful of grass at me where I stood at the car window, then threw his head back and laughed a maniacal laugh. I began then to feel the cold chills with which I was to shiver for days on end."

Of Kars she writes: "It had been raining for days, and wherever one looked one saw nothing but misery and mud. Between the railroad tracks were unsightly pools and puddles, through which many human scare-crows trudged back and forth."

"They were a multiple Lazarus, and the train was the rich man's table. They were begging for crumbs. I began to hear for the first time the whining indescribable phrase that sounded to me like 'O-na-ne, O-na-ne.' It was so feebly, so plaintively murmured, 'O-na-ne.'"

Mrs. Egan asked what it meant and was told the nearest equivalent was "Oh, my soul!" "But," she says, "it was more than that; it was a prayer for mercy."

Describing a makeshift hospital before the arrival of the Near East Relief workers, Mrs. Egan writes:

"The sick in their unbelievable rags were lying around on the floors—bundles of unimagined wretchedness. The doctor was not doing anything at all for them. What could he do? He had not so much as a single ounce of medicine of any kind. The little people were more pitiable than the adults. The ward, if I may call it that, had in it not one stick of furniture of any kind, and the children were all lying on the dusty and rubbish-strewn floor with nothing under them and no covering save the rags they wore."

"It Is Not Very Nice to Starve," Says Little Guest From Armenia



IRANEH ESTHER ARAXIE AZGAPETIAN.

This little Armenian has a name with a "history as long as the tail of a cat," she says. Daughter of a famous soldier, she often cried from hunger. Now she is in America and does not cry any more, she naively adds, but her mother cries, mourning for the thousands of other Armenian babies who are hungry, back in the native land. But little Iraneh smiles wisely, as she knows Near East Relief is aiding the poor people of Armenia.

I AM little Armenian girl. I have three years. My name has a history as long as the tail of a cat. I am called Iraneh Esther Araxie Azgapatian.

Iraneh, because I was born at Kazvin, in Persia, and that is a good Persian name. Near the Red Cross hut where I first opened my eyes was the tomb of Esther and Mordecai, so my father also named me Esther. Then, being a good Armenian, I had to have the name of our beloved river Arax. Therefore I am Araxie.

My father is General Mesrop Newton, khan Azgapatian. He was with an army in the Caucasus mountains during the Great War. We were living just inside the city wall. I could hear the jackals at night howling, howling all the time. I howled too. My nurse said the jackals set me a bad example. My first nurse was a great big soldier. He belonged to the Russian army, which was encamped near us.

My mother tells me that she paid five roubles a day (that is \$2.50 in American money) for half a loaf of bread. The bread was often full of dirt and splinters. One fine day my father found a can of condensed milk

in a shop and bought it for \$6. That day I had a feast and did not cry at all. Several times my father was able to buy a salt herring, for which he paid \$1.50.

I began to get very thin. My mother said she must take me away so that I would not die. We began to go away, but it took a long time. Everywhere there were people going. They mostly had no clothes, and often they would fall down. My mother said they would never get up again. My mother said they did not have the money to buy even the bad bread we had and they could not live without food. We traveled in an ambulance, on horseback, donkeyback and camelback, in a truck, a motor lorry and a cart—in fact, by every way except an airplane.

It was many months before we could come to America. There is much to eat here. I like America. I never cry any more. My mother cries. She says there are thousands of little children starving to death in our country. It is not nice to starve. I did not like it. It makes her sad. But some days she smiles. That is when my mother says she knows America will not let the little Armenian babies suffer or be hurt. ARAXIE.

AID GOD'S POOR, SAYS MRS. DANIELS

By MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Wife of the Secretary of the Navy. THE plight of the people of Armenia presents a tragedy inconceivable. Hundreds of thousands of the descendants of the earliest Christian race are now, because of their religion, undergoing sufferings beyond the imagination of civilized America. During the war it is estimated that 1,000,000 Armenians, a third of the



MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

total population, were massacred. No barbarity in human history exceeds the gross cruelty of that destruction. Thousands were driven out upon the desert, there to die from hunger and thirst under the pitiless rays of a tropical sun.

Such was the price which the Armenian people paid for their Christianity and their loyalty to the cause of justice and democracy during the world war.

One-quarter of a million children, chiefly orphans, whose parents perished in massacres, are utterly dependent on American charity.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees in the Caucasus, clad only in torn, verminous rags, without shelter and without food, can exist only if America has compassion upon them.

Shall we fail them? Not if I know my country! Help Near East Relief in its work for God's poor.

VICTORY THEATRE EMMITSBURG, MD.

Every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Every Saturday,
7:30 and 9:15 P. M.

A clean, up-to-minute Photo-play House, where you can always find enjoyment and see the Best Stars in their Latest Productions—in Paramount and Metro Pictures.

All Modern Conveniences in Service.

Make the VICTORY your headquarters, while in town.

2-20-tf

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned offers at public sale on his farm near Taneytown, on SATURDAY, APRIL 17th., 1926, at 12 o'clock, the following described personal property

TWO HEAD OF CATTLE,

1 black cow, carrying her 3rd. calf, will be fresh by day of sale; 1 red cow, a fall cow.

THREE HEAD OF HOGS,

1 Chester sow, will farrow the 1st. of May; 2 Chester boars, 150 lbs.

BUGGY, 1 SPRING WAGON,

set buggy harness, flynet, collar, hames, traces, set buggy lines, halter, hitching straps, riding saddle, 2 riding bridles, side saddle, corn sheller, corn drag, grindstone, wheelbarrow, crosscut saw, axe, maul and wedges, horse blanket, part set blacksmith tools, set carpenter tools, small log chain, forks, stretcher chain, 1/2 barrel vinegar, scoop shovel, dirt shovel, spade, 2 mattocks, pick, digging iron, bushel basket, 1/2 bushel basket, peck measure, 1/2 peck measure, 3 cow chains, grain sacks, triple gear chopper, copper kettle and stand, sausage grinder, sausage stuffer, wash tub, water separator, 2 churns, butter bowl, wood box, apple peeler, croquet set, 2 flower stands.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Double heater stove, egg stove, 5-piece parlor suite, Estey organ, in good condition; corner cupboard, 2 leaf tables, chest, parlor stands, window shades, 3 stands, lounge, 2 bedsteads and springs, reclining rocker, 1 doz. canvased chairs, 4 feather beds, bolsters, wash bowl and pitchers, dishes, glassware, lamps, lanterns, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—All sums under \$5.00, cash. All sums over \$5.00 a credit of 30 days will be given. No goods to be removed until settled for.

4-2-3t

W. E. MARTIN.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

McKinney Says

After you eat—always take FATONIC

(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH) Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloating Gassy Feeling. Stops food souring, repeating, and all stomach miseries. Aids digestion and appetite. Keeps stomach sweet and strong. Increases Vitality and Pep. FATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Only costs a cent or two a day to use it. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Get a big box today. You will see.

Rob't S. McKinney, Taneytown, Md. 9-19-tf

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I am now located at New Windsor, Md., and will have on hand from now on, HORSES and MULES of all kinds, for SALE OR EXCHANGE. Will also buy Horses of any type for the market.

Will be at Taneytown, Monday and Saturday, each week, at Central Hotel Stable, and will have a man there all the time. Stock of all kinds brought—bring it in, or let me know.

HALBERT POOLE, New Windsor, Phone 4R. 1-9-tf

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Continuous effort will accomplish wonders. On many an occasion you will be thoughtful for your Bank Account. No spend-thrift can get much of a footing in the financial world. Opportunity knocks at the door of the thrifty man. Many a successful man has worked his way up from the foot of the ladder. You can do as well if you have plenty of grit and sound common sense.

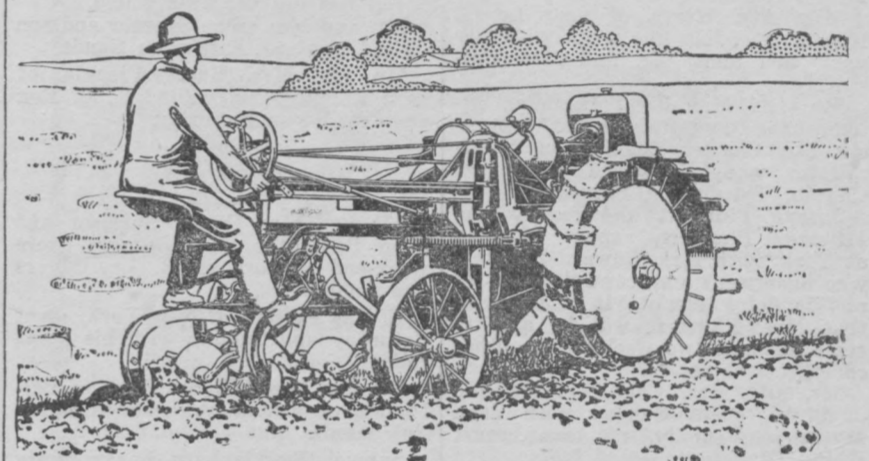
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DON'T PUT IT OFF!

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

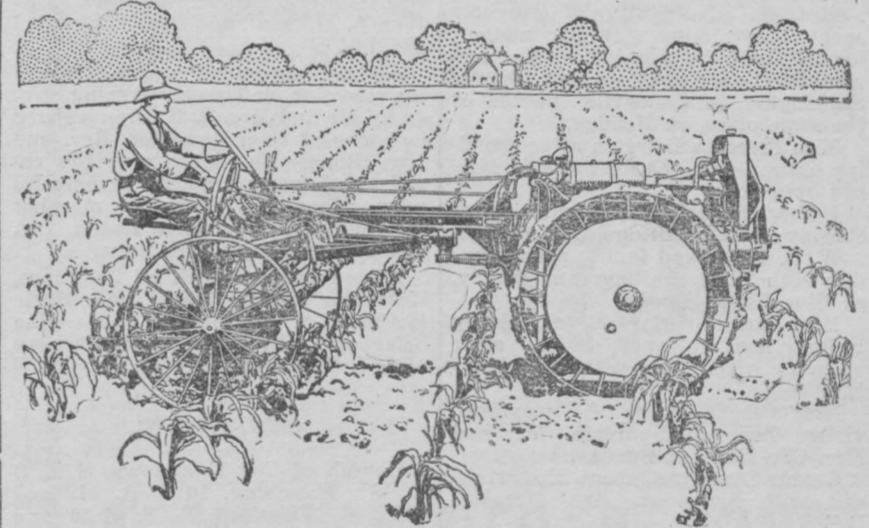
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This Tractor can be seen operating on my Farm at any time.



Agent for all kinds of Machinery, both Tractor drawn and Horse drawn. Come and look it over before buying.

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Phone 7J Taneytown, Md.

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Summer is here, and with it we will endeavor to give

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Our Motto: "Always on the Job."

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Use the RECORD'S Columns

LIGHT NOW PLACED ON MAP

Uncle Sam Officially Recognizes Beacon Designed to Commemorate the Titanic Disaster.

After seven years the "tute" light in the lighthouse on the roof of the Seamen's church institute has obtained official recognition on the government charts of New York harbor. For years this green beacon was ignored. Later it was recorded as a "fixed point." Now it is marked with a star on maps.

The lighthouse was erected to commemorate the heroes of the greatest marine disaster in the modern world, the sinking of the steamship Titanic off Newfoundland April 15, 1912. The lighthouse was dedicated on the first anniversary of the disaster as a memorial created by public subscription and the work of prominent women. The light called "tute" by seamen, soon was guiding pilots who, as they "turned the Hook" 15 miles or more away, might make out the green and brilliant star supplied by the 7,500 candle power of three Cooper Hewitt quartz electric lamps 211 feet above the city streets. This green light on the starboard especially provided an excellent range for vessels making their way to the East river.

The lighthouse also has carried since November 1, 1913, a time ball 4 feet in diameter which drops each day at "standard mean" noon, when, as 'Arry remarks to Bill down in "the slip," "she's jes 5 er'clock in Lunnin."

WERE BURIED IN PYRAMIDS

Aztec Dignitaries Had Imposing Tombs in the Little Village of San Juan Teotihuacan.

The little village of San Juan Teotihuacan, which in the Aztec language meant "City of the Gods," was in the early days of Aztec history the scene of extraordinary religious ceremonies. The two pyramids, one dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon, are known to have been the tombs in which hundreds of tribal dignitaries were buried and excavators have exhumed wrought stone containing human bones, obsidian knives, terra cotta heads with broad faces and flat noses, fragments of rare pottery and great numbers of arrowheads. One of the most recent and most valuable discoveries was a jadeite mask of some past monarch, with the brow covered with the diadem known to early Mexican history. The pyramid to the sun and the one to the moon both contain chambers and their several stories are complete temples in themselves, but connected by winding stairs.

The inscriptions having Chinese characteristics were discovered through excavating in the ruins of what has generally been known as La Ciudadela (The Citadel), but which, according to recent reports of investigators, are what is left of a pyramid larger and, perhaps, older than the two pyramids to the sun and the moon.

Whence Comes Turpentine.

Most people know that turpentine is a product of the pine tree, but are not acquainted with the means by which it is obtained.

Beneath the bark of the tree are resin-secreting cells, whose output is meant by nature for healing wounds.

If the skin of the tree be wounded severely, many more of these cells, much larger in size, develop and pour out great quantities of resin.

Hence, to procure the resin, the bark is well scarred with-cuts (preferably made in a series of parallel V's), and a receptacle is placed beneath to catch the fluid as it exudes.

The fluid is then distilled and the volatile part of it, which passes over, is turpentine. The residue is what we call "rosin" and is used for many purposes, one of its employments being in the manufacture of explosives.—Kansas City Star.

America's Telephone Industry.

According to the report by the bureau of the census showing the results of the census of telephones covering the year 1917, there are 53,234 separate telephone systems and lines. These lines and systems operated 28,827,188 miles of wire in the United States—enough to girdle the earth at the equator 1,153 times—and connected 11,716,520 telephones and 21,176 public exchanges.

The messages or "talks" sent over these wires aggregated the stupendous total of nearly 22,000,000,000, or, to be exact, 21,845,722,335. Figured on the estimated population of the country in 1917, this gives 211 messages per annum to every man, woman and child.

Heart Expels Bullets.

During the war surgeons did some extraordinary operations on the heart. An account of these and of the technique is given by Sir Charles Ballance, consulting surgeon of St. Thomas' hospital, London, in the Lancet. An interesting fact related by him is that bullets that penetrated the heart were often expelled through the aorta with the blood and were found at remote parts of the body where they had stuck in an artery.

"Bump the Bumps" for Electric Iron. In one of the large electric manufacturing companies which is among other things engaged in the manufacture of electric irons, a specimen iron from each hundred or so is taken and subjected to a severe test by a series of bumps on a hard surface, reproducing as far as possible the shocks which it receives while in use on the ironing board. A well-built iron will stand this treatment from 16 to 24 hours before it fails.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC
From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

April 18
When Is Courage Needed?
Luke 12:4; Deut. 20:1-4; Esther 4:13-17

When our Lord spoke the words of Luke 12:4 He was but a few weeks removed from the cross. This gives added significance and weight to the words, "Be not afraid of them that kill the body." It takes courage to face death. Not only the act of death but all that is involved in it.

Courage is especially needed in the great crisis of life. Every enlisted man is a soldier until the hour of battle, then he becomes a hero or a coward. Courage is the stuff out of which heroes are made. Concerning our heroic Redeemer, it is written, "He steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem" (Luke 9:51). This involved conflict, agony, and death, but the courage born of eternal love upheld Him until the sacrifice was complete, the battle won, and the words of triumph, "It is finished," were uttered. In His substitutionary and atoning work we have no share, save that of beneficiaries. Through faith the value and virtue of His atoning work becomes ours. We rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus Christ through whom we have reconciliation (Rom. 5:11). We are the recipients of all the reconciling work of God in Christ, with all of its blessed results. But the courage and love of Christ are imitable qualities which have in greater or less degree been manifested in human hearts and lives.

In 1872 seven boys in a small fishing boat, off the coast of Scotland, were upset. Alexander Sutherland, a lad not quite 13 years old, was the only one who could swim. One after another, he saved five, and in saving the sixth was drowned. Of him these words were written by a neighboring pastor:

"He dares, and sinks, and dies alone
With all the saved in view,
A Christ among the fisher lads,
The ransom of the crew.
Oh! great young heart, all goodness
Thy grave by yon rough sea,
Who says the race is dwindling down
That owns a lad like thee!"

Courage is needed in these days. Politically, the world is unsteady; economically and industrially, it is greatly disturbed; religiously, the world is at sea. Great movements, imposing drives, and vast campaigns are either in motion or about to be launched. The steady insistent demand for "repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ" is lacking, and the world is now to be saved by men's wisdom and human engineering. Courage is needed at such a time. The courage of convictions founded on the truth of God. "Not by might nor by power but by Spirit saith the Lord." Idealism is not regeneration and will not produce "The fruit of the Spirit."

Courage is needed all over our country in the fight for law and order. The liquor traffic, for example, though out-lawed, is gathering its lawless forces together in order to remove or overcome the restraints of the law that prohibit its activities. Editors and publishers of some of our leading dailies are ready to give the greatest publicity to the "wet" element and scant notice to the "dry" forces. Christian young people will have to fight this foe persistently in faith and with courage.

Again courage is needed in the lesser things of the daily life, courage to confess our faults, to admit our mistakes, to ask the pardon of those we have hurt or wronged by neglect and thoughtlessness.

"Be strong and of a good courage." Why? See the remaining Scripture references in Deut. 20:1-4 and Esther 4:13-17. Notice the three elements in Esther's courage—dependence on God, devotion to duty, determination to suffer if necessary. Cultivate this attitude of mind and heart and you, too, will live courageously.

Called Himself an American.

The blood in my veins is mingled, English, Scotch and Irish. With a somewhat similar ancestry, some years ago, Baron Speck von Sternburg, who was ambassador of Germany to the United States prior to the recent war, boasted himself an American. I was present at a banquet in Berlin one night when, responding to a personal toast, he rose and said: "My father was German, my mother was Scotch and I was born in England; that makes me an American."

The baron's conclusion was received with more enthusiasm at that moment than it would be today.—Melville E. Stone in Collier's Weekly.

Turn Out Miles of Stamps.

The 40,000,000 postage stamps made, counted and packed for shipment, each day in the factory of the United States bureau of printing and engraving would make a stamp chain long enough to cover more than 700 miles.

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone, \$1.00 until date of sale.

APRIL

17-12 o'clock, W. E. Martin, near Taneytown. Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods.
24-1 o'clock, W. E. O. and Fannie E. Hiner, at Coppsville. Household Goods and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I will have at my Stables on
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920,
a carload of
VIRGINIA HORSES



If you are in need of a good leader or a horse that will work any place hitched, don't fail to see them.

Will also have a carload of good Virginia Cows and Heifers. If you are looking for a good Fresh Cow or Heifer, I have just what you want.

C. W. KING,

Westminster, - - Maryland.

FIRST CALL



**48 HOURS ARE GONE
FEED ME QUICK!
Conkey's
THE ORIGINAL
BUTTERMILK
STARTING FEED**
Makes every Chick a Big Chick
Contains no mill ends nor Chaff
Just sweet clean Grain and
Buttermilk whose lactic acid —
keeps the intestines free of harmful germs
Feed it for 6 to 8 weeks
and watch me Grow.

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LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS
TANEYTOWN, MD.



GLASSES THAT improve looks as well as sight are assured by our skill in eye examination and in adjusting the frames to suit the features. So not alone for the preservation of your sight, but also for the improvement in your appearance you should come to me for eye aids. Will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, the first Thursday, of each month. My next visit will be Thursday, May 6-C. L. KEFAUVER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 2-28-tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

J. THADDEUS STARR,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October, 1920; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 9th day of April, 1920. JOHN N. STARR, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

GEORGE W. WEISHAAR,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of October, 1920; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of April, 1920. IDA T. WEISHAAR, Administratrix.

ALLEN F. FEESER
Carpenter and Builder
P. O. Taneytown

HAVING FORMED a connection with Wm. F. Cover & Son, of Keymar, Md., who carry a complete stock of Lumber and Building Materials for retail, and are also contract builders, I am now in a better position to estimate, or contract your work. I solicit your inquiries.—ALLEN F. FEESER, Carpenter and Builder, Taneytown, Md. 2-13-tf

Wanted

Horses, Mules, Cows, Bulls, Steers, Heifers, Hogs, Sheep.



It don't matter if they are the best or the commonest, I will pay the highest market prices. Phone, or write to—

HOWARD J. SPALDING, 2-6-3m Littlestown, Pa.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

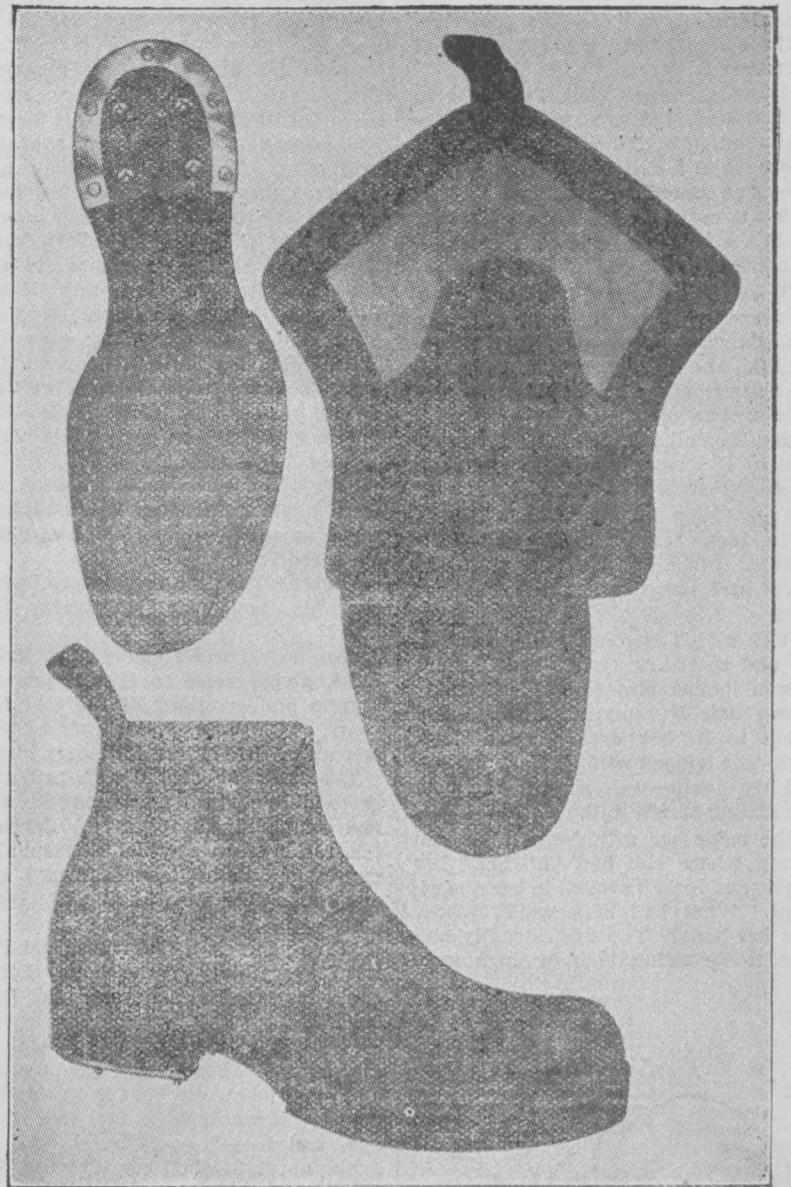
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

ALBERT M. ROWE,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October, 1920; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 9th day of April, 1920. GERTRUDE E. ROWE, Executrix.

100 Pairs United States Marine Trench Shoes



Government Description.

These shoes are made of extra plump weights of dark russet horse butts, full bellows tongues, blucher pattern, box toes, toe caps, uppers lined with best quality 10-ounce drilling; outsoles best scoured oak tanned plump hides. These shoes are also fitted with a tap or half sole of best scoured oak tanned plump hides, secured by brass screws and wooden pegs. The heels are built of whole lifts about 1/2 inch thick, cut from hemlock or oak tanned leather; top lifts are iron horse shoes, 1/2 inch in thickness, securely fastened to the heel. Heels have four iron loggers' cleats.

We have the following sizes:

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| SIZE | 6 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| PAIRS | 15 | 16 1/4 | 11 1/2 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/2 | 6 1/4 |

These sizes run large; a size six in a U. S. Marine shoe will fit a man wearing a size 7 in a civilian shoe. These shoes were made for the U. S. Marines. They are all BRAND NEW AND PERFECT, same as delivered by the factory to the U. S. Government. They are the strongest shoes ever made for the Government. Just the thing for MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, LABORERS, RAILROAD MEN, FARMERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

PRICE \$7.45

We will send these shoes anywhere by parcel post, prepaid on receipt of \$7.45 in check, P. O. money order or two cent stamps. Absolutely the strongest work shoe made. Very easy on the feet, and neat looking. If not entirely satisfactory they can be returned and money will be refunded.

T. W. MATHER & SONS
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

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Regular Length, 7 inches. Made in five grades. For Sale at your Dealer. Conceded to be the Finest Pencil made for general use. **EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK**



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Always have on hand Horses and Mules for Sale or Exchange, and every Horse and Mule that leaves my stable must be as represented, or your money refunded. Will also buy any kind of a Horse or Mule you have for sale, at any time. Drop me a card, or Phone 38F21.

2-6-3m LEROY A. SMITH, Taneytown, Md.

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Don't buy and sell by guess. Get every pound you pay for. Get paid for every pound you sell. Keep a reliable check on all your farming operations.

McDonald Pitless Scale

A profitable investment for any size farm because it costs so little; is so easy to set up; gives a lifetime of accurate service. Guaranteed for 10 years. Over 40,000 in daily use by farmers, stockmen, railroads, express companies, elevators, coal and grain buyers, and other interests requiring accuracy, strength and durability. Shipped complete, ready to erect. Your Moline dealer will show you the McDonald Pitless.

GEO. R. SAUBLE, Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR APRIL 18

THE VICTORY OF GIDEON'S BAND.

LESSON TEXT—Judges 7.
GOLDEN TEXT—There is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few.—I Sam., 14:6.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Judges 6:1-40; 8:1-33.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Gideon and His Three Hundred.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How Gideon Won a Victory.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Victory by God's Help.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—One With God a Majority.

So grievous was Israel's affliction that they hid in dens, caves and strongholds (Judges 6: 2). In their distress they cried unto the Lord, and again he heard them and sent deliverance. The angel of the Lord appeared to Gideon while at the post of duty. God always calls men who are doing something. Gideon's hesitancy when called was not due to unbelief, but to modesty and cautiousness. When once he was convinced of duty he was courageous and enthusiastic.

I. The Opposing Army (v. 1).
Gideon and his army arose early on that eventful day and encamped by the spring of Harod. Over against them was the host of the Midianites in battle array. His army was insignificant in comparison with the Midianites.

II. The Sifting of Gideon's Army (vv. 2-8).

At Gideon's call 32,000 men responded, ready for the struggle. This seemed a small army to go against the Midianite army, 135,000 strong, but God said this was too many lest they be led to boasting and self-confidence. Their real danger was not in their small army, but in their pride. All that were faint-hearted were allowed to go back, leaving only 10,000. There were 22,000 cowards in that group of men, and, worst of all, they were not ashamed to confess it. Still this was too many. When God was through with his sifting process only 300 remained. The 10,000 were brave men, but not of proper quality and fitness. Those who lapped the water showed alertness and watchfulness. This test revealed the quality and fitness of the men whom God would use to win victory.

III. God Gives Encouragement to Gideon (vv. 9-15).

God bade Gideon go down to the Midianite camp, where he would hear something which would cheer his heart and strengthen his hands. When he came near he heard a man tell a dream, which was that of a barley cake tumbling into the camp and smiting it. He also heard the interpretation given to that dream, which made Gideon to be that cake. This greatly cheered his heart and strengthened him for his work, and caused his heart to burst forth in praise to God. A barley cake is a very insignificant thing, a very cheap affair in itself, but with the hand of God upon it, it would be sufficient to spread consternation upon the Midianites and bring destruction upon their armies.

IV. God Gives Victory to Gideon (vv. 16-23).

His army was very insignificant and his weapons most worthless. His attack was unique. The whole matter was of faith (Heb. 11:32). The ground of his faith was God's word and the token which he had given him. God does not ask us to go forward without good ground upon which to rest our faith. Gideon with his 300 men formed into three companies, each man being provided with a trumpet and with a lamp concealed within a pitcher. Thus armed, they surrounded the camps of the Midianites. They were all instructed to keep their eyes upon their leader and imitate him. We, too, are to keep our eyes on our leader, Christ, and to ever do as he does. At the proper moment they blew their trumpets and broke their pitchers, giving opportunity for their lights to shine out. This awful crash of breaking pitchers, following the sound of trumpets, accompanied by the shout, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," threw the Midianites into a panic, causing them to fight among themselves. One hundred and twenty thousand were thus slain, leaving but 15,000 of that mighty army (Judges 8:10).

In making the application to ourselves in this age, we can think of the sounding of the trumpets as representing prayer, or calling to God; the torches, as the light of the gospel; the pitchers, our human nature; and the whole, as this treasure in earthen vessels. Only as the pitchers were broken to allow the light to shine forth, and as we sound loud and long the trumpet of prayer can we expect victory.

Doing the Will of God.

The end of life is to do the will of God, whatever that may be; if we could have no ambition past the will of God, our lives would be successful, for the maximum achievement of any man's life, after it is all over, is to have done the will of God.—Professor Drummond.

Say Not.

Say not unto thy neighbor, "Go and come again, and tomorrow I will give," when thou hast it by thee.—Persian Proverb.

The
Scrap Book

BIBLES IN STRANGE BINDINGS

All Sorts of Materials Seem to Have Been Used as Coverings for Sacred Book.

The taste for having a particular Bible bound in a manner that is out of the ordinary is common to many people.

It is strange to think of a huntsman in the wilds of Asia killing the bear, or a sailor in some northern sea catching the seal that gives the skin with which a Bible shall eventually be bound to grace the desk of some eccentric millionaire. Yet such is often the case.

One Bible is covered with a long, thick, soft hair, so shaggy that the shape of the book is hidden. This was taken from a grizzly bear. Another is made from the skin of a serpent. A grey, beaded surface, resembling glass, is presented by another binding which came from a man-eating shark.

There is a badger Bible and a skunk Bible, the latter looking for all the world like a lady's muff. The Persian sheep, the Himalaya sheep, and other foreign varieties of this family have been called upon to furnish Bible coverings. Most curious of all is a Bible bound in the skin of a giraffe.

COFFIN MADE OF CAST IRON

Recent Find in Louisiana Swamps Is Something of a Puzzle to Archeologists.

An archeological mystery was unearthed in Louisiana swamps a short time ago, when two negro hunters found an ancient coffin, made wholly



of cast iron. The folds of a shroud are skillfully imitated in the metal, while at the feet is an hourglass design, and at the breast space for a nameplate. The head has an octagonal window opening, and the upper and lower halves are united by 15 cap screws, and have tongue-and-groove edges. There is little mention of metal burial caskets in the history of burial customs.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Faked Fur.

A new and improved method of making imitation fur has been patented in France.

It is equally suitable for the manufacture of false plush or velvet.

The process starts with hair, or a collection of animal or vegetable fibers. These are frozen in a block of ice. The ice is then sawn into slabs, and each slab is made to undergo a surface melting so as to partially free the hair fibers on one side.

After a suitable glue or cement has been applied to this surface, a sheet of flexible material is laid on to act as the foundation of the new material. When the hairs or fibers have adhered to this basis—usually rubber—the whole is freed from the ice by melting, and the imitation is complete.

Too Much of a Bad Thing.

"And here we come," droned the pilot in the Great Crystal Cave of Blackgate (sixpence entrance fee, and don't forget the guide)—thank you kindly, ma'am!—"and here we come to the celebrated and famous cavern of the 24 echoes, where only last year a gentleman who heard them suddenly and quite unexpectedly went stark, staring mad!"

"Goodness, gracious me!" exclaimed an old lady, "how perfectly shocking. How did it occur?"

"His mother-in-law," explained the guide, "called out to him; and when the poor and unfortunate fellow heard four and twenty mothers-in-law call him all at once and the same moment, it was too much for him!"—London Tit-Bits.

His Negative Merit.

Heck—Strength of character, pooh! Your wife leads you around by the nose.

Peck—Well, doesn't it take strength of character to stand such treatment without complaint.—Boston Transcript.

Modest.

Miss Willing—Norah, if Mr. Simpson calls while I'm out, hold him until I return.

Norah—Oh, miss, sure Oi wouldn't like to do that.—Boston Transcript.

"POOR MAN'S LAWYER" HAS ITS FIRST WOMAN ATTORNEY

"Legal advice," said Miss Dorothy Fooks, attorney for the Salvation Army, at National Headquarters, New York City, "ought to be given away



MISS DOROTHY FROOKS

for the asking. It ought to be dispensed like religion and medicine."

This is the reason why Miss Fooks chooses to cast her legal career with the Salvation Army, to aid that organization in the part of its work in which

it serves as "The Poor Man's Lawyer." That is the reason why, armed with a legal degree, dated 1918, an admission to the bar, on which the ink was scarcely dry, 22 years of youth and more than ordinary good looks, she opened her office at Salvation Army Headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth street, New York City.

Miss Fooks has made good. She has untangled many family snarls without resorting to the divorce courts. She has obtained justice for tenement dwellers who have been preyed upon by landlords, installment collectors and loan sharks. She has helped pay off mortgages, settle wills and draw up contracts. She has defended criminal actions in court and protected the rights of men and women who were prevented by iron bars and prison gates from managing their own affairs.

But that's not all. It was found that an additional legal adviser was needed by the Salvation Army to look after its \$10,000,000 worth of property— orphan asylums, maternity hospitals, industrial homes, day nurseries, schools—scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Miss Fooks was given the work. Again she waded triumphantly through the task.

It is no uncommon thing for the Salvation Army to receive urgent calls from the poor for legal advice and assistance, and when the cases are worthy the Army obtains competent lawyers and sees that justice is obtained. This is one of the incidental developments of the Army's many activities which bring it into intimate contact with the poor, the unfortunate and the misfit the country over.

Attorneys in many cities make it a practice to give their services free to those recommended by the Salvation Army. Miss Fooks is the first woman lawyer to "hang out her shingle" with the Army.



C. E. CULLER

Will hold his Large Auction Sale at Frederick, Md.,

Every Tuesday

At 10:00 A. M. Until further notice. Horses will be at barn Monday for inspection. Horses, Harness and Vehicles Sold on Commission. Private Sales Daily. C. E. CULLER, Prop. Bradley McHenry, Mgr.

ECONOMY

IS BASED UPON QUALITY. IT IS NOT HOW MUCH MONEY YOU PAY FOR AN ARTICLE; IT IS THE MEASURE OF VALUE YOU RECEIVE IN IT FOR EACH \$1.00 YOU SPEND. MATHIAS MONUMENTS ARE QUALITY FIRST MONUMENTS—LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS. THEY HAVE THAT FINE DETAIL AND PERFECT SYMMETRY OF LINE THAT GO ONLY WITH GOOD MONUMENTS. INSPECT OUR DISPLAY, AND SEE HOW WELL OUR LARGE AND ORIGINAL ASSORTMENT WILL MEET YOUR INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS. MEMORIAL DAY WILL SOON BE HERE—ORDER NOW AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.



All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.
JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminster, Md.
Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.
300 Marble and Granite Monuments and Headstones in Stock to Select From

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What more than 30,000 Satisfied Clients Already Know:

THAT THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANY is an Investment Banking House, financing only staple seasoned industries—

THAT THESE INDUSTRIES ARE SUBJECTED to a most searching investigation by trained experts of the Service Department of The Dollings Company—

THAT AS LONG AS A DOLLAR of your money is invested in these industries, it is supervised and watched over by the Service Department—

THAT THE SECURITIES SOLD by The R. L. Dollings Company are NON-SPECULATIVE; therefore, they DO NOT FLUCTUATE in value—

THAT NO CLIENT HAS EVER LOST A CENT of dividends or principal in any financing of The R. L. Dollings Company—

THAT YOU CAN WITH SAFETY INVEST FROM \$100 UP, WHICH WILL EARN YOU SEVEN PER CENT YEARLY, PAYABLE IN SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

THE R. L. DOLLINGS CO.,

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Local Sales Representatives,
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DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST, Maryland.
New Windsor

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I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

CHARLES WHITMORE,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 23rd day of October, 1920; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of April, 1920.

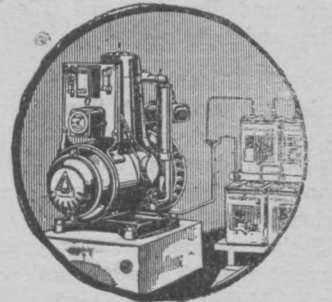
J. N. O. SMITH, Administrator.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

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