

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921

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

The silence surrounding ex-President Wilson, since the election, is very marked. We have no doubt that he prefers quiet and seclusion, but it is very remarkable, just the same. Perhaps the newspaper reporters consider him a worked-out attraction.

It is said—There has been a decided increase in the demand for "movie projectors" for use in schools and homes. Does this mean the retirement of graphophones for the more modern "movies"—and a new expense for needed school appliances? No use, it's just one thing after another, for more taxes.

It doesn't so much matter whether Ambassador Harvey, and Commodore Sims told the truth, or not, in their speeches. These men are not specially engaged to speak authoritatively for the United States on any and all occasions, but to attend to the job of representing the United States on special orders, as to what to say and do at certain times.

It seems a rather unkind hint, but it so happens that the Maryland Agricultural Society has gone on record as being vigorously opposed to the proposed reorganization of state departments, by which Agriculture would function under the Department of Education. Perhaps this is another display of ignorance—that one sometimes meets—when people don't know what is best for them, and must be "educated" up to it.

The new Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, gave some of the newspapers of this country a big lot to think over, when he said—"The law should be enforced, and the man, woman or agency which condones its violation, or encourages a sentiment of laxity in regard to its enforcement, is helping to create, consciously or unconsciously, a very serious condition. * * * To wink at the breaking of one law, and preach observance of another, is unpatriotic and un-American."

A furore was created at the Denver convention of the Federation of Labor, when a resolution was presented to unseat all delegates who did not wear a union label on all articles of wearing apparel. The resolution was defeated. Then there was an effort made to declare wearers of non-union clothes to be on par with strike breakers; but finally the convention satisfied the radicals by passing a resolution pledging delegates to patronize only stores displaying the union-shop card.

An Impossible Union.

Labor leader Gompers, has just made an appeal for organized labor and the farmers of the country to have a "closer alliance." He said: "Men in industry and in agriculture must have a closer alliance, to see to it that they shall not be crushed by captains of industry and princes of finance."

The inference in this is, that there is a conflict, and enmity, between capital on the one side, and laborers and farmers on the other.

There is nothing fair, nor true, in such a pronouncement. There is, in fact, a very indistinct line between a laborer and a capitalist. As soon as a laborer accumulates any property or capital at all, he is in that degree a capitalist, and has the interests attaching to the use and safety of his capital. The farmer is a capitalist, as well as the banker; the banker is a laborer, as well as the farmer.

The "captain of industry" is equally an indefinable person. A farmer who employs a lot of hands, is a "captain of industry" and he is a "capitalist" interested in securing fair pay from the men he employs, in order to protect and increase his fi-

ancial interest. And that is all there is to a "conflict" between capital and labor, no matter whether the interests involved by large or small—the one trying to get from the other, a fair return.

The argument put up that makes "captains of industry" natural born enemies and "crushers" of labor, is untrue, and unworthy of any leader of labor who wants to play fair with facts; and Mr. Gompers will not be able to fool the farmers of this country with any such misleading twaddle.

There is a conflict between capital and labor, and labor, the world over. It is the human contest—the inevitable struggle—that goes on every-day, in every community, between men looking after their interests, or what they conceive to be their interests, and in this same measure only is there conflict between capital and labor.

The farmer-labor union idea looks to us very much as though Mr. Gompers would like to secure the big support and influence that the farmers would give to any joint union; but there is no possibility of such union finding much common ground on which to work together for mutual interests, and farmers are not at all likely to be conveniently "made use of" by any class.

The "Movies" Hard Hit.

The moving picture business, that has grown to immense proportions, has been hard hit by the depression in business—not so much in the showing of the pictures, as in the making of them. This is said to be due to the importation of foreign films, as well as to the decreased demand by theatres for new ones.

There is also said to be a decided falling-off in attendance at the "movies," and strangely enough, "daylight saving" in cities is said to be one of the causes. It is after 8 o'clock, now, when the "dishes are washed" and it seems too late to dress and go to a show; so, if it is to be a question of the survival of the "movies," or of "daylight saving," we may witness a scrap where least expected—in the imaginative population of the cities.

In this connection, it is said that the cities are now full of "stars," who had been getting big daily pay, who must now seek jobs as sales-ladies, and in much less stately and remunerative positions, all because "easy money" is not so plenty as it was.

Congress Inviting "the Stick."

However desirous President Harding may be for Congress to do the leading and legislating, it is beginning to look as though he must demonstrate his ability to use the whip, if need be, in order to see that a business-like effort is made to "deliver the goods" that campaigners before the election told the people ought to be delivered.

Up to this time, it appears that economy in administering the affairs of government, has not materialized through lessened appropriation bills, to any large extent. Pork, is just as much pork as it ever was, and there is still as lively an appetite for it. So, it would seem that the President must waken up, and make the boys in the Capital deliver the goods promised, even if he must bring pressure to bear, in the old-fashioned ways of doing it—once called "using the big stick."

Sunday Baseball for Baltimore

Judge Dawkins, although holding that the playing of baseball in Baltimore, on Sunday, is unlawful, handed down an opinion that the courts can not interfere; in other words, that the Court has no power to compel Police Commissioner Gaither to stop the playing of Sunday ball; and the Commissioner says he can do nothing but report the violations to the Grand Jury, which regularly refuses to find indictments. A portion of the decision follows:

"The sole question before the court is whether or not the court can compel by mandamus a ministerial officer to perform his duties in just such a fashion as the petitioners think he should perform them, or in just such a manner as the court might think he should perform them. Admitting this is a proper procedure, the Commissioner might as well be dispensed with and the court substituted for the officer. If the writ is proper to be issued in such cases, the court must be prepared to exercise a constant or recurring supervision of the daily acts of the Police Commissioner and a control over a discretion which he must exercise. This would seem dangerous and improper.

"It is not for the court to say how the Commissioner shall do his duty. It may be that an actual arrest on the field might tend to force a compliance with the law, but the court

cannot say that is the only way to enforce the law. The grand jury has failed to indict in one instance, and in another case in which an indictment has been found the petit jury has failed to convict. What can the Commissioner do to make juries do their duty? If the law is so flagrantly violated the fault seems to be with others and not with the Commissioner that the violators go unwhipped of justice. The Commissioner says he has done his duty. The demurrer admits what he says is true"

Indecency in the Daily Press.

There are two distinct classes of daily newspapers in America and each reflects perfectly the personal character of the individual exercising control of newspaper expression. One class performs a useful function in the home, by carrying to members of the family information of the events of the day. It is an act of wisdom on the part of the head of a family to know what class of daily paper he is admitting into his home, placing in touch with the plastic minds of his children.

The class which reason admonishes him to go around and not to touch or to permit his children to contaminate themselves with, is the purient sheet that aims at effect by vulgar and impure sensation, regardless of taste or morals and in defiance on frequent occasions of ordinary decency. It is simply a vulgar lie, a mere weak plea of justification, to claim that immoral divorce cases and murder trials are news and as such deserve prominent headings, portraits, and columns of salacious details unfit to be read aloud in the family circle.

The editor who seeks to justify such breaches of newspaper decency is himself a degenerate unfit for the exalted position to which accident has called him and unfit as well for association with ladies and gentlemen.—Burlington (Ia.) Saturday Evening Post.

The Home of the Soul.

In olden times, it was believed that the seat of the soul was the stomach, most likely for the reason that a man is never so completely used up as when his stomach is out of order. For the cure of ordinary stomach troubles, there is nothing quite so prompt and satisfactory as Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

The Rule of Toil.

Some men today are trying to set aside an old, old rule. It was framed in these words in a very old book, read by old-fashioned people now and then:

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." The things on which a high value is set are the things that come by effort. We appraise a house, a statue, a book, a symphony, a bridge, a railroad, a city by the effort spent to build it. A citizen is honored who has added one day to another to make a lifetime of service. The rule is that we must earn what we get. Sometimes by accident prizes go to those who have not deserved them. But the exception merely proves the rule.

When the workers in a factory say, as they said in Russia, "Let us get rid of the boss and run the business ourselves," they may get rid of an individual, but they cannot dispose of a law.

The law they attempted to dethrone was that of the reward of merit and the survival of the fittest.

Days of toil and nights of worry are put into the upbuilding of a flourishing concern. The irresponsible, who shared nothing of the labor and anxiety and took their pay securely, do not see that in denying any man the chance to rise by his own determined effort to a post of leadership they deny a chance to all. They wish to seize the fruits of another's travail. He has accumulated and they pounce on his property and divide the spoil. If they have a right to take that which they have not earned, others have the same right to come to them and deprive them of their stolen goods.

The world is not safe for democracy till the right of a man, be he poor or rich, to his own property is assured. We cannot live by robbing one another. It will never be right that some who have snoozed in the shade while others were sweating in the sun should rise up and take by force what the workers have earned and put by.—Phila. Ledger.

The Vacation Mind.

A real vacation, if you can get one, consists of play. Play is the opposite or work. Play is whatever is done for its own sweet sake. If you build a fire to warm yourself or to cook a dinner you are at work.

If you build a bonfire because you like to see sparks redden against the sable background of the night you are

at play. If you dance to improve your waistline or to learn a new step you are working.

If you dance because you "just can't make your feet behave" when the orchestra starts you are playing.

If you go fishing to catch fish you are as much at work as if you were building bridges or writing editorials to make money. If you go fishing in the true fisherman's spirit you won't care much whether they bite or not.

The vacation mind is a law unto itself. If it enjoys an occupation it keeps on while the enjoyment lasts, though every fibre of the tired body may be shouting "quit."

If it ceases to enjoy an occupation it stops at once, though it create consternation all around. A real vacation is a trip into a fairyland, where the natives never heard of duties or obligations and the only law is "Do what you really like."—Slosson, in the New York Independent.

NO SUBSTANCE TO DREAMS

Writer Gives Reasons for Her Refusal to Have Any Belief in Common Superstitions.

The mind during sleep reminds me of a naughty child, writes Marion Holmes in the Chicago Daily News. With a normal person during waking hours reason controls it and when it seems inclined to let loose a foolish train of thought rebukes it with "Nonsense! behave yourself!" But when reason goes to sleep the mind has seasons of wild capering. It makes you do things that when awake would scorch you with blishes. It causes you to go to church dressed in your very best except your shoes and stockings, which you find you have left at home. It makes you marry a dark man with big black whiskers when you already have a perfectly satisfactory husband who is blond and smooth faced. There is nothing that it will not do uncontrolled by reason. Therefore I never have had much faith in the prophetic quality of dreams, although there are persons who pin their faith to those so-called warnings. We have heard them say, "I dreamed last night that I had lost a tooth. That means bad news," or "I dreamed of walking among ruined buildings. That means that somebody in the family is going to be ill," and, like fortune telling, the predictions that do not "make good" are forgotten.

A recurrent dream is of no importance. I have known the same stage setting with its incidents to be presented over and over in sleeping visions without ever reaching its counterpart in reality. An uncomfortable position during sleep, or the fact that you are not feeling well often occasions troubled dreams.

NEW THEORY IN ASTRONOMY

Possibility That There is a Tail Attached to Our Earth Leads to Ingenious Suggestions.

Opposite to the sun there is a very mysterious glowing patch, which is thought to be attached to the earth as a cometlike tail.

The highest regions of our atmosphere consist of very light gases, and the impression is that some of these were driven away by the sun or by other means, and that they stream off from the earth into space just as the light gases do from the head of a large comet.

Naturally, this theory has aroused much controversy, and has led to all sorts of ingenious suggestions. One of these is that a swarm of meteors (of the kind we know as shooting stars) keeps us company through space at a distance of about a million miles, or four times the distance of the moon. But a tailed earth is an ideal vehicle for imaginative flights.

It might be argued that if our globe has a tail why should not the planets Mercury and Venus, and even Mars, have one. Well, perhaps they have, for all we know to the contrary. Our earth's tail would be much more easily seen by us because of its nearness and brightness.

Soft Beds in Ancient Days.

According to Athenaeus, effeminate gentlemen in ancient Greece sometimes slept on beds of sponge. Fashionable people in Athens slept under coverlets of dressed peacock skins, with the feathers on. Clearchus, the author of a treatise on sleep, described the bed of a Paphian prince in such a way that it is difficult to keep awake while reading it. "Over the soft mattresses," he writes "was flung an expensive short-grained Sardinian carpet. A coverlet of down texture succeeded, and upon this was cast a costly counterpane of Amorginian purple. Cushions variegated with the richest purple supported his head, while two soft Dorian pillows of pale pink gently raised his feet."

Recommends Chamberlain's Tablets

"Chamberlain's Tablets have been used by my husband and myself off and on for the past five years. When my husband goes away from home he always takes a bottle of them along with him. Whenever I have that heavy feeling after eating, or feel dull and played out, I take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets and they fix me up fine," writes Mrs. Newton Vreeland, Minoa, N. Y. Take these tablets when troubled with constipation or indigestion and they will do you good.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Full Line of Household Furnishings Awaits Your Inspection Here. The Goods Are New, the Prices the Lowest the Market will Permit and the Quality up to the Standard

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO CALL AND LOOK OUR LINE OVER, GET OUR PRICES, AND COMPARE THEM WITH OUT OF TOWN PRICES, AND WE ARE SURE YOU WILL DECIDE YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING HERE.

Window Shades

A full line of water and oil colored Shades, on good quality cloth, best quality rollers, in the regular widths and lengths. Get our prices on these, and let us save you money.

We cut Shades to fit your windows, if the width is not regular.

Kitchen Utensils

A full line of the above ware, in aluminum and granite always on hand. Our prices are as low as any, and the quality good. When in need of anything in this line be sure you can get it here.

Linoleum

Don't fail to give our beautiful line of Painted and Inlaid Linoleum your attention, before making your purchases. The beautiful designs and lower prices make it worth your while to consider our line.

Table Damask

Another lot of table damask has just arrived. We now have a full assortment of these to show you. The prices are lower, quality better, and very good patterns. We also now have a few patterns of the Red and Blue in stock.

Carpets

We have just received a new lot of yard-wide Floor Carpets of a reliable make and we believe we are offering them at prices that will mean a saving to the trade.

Floor Tex

The new assortment of the 2-yd wide Floor Tex has just arrived. They are open for your inspection. The prices are lower than formerly and the designs are very neat and attractive.

Dishes

Our stock of dishes is complete at this time, to meet the demands of the season. We have them in open stock, and in very beautiful floral designs, in 56 and 100-piece sets.

Stair Carpets

We have just received a new lot of Stair Carpet, which can be sold at the new lower prices. The patterns are sure to attract your attention for their beauty.

Large Rugs

Our new assortment of 8.3x10.6 and 9x12 Rugs has just arrived. We have them in beautiful designs of Crex, Axminster and Fiber.

Money Grows

If you had a handful of wheat it would not make you one meal; but if the handful of wheat was planted, the harvest would serve to supply many meals.

The same thing is true with money. The little savings will not purchase much, but planted in a reliable Bank, like ours, they accumulate and with interest added make a sum big enough to be worth while. Money grows. The only question is regarding the safety of the Bank where your money is planted. The Bank must be safe, reliable and honest. Our Bank is that kind.

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EQUIPMENT complete. Thirty acre Campus; a new athletic field; college farm; modern buildings; comfortable living accommodations; laboratories; library; gymnasium; power and heating plant.

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SCHOLARSHIPS. The charge for Tuition is \$100. Until August 15th, Tuition Scholarships, good for one year's regular tuition, at any time during the next twenty years and transferable, will be sold in any number for \$75 each.

Prospectus for 1921-22 on application.

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POULTRY FLOCKS

TEST EGGS AT LEAST TWICE

Make Inspection on Seventh and Fourteenth Days for Those Infertile or With Dead Germs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

It is of little profit for a hen to sit patiently for 21 days if the eggs over which she fluffs her feathers are infertile or if the germs in them have died. Neither does it pay to run an incubator for three weeks, with its attendant care and expense, if the eggs in it are not fertile.

All poultry owners who raise chicks should be thoroughly familiar with the method of testing eggs. An egg, whether it is fertile or not, has a small grayish spot, known as the germinal spot, on the surface of the yolk. As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen or in an incubator the development of the germ begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the incubation period, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is done preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days. The infertile eggs, and



Testing Egg by Use of Metal Chimney Tester.

those with dead germs, should then be removed. White-shell eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, whereas the development of eggs having brown shells often can not be seen by the use of the ordinary egg tester until the seventh day.

A satisfactory home-made egg tester or candler can be made with a shoe

box or any other box large enough to hold the lamp. Cut a hole a little larger than a 25-cent piece in the side of the box, so that when the lamp is placed inside the box the hole in the side will be opposite the flame. Make a hole also in the top of the box large enough to prevent the top from catching fire from the heat of the lamp. When the chimney is long enough, allow it to extend through the top of the box. This permits the heat to escape and avoids the risk of fire. Special care should always be exercised in using kerosene lamps in candling to prevent fire. To prevent further possibility of fire, a wooden box may be used in place of a pasteboard one, and, if desired, the opening through which the chimney extends may be lined with tin or asbestos.

Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole in the same way that the kerosene lamp is used. The hole which is in the side of the box should be on the same level as the light. The eggs may also be tested by sunlight or daylight, using a shade or curtain with a hole in it for the light to shine through.

Testing with a tester or candler should be done in a dark room. Hold each egg with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen, as well as the condition of the embryo or germ. An infertile egg when candled looks perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one; while a fertile egg shows a dark spot known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins radiating in all directions. When the germ is dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 48 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood.

All infertile eggs, and those with dead germs, should be removed at the end of the first test. Eggs with dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain. The infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens.

At the second test, on the fourteenth day, the eggs containing strong, living embryos will be dark and well filled up, showing a clear, sharp, distinct line between the air cell and the growing embryo, while eggs with dead germs will show only partial development and lack this clear, distinct outline.

The period of incubation for hen's eggs is 21 days, but usually some of the eggs hatch the evening of the twentieth day. Sometimes it happens, however, that the hatch will run over the twenty-first day, especially during cool weather.

KNEW NOTHING OF COMFORT

Citizens of the Middle Ages Lived in What Today Would Properly Be Called Pigstyes.

In following the evolution of homes from those of ancient times to those of the Middle Ages we are forced to the conviction that in this, as in other matters of culture, there was a decided retrograde movement. The medieval home certainly left much to be desired both in the way of art and comfort. Despite this fact it is regarded by many as the ideal house, and, indeed, is the starting point of our own present system.

The truth is, that in the face of the showy effect of the knight's retinue, of his feasts and banquets and the richly adorned apparel of the lords and ladies; despite the spacious halls and colossal edifices, we are constrained to believe that life in the homes of those days was nothing less than deplorable.

Apparently there is ample reason for belief that the home in its arrangement was barely habitable and that its ornamental furniture was not especially artistic.

It tends to take away much of the studied romance of those times when we consider that in the halls of the Anglo-Saxons and other Germanic tribes the people oftentimes slept upon the same benches where they previously had eaten. In cold weather they gathered around a fire kindled upon a hearth in the middle of the baronial hall, where for want of a chimney the smoke filled the room until it finally escaped through accidental holes in the roof or through open doors and windows.—Exchange.

TIMEPIECE BUILT TO LAST

Masterpiece of Colonial Clockmaker Is Treasured as an Heirloom by California Family.

Like many a California resident, a very rare example of the skill of the colonial clockmakers made two journeys to the Pacific coast before its residence was permanently established.

Constructed by Samuel Terry in Connecticut in 1784, the clock is one of the two earliest specimens of his work. Its mate is to be found in a well-known Massachusetts collection. In 1814 the peregrinations of the venerable timepiece commenced when it was taken from Connecticut to Ohio, there to remain until 1870, when it was taken to California. There it remained for but two years, only to start its journey once more to seek a New England home. One year

ago it was taken again to San Francisco by a member of the same family in whose possession it has always been.

The clock is enclosed in a heavy mahogany case of simple design, with a front inset of brilliantly colored glass in an elaborate landscape design. The mechanism of the timepiece is made entirely of wood.

As the predominant note of a distinctly interesting hallway, the clock forms the nucleus of a collection of colonial heirlooms that are more than passably interesting.—Exchange.

First Medical College.

The first medical college in the western part of the United States was Rush Medical college, founded in Chicago in 1837 by Dr. Daniel Brainard, who was born in Whitesborough, N. Y., 109 years ago, May 15, 1812. Rush college commemorates the name of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was born near Philadelphia, of Quaker parentage, in 1745, according to the Indianapolis News. Doctor Rush served as an apprentice to a Philadelphia physician for six years and then completed his medical education in Edinburgh, London and Paris. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the founders of the first American antislavery society and the greatest physician of his day. During the yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, in 1793, he visited more than 100 patients daily.

Cause of Seasickness.

It has been established to the satisfaction of scientists who have made a study of it that seasickness is caused by abrupt disturbances of the static sense, whereby we are enabled to maintain our proper position in space, the location of which is in the ear. These abrupt disturbances consist of violent oscillations of the fluid contained in the semicircular canals of the ear. The fluid is banged against one end of the canals and then the other by the irregular movements of the ship; the effect of this jarring and banging is telegraphed to the brain and nervous system by delicate nerve filaments and results in the various obnoxious symptoms which we group under the name of seasickness.

The Modern Poet.

He wears his hair long and a flowing necktie; his trousers bag at the knees, and there is dandruff on his coat collar. In addition to that he writes unintelligible stuff from which it is impossible to gather either sense or music—therefore he must be a poet.

RHODES NEVER WOMAN HATER

But Celebrated "Empire Builder" Had Little Time to Devote to the Gentler Sex.

Cecil Rhodes had the reputation of being a woman hater, but he was by no means a misogynist, though he might have been regarded a misogynist. He was wedded, it was said, by his friends, to Africa. But his life would have been more complete and no less full of achievement if he had been married to the right woman—at least so says my wife and other women who knew him.

While I have said Rhodes was not a woman hater, he was averse to wasting his time on women of mediocre intellect. Rhodes excused himself for not marrying by saying that he had not the time to give a wife the attention she was entitled to receive.

In his magnificent house at Cape Town there was only one picture. It was a painting of a young woman, beautiful and modest of aspect, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and hung in the dining room above the fireplace. He loved to look at it and frequently told how he had gained possession of it. As a boy he took a great fancy to this picture, which belonged to a relative, and his love for it increased as he grew to manhood. Eventually he bought it. He always wound up the story by saying: "Now I have my lady, and I am happy."—John Hays Hammond in Scribner's Magazine.

PAY HONOR TO GOD OF FIRE

Japanese Religious Observances That Take Place in Coldest Season of the Year.

A Japanese religious observance peculiar to the coldest season of the year is that of bathing in cold water and wearing to and from the bath a single kimono of pure white, with a white band about the head. The ceremony, says the Japan Advertiser in a recent issue, is out of respect to Fudo-san, the god of fire, primarily. Those observing the custom carry a lantern and jingle a small bell as they go along the street. The season continues for thirty days.

The first fifteen days of the season is called the daiken, or great cold, and the second fifteen days the shokon, or small cold. Most of those who go through the ceremony are young men, apprentices in some trade, who run to and from the bath, repeating the words, "Rokkon Shojo," as they go. The principal temple a bath is the one in Fukawaga-ku. The cold water bath there was recently rebuilt at a cost of 300,000 yen in an-

teipation on the cold season. It is open for women only until 6 o'clock in the evening, but at all hours in the day for men. Among the women are many young actresses, who pray earnestly for success in their profession. Another Fudo shrine is near Meguro station.

Wealth in Beads.

Probably the choicest and most valuable beads in the world are those possessed by the natives of Borneo. In many cases they are very old, and have been kept for centuries in one family.

Some are thought to be of Venetian origin, while others resemble a Roman variety.

It is difficult to induce the natives to sell their beads, which they guard as heirlooms. A rich chief may possess old beads to the value of thousands of pounds.

When children are small they are carried on the backs of their mothers in a kind of cradle, which is often elaborately adorned with beads. One chief possesses a cradle valued at £200.

Practically Unbeatable.

"My wife," proudly said a citizen of the Ozarks, in the cross-roads store, "splits the kindling every morning of the world, packs in the stovewood, builds the fire, milks three cows, gets six kids ready for school, sews, mends and bakes, and then has the house all reddeed up before it comes time to put the dinner to cooking. And I'd just sorter like to know who can beat her."

"Well," returned a bystander, "as she's prob'ly tollable muscular and I hain't been right well myself since way long last spring, and she hain't my wife, no way, while mebbly I could beat her, I'm yur to say that I hain't got the slightest idy of trying it."—Country Gentleman.

Queen Liked Her Ale Strong.

The City of London Brewery company, whose premises are offered for sale, claim to be the only brewery in the city of London existing from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and it is quite possible that the queen occasionally sampled their brew. Elizabeth was a specialist in ale. She liked it strong, as witness the plaintive note her host, the earl of Leicester, sent to Lord Burleigh: "There is not one drop of good drink for her here. We were fain to send to London and Kenilworth and divers other places where ale was; her own beer was so strong that there was no man able to drink it."

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Literature Mixed With Love

By FREDERICK HART

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The search for books, old and new, carried Ralph Gordon into many strange byways. He had an independent income, and as he was a young man with ambitions he set out to make himself an authority on English literature, particularly that of the later Elizabethan period. He went far for his books, and spent much money; but he had the satisfaction of seeing his collection grow and himself acknowledged among those who know a real bibliophile. He even went so far as to write a little on the subject.

One day when he was cataloguing his treasures he found that his edition of Ben Jonson was incomplete—that it lacked a small and comparatively obscure volume of the writer's early days, one not included in the standard sets. He immediately set about to remedy this omission.

But the small book eluded him. His agents were certain that there was a copy in America—in fact, right in New York, where Ralph Gordon lived; but their efforts were unavailing. After a thorough combing of the larger bookstores, Gordon announced that he himself was going to take up the trail.

His search led him one day to a small shop on the West side—one displaying tattered editions of one-time thrillers, just-covered sets of forgotten writers, and a series of paperbacks setting forth the adventures of such magnificent heroes as Dave Dautless and Old King Brady. He entered the place without hope; it merely was the book-lover's instinct that prompted him to overlook no possible source, however unpromising. In the dim, dusty light of the shop he saw a girl come forward to wait on him.

"Have you—" he began and then stopped. The absurdity of the question he was about to ask dawned on him.



"What's the Matter?"

What could a girl in a dirty old second-hand shop know of Ben Jonson? But his surprise was boundless when she replied:

"No, we haven't—but we can get it for you."

"What?" he ejaculated stupidly.

"Oh, I know you, Mr. Ralph Gordon," she said with a smile. "And I know all about the book you're looking for. I said we could get it for you because all good bookstores say that when you ask them for what they haven't got, isn't that so?"

Ralph Gordon looked more closely at her, and suddenly forgot all about his quest. In that moment those blue eyes, that laughing little mouth, and the adorable turned-up nose seemed to him more important than Ben Jonson. He leaned on the counter and began to talk to her. To his amazement he found that she knew almost as much about Elizabethan literature as he himself. He deliberately tested her by asking catch questions, and was delighted as she evaded his traps. She, in her turn, was charmed by his manner, and the two parted the best of friends. Gordon promised to return in a few days, "to see if the Jonson book had come from the printers."

The incident had seemed so natural that it did not occur to him till he was well on his way home to wonder why the girl clerk in a cheap bookstore knew so much, nor to be amazed that one with her evident breeding and good looks should work there. He went back in a few days and renewed his acquaintance. He demanded her name, but she refused to give it to him, though he begged hard. Almost every week he found opportunity to go down to the little shop, and it was not long till he was sure that he had fallen in love with the adorable little saleswoman. And he did not even know her name!

Business took him away from New York for a month. On his return he hastened to the little bookstore. It was late in the afternoon when he got there, and he was surprised to see a sign announcing a closing-out sale, and several hard-looking persons just leaving with their arms full of books. He entered. In a far corner he saw the familiar figure of the girl stooping over a pile of second-hand tomes. At his step she rose, looked at him, and then, seeing who he was, ran to greet him with a little sob. Her relief at his appearance was so great that in a moment he was clumsily patting her arm and whispering words of comfort in her ear.

When she could speak again he inquired gently, "What's the matter?"

But instead of replying to his question she suddenly dried her eyes and exclaimed: "Oh! I almost forgot! Wait just a moment." And she darted off to a room behind the shop.

In an instant she was back, carrying something in her hand; and before he could speak she showed him, to his utter amazement, the long-sought-after copy of Ben Jonson's little-known work.

"How—why—" he was beginning, when she silenced him.

"I'll tell you," she began. "This book was dad's chief treasure. I knew all about your wanting it, and urged him to let you have it, but he wouldn't, and insisted that I keep it from you—not even tell you that he had it. It's a splendid edition, not a page missing, and really quite valuable."

"I see," he replied. He was turning the leaves absently when a letter fell out. He picked it up, and his eye caught the name on the flyleaf.

"What's this?" he exclaimed. "Was your father Stephen Farwell?"

"Yes," she replied in a low voice.

Ralph Gordon knew Stephen Farwell, as every other book-collector did, as an eccentric old man whose chief passion, books, had impoverished him, and who had disappeared some years ago. And he had been keeping a shop on the West side all this time! And this beautiful girl, his daughter, had hidden herself with him! Tears came to Ralph Gordon's eyes.

"But will he want to part with it now?" he asked gently.

"He—he died last week," said the girl in a barely audible whisper. "I must get rid of these old books and things—but I wanted you to have this one."

Ralph Gordon hesitated no longer. "I want it," he said, "but I want you too." As soon as she had told him who her father was he had known her name. "Won't you let me take you and show you all my books and things—and love you a little when you aren't looking at them?"

She smiled up at him through her tears.

"Of course I will," she whispered. From the floor the forgotten Ben Jonson stared up at the pair of them and seemed to say philosophically, "Well, they did such things in my day too."

GO BACK TO HOME STREAM

Salmon Invariably Return to Water in Which They Were Spawned, Seemingly to Know It.

It has long been maintained by salmon fishermen, writes Dr. B. W. Everman in the Scientific Monthly, that salmon, when mature, usually, if not invariably, return to the particular stream in which they were hatched. It was generally believed that a great majority of the fish hatched in any particular stream would return to that identical stream when mature and ready to spawn, but that a good many would, or might, go to other streams. Some thought that the salmon return to their own stream because they possess a marvelous geographic or homing instinct, while others maintained that the salmon, after going down to sea as fry or fingerlings, do not wander far from the mouth of the stream in which they were hatched, and that, when they reach maturity, they seek fresh water; and the fresh water most easily found is that nearest at hand, which is the water of the stream in which they were hatched; they therefore ascend that particular stream.

Study of the scales has shown that the salmon of each particular stream possess scale characters in common which enable them to be distinguished from the salmon of any other stream, however near the streams may be to each other.

Got the Best of Him.

As Harry, who is six years old, came in the back door, he was saying to himself: "Well, I got the best of him that time."

His mother happened to be in the kitchen. "Harry, have you and the neighbor boy been fighting again?" she asked.

Harry was quick to reply: "Not this time. You know when he was over here last week, we made a kite, and you made me let him take it home with him. Yesterday we made a birdhouse, and he got to take it home. So today we dug holes, and he didn't take them home with him."

—Indianapolis News.

Homesickness.

Bridget was suffering from nostalgia.

"You ought to be contented and not pine for your old home, Bridget," said her mistress. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, everyone is kind to you and you have lots of friends here."

"Yes, mum," sadly replied Bridget, "but it's not the place where I had fallen in love with the adorable little saleswoman. And he did not even know her name!"

HOW

JAPAN HONORS MEN WHO HAVE DONE BIG THINGS.

Many kinds of decorations are instituted in Japan. They are the Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemums, granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit; the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia, granted to holders of first-class merit; the order of the Rising Sun (1st to 16th grades); order of the Sacred Treasure (1st to 8th grade); order of the Crown (1st to 8th grades, and only for women); order of Paulownia (7th-8th grades), and lastly, order of the Golden Kite (1st to 7th grades).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity ranging from 1,500 yen a year, granted to a holder of the first grade, and 100 yen granted to a holder of the seventh, the lowest class. This kind of honor is granted only to soldiers who have done acts of bravery.

Besides the above seven classes there are the Blue Ribbon medal, conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public service; the Green Ribbon medal, conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red Ribbon medal, granted to those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own lives.

The Grand Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor conferred on Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of imperial princes and those deceased: Marshal Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Marquis Okuma, Marquis Salonji, Prince Tokudaiji, and Admiral Count Togo. The first four mentioned are known as Genroes.—East and West News.

MESSAGE SENT AS WRITTEN

How It Has Been Made Possible to Transfer Original Handwriting Over Cable System.

A wire and cable system, has been invented, in Christiania, Norway, by which it is possible to transfer a picture or a message in original handwriting over a practically unlimited distance. The device was publicly tested recently between two 600-mile points, and was reported successful. The manuscript to be transferred is placed on a metallic cylinder—somewhat resembling an original wax phonograph cylinder—covered with a photographic film and exposed to a strong arc light. The manuscript is copied on the cylinder film, developed and chronographically etched into the metal. The cylinder is then placed on the sending apparatus, to which is transmitted an electric current going to the receiving apparatus. When the cylinder rotates a needle moves on it, touching every point on the cylinder. Whenever it touches the copied letters of the manuscript it causes a short circuit, which is transmitted to the receiving apparatus with its photographic paper on which the copy is reproduced.

How French Combat House Shortage.

Parisians were startled recently when they saw a small, two-story house on wheels being hauled through the city streets by a motor car, the Scientific American states. And they were still more startled when the inventor invited them to inspect the interior, thus revealing a surprisingly large range of accommodations for so small a domicile.

The house mounted on wheels while being transported, consists of four rooms, including kitchen, heating equipment, miniature staircase and modern conveniences. The home is eight feet wide and fifteen feet high, but by means of telescoping walls, it can be brought down to 9½ feet in height to facilitate transportation. The French government has ordered a considerable number of these portable houses for the inhabitants of the devastated regions, inasmuch as they are being turned out for \$835 complete.

How Ocean Is Robbing River.

A curious result of a study of the Blue Ridge mountain region in North Carolina and Virginia is the showing that the Atlantic is slowly gaining some of the waters that have heretofore flowed toward the Mississippi.

This arises from the fact that the Blue Ridge, instead of being a crest with strong slopes on each side, is an escarpment separating a mountainous upland on the southeast; and the high-level headwaters of the streams that flow toward the Mississippi are continually losing length by the retreat of the escarpment, through the retrogressive erosion of the low-level headwaters of the Atlantic-seeking streams.

From a practical point of view, of course, the change is very slow.

How Convicts Honored Heroes.

Seven hundred convicts in one of the big English prisons have contributed toward the erection of a tablet in the memory of fellow-prisoners who were liberated to fight in the war and fell in action.

How to Keep Water Sweet.

A tiny bit of charcoal in the water keeps it sweet so that you need not be taking the time and trouble to freshen each vase of flowers daily.

WHY

Law Officers Are Universally Known as Policemen.

In ye olden days the law officer in England whose duty it was to apprehend criminals, was known as "the catch-pole" because of a peculiar instrument he used to catch criminals by the neck.

The pole was about six feet long and the collar was slightly flexible, and in "catch-poles" used on serious offenders the collar was studded with spikes on the inside.

While such instruments were being used in England, the French had adapted the name "police" from a long line of language ancestors, beginning with the Greek word for "state."

From the Greek the word was transferred to the German "polizei," and by the Italians as "polizia." The French corrupted it into police, and as such it was finally adopted by the English and eventually found its way to America as the term for officials entrusted with enforcing the laws of the state.

As late as 1720 the word was still considered foreign by English writers, and it was not until many years after that that it came into common usage.

Other countries still use different names for law enforcement officers. The military police of Italy, for instance, are known as sbirri, and in France they are called gendarmes.

Americans, as usual, are not content with calling policemen simply police, and have invented a number of nicknames, such as "copper," which came supposedly from the fact that many police wore copper buttons on their uniforms, and "dicks," slang shortening for detective.—Chicago American.

LIKE THE PREFERRED STOCK

Why Experienced Investors Prefer That Form of Security to Old Form of Bond Issues.

A. B. Farquhar in his memoirs, in System, tells how the idea of preferred stock originated a good many years ago when corporate organization was less general than it is today: "The preferred stock was devised by the longer-headed corporate organizers, who saw that in the case of an industrial organization an issue of bonds constituted a danger, for the interest had to be paid whether or not any profitable business was done. A company was safer with the preferred stock issue than with the bond issue, which generally involves a mortgage."

"But it was not until very recent years that more astute investors really began to appreciate the fact that the preferred stock of a company without bond issues is sometimes a better security than would be a bond of the same company. It took a long time to get away from the real-estate mortgage idea and to realize that an investor could in any event get a return only from what the corporation earned, and that a perfectly sound corporation might, by reason of a couple of bad years, be forced to borrow money to avoid a default in bond interest, and thus invite a failure that would not occur if it had been permitted to husband its resources through the passing of stock dividends. For a foreclosure sale of a big property rarely fetches 100 per cent cash. As a rule, however, the first mortgage bonds of good companies which have been in successful operation for some time and earned several times their interest charges are rightly regarded as safer investments than stocks."

Why Is a Curly Head?

This question is asked thousands of times, but never stays answered. Yet the answer is simple—if you know the secret. The twist in an African negro's hair, for instance, tends to keep him cool during the heat of the sun. Examine the furs of the different animals and it will be seen that those with straight-haired pelts live in the northern sections of the world, while those with curly fur come from the warmer climates. In the same way those which have white hair come from the region of snow and ice, while those with black or brown hair inhabit the more temperate climates. The explanation is that the fur of the northern animals is intended principally to keep its wearers warm, and that of the animals which live in tropical climates is to protect them from the direct rays of the sun—this result being accomplished by the curls and kinks of the black or brown fur.

Why Face Is Uplifted.

Holding the head upward in rather a strained position has nothing to do with vision. The real reason is to be found partly in the effort of strained attention natural in such circumstances, partly in the instinctive attempt to make the greatest possible use of the senses that are left, that of touch excited by contact of the air as it meets the face, and that of smell. The sniffing to catch some faint odor is always accompanied by an uplifted face. It begins with this and soon unconsciously becomes a habit.

Why Indians Worship the Moon.

The Shipibo Indians of South America worship the moon because she comes to give light in the night, while the sun shines only in the day, when no light is needed. This statement, made by Dr. W. C. Farabee, the South American explorer, is quoted by Prof. Samuel G. Barton of the University of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Science.

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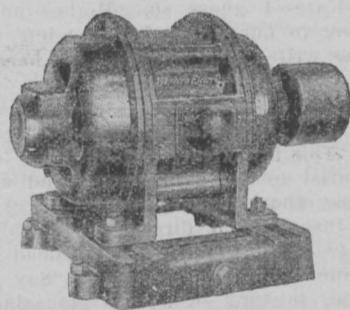
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PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 26

REVIEW: THE SOCIAL TASK OF THE CHURCH.

GOLDEN TEXT—He shall dwell with them, and they shall be his people.—Rev. 21:3.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Rev. 21:1-14.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Way Jesus Wants Us to Live.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things Jesus Wants Us to Do.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Challenge to Boys and Girls.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Challenge to the Church.

Revelation 21:1-14 is the passage of Scripture selected for devotional reading. Instead of attempting to review the lessons of the quarter it would be of great interest and profit to enter into a detailed study of this Scripture. The following outline may be helpful. I. The New Heaven and the New Earth (vv. 1, 2); II. The New People (vv. 3-8); III. The New Jerusalem (vv. 9-14).

Another way would be to assign the Golden Texts to different members of the class asking them to give the part of the particular lesson which illustrates the teachings of the text.

Still another way would be to summarize the different Scripture passages, giving the leading lessons of each. The following is given by way of suggestion:

- I. The believer's supreme obligation is to present himself as a living sacrifice to God. The grand reason for so doing is that he has received the mercies of God. The one so yielded will love his fellow believer sincerely.
- II. The believer's body is God's property—the temple of the Holy Ghost; therefore we are under solemn obligation to use it for His glory.
- III. Since God the Father and Jesus Christ work, it is incumbent upon all to work, and the man who will not work should not eat.
- IV. God hates the greed that moves men to dishonest methods in order to get rich. His judgment shall fall upon such.
- V. True education will lead one to Christ. The one only book which tells about Him is the Bible. No one can call himself educated who is ignorant of the Bible.
- VI. God rested when His work of creation was done. On this basis He has established the law of labor and rest. The obligation to cease from labor is that one may remember God.
- VII. The church is an organism as the human body. In order that there may be real helpful co-operation there must be membership in that body.
- VIII. Jesus should be welcomed as a guest into every home. He is an example of an obedient son in the home.
- IX. The most important question is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "To whom can I be a neighbor?" Being a neighbor is seeing those about who need help and rendering such help in loving sympathy.
- X. The Christian is a citizen as well as a church member. Intelligent Christians will show proper loyalty to the state.
- XI. When Christ shall reign as King there shall be peace all over the world between animals and men. The supreme business of the believer in this dispensation is to preach the gospel to all the world as a witness.
- XII. Jesus came and preached the gospel to the poor, but shall come again to judge the world and reign as King.

Since the whole of man's duty is summed up by Christ in duty to God and duty to man (Matt. 22:36-40), it would be profitable to go through the quarter's lesson and set down the teachings under

I. Duties to God; II. Duties to Man.

House Divided Against Itself.
He who sits above the waterfalls is still working out His ways, and man's extremity is, as ever, God's opportunity. But if we are to be real sharers in this task of divine reconstruction, and fulfilling of God's purposes for the human family, it behooves us to do our utmost by prayer and effort to repair the breaches which human waywardness has wrought in that instrument which He has designed, and through which He has chosen especially to work out humanity's salvation—the church of the living God, the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Body of Christ. For until these wounds are healed the church must present herself as a house divided against itself; and, because the Savior's prayer for a unity in the "one fold" remains unfulfilled, His enemies continue to triumph, and the forces which make for righteousness are thwarted.—Bishop Howden.

Blessed Mysteries of Life.
Both death and sleep are blessed mysteries of life. It is of little consequence what time the angel of life opens the door of death for us; the supreme concern for us is whether our hearts shall be pure, and our souls strong in grace to rejoice in the vision of the Everlasting Day.—Newman Smyth.

Jesus' First Preaching.
Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew 4:17.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From —
Moody Bible Institute Monthly
Chicago, Ill.

JUNE 26

Men and Women Whose Lives Should Inspire Us
Hebrews 11:32-40; 12:1,2

The Epistle to the Hebrews is referred to by the writer as a "word of exhortation" (13:22). It contains many appeals to Christian loyalty and perseverance. The expression "let us" is of frequent occurrence; "let us come boldly to the throne of grace," "let us draw near," "let us hold fast," "let us consider one another." Then again in our lesson we have the words, "Let us lay aside every weight," "let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

Exhortation and appeal, in order to win, must be based on and buttressed by argument and example. The basic fact in this epistle is the priesthood of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is here revealed as our representative in heaven; "touched with the feeling of our infirmities" and "able to save to the uttermost, all that come unto God by him." On this fact so clearly revealed in this epistle, the exhortations and appeals are based. Then they are supported by the examples of godly men and women such as we find in this chapter, who overcame all adverse conditions and opposing forces. These are the "lives that inspire."

The power by which they overcame was that of faith. This is asserted with such plainness and persistence that no reader can possibly mistake its place and power in victorious living. Faith is the working principle of the Christian life. It marks not only the commencement of that life, but also its continuance and consummation.

Dr. Moffatt's translation of the opening words of this chapter gives a good definition of faith, "Faith means that we are convinced of what we do not see. It was for this that the men of old won their record."

The men and women whose acts are recorded in this chapter are an inspiration to us today, not because they are examples of greatness, but because they are examples of faith and its achievements. Let us consider their career and copy their faith.

ARCHITECTS OF HIGH RANK

Egyptian Builders Made for Themselves a Name Which Has Endured Through the Centuries.

It is generally conceded that the Greco-Roman home was the most perfect type of the antique dwelling in plan, construction and decoration. It is rightfully considered more richly suggestive than any other house forms, such as those of Egypt and Assyria, but it is not well to infer from this that the latter types are unworthy of consideration, for they are confessedly marked by a simplicity, dignity and solidity of construction and a correct use of decoration which, according to authorities, give them a high place in building systems of the world.

In Egypt, as in all countries, we find that building forms were dictated by and adapted to the exigencies of climate. The constructive instinct, since the beginning of time, apparently, has been strong in the average man, and nowhere did it impress itself in simpler, more enduring and more majestic forms than in Egypt.

This is true, despite the fact that the Egyptians professed, in view of the brevity of life, to consider their dwellings as mere "wayside inns," and to regard it, therefore, a matter of comparative indifference how they were constructed. Notwithstanding this attitude as to earthly dwelling places, the rich and great lavished wealth upon their palaces and great houses. The streets of Thebes, Memphis and Heliopolis were bordered with houses, plain and blank of exterior, but embellished within with utmost luxury and magnificence.—Exchange.

Democratic Cigar Names.
The nomenclature of the cigar trade is one of the very interesting phases of democracy, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. No agent intent upon building up a market for a 10 cent cigar ever named it for a statesman. He complimented, instead, an actor, a philanthropist, a race horse, a hypothetical Indian maiden or a supposititious Spanish grandee. To have named a 10 cent cigar for a statesman would have been to "queer" both the cigar and its involuntary patron. The people would not have stood for that sort of thing. It would have presumed a certain superiority which they would have rebuked both at the cigar stand and at the polls.

Cure for Flat Feet.
Are you flat-footed? If you don't know, the next time you take a bath, observe the impressions that your wet feet make. If your feet are normal, there will be a narrow line from heel to toe on the outside; if they are flat, the entire bottom of the foot will show.

How can you cure flat-footedness? Buy a handful of marbles, place them in two rows, and start picking them up with your toes. To do this you must curl up your toes; as a result the muscles of the feet will be exercised and thereby strengthened.—Popular Science Monthly.

Red Honey of Brazil.
In Brazil lives a wasp which produces red honey, which is described as poisonous. Also in Brazil there is a stingless bee whose honey is sour if obtained from certain flowers, and of good quality if obtained from what perhaps we might call sanitary blossoms.

Honey is the oldest sweet eaten by man, and bee-raising and honey gathering is one of the old industries of the world. Honey was eaten in Europe for centuries before sugar was sold by apothecaries or herbalists as a medicine and as a thing to make other medicines less unpalatable.

GREATEST OF ALL MACHINES

Human Heart Has Capacity Which All Modern Ingenuity Has Found It Impossible to Outdo.

The pulse of the great Napoleon is said to have made only fifty beats a minute. Eighty is not an unusual number.

But, supposing the case of a heart that beats 75 times a minute, expelling ten cubic inches of blood at each "stroke," it is apparent that the little pump delivers 45 cubic inches in one hour, over 1,000,000 cubic inches in a day, or (as may be easily reckoned) about 7,000 tons of vital fluid in a twelvemonth.

In figuring this out, the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that a human heart has four compartments—two auricles and two ventricles. The auricles are merely reservoirs. The energy developed by the pump is furnished by the right and left ventricles—the right one sending impure blood to the lungs and the left one forcing the purified blood into circulation.

The left ventricle alone uses in a day enough energy to raise one ton 90 feet.

All the blood pumped by one heart engine in one year would suffice to fill a tank 61 feet long, 61 feet wide and 61 feet high. Or, if the tank were cylindrical and 50 feet in diameter, it would have to be 115 feet high in order to hold the 1,700,000 gallons pumped by a single heart in the course of a twelvemonth.

ARAB HORSE EASILY LEADER

Finest Specimens of the Race, of Which the United States Has the Best, Is Abundant Proof.

The tradition ascribing to the Arab horse extraordinary endurance is sustained by abundant evidence. As illustration, a 300-mile test was made in 1919 from Fort Ethan Allan, Vermont, to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and the first horse to finish was a pure-bred Arab mare named Ramla, which made the distance in 57 hours 26 minutes and 30 seconds; the animal placed second was Kingfisher, three-fourths Arab and one-fourth thoroughbred. The animal that finished third in the endurance test was also a pure-bred Arab mare, and the one to finish fourth was a three-fourths grade Arab, the dam of Kingfisher.

In the army tests of 1920 the Arabs again made a remarkable showing.

H. K. Bush-Brown, who presented the case for the Arab in the Journal of Heredity, offers an explanation of the extraordinary endurance of animals of this breed, based in part on the fact that the Arab has only five lumbar vertebrae (between the ribs and the pelvis), while all other families of horses have six. This difference in structure is believed to explain why the Arab, though small, can carry great weight. The anomaly illustrates the relation between structure and function.—Hearst's International.

Everyday Allusions.

A lot of people believe today that the expression "Mad as a March Hare" has something to do with the queer antics of one of the characters in Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

The truth is, that the saying is based upon popular usage of a natural history fact.

In the month of March, which is their mating and breeding time, the hares of our fields and those of England, Belgium and other countries where these rodents abound, become victims of fits which at times send them bounding like wild things through the woods and across the meadows.

To be as "Mad as a March Hare" does not mean insanity, but irrationally, a stage of mental wildness that will make people act as though they had lost a proper sense of proportion, without, however, having their mental abilities permanently impaired.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Papier Mache.

The durable substance made from wood pulp called papier mache is claimed by Germans to be the invention of one Martin, a snuff-box maker of Nuremberg, about 1740. While recent researches have confirmed the fact that he made the first papier mache snuff boxes, they disclosed that the method itself had been taught him by a Frenchman named Lefevre.

Baskerville, the Birmingham printer, became interested in the process in 1745 and laid the foundation for what later became a great industry.

After a while the Germans again took it up and until about twenty-five years ago had a virtual monopoly of it. Then England and America attacked the problem in earnest and have since made millions out of it.



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