

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 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 exchange.

THE CANDIDATES.

For Comptroller.

WILLIAM S. GORDY, Dem.
OLIVER METZEROTT, Rep.

For Clerk of the Court.

JOSEPH B. BOYLE, Dem.
EDW. M. MELLOR, Rep.

For Register of Wills.

WILLIAM F. BRICKER, Rep.
MILLARD F. WEER, Dem.

For Commissioner.

FRANCIS L. HANN, Dem.
JOHN H. REPP, Rep.

For Sheriff.

WILLIAM H. BOWERS, Dem.
E. EDWARD MARTIN, Rep.

For Treasurer.

C. RAY FOGLE, Rep.

For House of Delegates.

GEO. W. BANKERT, Rep.
J. SMITH BILLINGSLEA, Rep.
ALBERT W. SPENCER, Rep.
J. ALFRED SIMPSON, Rep.
(Democratic Nominations incomplete)

For Surveyor.

JOHN D. ROOP, Rep.

Next February is the time set by union coal miners to meet and announce their new wage demands, but no strike is expected that is likely to affect the coal situation and prices, this winter. It is probable that in arriving at a wage scale for next year, facts will be brought out concerning the present exorbitant prices for coal that will show that these prices are not by any means wholly due, either to miners' wages, nor to freight rates. The country at large will be glad of an opportunity to have the whole question shown up. There is no class of labor more deserving of just treatment and fair wages, than the miners.

The Arbuckle Crowd.

The defenders of "personal liberty" and booze, must have some difficulty in keeping company with the Arbuckle booze party that resulted in the death of one of the female guests, and that has been shown up to have been a most disgraceful orgie. And the worst of it is, this was only one of many such "joy parties" held by the movie fraternities, as side issues connected with their work.

These affairs could not, and would not, be held without plenty of liquor. It is the stuff that furnishes the attraction, and also the sin, of the parties. And one need not go to California to find such extravagances. As the wet enthusiasts glory over the fact that Prohibition laws are being violated everywhere, this is regarded as convincing that Prohibition must therefore be wrong. It is a fine bit of logic, and a fine set of moral principles to tie to. So much so, that a few more Arbuckle cases will do more for Prohibition than an army of law enforcement officers. Whenever argument for the maintenance of a thing must be built in company with lewdness, loss of life and disgusting exhibitions, it is pretty sure conclusion that sooner or later the decent elements in humanity will act—and for the credit of the Nation it must be admitted that decency yet has the majority.

Let this Arbuckle case be the inspiration for all dry champions to stand for Prohibition with renewed zeal. There are a few people who can handle booze decently, and resist being made fools and criminals by it, but the number is too small to be listened to. Even these, by force of facts, are distantly related to the Arbuckle crowd.

Candidates for Legislature.

Maryland has always taken the wrong view with reference to the calibre of the men it invites to become members of the Legislature, in the pay it offers, and is only concerned about the matter at the wrong end of the subject—about election time, and during the session—instead of at the time when the pay is fixed.

We will now hear a great deal about sending men who are "safe" for moral measures, and are apt to wish that a higher standard of men might be sent. In making this comment, we cast no reflections on present nominees of either party; for as a matter of fact, Carroll County's candidates are much better than the size of their pay warrants, and we are fortunate in the fact.

But, these men will be tried hard with anti-election pledges of various kinds, and whenever such trials are presented it is always best that those so tried stand among the best citizens of the county, and are not men who will resort to subterfuge merely to gain popularity and votes.

It is all well enough for candidates to stand on their dignity and refuse to commit themselves in advance to any hard and fast pledge; but in a general way they cannot refuse to at least give to voters the trend of their views on all important questions. Our "Delegates," as we call them, are in fact "representatives," and how can voters send "representatives" without knowing what they stand for?

Every member of the legislature must have a certain amount of freedom to change his opinions, and his vote, to fit developments; therefore, absolute first and last pledges should neither be asked nor given; but honest convictions and preferences should be made known, and every candidate should be man enough, and dependable enough, to reasonably satisfy conscientious voters on any measure in which they are interested.

Tax Revision Bill.

The Tax Revision Bill, that was unacted on at the last session of Congress, is having a fight for its life in the present session, and it looks as though only the ghost of the original bill will survive. The trouble is as it has always been—efforts to get from under taxation. Just now, Republican Senators from the agricultural states, assisted by Democrats, are telling the administration where to get off, which means off about everything the farmer sells in a manufactured or semi-manufactured state. The Philadelphia Ledger says of the situation:

"The whole thing is to be revised out of all semblance to the bill that came out of the House in August and that recently came to the Senate floor from the Finance Committee. Senator Penrose and the committee, the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the House of Representatives are now watching the work of weeks broken up on the rocks of Senate opposition.

The fight was inevitable. The House bill had a lot of weak spots, and the Senate committee failed to eliminate them and went on making others that were indefensible. Now there seems to be nothing else for it than a straight-out, radical revision on some such terms as are being laid down by the Senators from the agricultural States who are being aided and abetted by the Democrats. The "offensive" has passed from the Administration forces to the "bloc" Republicans and their Democratic allies and well-wishers.

The maneuvering is on, but agreement may be slow to come. The crack of the party leash begins to echo; but the response is not all that it might be. There is black and bitter war over the transportation taxes, the excess-profits tax, the Smoot sales tax, and the fighting rages from the low brackets to the high in the income-tax schedule.

And after the Senate calms its rages, agrees upon something and batters it through, the House remains to be dealt with. There is open defiance and much glamorous warning there.

A month ago it looked like plain and easy sailing over charted seas for the Senate committee measure. Today there is mutiny in the forecastle and there is neither captain, chart nor compass."

Elections Too Costly.

It is a self evident fact, and, therefore, requires no demonstration that our elections are too costly. Their expense has been doubled in those counties in which primaries were held. In Baltimore County the first registration and primary cost \$19,802.52. Of this sum \$12,000 could have been saved by avoiding a primary, if one Republican, James B. Wisner, candidate for Sheriff, had stepped aside. Eliminating himself he could have succeeded in eliminating the primary. He received 115 votes while John T. Fitzel, his opponent polled 709 votes.

In order to decrease the cost of elections, the present primary election system must be wholly abolished or so amended as to make it mandatory only on petition signed by twenty-five per-cent of the voters of

either of two parties. Another method by which a decrease is possible is to have registration of voters and elections only once in two years and to consolidate Municipal with State, Congressional and Presidential elections. To effect this reform in State elections, the Constitution must be amended.—Democratic Advocate.

To the Imperial Buzzard of the Ku Klux Klan.

Didn't you know better than to put Negroes, Jews, Catholics and all the foreigners together? If you had only had the foresight to limit your tar and feathers to colored Americans, scarcely anybody would have opposed you—not even the good old New York World, which is the only white American daily paper that dares to speak out in a crisis for justice to the Negro, even this paper would not have said one tenth as much against you if you had confined your deviltry to the Negro. We thought you knew that, since you are a southerner like us. And being a southerner ourselves, we have some sectional pride, and we hate to see a real southerner bungle a matter so. Even if he was fighting we like to see him do it well and creditably.

Just think of what a good time you would have had tarring and white-capping Negroes, if you had not tarred and mobbed anybody else! And when you put the Negro with Jews, Catholics and foreigners, you put him in with the most important company in this part of the world. Bless you, didn't you know that if you take those four groups out of America, there would not be anything much left. You talk about "Red-blooded Americans" why, if you take out of this country the African, Semite, Catholic, Asiatic, and all other "furrin" stock, you won't have anything "red" left but red-necks Mississippi and Georgia.

We told you at the very first intimation of this foolish demarcation, that if you were going to draw the line in that fashion, the Negro would much rather be with the outs than to be with the ins.

You ought to be as shrewed as the lyncher. Just suppose they went to lynching Jews and Catholic and Japanese and all others who happened not to born of the "stalwart" and acceptable breed, why, don't you know that Harding and Congress would pass an anti-lynching law and go after the lynchers without debate and without constitutional scruples.

Why we thought you had the eagle, the all-seeing eye, and now make us think of the old colored man who made the mistake in pronouncing your "woeful" title and called you "the Imperial Buzzard"—Take it from us, Old Man, for we have been there too, and we know. If you want to get away with it, confine it to the Niggers."—By Williams Pickens, the Associated Negro Press.

To Gain a Good Reputation.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you appear." That is precisely the manner in which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Every bottle that has ever been put out by the manufacturers has been fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. People have found that it can be depended upon for the relief and cure of these ailments and that it is pleasant and safe to take.

Seven Good Ways.

For the benefit of people who want to help the editor and don't know how, we are submitting the following seven good ways;

First of all, give him the news; he wants it. Give it to him, even though sometimes it does not get into the paper. He hasn't time always to tell you why some pieces of news are not used; but ten to one he has a perfectly good and impersonal reason. Give him the news, even though you may not be especially interested in it. Some folks never think to give the editor news except when they are concerned in it one way or another.

Second, don't give him a piece of news and tell him you want it printed just as it is written. There's a right and a wrong way to do even such a simple thing as writing an article for a country paper. One editor had to leave town because he printed every piece of news just as it was handed in—spelling, punctuation and all—and printed it with the name of the person who gave it to him.

Third, don't try to play a joke through the paper unless you explain it to the editor. A thing in cold type looks a lot different and sounds different from a thing repeated by word of mouth, with a facial expression and a gesture, perhaps, to show its meaning.

Fourth, don't worry for fear the editor is making too-much money; you should want him to be prosperous. He can and will give you a bet-

ter paper. He will be less likely to have to compromise with his conscience over certain kinds of advertising. And, anyhow, he can't make a big fortune out of his paper—he will be lucky if he keeps going.

Fifth, be ready to tell your editor when something in the paper pleases you. Once in a while you tell your preacher he has a good sermon, so tell the editor something about his paper.

Sixth, get your "copy" to him early. Take it to him for the next week the day after the previous publication, if you can. It takes time to set type and make a paper. Did you ever wonder what the editor did all the time between publication days? You would know if you were publishing a newspaper yourself.

Lastly, go in some day when the paper is being printed. Go in several times during the day, and you will have more of a realization of what a job it is to make a weekly paper.—Sykesville Herald.

A Good Physic.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle in effect, easy to take and certain to act, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are excellent.

—Advertisement

HAS POSITION TO MAINTAIN

Drum-Horse of British and American Cavalry Bands Must Be of Distinguished Appearance.

There are grades of honor, even among horses. We are apt to think of the war horse as a proud animal, and so he is, and has a right to be, for he is called upon to be as brave as he is proud. But proudest and most dignified of all horses of the army is the animal that is called upon to fill the position of drum-horse in the regimental band. In the American and British armies cavalry bands are mounted, and the most honorable position in all the band is that of the bearer of the kettle-drums. The horse is selected for his distinguished appearance. He is often piebald, altho sometimes pure white.

Something more than mere beauty of form is required of the drum-horse. He must be trained until he becomes a dignified and graceful bearer of the handsome trappings that pertain to his high calling. His education is severe and prolonged bringing him up to that point where his pride and intelligence make him equal to the duties required of him.

He is severely tried by the booming of the large drums he carries, but in time he becomes indifferent to their noise. In the parade, his rider has his hands full in the use of the sticks; he controls the horse by means of reins fastened to the stirrup-strap near the foot.—Christian Science Monitor.

USED BAMBOO TO MAKE CLOCK

Remarkable Work of Italian Considered Well Worth the Money He Asks for It.

An eight-day clock whittled out of bamboo by Constanzo Renzi, of Rome, and valued at \$50,000, is on exhibition in the jewelry and silverware division on the fourth floor of the Bush Terminal sales building, says the New York Times. Two years were required to make the clock, which is made entirely of bamboo with the exception of the leaden weight and two small glasses which serve as gongs.

The clock, with its complicated bamboo mechanism suggesting a miniature steel skyscraper in course of construction, stands about 7½ feet high. At any time by looking at it one can tell the hour, minute and second, the day of the week and the month of the year, as well as the phases of the moon.

The clock strikes the hours and quarter-hours, a cane mallet forced by a cane spring striking two goblets which serve as bells. The chimes are regulated to indicate the time to those who cannot see the clock. At noon, if desired, a small flag is raised, the raising being preceded by a whistle from a bamboo tube, and one minute after the noon hour a cannon at the top of the clock is discharged.

Saw the Six Hundred Ride to Death.

William Richardson, a Crimean war veteran and an eye witness to the charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava, died here recently, aged ninety years. He, with seven members of the crew of a British merchant vessel, deserted the humdrum sailing ship at Constantinople and enlisted in the navy with the Saucy Arctusa. When the old wooden battleship was put out of action at Sebastopol he and 55 others volunteered for land service in the Greenhill battery. While at headquarters he was only about twelve feet from Lord Raglan when he handed an order to Captain Nolan, who carried the message to Lucan, who issued the order for the charge to Cardigan.—St. Catharines correspondence Toronto Globe.

Electrifying Water.

Plain water can be made to taste like champagne, is the claim of the inventor of a new device. The invention consists of an electrical apparatus comprising a small circular tank that contains an electric cell from which two electrodes extend. One electrode is placed in the glass of water and the other is pressed against the drinker's cheek. A slight current passes through the water, giving it a sparkle similar to that of sparkling wine—at least so the inventor says.

Hesson's Department Store

We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of our Fall line of samples for

Men's Suits and Overcoats

The new fabrics and models are now on display and await your critical inspection

The fabrics are rich in assortment, exquisite in weave or color, and will appeal to every man who is particular in his choice of tailoring.

Men's Made-to-Measure Clothes

this fall, if bought here, will be found most reasonable in price—the lowest in town in fact when compared with the pure wool qualities of the fabrics and general excellence of TAYLOR service.

Taneytown, - - - Maryland

Rules for Saving Money

There are a thousand ways of spending money, to one good rule for saving it. Here are a few good rules for getting ahead. They have helped others. They may help you.

Spend less than you earn. Keep out of debt. Never spend profits or wages before they are earned. Keep an accurate account of income and expenses. Open an account at our Bank, where your money will be carefully guarded and always subjects to your order. Do it now.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Used Player Pianos and Used Uprights

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4-22-21

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Send your old and new shoes to us.

Send them by Mr. Hockensmith.

Shoes returned the same day we receive them.

Only first-class work and best material used

Give us a trial, and you will find us reasonable, and workmanship of the best.

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

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7-1-21

Advertise in the RECORD

POULTRY

GEESE QUITE EASILY RAISED

Kept Generally in Small Flocks on Farms and Purchased by Experienced Fatteners.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is a demand usually for young geese from June to January, although most of them are sold around Thanksgiving and Christmas. Ten-week-old purebred geese weigh up to ten pounds when forced for rapid growth, and sometimes are profitably marketed at that age as green geese. Large cities containing a foreign population offer the best markets for geese.

Geese usually are killed and picked the same as other kinds of poultry, but are much more difficult to pick than chickens. Generally the veins in the back of the mouth are severed with a long-bladed knife, followed with a blow on the back of the head with a short club. The wings are picked to the first joint, and the feathers are removed from the neck half way to the head, pulling with the feathers and not back toward the head. The soft pin feathers and fine down may be removed partly by rubbing the body with moistened hands or by shaving the skin.

The dry picking of geese is rather difficult. The most common practice is to scald or steam the goose feathers before picking. This can be done over a wash boiler three-fourths full of boiling water, laying the dead goose on a burlap sack stretched tightly over the boiler, and steaming first the breast, then the back, and then each side. The whole process of steaming will not take more than two or three minutes, and the goose must be kept moving to prevent scalding the flesh. The goose is steamed until the feathers can be pulled out easily, and the head usually is laid under the breast to keep the breast from scalding. After picking, the bird is singed over an alcohol flame, the alcohol usually being burned in shallow tin plates.

Another method for removing the down is to sprinkle powdered rosin over the body of the goose and dip it into hot water, which melts the rosin so that it and the down can be rubbed off easily, leaving the body clean. Geese may also be steamed by scalding slightly and wrapping the body tightly for five minutes or longer in burlap or cloth to allow the steam to work thoroughly through the feathers. Some markets prefer dry-picked geese, while in other markets no difference is made in scalded or dry picked.

Geese are raised successfully in all parts of the United States, but are most abundant in the South and the Middle West. Slightly more than one-tenth of the farms in the United States reported geese in the census of 1910.



Mature Geese and Partly Grown Goslings Will Get Their Living From a Good Pasture So Long as the Grass Remains Green.

Practically all there are in this country are in small flocks, and few, if any, farms are devoted entirely to their raising. Fattening, however, is conducted as a special business on a large scale in the producing sections, in which case the geese are collected from the general farms, usually over a large area, and fattened for a few weeks before they are killed.

On farms where there is plenty of grass or pasture land geese can be raised successfully in small flocks. A natural supply of water is, of course, essential. The birds are very hardy, both young and old, and rarely are affected by any disease or insect pest. Grass forms the bulk of the feed, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless it is available. They are the closest known grazers. Both mature geese and partly grown goslings will get their entire living from a good pasture so long as the grass remains green. A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season, and is a good feature the rest of the year.

MARKET UNDESIRABLE STOCK

Poultryman Should Go Over Flock and Cull Out Fowls Not Wanted for Winter.

If you have not already done so it will be well to cull out and sell off such stock as you do not intend to winter. In fact, it is generally desirable to have September and October cullings for the purpose of marketing such old and young stock as it will not pay to carry through the winter season.

POULTRY CACKLES

PREPARING MARKET POULTRY

Fowls Should Not Be Given Any Hard Feed From Eighteen to Twenty-four Hours Before Killing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry should be kept without any hard feed from eighteen to twenty-four hours before killing, but a light meal of soft feed can be given up to twelve hours before killing. Water should be given them up to time for killing, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When ready to kill, suspend the fowl by the legs and, using a knife, cut the vein at the back of the throat through the mouth. As soon as this vein is cut run the point of the knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain and give the knife a slight turn, which causes the bird to lose all sense of feeling.

In most markets dry-picked birds are preferred. Immediately after killing,



Capons Properly Dressed for Market.

while the birds are still bleeding, the picker should remove the feathers, being careful not to tear the skin. If the picker waits until the bird is partly cold, the feathers will be difficult to remove. As soon as picked the fowls should be hung in a cool place until thoroughly cold. If the weather is warm and fowls are to be packed in ice where no cold storage is available, they should be placed in a tank of ice water until all the animal heat has left the body.

When birds are scalded before removing the feathers they are immersed in hot water, which should be a little below the boiling point, as soon as they are through bleeding. They should be immersed three or four times and then picked clean. Be careful not to overscald, as this will cause the outer surface of the skin to rub off. If fowls are to be shipped dry, they should be hung up until the skin becomes thoroughly dry. If they are to be packed in ice, they should be left in cold water several hours or until they are to be packed.

TEACHING CHICKS TO ROOST

Difficult to Keep Young Fowls Clean When Permitted to Remain on the Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when 8 to 12 weeks of age, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When they are allowed to remain on the floor, it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—3 to 4 inches—are used, there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor, but if this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights until they have learned to go there of their own accord. Where a large number of chicks are brooded together around a brooder stove it is a good plan to place roosts in the house when the chicks are four to five weeks old, so that the larger and stronger chicks will start using the roosts while the weaker chicks still stay around the brooder hover.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't see how many chicks you can hatch out, but rather how many you can raise at a profit.

Keep the poultry, as well as all other living things on the farm, on good terms with you by keeping on good terms with them.

There is mighty little money in fowls that are always kept hungry, but there is also a difference between well-fed and overfed hens.

Don't try to see how many fowls you can keep, but how well you can keep them. Don't overcrowd your houses or yards; crowding is dangerous.

By the way, don't forget about lice. Sometimes they are hard to find, but it is ten chances to one that they are present and they should be exterminated immediately.



Test this Gasoline for Yourself, on the Road

HOWEVER sincere one motorist's statement may be, his experiences with his car cannot be applied exactly to your operation of your car. Most drivers know that individual cars have peculiarities.

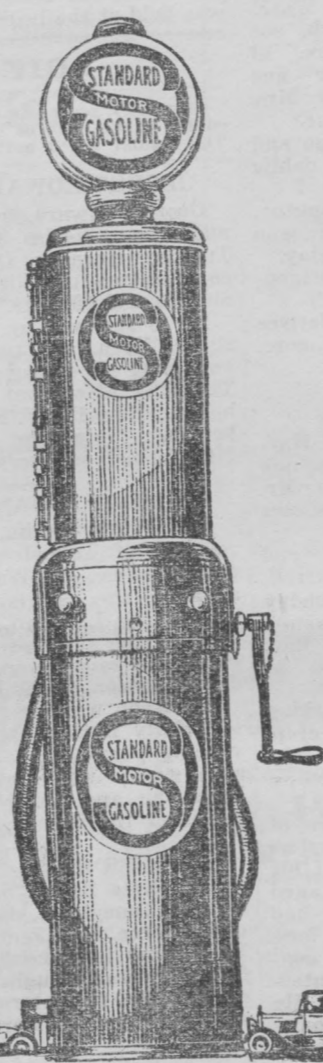
We do not ask you to use the improved "Standard" Motor Gasoline simply because you have heard that it is the best on the market. We want you to try it for yourself, according to your own requirements. On a basis of results, alone, we would gladly have you decide whether or not you should use it regularly.

"Standard" Motor Gasoline is a light, volatile fuel which

enables your car to start easier and run more smoothly. It has extra pulling power. The recent improvements in the product, made possible by the work of our Development Department, have made "Standard" Motor Gasoline the best obtainable.

But remember that the final test of gasoline quality is how it performs in your motor. Try "Standard" Motor Gasoline for yourself under varying road and weather conditions. It will pay you to begin at once.

A great combination is "Standard" Motor Gasoline for power and Polarine for lubrication.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

The Electric Washing Machine You Should Try



Now, don't be all excited when you find the electric wires running in to your town, and on the spur of the moment go and write off in the Far West for an Electric Washing Machine, when the man who has been selling to your people for the last 26 years is not behind the times. He has the BEST. Just try one of L. K. BIRELY'S WASHERS, with swing and reversible Electric Wringers. Put out on free trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO A HOME PLANT.

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L. K. BIRELY, Agt.

Middleburg, Md

25 Pure Bred Duroc Boar Pigs For Sale

We have 25 Pure Bred Boar Pigs to select from. All popular strains represented. Some of the finest individuals you have ever seen. Prices—\$15.00 and up, including registration paper.

The Herr Farm Herd of Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs is conceded to be the best in Carroll County. If you do not believe it, come let us show you.

HARRY M. KIMMEY Phones 6-M and 153, Westminster, Md.

Use the RECORD'S Columns

for Best Results.

Don't Wait for the Prices of Shoes to Come Down They Are Already Here!

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL OF OUR SHOES TO CONFORM WITH MARKET PRICES—SOME OF THEM BELOW. THIS LOSS TO US, IS YOUR GAIN.

A LOT OF BROKEN SIZES, AT GIVING AWAY PRICES. GET YOUR'S NOW.

J. THOMAS ANDERS
Westminster, Md.

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The Daily American

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Sunday, one month35
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American, Twice-a-Week, one year 4.00
Sunday Edition, one year 2.00

THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

ROAD EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned examiners, appointed by virtue of a commission issued to them by the County Commissioners of Carroll County to open and locate a public road in said county, commencing at a point on the old "Stone Road" on a line between I. Lewis Reifsnider and Ellis Crushong and following the bed of a private road in a northerly direction a distance of about 20 yds. to a locust tree, then leaving said road along the land of the said Reifsnider, across the edge of a woods to a large pine tree with the top broken off, thence still over the land of said Reifsnider, by a straight line to a bridge on a private road across Pipe Creek, then following the bed of said private road, then following the land of said Reifsnider and Edward H. Flickinger, to a cherry tree, then leaving said private road, running between the house and barn of said Flickinger and to the bed of said private road, and with the same to the line between land of said Flickinger and the land of D. Upton Lemmon, still following said private road and to the bend in the same, and then across the land of said Lemmon to the land of Vernon E. Myers, and across the land of said Myers east of his building, regaining the bed of a private road and following the same between the lands of said Myers and Edward Feeser, and also between the lands of said Feeser and Myers and William P. Halter to the new stone road near the stable of Wm. Lookingbill, the entire length of said road being a distance of about one and one half miles.

All persons whom it may concern are hereby notified that we will meet on the premises, at line between I. Lewis Reifsnider and Ellis Crushong at given point on Monday, the 17th. day of October, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair, and if weather be not fair on that day, on the first fair day thereafter, at the same hour, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the said road should be opened.

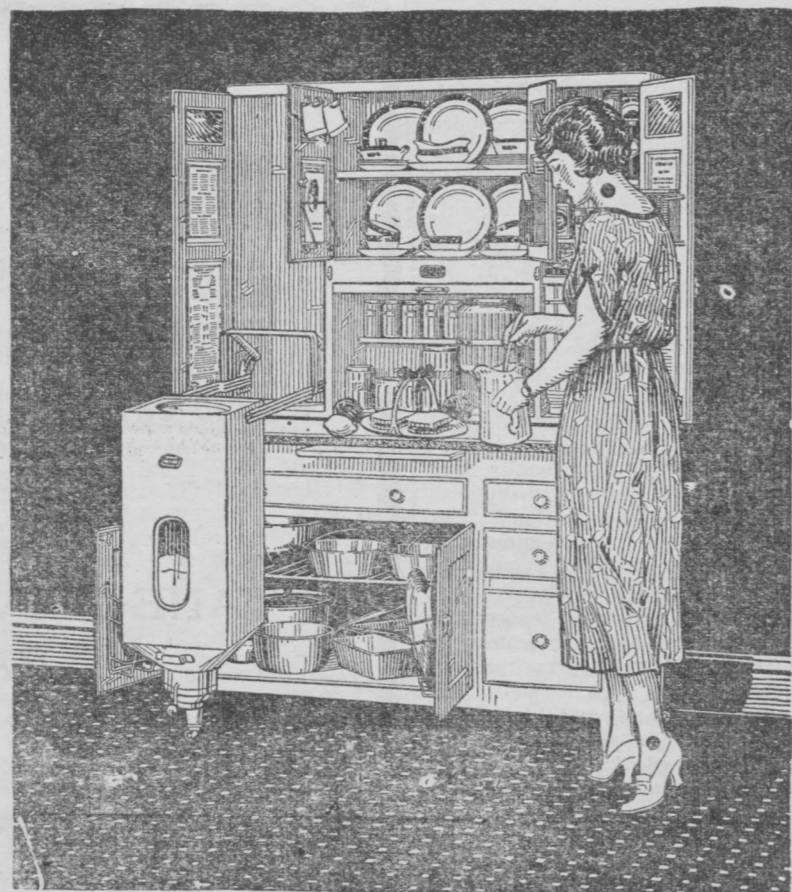
WILLIAM FLICKINGER,
HARRY K. MYERS,
HARVEY SHORR,
Examiners.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, AUGUST TERM, 1921.

Estate of Edward E. Reindollar, Deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 28th day of September, 1921, that the sale of Real Estate of Edw. E. Reindollar, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Edward E. Reindollar, Jr., Executor, of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and said day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 5th. Monday, 31st. day of October, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 4th. Monday, 24th. day of October, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$11,622.50.
THOMAS J. HAINES,
J. WEBSTER EBAUGH,
JOHN K. MELLER,
Judges
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.



Sellers Kitchen Cabinets.

PRICES REDUCED.

Now is the time to place one of these Famous Cabinets in your home; start saving steps and have more time for pleasure.

Easy Terms. Delivery to your home.

**Furniture of all Kinds.
Reasonable Prices.
C. O. FUSS & SON
TANEYTOWN, MD.**

Read the Advertisements.

YOU CAN NOW BUY HOMAKER PIPELESS FURNACE ON EASY TERMS

A Small Down Payment

Places This Wonderful Heating System in your Home Balance to Suit Your Convenience

The Dustproof Heating System

Note the picture; see how easy it is to shake and dump the grate when you have a HOMAKER. No need to open ash-pit door and so no dust or dirt is allowed to work its way up into your home.

HOMAKER is efficient because of its large casings and register. All castings are centered in the casings, providing uniform circulation on all sides of fire-pot.

It will give in your home what it has given in thousands of others—clean invigorating warmth at much less fuel expense than usual.



The Better Pipeless Furnace

In every point where good pipeless furnaces excelled, HOMAKER has done better. It is the simplest of all furnaces to install correctly, in old buildings or new. It uses a minimum amount of fuel. It is guaranteed to heat your home to an even, comfortable temperature. It keeps up a constant circulation of fresh, pure, properly moistened air, free from the slightest taint of smoke or gas. It gives you a cool cellar without dust or dirt. It is made and guaranteed by the largest manufacturer in the country.

National Homaker Sales Campaign

This Coupon is Worth \$10.00

\$10.00
Present This Coupon
During
NATIONAL
HOMAKER
SALES
CAMPAIGN
and Save
\$10.00

This Certificate is Redeemable for
If applied to the purchase of
\$10. HOMAKER
Pipeless Furnace
National Homaker Sales Campaign
OCTOBER 5-20, 1921.
RAYMOND OHLER

\$10.00
This Coupon is Good
for \$10.00 on a
HOMAKER
During
NATIONAL
HOMAKER
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CAMPAIGN
\$10.00

Winter is Just Around the Corner

PREPARE NOW

Let Us Show You This Unusual Offer

CALL WRITE PHONE

HOMAKER Dealer RAYMOND OHLER, Taneytown, Md.

D. W. GARNER'S REAL ESTATE NEWS Guide to Home-seekers and investors in Land.

Yes, you can buy a home with Rent Receipts, for the Landlords, but not for yourself.

- 160 Acre Farm, 5 miles from Gettysburg.
- 137 Acre Farm, in Carroll Co., Md.
- 20 Acre Farm, along State Road.
- 21 Acre Farm, along State Road.
- 5 1/2 Acre Farm, 1 mile of State Road.
- 136 Acre Farm, between two good markets
- 147 Acre Farm, near Middleburg, Md.
- 51 Acre Farm, all good buildings.
- 52 Acre Farm, new buildings—brick house.
- 50 1/2 Acre Farm, good buildings, close to State Road.
- 164 Acre Farm, Stone House; good markets.
- 80 Acre Farm, along State Road.
- 181 Acre Farm, close to State Road.
- 150 Acre Farm, along State Road.
- 132 Acre Farm, along State Road; new buildings.
- 105 Acre Farm, near Detour, Md.; 40 acres of apples.
- 140 Acre Farm, 7 miles east of Westminster.
- 180 Acre Farm, 8 miles east of Westminster.
- 56 1/2 Acre Farm, good cropper; 3 miles from town.
- 60 Acre Farm, limestone; 2 miles from Union Bridge.
- 128 Acre Farm, along Bear Branch; dairy farm.
- 100 Acre Farm, good buildings, good land and well fenced, 1 mile from R. R. Station.
- 15 Acre Farm, New Chopping Mill, other buildings first-class, 1 mile from Harney, Md.
- Brick Dwelling, located 10 per cent in town
- Frame House, located 10 per cent in town.
- 2 1/2-story Frame House, beautiful location, in the residential section, on new State Road. Hard wood floors; all conveniences. Interior shows skilled mechanical finish.
- 2 1/2-story Pressed Brick House, hard wood floors; 700 square feet of porch floor, all conveniences, overlooking the Uniontown road and in the first block of the plot known as the Basehoar, Krug & Hutton addition.
- 1 Lot, 50x200-ft. improved with concrete pavement, known on Plot as No. 3.
- 1 Lot, 50x200-ft. improved as above, known on Plot as lot No. 4. These lots are along the new State Highway east of town; south side.
- 1 Lot on the north side new State Highway; very desirably located.
- Lot, 1/2 Acre, good buildings, cheap.
- Lot, 1 Acre, desirable home.
- 2 1/2-story Frame Dwelling located in Keymar; store room attached; doing good business; will exchange for farm.
- Good business location for sale. Also two Bowling Alleys in first-class condition. Rent free. Get busy. Room for Billiard Table.
- A very desirable business for sale. Small capital. If no money, need not apply.

I will take property not to be advertised. Will negotiate fair dealing to buyer and seller. Can give you the choice of 50 or more homes. I'm listing new places for sale, and may have on file just what you want. Come in; let's talk Real Estate.

D. W. GARNER,
Licensed Real Estate Agt.,
Taneytown, Md.

7-22-tf **Subscribe for The RECORD**

THE GREAT Frederick Fair

OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, 21, 1921.

BIG SHOWS OF LIVE STOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

NEW \$15,000 AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, FINEST IN THE STATE

**New Rest Room and New Sanitary Conveniences for Women
ADDITIONAL CONVENIENCES FOR AUTOIST**

Free Vaudeville Attractions, Balloon Ascensions, High-Class Harness and Running Races, a Bigger Midway

SPECIAL TRAINS AND REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

A BETTER FAIR THAN EVER

9-30-3t

Having taken over the TANEYTOWN REDUCTION PLANT

I will give the patrons quicker and better service than you have ever had.

The business will be conducted as heretofore under the name of Taneytown Reduction Plant.

It is a good time to start to feed Tankage to your Pigs and Chickens.

**HAROLD MEHRING,
TANEYTOWN, MD.**

9-30-tf

J. S. MYERS J. E. MYERS Read the Advertisements

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To Give You Good Telephone Service

TELEPHONE employees have only one aim in their work—to give you good and continuous telephone service.

They are willing to make, and do make, sacrifices and suffer personal inconvenience that you might be satisfactorily served.

Every time a fire, storm or flood puts the service of a town in danger the telephone men are on the job, be it day or night, to keep the service going. And they don't object to long hours under disagreeable conditions.

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Our engineering force is constantly studying ways and means to improve the service and equipment, while our office employees do everything in their power to make pleasant your transactions with the telephone company.

In short, all the telephone people—from the executives down to the newest clerks—have before them all ways the ideal of service.

We do not claim to be perfect, however, and probably there are times when you have some criticism to make of the service or equipment.

At such times we will consider it a favor if you will notify us immediately. It is our pleasure to serve you.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company



A. C. ALLGIRE, Manager

(A)

HOME TOWN HELPS

QUESTION OF TREE PLANTING

Problem Is Worthy of Very Much More Consideration Than Is Usually Given It.

What kind of tree should one plant beside one's home? asks Good House-keeping. Obviously it should be a fast grower. Also it should be ornamental. Preferably it should give a shade that is lofty and not too dense. A productive tree will answer as well as one that is merely ornamental. If a grafted tree is planted rather than a seedling it will produce in a very few years.

Nut trees are both ornamental and productive. The black walnut and the pecan seem to be well suited to this sort of planting. Why not try one or the other, or possibly both, one on each side of the house?

The black walnut is a rapid grower, reaches large size, and has foliage of great beauty. A mature tree will produce a great quantity of nuts. The pecan is also large and beautiful, as well as long-lived. Among the most beautiful and stately of the trees at Mount Vernon are pecan trees planted by George Washington and still in excellent condition. Commonly one thinks of the pecan as a tree for warm latitudes only. Both it and the English walnut will thrive much farther north than is commonly supposed. For planting near the house, then, the black walnut, the pecan or a good shagbark tree would be an excellent choice. The foliage of the walnut is always beautiful and in the fall the leaves of both the hickory and the pecan are symphonies in brown.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF PAINT

Great Mistake to Imagine That the Only Use of the Brush Is for Ornamentation.

Observation in most localities leaves the impression that too many buildings suffer from lack of painting. A great many property owners seem to assume that the use of the paint brush is the special prerogative of the rich, that it holds no advantage for the average man, if he can forego the pleasure of having ornamentation about. But painting is not chiefly valuable for ornamentation. It is chiefly valuable for sanitation, greater life, better service.

While paint does, of course, serve to improve the appearance of property, it is far more useful for protection than for ornament. A small amount of money and work expended in keeping a valuable piece of machinery painted will greatly add to its length of life. The same may be said of buildings.

Another useful object which is accomplished by painting is the improved sanitary condition of buildings and outhouses. The cost of such work (painting) is small, the necessary equipment is not expensive, and with proper care this will last a lifetime.

Beacons for Motorists.
The flashing beacon used on the high seas by the leading nations of the world is now to be used as a highway guide for motorists.

Like the beacon at sea, the city traffic is an unwatched light, automatic in operation for months at a time. Fuel is supplied by an acetylene gas accumulator in the base.

To these beacons and highway light-houses is applied the national system of colors approved by the committee of standards of the American Association of State Highway Officials, and by other national organizations and many cities in the United States. Red is used for first degree danger, yellow for second degree, and green for traffic danger only.

Two hundred cities are reported to have standardized on this national color signaling, which is that of the railroad systems, and almost as many have made installation of the flashing light traffic beacon as an effective warning for drivers who are partially, or wholly, color blind, and those who find it hard to distinguish the ordinary signal from other city lights.

The flashing beacon is the invention of Dr. Gustav Dalen, winner of the Nobel prize in physics in 1912.—From The Motor.

Advantages of City Planning.
"City planning is merely a common sense set of rules and regulations for the city's growth," declares Charles A. Favrot, an ardent advocate of the proposed "City Planning Commission."

"A city plan shows where homes should be built, where industries should be located, and how traffic should be regulated so as to carry people from one part of the city to another with the minimum delay, while at the same time protecting the city's paving and the lives of its children."

Diamonds in China.
The gold mining bureau of Kwang-shan, Kirin province, China, has discovered deposits of diamonds in a gold mine now being worked, says Millard's Review. The stones are large and of an appreciable fineness, and specialists have given the opinion that the deposit is worth while as a working proposition.

CHANGES IN MAPS OF WORLD

Almost Impossible of Belief Has Been the Increase in Knowledge in the Christian Era.

Mapmakers are having a busy time in these days of everchanging boundaries. Europe has regrouped itself, and the old map of our schooldays is wrong from top to bottom.

But what tremendous changes have taken place in the Christian era, a comparatively short time in the history of the world, observes a writer in London Answers. The Roman's map of the world was the Middle sea—the Mediterranean—and the lands washed by its waves. To sail out of the Straits of Gibraltar—the Pillars of Hercules—was as great an adventure as being shot in a rocket to Mars would be today!

For another thousand years, after the decline of Rome, very little progress was made. India was a sort of fairyland, China—or Cathay—might have been in the moon, Russia and Siberia were wholly out of bounds. America was not dreamed of, Australia had never been heard of, no European ship had ever sailed on the Pacific ocean.

Then, quite suddenly, came the age of exploration. The Spanish and Portuguese navigators, followed by the great English adventurers, doubled the world's land area for the map makers. But even then the maps were fearful and wonderful. America was a piece of all guesswork. The greater part of Africa the same. Even Europe looked like nothing on earth, and where they were at a loss they drew fabulous beasts and birds to fill up the spaces.

BRINGS BACK ACTION OF BRAIN

Remarkable Power of Smelling Salts When the Seat of Reason Is Violently Affected.

When Carpenter sent that one terrific blow against Dempsey's chin in the second round of their battle for the championship, and Dempsey staggered, dazed by its force, one of his seconds applied a bottle of smelling salts to his nose.

When a woman faints, smelling salts are placed beneath her nose, and she revives.

The reviving effect of smelling salts is due to the ammonia they contain. Aromatic spirits of ammonia have the same effect. Ammonia is a very powerful stimulant to both the lungs and the heart. In full strength, the fumes of ammonia are intensely irritating to the lungs and throat, as any fireman who has helped to put out a burning factory in which ammonia was stored can testify. In a very weak solution it irritates only sufficiently to stimulate. When inhaled, the gas affects the nerves ending in the nose, throat and lungs; so quickly do these carry the news to the brain and so instantaneous is the response by way of the pneumogastric and other nerves that the lungs expand to draw in air and the heart at once pumps more rapidly.—Buffalo Express.

Dog Biscuit for Breakfast.

Judge Jean H. Norris tells the funniest true story of domestic difficulties. Here it is:

In the tragedy of misunderstandings, it is a relief to run across a case that is strictly humorous. Entertainment of this sort was furnished in one instance by a husband, arraigned for nonsupport, who declared that he had left home because he had been given dog biscuit for breakfast.

"That ain't no foundation for a hard day's work!" he complained. "I always have oatmeal porridge in the morning; but that precious pup was sick and wouldn't eat his regular fare. So the missus gives him my porridge, and then breaks up his biscuit and tries to pass it on to me. Wasn't that enough to make any man leave home?"

Asked if she liked the dog better than she did her husband, the woman burst into a pean of praise for her spouse.

"The dog's a delicate little thing and awfully fussy about his food," she explained. "I thought if the dog biscuits didn't hurt him they certainly wouldn't hurt a strong man like James."

The trouble ended in a complete reconciliation.—American Magazine.

"Indophen Blue" a New Shade.

"Indophen blue" is the name of the novelty over which the dye men are puffing out their chests like pouter pigeons and declaring that "American chemists are fully the equals of their German rivals in resourcefulness." In the present instance they have gone beyond, for try as they have the Germans have not obtained a blue of this type possessing all the desired properties.

The color is brighter and slightly more violet than indigo and closely resembles bromo-indigo. Its great resistance to light, surpassing that of indigo itself, is a property that delights the dyer, while it equals indigo in a number of other customary tests, including that of boiling.

This discovery will be greeted with applause by textile manufacturers.

Flowers Preserved in Ice.

A wreath of western Australian wild flowers recently arrived in England to be placed on the Unknown Warrior's grave in Westminster abbey. The wreath was frozen in a solid block of ice, and when the flowers were thawed they proved to be just as fresh as when they were gathered, in spite of their six weeks' journey through the tropics.

HOW

THE G. A. R. MEMBERSHIP IS RAPIDLY FADING AWAY.

—Figures compiled at the national headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic show that at the annual national encampment held in Indianapolis in September more than 10,000 of the Civil war veterans who attended the encampment of 1920 were counted among the missing, as the ranks have been depleted to this extent through the last year.

Total membership of the G. A. R. today is 93,155, while its membership in 1920 was 103,258.

Total membership is scattered among 4,445 posts in every state. Ohio, with 10,241, has the largest membership, with Pennsylvania second with 9,122; New York third, 8,795; Illinois fourth, 6,868; Indiana fifth, 5,949; Massachusetts sixth, 5,356. No other states have 5,000 or more members. Members in the old Confederate states total approximately 2,200.

The G. A. R. was organized in Illinois in the spring of 1866. By July, 1866, there were 40 posts in Illinois, representatives of which met in convention and organized the state department. Posts were organized in other states, resulting in the first national encampment being held in Indianapolis November 20, 1866. Ten states were represented at this encampment, 21 states in 1867, 24 in 1868, 37 in 1869, having 2,050 posts.

In 1890, reports taken as authentic declare that the membership was 409,489, the highest mark recorded. From 1878 to 1890 the growth was rapid, being from 12,000 to 85,000 annually. Since 1890 the decline has been constant, except for a 3,000 gain in 1906, said to be due to prospects of favorable pension legislation. The membership of late years is as follows: 159,863 (1915); 149,074 (1916); 135,931 (1917); 120,916 (1918); 110,357 (1919); 103,258 (1920); 93,155 (1921).

The 1920 national encampment voted to meet every year as long as a single member survived. Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, addressing the Army and Navy club, Washington, maintains he is the youngest G. A. R. member. He is seventy-one years old, having enlisted as a drummer boy when eleven years old. The question of who is the oldest member always brings up hundreds of claimants and no reliable record has been obtained.

DECORATION OF CELLULOID

How Poker Chips, Combs and Other Articles Can Be Ornamented in Color.

Articles of celluloid can be decorated by using colored solutions of celluloid dissolved in glacial acetic acid or amyl acetate. If the article to be decorated is ivory-white, the celluloid used for the solution should be dissolved in amyl acetate, which is another name for the so-called "banana oil."

To prepare the article, three parts of paraffin and one part of white wax are melted at a low temperature, and either painted or flowed over the surface to be worked upon. The design is then transferred to the wax coating; this is done by making the design on tracing paper and transferring it to the wax by following the outline with the point of a pencil or stylus, leaving the design indented in the wax. After removing the transfer the wax is scraped from the parts to be colored with a sharp-pointed instrument, broad spaces being freed of wax with a sharp penknife. If several colors or shades are to be used, only the lines for one color are cut and that color applied; these lines are then covered over with wax before the next color to be used is applied. To prepare the colors, small cuttings of colored celluloid are dissolved in either of the above-mentioned chemicals, using small wide-mouthed bottles. If colored celluloid is not obtainable, aniline dyes dissolved in alcohol can be added.

After the work has been completed, the wax can be easily removed from the article by rubbing with a soft rag and gasoline.—Bertha G. Morey, Ottumwa, Ia., in Popular Mechanics.

Why a Match Cost \$300.

It cost a ranchman in the San Isabel national forest, 15 miles southwest of Canon City, Colo., nearly \$300 for the pleasure of throwing a burning match, after lighting his pipe, among the dry leaves and starting a miniature forest fire. The man, whose name is withheld at the request of the forest officials, is said to have made no attempt to extinguish the blaze until it had got beyond his control. Forest Ranger J. J. Lowell, at Wetmore, 20 miles away, saw the smoke, hastened to the scene and with great effort succeeded in getting the fire under control and thus averting what threatened to be a most destructive forest fire.

How to Plant Fruit Trees.

Dynamite is being used very extensively all over the United States in planting fruit trees, says the American Forestry Magazine. Some of the largest nurseries advocate it and some of the most prominent commercial orchards are using the method exclusively in new plantings.

WHY

Women Preachers Want More Women Preachers.

When its doctrines are expounded by women preachers men will be more eager to attend church, according to Miss M. Madeline Southard, president of the International Association of Women Preachers. Speaking at the convention of the association at the Jackson Boulevard Christian church, Chicago, Miss Southard accused men preachers of "feminizing the church." She gave Frances Willard as her authority for the claim that women preachers were needed to interest men in the work of the church.

"One still hears occasionally that the ordination of women will feminize the church," said Miss Southard. "But that is impossible, for a men-monopoly of the pulpit has already accomplished it."

"Frances Willard said, concerning this, 'Men have been preaching for 2,000 years and a large majority of the converts have been women. Suppose that women should share the preaching power, might it not be reasonably supposed that the majority of the converts under their administration would be men?'"

"We women who preach invite a comparison of the number of strong, thoughtful men in our audiences with the number found in the average audience."

Miss Southard quoted from SS. Peter, Paul, and Luke as authorizing women to preach and to prophesy. She declared that men sought to bar women from the pulpit for selfish reasons.

"Men, even clergymen, never get excited when women scrub their office floors or wash their soiled clothes for a livelihood," she said. "It is only when women approach the more remunerative or more desirable vocations that lively fears of the disruption of the home are expressed."

"Since the preacher's quest is the discovery and the development of personality, women's training has pre-eminently fitted her for it. Through the ages man was busy with wars and the hunt of material and commercial values, while to the woman was consigned all developing human personalities through the most critical years. This child-care has peculiarly fitted her, when educated along all lines, to understand and deal with the grown-up children of church and community."

AIN'T NATURE JUST GRAND?

Why the Sky Is Blue and Fish Make No Noise Going Through Water.

Why is the sky blue? Not one person in a hundred could give a satisfactory answer to the question. And yet the explanation, as given by Prof. W. H. Bragg, at the Royal Institution, is quite simple.

The blue sky, he explained, is due to the interception by particles in the atmosphere of the blue rays which form a part of the white light of the sun. The parts of white light conveyed by longer red and yellow light waves manage to jump the many substances in the atmosphere and are seen only at sunrise and sunset.

The professor illustrated his meaning by showing a disk of light on the screen which, passing through a bowl of water, became gradually redder as the water got cloudier, till at last, after an imitation of the sun in a November fog, it faded away.

Professor Bragg has also revealed some of the mysteries of sound. If you put a stick in a revolving bowl of water, it sets up little whirlpools behind it. In the same way, the wind rushing past trees forms whirlwinds on a small scale, and these cause those sounds so admirably described by the imitative word "soughing." Similar sounds are set up by telegraph wires.

Why is it that fishes make no disturbance when swimming through the water, although there is a rushing noise when a stone is flung in?

This is explained by the fact that in the latter case, it is the filling of the cavity that is made, rather than the mere impact, which causes the noise, whereas the body of the fish is so shaped that when it moves through the water it leaves no such cavity behind it and therefore there is no disturbance.

Why "Red Sea."

The Red sea is really red in spots—the color being due to the prevalence of a minute bright red plant, a kind of seaweed. This plant is said to be so small that 25,000,000 can live and thrive within a single cubic inch of water. Therefore, instead of being mottled with red, the sea appears in many cases to be scarlet in shade. A red dye, which tradition says was used hundreds of years ago, is made from this weed, but, in the places where it is not found, the waters of the Red sea are as blue or green as those of any other body of water.

Why Dogs Bark.

It is a curious fact that dogs bark only when they are in association with man. The dog in a state of nature merely growls, howls, or whines. Possibly the act of barking is a dog's attempt at speech; it would certainly seem like it sometimes; as, for instance, when a pet dog sees you carrying food, he will bark as his way of asking for some.

Another dog, which is in the habit of going to bed at sundown, will bark to tell you he is ready when the true cones.

If you're anxious to add to your SAVINGS,
Just live on a little bit less.
Your EARNINGS are not so important;
It's the SAVINGS that make for success.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

The R. L. Dollings Companies

7%

Supervised Industrial Securities
CAPITAL \$3,000,000

MARTIN D. HESS J. RALPH BONSAK JOHN S. BUSHEY
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Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

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Maryland Mid-State Poultry Show ARMORY, WESTMINSTER, November 15-19, 1921.

This 80 Page Book giving in detail Rules and Conditions under which Cash Prizes will be awarded, can be had on application to—

HERBERT G. MATHIAS, Secretary.
WESTMINSTER, MD.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

PHONE 127

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 16

PAUL WRITES TO THE CHRISTIANS AT CORINTH.

LESSON TEXT—1 Cor. 1:10-11; 13:1-3.
GOLDEN TEXT—And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity.—1 Cor. 13.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—John 13:34, 35; Rom. 12:9-10.
PRIMARY TOPIC—How to Show Our Love.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Love Does.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Letter to the Church at Corinth.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Some Problems of an Early Church.

I. Party Spirit in the Corinthian Church (1:10, 11).

In this church rival factions were contending against each other. Some were for Paul, some for Apollos, some for Peter, and some for Christ. The cause of this condition was failure to see that the membership composing His body cannot be divided. By one Spirit all were baptized into the one body (12:13).

II. Love the More Excellent Way (1 Cor. 13:1-13).

All of the Spirit's gifts are good, but the most valuable of all is love. Not all can preach or interpret tongues, but all can have the gift of love. Love in this chapter is the more excellent way of chapter 12:31.

(1) The Pre-eminence of Love (vv. 1-3). It transcends (1) speaking with tongues. For men to possess the loftiest eloquence and be lacking in love is to be as booming brass and clanking cymbal.
(2) The gift of prophecy—the ability to unfold mysteries. To be able to penetrate the mysteries of nature and providence is good, but to love is better.

(3) Faith of the most vigorous kind, even such as to remove mountains, is of less value than love.

(4) Philanthropy of the most generous sort, causing one to surrender all earthly goods for the sake of the poor is praiseworthy, but unless actuated by love is valueless before God.
(5) Heroic devotion which leads to martyrdom is profitless unless backed by love.

2. The Attributes of Love (vv. 4-7).

(1) It is long-suffering and kind.
(2) It is free from envy. Those who love are entirely free from the spirit engendered because of the superior worth and success of others.

(3) It is free from boasting and vanity. Love strives to do good to all and is not careful to seek their admiration and applause.
(4) It is decorous. Love is always polite and mannerly; knows how to behave at all times.

(5) It is unselfish. It is always seeking the good of others and is forgetful of self.
(6) It does not give way to passion. It does not allow itself to be aroused to resentment. It is not quick tempered.

(7) It takes no delight in evil; does not impute evil motives to others; is not suspicious. It is forgiving. Love has no sympathy with that which is evil, but sympathizes with that which is true; has a common joy with it.
(8) It beareth all things. It wraps itself in the gracious mantle of love and shuts all evil out.

(9) Love is trustful; it looks into the future with confidence.
(10) Love is hopeful; it seizes the things of the future and brings them into the present, appropriating them for its use.

(11) Love is firm. It is free from vacillation. It intelligently sets its attention to things that are right and with unvarying strength holds fast.
3. The Permanence of Love (vv. 8-13). (1) It outlasts prophecy. Prophecy in the Scriptures means both a foretelling of events and the teaching of the Word of God. Prophecy as prediction shall be fulfilled; prophecy as teaching shall be brought to an end in that day when teaching is not needed (Heb. 8:11; Jer. 31:34).

(2) It outlasts speaking with tongues. The race once spoke the same language, but as a judgment for sin and rebellion God brought confusion and caused the people to speak many tongues. The day is coming when the redemption wrought by Jesus Christ shall have been accomplished in all its fullness; all nations shall be brought back to one tongue.
(3) It outlasts knowledge. The knowledge we now have is only relative, but the day is coming when this relative knowledge shall be done away by the coming in of a wider and nobler intelligence; the twilight shall be lost in maturity, for at Christ's coming we shall see Him face to face and shall be like Him. Love will always abide, for God is love.

The Search for God.
The search of men for God has been an age-long search, throughout the centuries men have groped in darkness with the cry, "Show us God," the deepest hunger of the heart, and the deepest perplexity of the mind. When Phillips Brooks was called in to give some religious instruction to Helen Keller, spending her life in darkness and isolation, she greeted him with one sentence slowly spelled out. "Please tell me something that you know about God."—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From Moody Bible Institute Monthly Chicago, Ill.

October 16

Lessons from Patriots of the Past and Present
Nehemiah 4:1-14

The true patriot must be a leader both by example and precept. A real faith in God and the cause which he represents will characterize him. Faith qualifies for leadership. Moses, Joshua, Elijah, Nehemiah, Paul, Luther, Wesley and Moody, were all men of faith, and were all great leaders of the people of God. Their followers were, in the main, loyal. Loyalty is the price men will pay to a real leader.

A real leader of God's people in the cause of righteousness must be trained in the school of prayer. Nehemiah is a conspicuous example of this. Our Scripture lesson shows that his chief weapon, though not his only one, was prayer. He used it first, then did the will of God as wisdom and prudence directed. When rejected and reproached by the opposition, he prayed, then labored. When threatened by anger and conspiracy, he prayed and set a watch. When opposed by discouraged workers, he overcame by speaking words of comfort and courage with such evident sincerity that his people, fired by his enthusiasm, responded loyally and worked willingly for the cause which Nehemiah championed.

The need of intelligent and enthusiastic patriotism is as great today as ever. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety. Freedom of speech, liberty in religion, and equality before the law are blessings which must always be defended at whatever cost.

Not only must the gains of the past be preserved, but the progress of the present must be promoted. The Smith-Towner Federal educational Bill provides an appropriation of one hundred million dollars for the promotion of educational activities in the various States. Of this amount, \$7,500,000 would be spent in the fight against illiteracy and a similar amount would be spent for the Americanization of foreign-born residents. For the Federal program for training teachers, \$15,000,000 is set aside and \$20,000,000 for health education. According to the Biblical Review the bill has the almost unanimous approval of educators all over the country, but is opposed by the church of Rome.

In evidence of this, another magazine states the fact that the Knights of Columbus are becoming especially active in opposing this bill. According to the reported statement of Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, a nationwide protest is being organized against the measure. Mr. Flaherty asserts that the bill is an menace to the parochial school system of the Roman Catholic Church. Intelligent patriotism must see to it that the Church of Rome is not allowed to unduly assert its will in measures such as this. The bill has the cordial and vigorous support of the Protestant churches, chambers of commerce, civic organizations and national educators. In matters of this nature intelligent patriotism is necessary so that the greatest good of the greatest number may be secured.

Don't Blame Her.

Mabel—Gert is dreadfully superstitious, isn't she?
Myrt—Oh, indeed, she is. She won't even let a man propose to her in a hammock for fear they will fall out.

Fashions in China.

Notwithstanding the popular western fancy that fashions never change in China, the Chinese woman is painstakingly particular as to the exact length and fullness—or scantiness—of her coats, skirts and trousers. She is carefully precise about the width of bias bands or braid or lace that she uses for trimming, the number and arrangement of fastenings, the shape and height of her collar. All of these details vary as tyrannically from season to season—under Shanghai guidance—as certain style features do with us under the leadership of New York or Paris. Moreover, as against our four seasons, the fashion devotee of China takes account of eight.

Tractor Hauls Gun Over Water.

In line with similar experiments in France and England, a submarine tractor has been developed in this country which is capable of traveling through water to a depth of ten or twelve feet. By the simple expedient of equipping the carburetor with a periscope, air is insured for the gasoline mixture. The seat of the driver is high enough so that ordinarily there is no particular danger of his taking an involuntary bath. Provision is made for the mounting of a small fieldpiece on top. The vehicle is shown by a full page illustration in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Not a Spark of Sentiment.

"Let's sit here on the shore and listen to what the sad sea waves are saying," pleaded the romantic young man.
"No, thanks," replied the beach beauty. "If that's the extent of your conversational powers we'll breeze along to the hotel."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Commandment.

Wife (Sternly)—Where have you been?
Hubby (Meekly)—Out in the sun.
Wife—I am your sun; you shall have no other suns before me!

DO YOU SIT DOWN PROPERLY?

Sometimes That Is a Little Mistake in Daily Existence That Tends to Shorten Life.

It is said that there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything.

Yet how many of us realize that there is a right and a wrong way of sitting down, climbing stairs and so on? asks a London Tit-Bits writer.

Sitting down on a chair seems so easy that it is impossible to do it the wrong way, but a specialist, lecturing recently, pointed out that the habit many people have of sitting on the edge of a chair is very injurious. A certain nerve is sat upon, and the result is sciatica, caused through the nerve being injured.

Walking up stairs is another thing that nine out of every ten people do the wrong way. The usual method is to place the ball of the foot on the stairs and then take the whole weight of the body on the part of the foot, the heel never being placed on the ground until the top is reached. The right way, however, is to place the whole of the foot on each stair. If this is done, there will not be so much fatigue when the top is reached.

The habit of bolting eggs and bacon, coffee and other things, and then running for a train or bus, is fatal to the digestive system. The food is not properly masticated, and the whole body is disorganized by the wild rush for the train.

How many people drink a gallon of water a day? This is the amount that should be taken if one wishes to retain good health.

Many people go wrong in cleaning their teeth. The habit of merely washing the outside of the teeth is wrong. The back and top of the teeth need just as much attention. Decay sets in as easily at the back and on the top of the teeth as anywhere else. Remember also that the top of the teeth is the part that comes in actual contact with food.

Standing does not appear to be a particularly difficult operation, but notice people standing in a railway station. Notice the men, with their hands buried in their pockets, backs bent, and heads dropping forward; and the women with their feet at extraordinary angles, and so on.

The body, when one is standing, should be balanced equally on the two feet, which should be turned out slightly. The whole body should be held upright, including the head.

Talking to a doctor, the writer asked him what effect doing such things in the wrong way would have on the life of an ordinary healthy person. He replied that it was difficult to generalize, but that doing something in the wrong way daily might lessen life by fifteen years or more.

Ho, Hum, How Sleepy We Are!

A story of a drifting mine which came ashore on the Durham coast some time ago, and gave rise to an amusing incident, which might have easily resulted in a tragedy, is told by the London Morning Post.

"One Saturday afternoon the mine sweeping division at the admiralty received a long-distance telephone call from the local Durham police, who stated that a mine had been washed ashore, but that before they or the coast guard could warn people off, a miner—who had lunched well—had clambered on top of it and gone to sleep. What were they to do? They were given strict injunctions not to attempt to arouse the man, because in waking up suddenly he might break one of the 'horns,' with disastrous results to himself and others. Two hours later the police, in a very relieved voice, reported that the man had awakened of his own accord and had slid off the mine into safety."

Artificial Precious Stones.

Gemstones owing their attractiveness to art are not now mere imitations, but the actual stones are produced artificially, as in the case of rubies and sapphires. In other instances, natural minerals are improved artificially. An important industry exists in the artificial coloring of the semi-precious agate, and giving new colors to other stones has been attempted. At the Reno station of the United States bureau of mines, radium has been used to obtain a more valuable tint. A colorless Colorado topaz has been given a pleasant yellow, and, while this has not proven permanent when exposed to light, experiments are being continued with the hope that light-proof shades may be eventually produced.

More Than Their Share.

The 25th of May was annual clean-up day in our village. Several of us women were busily engaged in cleaning an alley. Seeing a small ash pile topped with a few tin cans near a stone wall, we stopped, and I remarked: "Well, I guess we'd better get busy cleaning up Mr. J.—'s rubbish. Suppose he and his whole family are off spending the day fishing while we stay at home and clean up his hirt." A low, long-drawn whistle was heard from below the wall, and Mr. J.— suddenly appeared, rake over shoulder. His sole remark was: "Me-o-w!"—Exchange.

Hides Vary in Quality.

Hides differ widely in quality and desirability for making leather. There are tanners of goatskins, for example, who never during a period of years have used skins except those coming from India. Others tan skins from Africa or South America. The leather they produce is known by buyers and they would not accept skins of a different origin.



How you, too, can cut down on your coal this year

Over a million families will by using the Perfection

Perfection Oil Heaters will be more economical than ever this year—Aladdin Security Oil costs but a trifle more than half what it did a year ago.

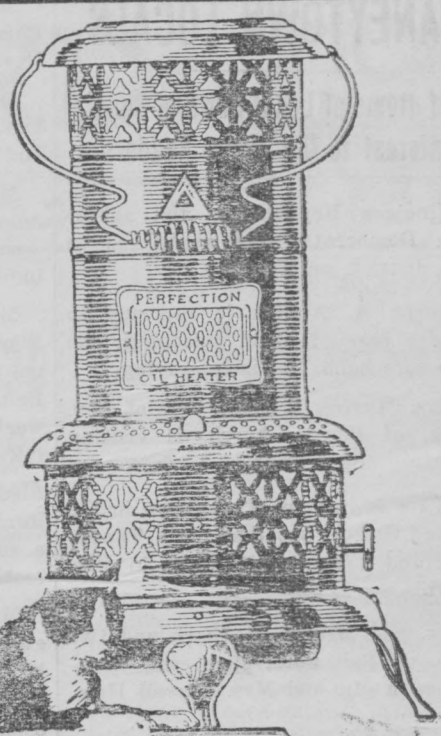
It's wasteful to "rush" your heater to make two or three rooms comfortable. The economical way is to warm the house all over with your coal heater and then keep those rooms you use most comfortable and cozy with the additional heat of a Perfection.

The Perfection Oil Heater is simplicity itself—no trouble to take care of it—and it burns for about 10 hours on a single gallon of kerosene.

Most hardware, housefurnishing and department stores sell Perfection Oil Heaters—blue or black, with nickeled trimmings if you like.

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Farmers' Day in Gettysburg

Through the co-operation of the Adams County Farm Bureau with the Business Men, of Gettysburg, the most elaborate and attractive program ever arranged, will be presented

Thursday, October 20th

A New Feature this year will be the Big Show.

There will be the usual large display of the choicest farm products and the prizes for the best will be worth more than a \$1000. In addition special cash prizes amounting to \$125 will be offered for the best entries in the street parade. There will be an exhibit of interest to everyone sent to Gettysburg under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture and many other new features that will be well worth coming miles to see.

The 'Human Fly' will be attraction of the day.

Harry Gardiner, who last year thrilled fifteen thousand spectators in the Gettysburg Center Square, when he climbed a 3-story building, will again be the entertainment feature of Farmers' Day. Two other noted climbers lost their lives during the past year, but Gardiner, the original "Human Fly" is still willing to take his life in his hands.

Come to Gettysburg, October 20 and bring an exhibit.

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