



# THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)  
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1923.

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.

## Editorial Advice.

Editors of newspapers do not know everything, and do not pretend that they do. Sometimes, when a subscriber reads something in a paper that does not "gee" with his reasoning, he is apt to ask—"What does the editor know about such things?" then disregard what was said. But, the editor does a great deal of reading, and posts himself from what other people say who "do know." That is what an editor is for; to assemble together, for the benefit of readers, a vast amount of information on many topics.

There is, of course, such a thing as biased editorial opinions, as well as those produced very much on the order of the arguments of a paid attorney; and this is especially true in connection with political topics, or those on such matters as Prohibition enforcement; but taken as a whole, editors when uninfluenced by ulterior motives, are apt to give advice and information worthy of serious consideration, if not adoption.

In a way, an editor is an expert, for same reasons that professional men are experts; he reads-up on the matters he discusses, and weaves together in his own words the opinions of others, and in the course of his work and training familiarizes himself with the true and false in logic and fact. In other words, he qualifies himself as a pretty fair judge, even in matters with which he is not practically familiar, through a wide course of reading and study.

The editor must have opinions worth while, or the presumed influence of the press that we hear of and generally admit, would be a non-existent power. If it is only a thing to be credited when we agree with it, it is nothing of any real value whatever. On the other hand, if the editor is at all a professional, his deductions must be taken as are those of professionals in other lines of work.

## Foolish Names for Children.

The following, from the Catholic Review, while purely in the interest of more distinctly Catholic names, is worthy of consideration by non-Catholics as well, for the whole country is becoming peopled with foolishly named persons, because of the immaturity of romantic young parents, who perhaps unfortunately have full control over the naming of their offspring.

"A priest of the Cleveland Diocese in a letter to the Ecclesiastical Review calls attention to the growing custom among Catholic parents of giving their children baptismal names that are 'merely secular, or fanciful, or romantic, instead of names redolent of Catholic times and faith.' He complains rightly of the fact that some parents name their children after 'famous philosophers or even avowed enemies of the Church. The parents want their children to be distinguished from birth; to be set apart from the common herd.' Often such parents' hopes are blasted when their young hopefuls begin to go to school. The children may have high-sounding names, but that lets them down. Perhaps Waldo Emerson Johnson or Daniel Webster Smith may turn out to be the dunces of their class. We knew of a boy who was named after one of the great naval heroes of the country. He turned out to be a frail, timid youngster, who ran from every fight that was ever started. We know also of a devout pastor in this Archdiocese who was quite puzzled by the names borne by the children of one family in his parish. An investigation disclosed that the names were taken from the father's favorite novels. The children had the names of saints also, but the saints' names were not used. They were adopted at baptism simply for appearance sake."

Another newspaper article along a different line, but aimed at the same custom, is from the Atlanta Constitution, written by a reporter who was seeking light on "why men want to be President. He says: "It is because mother names the

babies after 'em. I had that thrill the other day. First thing one morning the girls in the front office said there was a pair of lousy twin boys down at Mason McCann's and they had named them Lysander and Bystander. I got up and floated out to the back shop, where one of McCann's boys works, just in time to hear Martha ask him if they had really named them Martha and Mary. Frank Ared was told later that they had been named Frank and Hank, and Roscoe Hutchinson learned with pride they were called Roscoe and Bosco. All day long that pair of twins changed their sex to fit the moment's visitor. They were Jessie and Bessie and Helen and Ellen. Then Senator Brunk and Harry Haymaker were proud to learn they have been named Larry and Harry, and Brown smiled to hear they were called Emmett and Limit. Potter grew an inch when he learned they were to be christened Jimmie and Gimmie, and saw a great future for them. Sloane and Loane seemed very appropriate to Sloane O'Kelly, but none of them would believe that they had really been named Lester and Chester."

## Agriculture in Maryland.

Agriculture in Maryland has made decided progress during the past few years despite the financial difficulties of the farmer, says Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the University of Maryland Extension Service in his eighth annual report which has just been published and which covers the work of that organization for the year 1922. He says:

"From an economic standpoint the year 1922 was one of disappointment to the farmers of Maryland," says Dr. Symons in reviewing the agricultural situation. "Prices for farm products, which began their rapid downward plunge during 1920, remained low and apparently reacted but little in sympathy with the prosperity that was so noticeable in virtually all other lines of industry.

"The disappointment on the part of the farmers was all the greater because they approached the season of 1922 with enthusiasm and with some degree of hope that the deflation period had passed. High prices were certainly not anticipated, and yet the expectation was prevalent that the returns from agriculture would be adequate to cover the cost of production and to provide a reasonable remuneration for the labor expended. This proved not to be the case. The disparity between prices of farm products continued wide. The problem of meeting expenses and maintaining customary standards of living remained a serious one throughout the year with many farm owners and farmers particularly with many tenant farmers.

"The situation of the past season served merely to aggravate conditions that unfortunately have been pressing heavily on the farmers for the past three years. Much of the progress that might have taken place in the agriculture of the State during that period has been rudely checked. In fact it is to some extent true that agriculture has dragged out an existence during the past three years at the expense of its living standards and its productive plant, such as buildings, fences and soil fertility.

"Notwithstanding conditions that have seemed almost like unjust discrimination against agriculture, farmers have not gone on strike but have continued to produce large crops. It is a high tribute to their perseverance to their sensible recognition of economic factors, and to their ability to adjust themselves and their business to trying conditions that they have 'kept faith' with the Nation during a period when their purchasing power has been less than two-thirds of what it was in 1913.

"Not only have the farmers of Maryland continued to produce in undiminished quantity but they have continued to make a steady progress along the lines of more efficient agriculture. It is needless to say that this progress would have been far more rapid if prosperity rather than depression had prevailed since 1920. Nevertheless, the serious difficulties under which agriculture everywhere has labored, but add to the significance of the real achievements which Maryland farmers have accomplished.

"There is no more striking illustration of the character of the progress which agriculture in the State has been making than the record of the acre yields of corn for the past thirty-two years. Ever since 1890, when the average yields of corn per acre in Maryland were between 20 and 25 bushels. Maryland farmers have steadily and consistently been improving the quality of their seed and their cultural methods until in 1922 the average yield mounted to the top figure of 40 bushels per acre. This is 12 bushels higher than the average of the United States for the same year and nearly 18 bushels above the average production of the State 32 years ago. It shows that merely by applying better cultural methods, the farmers of Maryland have been enabled to raise on 635,000 acres, which was the acreage planted in 1922, 11,430,000 more bushels of corn than would have been possible in 1890. It shows that at 68c a bushel, the farm price for corn during December, the leading agricultural crop of the State has been increased in value by more than \$7,500,000.

"Side by side with this progress which the average farmer of Maryland has made in the production of corn, is the no less noteworthy achievement which has been accomplished in the State in the production of pure-bred seed corn. The production of high yielding strains of pure-bred seed corn has become an important business, particularly in Harford and Cecil counties. Recognition of the skill and ability which Maryland growers have developed in this industry during recent years came in unmistakable terms during 1922, when entries from this State in the Inter-

national Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, competing against the finest exhibits of the experienced corn breeders of the Corn Belt States, won a total of twenty-two prizes, one of which was the first prize for the best ten ears of yellow corn exhibited in Region 4. The fact that Maryland, next to Indiana won more prizes than any other State in the show must be recognized as a remarkable achievement, especially when it is recalled that Maryland is a State of comparatively small area and belongs to the Atlantic coast territory, not generally regarded as a leading corn producing region.

"Another indication of the gradual progress which has taken place in the agriculture of Maryland, is apparent in the constantly increasing acreage being devoted to the legume crops. Unfortunately figures are not available to show just how great this increase has been in the past year. It is estimated that the area planted to soybeans alone during 1922 totaled 40,000 acres. While this is only an estimate, it is a well known fact that legume crops, and particularly soybeans, have come to occupy an increasingly prominent place in the agriculture of the State. In Southern Maryland, Japan clover has been introduced and is meeting a long-felt want. In other parts of the State, alfalfa is now regarded as a crop of prime importance and is being grown more extensively. Clovers and cowpeas have also been planted in increasing quantities. An indication of the growing favor of legume crops in the State during recent years can be obtained from a glance at the Census figures which show that for clover the acreage during ten years between 1909 and 1919 increased from 26,545 acres to 41,250 acres, or 55.4 percent; that for alfalfa the acreage increased from 3,188 acres to 11,909 acres, or 273.6 percent, and that for small grains and legumes cut for hay the acreage increased from 8,846 acres to 21,471 acres, or 142.7 percent. This increase in legume crops has continued since the Census figures were taken. What is his meant to the increased wealth of agriculture it is impossible to estimate. Undoubtedly it has been an important factor in the expansion and improvement of the dairy industry and has had a value, impossible to measure, in maintaining and improving soil fertility.

"Another very marked advance in the agriculture of the State is apparent in the position which Maryland now occupies in the production of vegetables. Notwithstanding the comparatively small area of the State, Maryland is now third in the acreage devoted to vegetables, exclusive of white and sweet potatoes, raised for sale. Nearly 120,000 acres of land in Maryland are now annually devoted to the commercial production of vegetables, other than white and sweet potatoes, indicating that farmers are taking advantage of the State's proximity to large nearby markets and engaging more generally in the production of the higher valued agricultural products.

"Closely linked to the expansion of this phase of agriculture, has been the growth of the canning industry and the consequent increase in the acreage devoted to canning crops. While the canning industry in the State has been subjected to severe financial strain during the past few years and economic conditions have seriously curtailed the production of canning crops, the State has, nevertheless, maintained its rank as one of the leading States in this important industry. Moreover, the past year, although not a notably profitable one, has witnessed a distinct advance in the production of canning crops, because of the increased attention directed to reducing production costs. Attention has particularly been centered on the tomato crop, the largest and most important of the canning crops, through successful demonstrations which have illustrated how large acre yields can bring down the cost of production to meet prevailing economic conditions. Every effort is being made to extend the scope of this work throughout the State and on its results may rest the future prosperity of the canning industry in Maryland.

"Most important to the welfare of the State during the recent period of depression has been the sound foundation on which the dairy industry has been placed. The progress in this industry has been safe and conservative and it is a noteworthy fact in communities where a general system of farming has been practiced that dairying has served as the principal buffer against the effects of hard times. Not a little of the success which has come to this industry has been due to the substantial organizations, which have been erected around it. During the past year the advancement in the industry has continued. Organizations have been strengthened, better producing animals have been introduced and the whole industry has gone forward, despite the fact that it, too, has felt the ill effects of lowered prices.

"Not all of the progress of agriculture during the past year has been of a material character. One of the most important forward steps in the State has been the formation of farm bureaus in many of the counties. While it is true that farm organizations previously existed in many counties and had performed worth while services, it is also true the farm bureau movement has spread the influence of organization to greater numbers, has increased the confidence in the benefits of organization and has stimulated numerous co-operative activities. This has been accomplished in harmony with other important existing farm organizations in the State and the year 1922 must be regarded as a most auspicious one from the organization standpoint.

"Progress of a slightly different character, but of no less significance is noted in the record of the agricultural club boys who won the dairy cattle judging contest at the National Dairy Show last October. This victory, which belongs to the younger generation, following on the heels of the record made the previous year by another team which was awarded the

coveted trip to Europe in a livestock judging contest at Atlanta and later defeated an English team in a similar contest at Cambridge, England, indicates that the progress in agriculture is not confined to the realms of the adult. It is, however, an indication that knowledge is reaching out to agriculture in all its branches and that the great industry is forging steadily ahead despite its numerous difficulties.

"It is probably true that the University of Maryland, both through the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, has been able to render a greater service and a more appreciated service during the past few years than ever before in its history. The times were such as to call for modifications of farming methods, changes in rotations of crops, and the employment of every factor looking to economical production and the husbanding of resources. Conditions called for expert knowledge, expert advice and proven, careful practice; and it is gratifying to know that farmers and homemakers have made increasing demands upon the service, thereby showing their confidence in the institution and appreciation of its efforts."

## Law Enforcement.

A subscriber asks us to answer three questions. First, concerning the condition of law enforcement in this country. It becomes more and more a question whether laws are enforced or only their violation penalized. Putting law into force depends on the inner conviction and good will of the citizen more than on anything else. Officers cannot enforce the law. They may detect violations of it and arrest violators. It may be said that where people believe in the law and want the law they put it into force themselves, that is, they observe it in their conduct.

The second question concerns the failure of law enforcement. That there is failure no one can deny. But the failure is among those who do not believe in the law which they violate. Take prohibition, for example. People who believe in it observe it, many others do not. It is this law which our subscriber probably has in mind. He is probably thinking of the failure to force the prohibition law upon the observance of those who object to it. The failure to do this rests on two points, first the authorities whose duty includes enforcement, do not themselves believe in the law; second, the number of officers required to make absolute enforcement would be so large that it would probably be equivalent to one-half of the country taking up police duty against the other half—a situation that is not likely to ensue.

On the general question of enforcement, there is this to say; If the conscience or interest of the country were aroused, and if the dangers of law violation were apparent to the intelligence of the nation, there would be no difficulty at all about law enforcement. We had military conscription and forced bond sales when whole communities of people objected to it, but nevertheless the men were conscripted and the bonds were sold. The nation can do what it wants to do when its mind is made up.

The third question concerns suggestions for a remedy. There are as many suggestions as there are interested persons. The condition is not amenable to suggestion. It is working itself out and will thrust to the surface its own remedy.—Dearborn Independent.

## Couldn't Understand.

Recently a member of the police department was sued for divorce. A man was sent to police headquarters to serve the papers on him. The man, unfortunately, was directed to the sergeant's desk and mistaking the sergeant for the defendant in the suit, started to read the papers without mentioning the defendant's name.

The desk sergeant listened patiently. Gradually his mouth drooped, a sorrowful expression came into his eyes and he appeared dejected.

"I can't understand that," he said. "I was only married last December. I just rented a new house and bought some new furniture and two tons of coal. Gosh, she appeared cheerful and happy when I left this morning. I don't see what's the matter."

A few minutes later the mistake was noticed and the desk sergeant showed his relief, and the man with the papers went in search of the defendant.—Indianapolis News.

**Shark That Swam in Kansas Sea.**  
Agassizodus variabilis, a shark from Kansas, will soon have his once wicked teeth brought to foodless rest in the National museum. Dr. George P. Merrill, curator of geology, has received as a gift from Dr. Frank Springer the paleontological collections of the late Orestes St. John which contained the fossil remains of this unique fish, which chased its prey through a Kansas sea many million years ago. The cartilaginous body of the shark disintegrated, but a complete set of teeth, such as has never been found elsewhere, remained in the coal measures of Kansas to tell his story. Doctor St. John gave the name Agassizodus to his find in honor of the famous Harvard naturalist, Louis Agassiz, who was his teacher.

# Hesson's Department Store

## A Fine Display of Merchandise for Spring and Summer Use.

Every effort has been used at our command to make our line of Merchandise for the Spring and Summer Seasons, the most complete, attractive and reliable possible. Whether we have been successful in this end remains for our trade to judge. We therefore, invite you to visit our store and pass your judgment. However, we feel confident that you will be able to please yourself in whatever Department your needs may be centered.

### Dress Goods.

In this department we have for your inspection a very beautiful assortment of Charmeuse, Crepe-de-chine, Messaline, Taffeta and Canton Crepe, White, Paisley and colored Voiles and Organdies, Linenes, Ratine, Tissue Gingham, etc., in all the leading colors and widths.

### McCall Patterns.

When selecting that new dress the question naturally arises, "How am I to make it?" McCall Patterns and style books will help you answer these questions. Thousands of women are now using McCall Patterns because they are so simple to use that most any child can understand them. New supplies are received every month at our store, and all out of date patterns withdrawn from stock.

### Shoes.

In our Shoe Department will be found at all times a complete line of the latest styles and leathers of Oxfords or Shoes for Men, Women or Children.

We are distributors for the Selz Six and Royal Blue Shoes, for Men and Women. They are the most economical Shoes to buy. The first cost of these is very much lower than others. And they give longer wear. Men and Women everywhere are demanding these because they are the most economical. They fit well, look well and wear long.

Also carry a complete line of work Shoes, for Men and Women, of the best quality and for less money.

### Hosiery for Spring.

In our Hosiery Department you will find a complete line of Silk and Lisle Hose for Men and Women, in all the better colors, from the cheap to the very best full fashioned.

Also have a very nice line of one-half and three-quarter hose length for children.

### Taylor made Clothing for Men.

are not only pure and genuine wool, but they are rich in beauty and assortment.

They comprise the latest offerings in Serges, Woolens, Worsted and Tweeds.

Give us a call, look over our line and get our special prices.

### Ready-made Gingham Dresses.

We are showing a very nice assortment of good quality Gingham Dresses for Women and Girls from 6 years of age up. They are of fine workmanship full cut, latest styles and very low in cost.

### Men's Dress Shirts.

We believe we have at this time the most complete line of Dress Shirts for Men, that we have ever shown. They are of Percale, Madras, Silk Stripe Madras and Crepe. These Shirts are made by a reliable firm that gives quality and workmanship first thought.

### Hats and Caps.

Our new line of Hats and Caps for the Spring and Summer season, is here complete. A very pretty assortment of leading shades of Caps to select from. Come in and try one of our adjustable size Caps. Also have a very nice lot of Straw Hats for your convenience. The Straw Hat season is right here so do not put off any longer getting yours.

### Clothing.

Have you gotten that New Suit for Spring and Summer yet? We would call your attention to our made to measure Suit department and invite you to look over our line of samples. Our business in this department has been growing steadily, and we are anxious for you to enlist among our line of satisfied customers.

### Ready-made Suits for Boys.

In this department we are showing a very complete assortment of Dick-Manly Suits for Boys' from 7 to 18 years of age. Dick-Manly Suits are well made, fit well and look well, and the prices are within reach of all.



EDW. O. WEANT, President. GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.  
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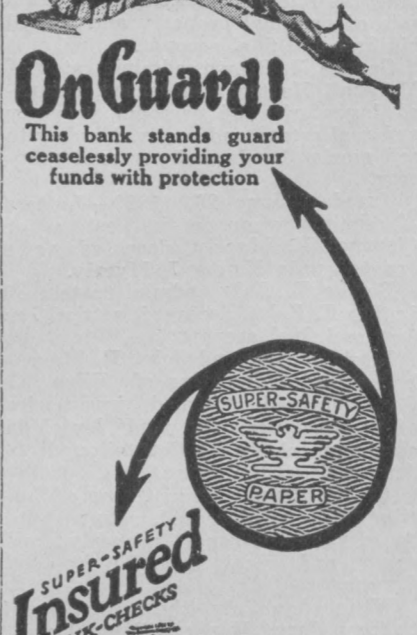
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Deposits are growing. Somebody has been doing some saving. Somebody has been investing part of their earnings for the future.

### A Man never Retires on the Money he Spends.

Are you going to give Your Savings Account another boost this month?



## SCHOOL DAYS



### MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

**Symptoms:** Awfully noisy, big, clumsy, always falls over things and makes things fall over. Loves to sing though he has no voice. Always telling stupid and long yarns and roars with laughter whether you do or not. Awfully happy, does everything the wrong way, never is in a hurry, his favorite pastime is a cornet.

#### IN FACT

It's another way for him to blow off.

**Prescription for Bride-to-be:**  
Buy domes of silence for the home.

**Absorb This:**  
Fightin' the Little Cornet Where You Are Will Not Corner the Silences!  
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## Mother's Cook Book

Why don't you live a cheerful life and make the best of things? For discontent means constant strife and other ills it brings. It is hard tramping on life's pike, I know that this is true; But if you can't do what you like, Try liking what you do.

### THINGS FOR THE FAMILY TABLE

**W**HEN preparing soup and a dumpling is desired, try these: One-half hour before the soup is to be served drop into it a large potato and cook until done. Put it into a bowl with a tablespoonful of butter and mash fine, add a slice of grated toast, an egg, a dash of salt and nutmeg and work well with a fork. Drop this paste in small pieces into the soup, boil up and serve at once.

#### Alleghany Muffins.

Take one and one-half cups of sifted flour, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful each of butter and lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one egg. Mix all the dry ingredients and sift through the sieve. Melt the butter and lard in a cup. Beat the egg very light and add the milk to it. Pour this mixture into the dry ingredients, add the melted fat and beat vigorously for a minute. Pour into buttered muffin pans and bake 15 minutes.

#### Rice Flour Pound Cake.

Cream one-quarter of a cupful of butter with one cupful of powdered sugar, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, the grated rind of a lemon and one-half cupful of cold water. Mix thoroughly and add one and one-half cupfuls of rice flour that has been sifted twice with one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and bake.

#### Spring Salad.

Shred a head of lettuce and line a salad bowl which has been rubbed with a cut clove of garlic. Cut two large tomatoes into slices and arrange in a ring around the lettuce. Sprinkle each slice of tomato with a tablespoonful of chopped water cress and cover the whole with a highly seasoned mayonnaise which has been enriched with a half cupful or more of whipped cream. Serve very cold.

**Helie Maxwell**  
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

#### Mere Child's Play.

"As to my prospects, sir," said the would-be son-in-law bombastically, "I intend leaping up the lofty ladder of my ambition a dozen steps at a time."  
"Then it will be mere child's play for you to clear my 30 front steps downward at one jump?" said his desirable, but undesiring, father-in-law, polishing the toe of his right boot on the hearthrug.

## Has Anyone Laughed At You Because —

By ETHEL R. PEYSER

You Say You Don't Mind Being Poor?

Of course "poor" is a relative term. Some would think \$10,000 annually a miserly income. Some would think it munificent. You may mean you don't mind not owning a yacht, three country houses, a "movie" picture theater or two or you may mean you like being threadbare. Once there was a poor lady who thought it vulgar to sit in the orchestra, but as soon as she inherited money the gallery and balconies in the best ventilated theaters became foul with bad air. If you are poor and are not rebellious you deserve a certain kind of credit. But it's as vulgar to vomit poverty as to crow about wealth. You make folks just as uncomfortable and bored.

SO

Your Get-away here is: You are happy in "whatever" place in life you find yourself.  
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

### SWELLED HEADS

**Y**OU will find victims of swelled heads on every bench in the park, in every bread line, in every poorhouse, in every jail.

It is an easily communicable and a deadly disease. The only cure for it is a severe jolt, and sometimes it is the remedy that success is made of.

Remember that a little success is often easily come by. Sometimes it is due almost wholly to luck. Sometimes it follows advancement through favoritism, which is probably the worst thing that can happen to anybody.

In any event, no success can survive a swelled head.

If in the early years of your career you find yourself well ahead of the fellows who started with you, look out. You have still a long way to travel.

If you are satisfied with yourself, be sure you will never get any better. And if you don't get any better you will soon begin to go back.

Authority cannot safely be entrusted to any man till he shows that his head will not be affected by it.

Once let him begin to make bad use of it, to domineer, and to bully, and he might as well bid any further progress good-by.

Remember always that big men never get the swelled head, or if they do get a slight attack they soon recover.

If you have begun to think that you are "doing pretty well thank you," and to pity the poor devils who are not as bright as you are, stop and take stock.

Don't think about the men you have passed, but about the men who have passed you. Consider the important men of your acquaintance, and of history.

Read their biographies, and note how they continually struggled to make themselves capable of bigger and better work. There is no time to get a swelled head when a man is really going up. It is the chap who stops to admire himself who falls victim to conceit.

If you are as great a man as Lincoln, as Shakespeare, as Napoleon, puff and strut all you please. But the chances are you are not. And until you are perfectly sure that you are, keep on trying. The study of big men will give you less time to admire yourself, and thereby save you from a malady that is absolutely fatal to any important success.

(Copyright by John Blake.)

## Reporting Service Troubles



Telephone service embraces a variety of operations: the installation of telephones and changes in location; operating; maintenance of the central office equipment, outside plant and other apparatus; accurate and up-to-date directory listings; billing; collecting and numerous other things needed to give complete and satisfactory service.

We realize that at times difficulties will arise. Usually these are quickly remedied but there is always a possibility that some defect may develop which, in spite of our efforts, is not detected immediately.

It will help if you will make reports to us in the following way:

**CALL THE REPAIR CLERK** if your telephone is out of order. It will be repaired without delay.

**CALL THE CHIEF OPERATOR** if your calls are not completed satisfactorily. You will receive prompt and courteous attention.

**CALL THE BUSINESS OFFICE** on matters concerning applications for telephones, bills, adjustment of accounts, directory listings, advertising and the like.

## The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company



(Consult the information pages in the front of the telephone directory)

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## HOW

**PHOTOGRAPHERS IN WILDS GET THEIR "SUBJECTS."**  
—The clever achievements of African photography in "Hunting Big Game in Africa" are appreciated by everybody. But only those versed in the subject are aware of the extraordinary difficulties that were successfully overcome. Sidney Snow, the cinematographer, states:

"The fact that most animals are nocturnal in their habits makes it a tough job to get the daytime pictures. Lions, leopards and other junglers of prey must be tracked to their midday resting places, routed out by the native safari's cries and brush beating; then the cameraman must take his chance of keeping up with the pursuit and of filming the animal often almost indistinguishable in the tawny grass. Our picture of the live lioness and her cubs shows it can be done, but it's tough, dangerous work.

"We also located and rounded up with the flyover the plains creatures that graze in large herds for protection like the giraffes, the blaze bucks and the gazelles. I carried a camera equipped with a variety of lenses and mounted with a revolving turret. This I took with me in the car, and chased the herds hour after hour. Eventually they would tire and let us get near. But the giraffes, with their long periscope necks enabling them to sight us over the tops of trees, eluded the camera for three months! Eventually, as no shot was fired, they lost their wariness—and their tired legs refused to carry them further.

"With the animals that appear only infrequently at evening to drink at the water-holes, another procedure was necessary. We would lie hidden in a well-made blind, motionless for hours and days, suffering much from heat and insects, whilst waiting a chance to get some of those realistic closeups. Often the oncoming darkness would foil our efforts. Sometimes we would have to keep the animals from approaching the water for several nights running, in order to make them so thirsty that they would come in the early morning when pictures could be made.

"Another thing: successful hunting requires keeping to the leeward of the quarry. A shifting wind gives the animal your scent, and he is down upon you! On several critical occasions I escaped by quick side jump whilst Dad plugged the charging brute. Both in the rhino and the elephant hunts, the native boys had long since taken to the tops of the trees. Without any egotism I think I may say that only a person fully conversant with wild nature is fitted to go into the jungle after pictures; we had a number of professional cinema men with us at the start, but they couldn't stand the gaff."

## ADDS TO COUNTRY'S BEAUTY

How Extension Work of Horticultural Specialist Has Had Good Results in Many States.

Improvements in the appearance of the grounds and surroundings of farms in the southern states is receiving increased attention as a result of extension work in those states by a horticultural specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to reports received by the department. For example, as a result of such work 6,925 fences were repaired in 1921 and 4,436 in 1922; 3,484 unsightly buildings were repaired or removed in 1921 and 3,523 in 1922. The number planting trees and shrubs rose from 8,308 to 26,313; of those planting flowers and vines from 42,396 two years ago to 48,437 in 1922; of lawns seeded, from about 1,600 to 2,600. More than 45,000 planted shade trees and shrubs last year.

In some of the states, particularly in North Carolina and Mississippi, the improvements in farmsteads are very marked. Girls' and women's clubs have been active in stimulating interest in making the home surroundings more pleasing, and the beneficial effect upon communities generally has been very marked.

#### How "Utopia" Originated.

Utopia is the title of a book written by the famous Englishman, Sir Thomas More, who lived from 1480 to 1535. In this book an account is given of an imaginary island named Utopia, the name being made up of two Greek words, one meaning not, and the other place, the whole expressing the idea conveyed by our word, nowhere. The island is represented to have been discovered by a companion of the famous navigator, Amerigo Vesputci, and as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, and social conditions, in contrast with the defects of those which existed elsewhere. The name has passed into the language of about all civilized countries to signify a state of ideal perfection. Utopia is represented as a republic, of which the fundamental principle is a community of wealth, that is, everything belonged to the people as a whole, and all shared alike.

## WHY

Nature Has Arranged for Sap to Rise in Trees.

The very interesting results obtained by Sir J. C. Bose, at the Bose Institute, Calcutta, in the investigation of the phenomenon of the ascent of sap are summarized in Nature Magazine. It is shown that the ascent of sap is a process of physiological activity dependent on the pulsation of living cells. This process is arrested by the action of poison, either in entire plants or in cut shoots. The active pulsating cells are not confined to the root, but are continued throughout the stem. It has been ascertained that in the stem of dicotyledons these cells constitute the cortical layer which abuts upon the endodermis.

The velocity of the ascent has been determined by three independent methods which give concordant results. The ascent takes place in plants even in the complete absence of transpiration. In "varnished" plants this velocity has been found sometimes to be as high as 70 meters per hour.

The cellular pulsations have been investigated and their characteristics determined from automatic records; they consist of alternate contractions and expansions. The direction of propulsion is determined by the phase difference of the adjacent cells. The velocity increases with the wave length of the propagated impulse. This wave length is determined experimentally from definite points of electric maxima and minima. Enhancement of velocity is associated with corresponding increase in the wave length. The enhanced rate of ascent is also attended by the increase of amplitude and frequency of cellular pulsations.

Ascent of sap depends upon cellular pulsation in tall trees as well as in herbaceous plants. There is, however, in the former the special adaptation of the woody tissue which serves as a reservoir to meet the excessive demand for water in the season of active transpiration. When this reservoir is more or less depleted, the phenomenon of "negative pressure" is manifest.

## GASES ARE MOTIVE POWER

Why Rockets Rise When Light is Applied is a Simple Matter When Understood.

If you would see inside a rocket you would find the lower part of the case filled with powder, a chemical mixture that will burn at an enormous rate, and in doing so will produce a very large quantity of gas. The great heat generated by this burning mixture expands the gas and still further increases its volume, till it is bursting to get out of the rocket.

At the bottom end of the rocket is a hole through which the gas rushes into the air. Now the air at the mouth of the rocket strongly resents being kicked out of the way by this rushing stream of gas; it takes a moment to "get a move on," so to speak. But the gas in the case hasn't got a moment to spare; it simply must get out, so it kicks—hard.

If you had on a pair of roller skates, and held an open umbrella in front of you, you could push it away from you slowly without feeling any resistance; but if you thrust hard at the umbrella the air would resist the sudden movement so strongly that you would be rolled backward on your skates. Science shows that is just what happens to the rocket; the stream of gas spreads out at the mouth of the case and thrusts hard at the air below it and at the rocket above. As the air won't move quickly enough, the rocket must get out of the way. And it does—quickly.

#### Why Women Fail as Spies.

"Women do not make good spies," said Sir Basil Thompson, former head of the British secret service, speaking at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. "The real reason is that the woman spy gets compunction at just the wrong moment. She has obtained information from some one who should not have given it to her, and then when she should pass it along she feels it would be unfair to her informant and withholds it."

The speaker said that there is the greatest difference between the patriotic spy and the hireling spy. None of the former type was executed by the British during the war, he said, but 11 of the latter, all men, forfeited their lives.—New York Herald.

#### Why Do We Keep Pets?

Many pets are of direct use to us. A dog, for instance, protects our house, a cat catches mice, and so on.

There are, however, two far deeper motives.

A pet satisfies our instinct of ownership and mastery—one of the most profound desires at the back of our minds is to be absolute lord and master, arbiter of life and death. We gratify this wish most thoroughly by possessing a pet animal.

#### Why We Stop Growing.

We stop growing because certain body cells lose their power to increase in size and to produce other cells. It is one of the marvels of physiology that this is so and a wise provision of nature.

#### Why Snow Is White.

Snow is white because it is formed of an infinite number of very minute crystals and prisms, which reflect all the component rays of which white light consists.





Matrimonial Adventures

One Man's Meat

BY Dorothy Canfield

Author of "The Brimming Cup," "The Squirrel Cage," "The Bent Twig," "The Day Mother," "Mothers and Children," etc.

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SOMETHING ABOUT DOROTHY CANFIELD

Dorothy Canfield has so many successes to her credit and is so versatile a person that one despairs of chronicling even a small part of her achievements. When little more than a girl she had won two degrees, a Ph.D. and a Ph.D., and it was not many years after that she became famous as an author. Her books are the type that live. To speak of one of her latest big successes, "The Brimming Cup," calls up mention of her earlier work and starts discussion of "The Bent Twig" or "The Squirrel Cage," or away from her novels to her books on the Montessori method. When war came, Mrs. Fisher (she is Mrs. Fisher in private life) went to France with her husband and two children—where she did big and important work. But all the time she was working abroad she was writing, too, stories that appeared in our leading magazines, and books that were published upon her return. MARY STEWART CUTTING, JR.

The first time I ever heard the threadbare saying about a square peg in a round hole, was when my father used it in an attempt to excuse Aunt Emily. Up to that time I had never heard anyone say anything of her except that she was a detestable woman with the most infernal capacity for being perfectly wretched herself and making everybody else so. What a home she made for poor mild Uncle Charles, and for their three nervous, scrawny, rabbit-faced children! You are not to think she neglected her home or her children. Indeed no! She house-kept with a fanatical competence and expended on the up-bringing of her children an extravagant energy which filled the house to its remotest corner, as a sawmill is filled by the strident energy of the saw. Never were three children so brought up as my poor little cousins. Aunt Emily was determined that she should do her whole duty by them, that they should be perfect, and do everything exactly right. Of course she knew much better than they what was right, and hence had never an instant of repose from her labor of pushing and shoving them into the way they should go.

Oh, how we hated to be sent on an errand to Aunt Emily's house. I spare you the description of what a meal at Aunt Emily's table was, with Aunt Emily teaching the children table manners. There are plenty of intolerable things in real life, without dragging into a story what happened when Uncle Charles spilled gravy on a clean tablecloth.

You notice, perhaps, that I say "at Aunt Emily's table," and not "at Uncle Charles'"; and that sets me at another angle of their home life; what that home life meant to Aunt Emily's husband. He was what is known in America as a man "with no head for business," and yet there had never been anything but business in his life. He had been a handsome, dreamy-eyed, musical-minded young accountant in Emery's Emporium when Aunt Emily, very young herself, had married him; married him, apparently for the same reason that he was in business, because there seemed to be nothing else to do. But Uncle Charles was no money-maker, and imprisoned in a grinding round of petty economies and unescapable shabbiness, how Aunt Emily ate her heart out, and what a life Uncle Charles led! But not even Aunt Emily's terrible energy could put into her husband's gentle, artistic, uncommercial soul, a single gust of the stormy ambition which blew like a tornado in her harried heart. Uncle Charles hated all business desperately, and found the only pleasure in his life in his children.

My mother always said that those three Burton children would certainly just have wasted away, if it had not been for their father at this time. He had as great a gift for calming and cheering them as their mother had for damping the very life out of them. Whenever Aunt Emily was away from home for a few hours, and Uncle Charles was there with the children, what a good time they had in those short hours of respite, Uncle Charles in an easy chair, the children piled on top of him, his arms around them tight, while they had what they called a "visit." This meant a chatter of little voices, birdlike and free, which Aunt Emily had never heard in her life. Or perhaps they'd all sing together, for they had inherited Uncle Charles' gift for music.

If he had only had time he would have given piano lessons to all the children. But, dear me, he had no time except for that account keeping, and they had no money to pay a professional music teacher. Uncle Charles always looked ten years younger after such a visit with his

children, whereas a day morning spent with the children in the house, always made Aunt Emily look a thousand years old. They wore on her so, they upset so the perfect order of her wonderfully kept house. And yet they did their best not to wear on her, by keeping away from her as much as possible. They never went home from school until it was actually supper-time, and always played in our yard, not their own.

The result was that Aunt Emily was left quite to herself in a Sahara desert of lonely housekeeping and desperate economies with the poor pittance which was all that Uncle Charles could earn. Her thin face grew grim and dark, as she mended and patched and turned and dyed and performed miracles on tough necks of mutton and cheap curtain materials. All of it she did with superlative skill but burning and raging inwardly (and many times not so very inwardly) against the necessity of doing it at all, and crying out bitterly with many fits of hysterical tears that she was killing herself for her family, and nobody gave her a bit of credit for it.

Oh, yes, everybody dodged when Aunt Emily hove in view, father as much as the rest, in spite of all his extenuations. Whenever we did have to go there, on unavoidable errands, we children would stand in the doorway, and assure her volubly that we couldn't come in, because our feet were muddy. This brought about the desired result of being told severely to hurry along then, and not get the whole house cold, with that door standing open.

Then came the climax in their misfortunes, as if they were not already sufficiently singled out for misery. Uncle Charles fell on the stairs, and hurt himself terribly, threw several vertebrae out of position, I believe, so that he lay almost wholly paralyzed from the waist down. And not a penny of savings to pay the doctor, not even for the grocer's bill at the end of the month. It was disaster, absolute black, irreparable disaster. Aunt Emily was stunned into silence, a dreadful gray silence, as of some one whose grudge against fate is rising to mania. I remember hearing father say to mother, after he came back from his turn at spending a night of care for Uncle Charles, "I'm afraid of the woman, I positively am. She looks as though she'd go mad." "Well, it's not out of sympathy for her poor husband, that's sure," mother answered acidly.

What do you suppose was the result of that terrific accumulation of emotion in Aunt Emily? What was the momentous, tremendous decision to reach which, in 1885, it was necessary for her to rise to that pitch of frenzy? Why nothing more nor less than this . . . and in those days it was a decision both momentous and tremendous for any married woman with children . . . she put on her bonnet, yes, bonnet, it was in the last days of bonnets, when only young girls wore hats . . . and marched down town to ask for work in Emery's Emporium. She got it, of course. Even if it had not been Aunt Emily, the humane head of the firm would have felt under some obligation to the wife of a faithful employee of such long standing. And in addition to this, it was Aunt Emily . . . of course she got what she went after.

She was put . . . well, I don't know that I ever heard just in what small corner she was put at first, as an experiment; something easy and simple to suit her supposed inexperience of business and her supposed feminine incapacity for it. The life at home was organized somehow, anyhow, as best they could with different cousins taking turns to go in and help out with the work. Uncle Charles did not suffer any pain, and was quite himself as far as his head was concerned, his body like a log in the bed, but his eyes bright, his fine sensitive face pale, but calm and philosophic as always. He was quite able to direct the children as they dressed and undressed themselves and studied their lessons and learned to do the housework.

As Uncle Charles got better so that he could sit up in bed, things ran more smoothly. His bed was moved down to a corner of the dining room, where he could look into the kitchen. He could work with his hands now, which he had always loved to do, and they were never still from morning till night. My father gave him a wheeled tray which was always piled with work, done or to be done. He did all the mending and darning and he and Phoebe did the cooking and the kitchen work together. The children all brought their school books to their father's bedside, and "did" their lessons there, to a running accompaniment of such sympathetic, helpful comments from him, as they'd never known before. By mid-winter of that year, Uncle Charles was well enough to sit in a wheeled chair, which Aunt Emily bought out of the first raise in her salary, and presented proudly to him on Christmas day. After this, he was all over the house at once, active and cheerful.

He always sat beside Phoebe, as she practiced her music lesson, to listen, to play the bass in a simple duet, and to teach. My mother says she never saw a child get forward with her music as Phoebe did, after her father began to teach her. In no time she was playing the accompaniment for his light, clear baritone, and then the little house rang with music like a shell with the murmur of the sea. We all used to love to go there, as soon as school was over to "have a concert." Sometimes they sang Scotch airs . . . the tears we have shed over "Loch Lomond," the zest for battle poured into us by "Scots wha' hae," or it might be Irish, . . . how we have

laughed over "Father O'Flynn," and yelled out the chorus of the "Cruiskeen Bawn"; . . . or negro. There never was anybody who could sing "spirituals" like Uncle Charles. Oh, they were great concerts, we'll never forget.

And what was Aunt Emily doing all this time? You know as well as I do what Aunt Emily was doing. She was rising like a rocket through every plane of the management of Emery's Emporium. She was passionately interested in her work, because she could use it to serve her ambition; and because she was passionately interested in it, she mastered it, and owned it, and put it in her pocket. Everybody in that line of business in that part of the country soon knew her; she was half-fellow-well-met with all the traveling men, who liked her bluff manners and sharp tongue, feared her piercing eye, and respected her capacity always to get the better of them.

She was detested but admirably served by the staff of the store, who were bewildered by her really inhuman capacity for endless exactitude of detail, angry at the everlasting high tension of her demands, but placated by the growing fame of the store and by her instant recognition of business ability in a subordinate. "Business ability!" How Aunt Emily adored it! What a starved, wolflike appetite she had for all that it stood for. How intensely she lived in her new life!

Before long she had developed a new line, advertising (this was before the modern science of advertising was dreamed of) and while I dare say it would be an exaggeration to claim that she was the first to expand the present principles of psychological advertising, I know a good many people who think she came very near doing so. Merchants from other cities came to see her window displays, and talked with her about advertising. Aunt Emily, who never did anything for nothing, soon saw that she had a marketable product there, and proceeded to put it on the market. She organized what I'm sure was the first advertising agency, and ran it in odd moments of her busy days.

She was up and off to work early, reading the morning paper as she ate breakfast, which Uncle Charles had seen to. Then they saw her no more till night, when she came home walking strongly in the door, looking very distinguished and chic in the beautifully cut tailor suits of the best material that money could buy . . . I am speaking now, of course, of the times after that difficult beginning. That period lasted, after all, only till she could get her bearings in the new world. Very soon, she was earning more money than Uncle Charles had ever dreamed of making. By the time Uncle Charles was around on crutches, there was a good competent girl in the kitchen. This left Uncle Charles more time and strength to give to the children, more leisure to perfect his own music, and more energy to plan the thousand ingenious variations, on the theme of domestic life which made their home the most delightful one to visit in, you can imagine.

Aunt Emily fitted in it all very comfortably. She was always agreeably tired by night, and relieved of her surplus energy, she was astonishingly good-natured and easy to get along with. There was plenty of money these days, for competent help, which Uncle Charles managed smoothly; there was plenty of money for good clothes, and good food, and nice china, and pretty glassware, and fine linen, all of which Aunt Emily enjoyed with a hungry pleasure which was never blunted by ceaseless repetition. She was happy for the first time in her life, Aunt Emily was, and although she was by this time, middle-aged and gray-haired, she was handsomer than she had ever been in youth. She grew and grew in acumen and business ability, and ripened with experience, till our small city was not big enough for her. She soared off to New York, carrying the family with her to an expensive apartment, and from there to Paris, where they lived for many years, Aunt Emily being the Paris representative of a great New York department store.

To the day of his death Uncle Charles always kept the children close to his heart, and directed their growth just as lovingly and wisely as ever. Phoebe is a professional pianist now, well known all over America and Europe. For years she was usually accompanied by her father, crutches and all. Charlie is a successful architect, with a lovely French wife and two babies. It was beautiful to see Uncle Charles with his grandchildren! Bobby would certainly have gone straight to the dogs, if he had not had the most inspired handling at his father's hands. He was a wild, temperamental, unreasonable, warm-hearted, hot-tempered boy, who could not get on an instant with his mother. But Uncle Charles held to him through everything, made a man of him at last, for he is a noted field worker for the New York Natural History museum.

This story sounds as though it were petering out, doesn't it, and as though this was about all there was to it? But there is something else, something I never told anyone but father. It was the great shadow secret of my childhood, something father and I knew, and nobody else. But now that Uncle Charles and Aunt Emily are gone, I can tell it.

This is what happened: When I was nine years old (about three years after Uncle Charles' accident) I chanced to stay at their house over night. I had a bad dream, out of which I woke up with a start, and unable to get to sleep afterward, I got out of bed and wandered to the window to look out into the moonlight.

And, there in front of the house, walking round the garden paths, what do you suppose I saw? You will never guess. I saw my Uncle Charles, walking nimbly and briskly without his crutches.

I went home the next morning in a maze of bewilderment, and climbed up to my father's attic study. Speaking all in an excited hurry, I told him what I had seen. His first expression was one of utter amazement, "Your Uncle Charles walking without his crutches!"

And he fell into a long, thoughtful brooding silence, looking over my head, and not listening to my rush of exclamations. Finally he glanced down at me, with a strange, anxious look and with a voice of deep earnestness, such as I have never heard addressed to me before, as though something of terrible importance depended upon me, upon me!

"See here, my darling," he said urgently, "you must never, never, never tell anybody else what you have seen. Promise me you will never speak of it again, not even to me. Just put it right out of your mind, as if you had not seen it. Lift your hand and promise."

As soon as I could recover from my awe at the solemnity of his look, I lifted my hand and promised, and a silence fell between us.

Then I said, "Father, please, I want to ask just one thing. If Uncle Charles doesn't need his crutches . . ."

"But I got no further. "Doesn't need his crutches . . . what are you talking about?" exclaimed my father. "He needs his crutches! What in the world makes you think he doesn't need his crutches? He couldn't get along a minute without them."

I stared at him, beside myself with astonishment. My father went on: "They are his only defense against the Inquisition."

"The Inquisition," I faltered, "Westward Ho" in my mind. "We haven't any Inquisition in America."

"Oh, yes, we have," said my father. I struggled up through the overwhelming flood of my bewilderment, till I could get breath enough to speak, and protested, "But father, the only Inquisition I ever heard of is . . . you know, that thing that tortures people because they don't conform to the religion of the particular country they're in."

"Well, that is the kind we have in America, all right," said my father, "and if it weren't for your Uncle Charles' crutches, it would seize right on him and torture all his family, including Aunt Emily."

"I don't understand a word of what you're saying," I cried out desperately. "Well, maybe you will, sometime," answered my father.

ESSENTIAL TO MAKE CHOICE

Excellent Advice Which Young Mother Will Do Well to Give Deep Consideration.

Take the case of any young mother who has two or more children, no nurse and no maid. Life feels like a fight. There are certain things in that mother's life that have to be slighted. It mustn't be her children. It mustn't be her husband. And it mustn't be her charm.

What then? Her house; her social duties. Put away all the knickknacks. You can have more elaborate beauty when your children are older. Have simplicity now. Have your house bare as possible and get your beauty in harmonious colors. Have one room where the children's toys can be dumped, and then have enough control to think about the disorder of that room. Back of all the clutteredness in this world there is a law of order. Back of the messiness of that room is a bigger law of order than the mere orderliness of a room—it is the orderliness of a mind that has decided to keep its charm, its beauty, its strength, so that there will be a personality as the mother of that family instead of just a driven, patient, sweet woman. Take the dining room, if you have to, and have a jolly kitchen and eat there or in the living room. If you've got a spare bedroom, take that. Don't be an immaculate housekeeper—be an irresistible human. —From the Delineator.

Divided Skirt Is Old Idea.

No one thinks twice today of seeing a woman in breeches or a divided skirt. This fashion is much older than that of the crinoline, for so long ago as the Thirteenth century women rode astride in divided garments. In 1568, when France was in the throes of a terrible civil war, women again took to divided skirts for greater ease and comfort in riding.

The third great revival of the fashion was in 1850, when an American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, adopted the much-discussed "bloomer" costume.

Another feminine fashion much older than most suppose is the form of hat called the "toque." This was first worn by ladies of the court of Henry III.

To Make It Permanent.

"Laud bless muh soul!" exclaimed good old Brother Buckover. "Yo' doesn't tell me, sah, dat Jim Dinger, de gambler man, has done fuhsook his nickerties, 'knawledged de urror of his ways, axed to be took into de feller-ship of de church, and begged de brudder and sistahs to pray for him dat he never backslide?"

"He sho' did, sah!" replied Brother Lump. "And I advocate dat de deacons take him out and ca'mly and de-lusively 'sassinat' him befo' he slips ag'in into de sasspote o' sin."—Kansas City Star.

A Small Start often Leads to a Big Finish. In this respect many a wealthy man remembers the penny bank of his boyhood, Money kept in a teapot pours no interest. It is much better to put it in a bank and let it "brew there." The best crops come from the most fertile soil. Fertility comes with cultivation. How about your little BANK BOOK? WE PAY 4 PER-CENT INTEREST. TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

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# Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Copyright, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.

## LESSON FOR JULY 1

JOHN, THE BAPTIST

(May be used with temperance applications.)

LESSON TEXT—Luke 3:3-8; 7:24-28.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink."

—Luke 1:15.  
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 3:1-17; 11:2-15; Mal. 3:1-6.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Baby, John.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Man Who Prepared the Way for Jesus.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Herald of the Christ.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Character and Work of John, the Baptist.

John was a great man. In announcing his birth the angel said, "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord." He was not only great in the Lord's sight, but was great when measured by the standards of men. In the teaching of this lesson a survey should be made of John's life and work.

### I. Birth and Ministry Foretold (Matt. 3:3; cf. Isa. 40:3).

He was thought about and his work planned long before he was born. He came as God's messenger. His life was a plan of God. He was said to be a man sent from God (John 1:6). There is a sense in which every life is planned—everyone is sent from God. Everyone should remember that God has something to do with his life.

### II. His Character.

1. Humble (Luke 3:4). He did not seek human praise and commendation. His supreme concern was to proclaim the Christ. He did not make himself prominent—was only a voice calling upon people to prepare for the Messiah. His person and habits were a protest against the luxury and hypocritical formality of his time.

2. Courageous (Luke 3:7). He faced a great multitude and struck hard at their sins. He did not trim his message to suit the crowd. He even denounced the religious leaders of his time and demanded of them fruits worthy of repentance.

### III. His Preaching (Luke 3:3-8).

1. Demanded Repentance (vv. 3-6). Suddenly emerging from his seclusion, he came into the region of the Jordan as a messenger of God, calling upon the people to repent in preparation for the coming of the Messiah.

2. Demanded Proofs of Penitence (vv. 7, 8). He insisted that their false religions be abandoned—their sinful hearts renovated—showed them that the vile passions of their souls must be uprooted. A change of mind, that is, the turning of the soul from sin to God, was necessary. This is a preparation which must be made before one can see and experience the salvation of God.

### IV. Jesus' Testimony to John (Luke 7:24-28).

Because John did not see the interval between the "sufferings of Christ" and the "glory that should follow" he was perplexed. Therefore he sent a deputation to Jesus for light.

The prophets did not see, or at least did not make clear, the interval between the crucifixion of Christ and His second coming. The two events were so presented as to appear to be in close succession. John in his preaching has stressed the mighty judgments which should take place at the appearance of the Messiah. The turn things were taking (he himself being imprisoned with the gloomy prospect of death), was in great contrast to the coming of the Messiah in fiery judgment—"the ax is laid unto the root of the trees" and "the chaff is burned up with unquenchable fire" (Matt. 3:10, 12). The trend of events puzzled him. It was not lack of faith, but confusion of mind that prompted his inquiry. Christ's testimony defended him against any such accusation. Christ vindicated him against a vacillating mind because of the storms of persecution. He was not like a reed shaken by the wind (v. 24). He had lived a life of self-denial, therefore he did not deny his faith in Christ because of the dungeon (v. 25). Jesus declared that no greater prophet had arisen. That which perplexed John was the delay in judgment—the day of God's patience while gathering into the Church. This was a truth not disclosed to the prophets—that which Paul made known—because a special revelation had been granted (Eph. 3:3).

### V. The Martyrdom of John (Mark 6:14-29).

While John was in prison Herod had frequent interviews with him. John boldly told him that it was unlawful for him to have his brother's wife. He did not mince matters even with the king. This so enraged the licentious Herodias that she caused his death. He sealed his testimony with his blood.

### Seeking the Name of God.

The Turks carefully collect every scrap of paper that comes in their way, because the name of God may be written thereon.—Richter.

### Men of Genius

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the blazing meteor, when it descends to earth, is only a stone.—Lonzefellow.

### Prosperity and Adversity.

He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.—Colton.

## — THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

— From —  
Moody Bible Institute Monthly  
Chicago, Ill.

July 1

Lessons from the Psalms

Psalm 44:1-8 (Patriotic Consecration Meeting)

The 44th Psalm is divided by Dr. F. B. Meyer in this way:  
Verses 1-3—Thou hast helped us.  
Verses 4-8—Thou must help us.  
Verses 6-16—Thou art not helping us.

Verses 17-22—We are not conscious of having done anything to forfeit thy help.

Verses 23-26—We invoke thy help. The Psalm recognizes God's control in all things. History attests His goodness and the fathers confirm it. All that we have and are and hope for is of His goodness and mercy which follows us all the days of our life. Out of this recognition there issue the expressions of confidence found in verses 5-8.

The word "but" in verse 9 indicates change; distress and disaster have come.

The closing verses, 23-26, contain a prayer for deliverance from difficulty and defeat, so that all the way through, in prosperity, in perplexity and in prayer God is recognized as supreme and sufficient.

The renewal of such faith in God and of loyalty to His will in community and national affairs should characterize this meeting if it is to carry out the purpose of the committee on topics and be a "Patriotic Consecration Meeting."

A movement has just been inaugurated under the name of the "Minute Men of the Constitution" which gives promise of rapid growth and great usefulness. Company No. 1 of the Minute Men was organized at Evansville, Ind., on the first of May of this present year. Three thousand five hundred people were enrolled at the opening meeting. The organization stands for the renewal and building up of respect for law and the Constitution of the United States. It declares that loyalty to the government of the United States must be above and beyond that of any other organization or group of any kind. It is a movement for good government and is not launched for the interest of any political party. It has come into being largely because the safety of our great free and constitutional government is endangered through aggressive anti-minority organizations to which political leaders and office seekers often surrender.

### SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

A salad which is especially good at this season and of materials found in the home and market is:

**Peach and Grapefruit Salad.**—On heart leaves of lettuce arrange halves of canned peaches, fill the centers with finely-shredded celery and arrange sections of grapefruit around the peaches; sprinkle with chopped pecan meats and serve with the following dressing: Beat until firm one-half cupful of cream, add paprika, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Place a spoonful of this dressing on the peach and garnish with a candied cherry.

**Oatmeal Bread.**—Take one-half cupful of boiling water, let stand until lukewarm, then add one-fourth of a cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve one-fourth of a yeast cake in a little water, stir in all the flour it is possible to put into the mixture, using a spoon; let rise over night or until light. Pour into a bread pan and let rise until twice its size. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

**Shirred Eggs With Bacon.**—Into ramekins, brushed with butter, place a tablespoonful of cooked bacon, break an egg into each cup, sprinkle with seasoning and set into the oven to bake just long enough to set the egg.

**Hashed Brown Potatoes.**—Cut cold boiled potatoes into small pieces, using two cupfuls, season with salt and pepper, cook three minutes in one-third of a cupful of bacon fat, stirring constantly. Let stand a few seconds to brown underneath; fold like an omelet and serve on a hot platter garnished with parsley.

**Raisin Gruel.**—Take a dozen large raisins, seed, place in a double boiler and pour over them a pint of boiling water; cook for an hour. Strain off the water and thicken it with one teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk; stir constantly while adding, cook ten minutes or longer, add salt and sugar to taste. Let stand until cool, then add one-half cupful of good milk.

Nellie Maxwell

# The SANDMAN STORY

THE BEST BOOK

THE soft-toned clock on the library mantle struck twelve, and the little boy chasing a butterfly, and who lived in a frame, was just stepping out of it to run on the broad shelf below, when he stopped.

Someone was talking. It was the magic hour, but Little Boy had always been the only one who took advantage of it. He looked about the room—no one was in sight. He must have been mistaken.

But no, there it was again! "I tell you I am the best book to read," said a voice. Little Boy looked at the books in the case that reached around the sides of the room. Yes, it was the books. They were quarrelling.

"I have a much handsomer binding than you. I am quite new, so of course I shall be the most popular."

"You can never tell the worth of a book by binding," said an old book.



"I Am 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

with a worn cover as it slid out of the case a little way to be better heard. "I am the book that is best loved. I am sure of that."

"Oh, just hear that old book," said a bright new one leaning far out of the case. "Why, my dear old book, you are as old-fashioned as the hills. I have a story that makes people sit up all night to read."

"Yes, and as false as is your imitation leather binding," said a real leather-covered book. "You are fiction. Not a word of truth in you. Don't brag."

## "What's in a Name?" By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

### FLORENCE

FLORENCE, signifying flourishing. Can scarcely be separated from its faint diminutive Flora, meaning flowers. Flora in mythological legend was the goddess of the flowers, and the festivals of Flora or Floralia were celebrated in the first burst of spring.

In later times, the name of Florus was formed from that of the goddess, and is memorable as that of the procurator whose harshness drove the Jews to their last rebellion. It is believed that the feminine Flora came from this.

There is a church at Florence of Saints Flore and Luella, but otherwise the first instance of the name is in Roman-Gothic Spain, where the unhappy daughter of Count Julian was called by the Spanish diminutive Florinda, and thus caused the name to be so much detested that, while Spanish ballads call her La Cava the wicked, her Christian name was only bestowed on dogs.

A Spanish maiden martyred by the Moors brought Flora into better repute. It became Flore in France, where it was adopted as a romantic epithet, and from there it found its way to Scotland. In the Gaelic, it is spelled Florie, as the island heroine of the '45 wrote herself. Florentia was a natural product, and named a feminine saint martyred in Diocletian's reign in Gaul.

The prevalence of the name Florence, in England, seems to have been due to so many English girls being born in the Italian city of that name. Deeper and dearer honor has been given to it by Florence Nightingale. Many fictional heroines have borne the name and its derivatives. Blanche-flour, meaning white flower, is one of its forms, and was bestowed on Sir Trystan's mother. Versions, particularly romantic, are found with Ariosto's two heroines, Floridespina (thorn flower) and Fiordilizi (flour de lys).

Florence or Flora, used by the Irish peasantry, become Flinnan or Flinnen. Florie and Flossie and perhaps even Lora, are purely American diminutives.

The carnation is Florence's talismanic gem. Its warm, bright color is said to dispel timidity and give courage, vitality and animation. It likewise brings good luck to the bearer of the name. To dream of it, however, signifies impending misfortune. Florence's lucky day is Saturday, and 1 is considered her lucky number.

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# X-Ray Examination

## Many Coming to Baltimore for These Wonderful Electro-Therapy Treatments

The amazing stories of marvelous relief from pain and freedom from disease, after years of suffering, resulting from these wonderful new Electro-Therapy treatments have spread all over Maryland, and people from all parts of the State are coming to Baltimore to consult Dr. Reger, the famous specialist in Electro-Therapy. So many people have been benefited and healed by Electro-Therapy after doctoring for years without getting any better, that nobody should be discouraged. If the very first treatment does not show what can be done, it does not cost you one cent.

The Reger Institute is the largest institution of its kind in Maryland. Chartered by the State of Maryland and highly endorsed by prominent men and women in Baltimore and throughout the State. Dr. Reger was formerly in the United States Medical Corps, and is a medical practitioner and diagnostician of proven and well-known ability.

It is only because of the large numbers constantly availing themselves of these wonderful new treatments that the cost of them is brought down so low that even the humblest wage-earner can afford them. The best medical authorities agree that ordinary physical diagnosis is not sufficient in many cases to reveal the actual cause of the ailment. Hence Dr. Reger uses the latest and most powerful Fluoroscopic X-Ray, which, with the marvelous diaphragmoscopic attachment, enables him to see into and through the body.

"Don't you know that there are all sorts of people in the world and that they all like different books? If they didn't, there would be only one book and then where would you be, for you must know that grown-ups and children all love to read about me."

"It is Alice," said the clock in a soft voice to Little Boy.

Little Boy had never had a playmate; he began to smile. "Alice," he said, "do come and play with me. Perhaps we can catch the butterfly."

Alice turned around. "Oh, I can't" she replied. "Don't you know who I am? I have to be in the story or there wouldn't be any. I am 'Alice in Wonderland.' Did you never hear the story?"

"No; tell it to me," said Little Boy. "I will have to go back into the book," said Alice. "but if every one will be quiet I will tell the story."

And all the books in the big case, knowing Alice told the truth, slid back into their places. The clock ticked very softly while she told Little Boy her wonderful experiences.

And every night after that at the magic hour Little Boy left his frame on the wall to listen to the story of "Alice in Wonderland," for, just like all folks, big or little, he is never tired of hearing it.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

### "BEDLAM"

"BEDLAM," the word by which we now designate a hubbub, an excited crowd or an uproar, has been derived not from "Babel," as might be expected, but from "Bethlehem," the name of an insane asylum in London and formerly one of the most abominable torture-houses of the British capital.

"Bethlehem" itself dates back to 1247, when Simon Fitz-Mary, a sheriff of London, founded a priory dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. Everyone connected with this institution was compelled to wear a black robe, with a single star on the breast, in memory of the star which guided the Magi to the stable at Bethlehem. Some three centuries later a London tailor named Stephen Gennings offered to start a fund to purchase the House of Bethlehem and turn it into a hospital for the insane, but it was not until Henry VII made a gift of the house to the city of London that it became an insane asylum.

Owing to the fact that lunatics were considered at that time to be possessed by devils, Bethlehem was made a place of chains, manacles and stocks, while all manner of hideous tortures were devised to rout the evil spirits which haunted the bodies of the living. During the sixteenth century the place became so filthy and loathsome that no one would enter it and it fell into decay, to be renovated in 1675, when a stone image of madness, carved in the likeness of one of Cromwell's doorkeepers, was placed on the outer wall. In the literature of the day we find that the name of the asylum is shortened, first to "Bethlem," then to "Bedlem," and finally changed to "Bedlam," in which form it remains.

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# SANALT

"THE SENSIBLE TONIC"

Regulates Stomach, Bowels and Liver—Enriches Blood

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PHONE 17

## WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD  
ALBERT NORMAN WARD, D. D., LL. D., President.

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments  
Fifty-seventh Year Begins September 17, 1923.

ADMISSION. Graduates from approved four year High Schools admitted without conditions. Fifteen units required.

MODERN CURRICULUM. Eight courses leading to the A. B. degree are offered. Grouped about one of the following subjects as majors: English, History and Political Science, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry and Biology, Modern Languages, Latin and Greek, Education, Home Economics. Special courses in Speech, Voice and Piano. Unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps is maintained by the Government.

LOCATION unexcelled. 1000 feet above the sea in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. One hour's run from Baltimore, two from Washington.

EQUIPMENT complete. Thirty acre campus; sixty acre college farm; modern buildings; comfortable living accommodations; laboratories; library of 15,000 volumes; gymnasium; power and heating plant. New athletic field, costing \$50,000 now in use. New Dormitory, costing \$150,000 recently completed.

BOARD and TUITION \$400.00

Prospectus for 1923-24 on application 6-22-3mo

Read the Advertisements.

## TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Haugh will replace their burned buildings, which were only partly insured.

Herbert Smith was operated on for appendicitis, on Wednesday of last week, at Frederick Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stouffer, returned home on Tuesday, after a ten day's trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Beulah Englar spent the week at Asbury Park, N. J., and will return home for the summer, this Saturday evening.

Dr. F. T. Elliot and family, and a number of other relatives, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliot, near York Springs, last Sunday.

Wheat harvest is well under way, the grain having ripened pretty uniformly, and promises to be good, both in yield and quality.

Mrs. Curtis H. Reid returned home from the Hospital, on Saturday and is undergoing treatment, in the care of Miss Flora Spangler.

No game of ball here, on Saturday, or on July 4. The next game will be on Saturday, July 7, when Westminster again visits Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Yingling and family, and Mr. Bagget, of Baltimore, spent Sunday in Littlestown, Pa., with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Crouse.

Roger Birnie Horgan returned to New York, on Thursday, after a month's stay in Taneytown. Misses Elizabeth and Mildred Annan accompanied him as far as Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary L. Motter is at the Sauble home for the month of July. She reports that Mrs. Cunningham had a bad fall, last week, at her home in Washington, and will be housed up for a while.

No, the closing of stores on Wednesday afternoon is not specially on account of Baseball. Wednesday is a kind of "off day" anyway, and those who work in stores are entitled to a little out-of-doors in addition to Sundays.

Misses Vesta and Gladys Zepp, and Miss Mary Ohler are attending summer school at College Park, and Mrs. G. May Fouke, Misses Helen Boston, Edith Eyer, Carrie Novella Harner, Iva M. Hilterbrick and Pauline Study, are at Towson; Miss Margaret Shreeve, at West Chester Normal.

B. T. Bower, of near Harney, was given a surprise, several weeks ago, in honor of his 73rd birthday. Ten of his children with families, were present; also Rev. Wichter and family, and Jacob Bowers, a brother, who is 83 years old.

Taneytown baseball "fans" were given the opportunity on Wednesday afternoon, for an exhibition hilarity that does not often come in such a large dose. It was an occasion like Byron must have had in mind when he wrote, "On with the dance! let joy be unconfined."

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Seiss have bought another home in Washington—3812 Eighth St., N. W.—to which they will remove the first week in July, but will retain their first home, as an investment. The new one is semi-bungalow, with modern improvements.

Our lights were "off" on Saturday evening and night, and Sunday evening during the rather light electrical disturbance. Perhaps no fault can be found for this, especially considering the long line over which "trouble" may occur; but it at least gives another instance of the objectionableness of long distance current. Some day, Taneytown must have its own plant.

Dr. Walter M. Charlesworth, wife and daughter, of Los Angeles, Cal., who visited the Shrine Convention, in Washington, are so pleased with this section of Maryland that the Dr. has decided to locate in Westminster. He is a chiropractor, and expects to open an office in Taneytown, two or three days a week, if he can secure desirable rooms. He was here on Monday, looking around.

(For the Record.) Those who spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lockner and family, of Mount Pleasant, on Sunday, were; Walter Bowers, wife and daughters, Edith, Catherine and Emma, of Black's School-house; Elmer Crumpacker and George Crumpacker, Ernest Parker and Mr. Fogle, all of York; Cleason Erb, wife and son, William, and George Myerly and wife, near Sell's Mill, spent Monday evening at the same place.

Mrs. E. M. Dutterer has resigned as saleslady in Koons Bros. store.

Miss Mildred Annan left Thursday on a visit to Mrs. Dennis Smith, of near New Windsor.

Miss Rose Smith left, on Thursday, for Washington, where she will become an Ursuline Sister.

Miss Ethel Sauerhammer has returned home from her teaching position at Lansdowne, for her summer vacation.

All of the new dwellings on the Baltimore street extension are well under way, and will soon take on finished appearance.

There is no special event, of which we are aware, scheduled for Taneytown, on the 4th. Too busy a time for the farmers of the district.

Potatoes, and vegetables generally, have been greatly injured by the long continued heat and drouth, and the corn is also short for this time of the season.

It seems to be reliably stated that Thomas Bennett & Hunter will begin a contract, next week, for placing shoulders and a macadamized top on three miles of state road adjoining Taneytown, and that the work is to be completed in six weeks.

The P. O. S. of A. elected the following officers on Thursday night: President, Chas. Stonesifer; Vice-Pres., Kenneth Koutz; M. of F., M. C. Fuss; Conductor, Sherman Gilds; Guard, Emmanuel Harner; Delegates to State Camp at Havre de Grace, Rev. L. B. Hafer, Chas. O. Fuss, Chas. Stonesifer, Milton Ohler.

For the benefit of inquirers, and to settle an argument, the big fire in Taneytown that destroyed The Record Office and such other property, occurred on Friday night, November 26, 1897, or 25 years ago last November. The loss at that time, was estimated at \$25,000. It will be recalled that the standpipe was full of water, but the hose had not yet arrived with which to use it.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Sunday services. Church of the Brethren, New Windsor, in College Chapel: Mission Study Class, 8:45 A. M.; Sunday School and Bible Study, 9:45; church services, 10:45; Christian Workers' meeting, 6:45 P. M.; followed by song service at 7:20; preaching at 8.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, at 9:15; Service, at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30. No evening service. Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00; Service, at 2:00.

Emmanuel Baust Reformed Church—Saturday, 2:00, Mission Band. Sunday, 9:15, Union Sabbath School; 10:30, Morning Worship; 8:00, Young People's Society.

Uniontown Lutheran, St. Paul's—9:30, S. S.; 7:30, C. E., Missionary Society, Thursday, July 5, at 2:30, at Mrs. J. E. Newman's. St. Luke's (Winters)—9:30, S. S.; 10:30, Worship and Sermon; Aid Society, July 7, at 2:00, at Mrs. Ella Lantz's, New Windsor.

Mt. Union—1:30, S. S.; 2:30 P. M., Preaching; 7:30 C. E.

Uniontown Church of God—9:00, S. S.; 10:00, Morning Service. Theme "Abraham offering up his son Isaac." Frizzellburg—2:00, S. S., the pastor will teach the lesson; 7:30, Ordinance Service.

Pipe Creek M. P. Church, Uniontown—9:30 S. S.; 10:30, Morning Worship. Theme "Ye must be born Again." 8:00, Evening Worship. All welcome.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will have for his sermon topic, "Where We Cannot See." The congregation will join with the other churches in the evening service in the United Brethren Church.

U. B. Church, Harney—S. School, 9:00; Preaching, 10:00; Holy Communion at this hour, C. E., in the evening, at 8:00. The nature of this service will be an "Auto Race."

Town—S. School, 9:30; Union Service in the evening, at 7:30. Sermon by Rev. Paul Shettle, Walkersville, Md. C. E., Saturday evening, at 8:00. Holy Communion morning of July 8.

Presbyterian, Town—S. School, at 9:30; Preaching Service, 10:30; C. E., at 6:45; Union Service at U. B. Church, at 7:30.

Piney Creek—Sabbath School, at 1:00; Preaching Service, at 2:00.

Following the custom of many years past the churches of Taneytown will hold union services on the Sunday evenings of July. The schedule will be as follows: July 1, United Brethren Church, with sermon by Rev. W. C. Wachter, or a visiting minister.

July 8, Presbyterian Church, with sermon by Rev. L. B. Hafer. July 15, Lutheran Church, with sermon by Rev. Guy P. Bready. July 22, Reformed Church, with sermon by Rev. G. W. Shipley, D. D. July 29, a union service by the C. E. Union of Taneytown. The time, place and other details will be announced later.

All the services except the last will begin at 7:30 P. M.

(Continued from First Page.)

\$43.41, graded \$40.26, High School, \$111.80; for Carroll County, rural \$35.39, graded \$34.93, High School, \$114.40.

12—The chief item of school expense in proportion to numbers enrolled must be charged to our large number of rural schools. Many of these schools have barely a sufficient number of pupils to keep them open under the law. The figures in the State report show that in Carroll the average number of pupils to a rural teacher is 22.6, and to a grade teacher 27.4, and in consequence more money must be apportioned to the rural school than the attendance warrants. In many cases the farmer who is the beneficiary of this system of rural schools, would assist materially in decreasing the cost of education by agreeing to the elimination of many of our rural schools and patronizing the consolidated school, thus receiving for his children a far superior type of instruction and lessening his own taxes at the same time.

13—The Board of Education is in entire harmony with the Board of County Commissioners in its desire to keep down school expense and favors a reorganization policy such as it promulgated in 1917. This policy includes these salient principles.

14—Constructing adequate school buildings or portables in the general centers of the county, and transporting by some means all children who are accessible by our state road system to these centers.

15—As it is now, it is costing the county just as much to educate 22.6 pupils (this year's average in the rural schools) as it would cost to educate the 40 pupils allotted to each elementary teacher under the law. In some rural schools where the required average of 12 pupils has been barely maintained, those 12 pupils have proved a costly investment to the county.

16—There are 37 one-teacher schools that could be eliminated, and better provision made for the education of the children of these schools, whose current expense for the past year amounted to a little more than \$30,000, to keep them open. It is very evident that the 700 children involved could be transported for less than half of this amount.

17—The Board of Education in making these announcements of its policy has no intention to criticize the Board of County Commissioners, but simply to lay before the public the problems it has to face. If the people of Carroll County desire to have their children educated, and continue to crowd them into the high schools, then the necessary building facilities must be provided. As the attendance law requires all children of elementary grade to attend school, it follows that the necessary provisions must be made for them too, and this is up to the public. This is your problem as well as ours. Economy is sometimes the most costly thing in the world, when it defrauds our children of their rights.

18—We as tax-payers feel that the taxes paid should be spent in the best way possible and that no more taxes should be levied for schools than the amounts necessary to give the children of the county a proper education and to comply with the State law, for many of the items we have to deal with is a law of this State, and we are only trying to carry out the law and at the same time give to the people of Carroll County the best schools for the least possible cost.

J. PEARRE WANTZ, Pres. J. H. ALLENDER, Vice-Pres. MILTON A. KOONS. MRS. MARY FORLINES. THOMAS SLINGLUFF.

Locals 25 Years Ago. Dr. C. Birnie left on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Clabaugh, at Omaha, Neb.

Wheat harvest was under way, June 25-26. Taneytown Fire Company attended its first fire, the burning of stables owned by Mrs. Helen Englebrecht and John Renner, and several dwellings on Middle St., that were in danger from sparks.

John Kemper, the father of Edward Kemper and Mrs. O. T. Shoemaker, died June 27.

Robert S. McKinney attended the State Pharmacists Convention, held at Pen-Mar.

Wm. C. N. Myers and Miss Margaret A. Shoemaker, were married, on the 30th, by Rev. A. D. Bateman.

Markets: wheat 75c; rye 40c; oats 25c; old corn, 30c; bran, \$18.00; timothy hay, \$5.50; mixed hay, \$4.00; potatoes, 30c; butter, 13c; eggs, 10c; hams, 10c.

When Time is Limited. A tourist passing through a village found that his watch had stopped. Seeing a little boy standing outside the general store, he went up to him and said:

"Can you tell me the time, sonny?" "Just 12 o'clock," was the reply.

"Only 12?" said the tourist. "I thought it was more than that."

"It's never any more in these parts, sir," answered the boy. "It goes up to 12 o'clock and then commences again at 1."—London Answers.

Going Out! "Poor thing! She certainly is up against it!" "Financially?"

"No, not that; but with the skirts growing longer and taboo on paint, powder, lipsticks and symmetricals, she's afraid there won't be anything left of her but herself."

Defined. "Pa, what is worldly wisdom?" "Worldly wisdom, my son, is a perfect knowledge of the failings of our neighbors."

Pluck of a Kind. "Has that fellow any pluck?" "He's a pickpocket, they say."

Work Under Difficulties. Workmen are carrying out repairs to the masonry at the very summit of Big Ben, the great Westminster clock tower in London, which is more than 800 feet high. A large Tudor rose recently fell from the highest point of the spire, and to reach the spot it was necessary to erect a scaffold 100 feet above the highest gallery. It was then found that five other roses were loose, and these have been taken down, repaired and refixed. When there is a strong wind the work has to be suspended.

A Model of Discretion. "Are you a competent chauffeur?" "I drove for a man who had an eye for the ladies and a suspicious wife." "Well?" "When I left both begged me to stay and both meant it." "You must have brains."

Had Him There. He—This magazine says that a woman should make herself as attractive to her husband after marriage as she did before. She—Ha! My father always gave me plenty of money to make myself attractive with. You don't.

### Wednesday Closing

All of the Dry Goods and Hardware Stores will close on Wednesday afternoons, during July and August, and remain closed for the day. The Grocery Stores will close from 12 noon to 6 o'clock. The first date will be July 4. This is in line with the custom in force in most large towns throughout the country.

D. J. HESSON. KOONS BROTHERS. HARRIS BROTHERS. REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. ROY B. GARNER. WM. M. OHLER. MRS. N. B. HAGAN. A. G. RIFFLE. CURTIS G. BOWER. S. C. OTT. S. WHITE PLANK.

### Why Do You Get Headache?

Defective Eyesight is the Answer.

Much human misery is caused by defects in the eyes. Correctly fitted Glasses get at the cause and corrects not one, but thousands of headaches.

If you are troubled come to see me. We sell only the best and as low in price as any competitor.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT, REGISTERED OPTICIAN TANEYTOWN, MD. 3-16-17

### Farm for Sale

Private sale of large Farm of 196 Acres in Mt. Joy Township, Pa., along Rock Creek. Good buildings of all kinds, and plenty of water wherever needed. About 1½ miles northwest of Harney. Possession April 1, 1923. For terms and other particulars apply to—

THOMAS KOONTZ, 6-22-3t Harney, Md.

### To Chicken Breeders

Why bury your profits when Englar's Chick Winner is a Specific for White Diarrhoea in young chicks. Sufficient in bottle for 500 chicks. Price \$1.00 per Bottle. Parcel Post prepaid.

DR. J. F. ENGLAR, Veterinary Surgeon, WESTMINSTER, MD. 4-13-17

### NOTICE!

East End Improvement Association Society, will meet at D. W. Garner's, Tuesday evening, July 3rd, at 7:30, for the purpose of transacting important business. Every member is requested to be present. To those building new homes, a double invitation is extended.

By Order of the President, H. L. BAUMGARDNER.

### NEW THEATRE

Saturday, June 30. WM. DESMOND IN "FIGHTING MAD," and Comedy.

Wednesday and Thursday, July 4th and 5th. TOM MIX IN "CATCH MY SMOKE" AND

"In the Days of Buffalo Bill" with—Art Acord.

Taneytown's "Leading Fashion Store"

We Sell Standard Sewing Machines

# Koons Bros.

## DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, M.D.

### New Summer Merchandise

We are here to supply you with Merchandise at prices that represent the fairest values possible.

**Summer Dress Fabrics**  
We have Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Mesaline and Paisley Silks in the staple colors.  
Cotton Voiles.  
Including fine printed and Normandy Voiles 36 and 38 inches. Fine Ratine for Skirts and one-piece dresses.  
**WASH GOODS.**  
in Percaloes, wide Zephyr Dress Gingham, Silk Stripe, Madras Shirtings.  
**WHITE GOODS.**  
Plain White Organdie, White Nainsook, White Voiles, White Poplin, White and Pink Cotton Crepe, White Pajama check, White Long Cloth, White and Colored Indian Head.  
**Hosiery**  
Men's, Women's and Children's Hose, in cotton, Lisle and Silk, medium and light weights, a large variety of styles and colors.  
**Men's New Style Straw Hats**  
Men's Dress, Yacht shape, Straw Hats, fine sennit concealed stitched toothedge. Natural fancy yacht shape rough straw and Toyo Jap Panamas.  
**Summer Underwear**  
Men's, Women's and Children's. Women's and Children's Vests and Union Suits.  
Men's and Boys' checked Nainsook Union Suits. Men's Balbriggan Union Suits, short sleeve, ankle length, Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.  
**Shoes, Oxford and Pumps**  
Our usual big assortment of 1923 styles in Patent Leather, Vici, Tan and White Canvas. Ladies' White Pumps, high and low heels.  
Ladies' Patent Leather Vamp, grey back quarter, one strap, rubber heels.  
Misses' and Children's one strap Patent Leather Pumps.  
Men's and Boys' Oxfords and Lace Bals, a large line to select from. Men's Brown, neatly made Good-Year Welts, perforated tips latest shape Oxfords. Men's all Leather Work Shoes. Come and see them.  
**Mens Neglige Shirts**  
made of guaranteed washable materials, cut full, all sizes in silk stripe, Madras and fancy Percaloes, soft french cuffs.  
**Warner Brothers' Rust Proof Corsets**  
Guaranteed not to Rust, break or tear. It is a practical Corset, well fitting, long wearing and economical. All sizes in white and pink coutil.  
**Do you need a Suit?**  
Made to order and Ready-made Suits. Men can be exceptionally well dressed at very low prices by giving us their order, in Tweeds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds.  
**Linoleum and Floor Coverings**  
Congooleum Rugs, 7x9 and 9x12 Jap Matting Rugs, Brussels and Wool and Fibre, and Deltoc Grass Rugs, all at special prices.  
**Our Store will be closed every Afternoon, until Sept. 1st**

## NOTICE

# Big Banana Auction

This Saturday Night.

ABOUT 85 BUNCHES.

## Haines' Bargain Store,


HARNEY, MARYLAND.

### Certificate of Deposit.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Deposit No. 32,782 for \$1200, dated April 8, 1922, drawn to the order of William A. Nail on The Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown, has been lost, and application has been made for the issue of a duplicate of the same.

6-29-3t WILLIAM A. NAILL.

### GLASSES



One may be short sighted in judgment as well as in eyes; so short sighted that they will not see what their eyes need. Let me help you see things in the right light.

Examinations free... Lowest Prices.

Will be at "Central Hotel" Taneytown THURSDAY, JULY 5th., 1923.

C. L. KEFAUVER, Registered Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

### "For Sale a Farm"

"Just Different that's all." Safety First—Buy a Farm. Safer than Bank Stock.

150 Acre Lime stone farm, improved by 2 fine houses. House No. 1—2½ Story Brick, 8 rooms and bath, hard wood floors, electric lights, hot water boiler cave in cellar, beautiful lawn, large shade trees.

House No. 2—2½-story Frame, 8 rooms, running water. Both houses fronting in sight of enterprising town. Large bank barn and all necessary out buildings, concrete block dairy, under construction. Now, the lay of this land is South, every acre of it. The crops speak for themselves.

TERMS CASH.

Will have over \$2,000,000 of Real Estate for sale. Come let's see what I have for you. All Real Estate entrusted to me will be treated strictly confidential and will be listed from the Middle West to the Atlantic.

D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Broker, TANETOWN, MD. 6-22-4t

### SHORT TERM CROP INSURANCE.

This is the time to take out short term Fire Insurance on Hay and Grain for 3 to 6 months, to give protection while heavy crops are on hand, before marketing. Only a few dollars to make you safe.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Insurance Co., N. Y. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

|             |       |         |        |
|-------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Wheat       | ..... | \$1.00@ | \$1.00 |
| Corn        | ..... | .85@    | .85    |
| Rye         | ..... | .70@    | .70    |
| Oats        | ..... | .50@    | .50    |
| Hay Timothy | ..... | 13.00@  | 13.00  |
| Rye Straw   | ..... | 12.00@  | 12.00  |

CARROLL RECORD.