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THE RECORD FOR
THE MOST SALE
NEWS.

THE CARROLL RECORD

THE BEST READING
TIME IS FROM
NOW UNTIL APRIL
FIRST.

VOL. 30

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924.

No. 28

WATCH FOR MOVIE LEGISLATION.

Indications for Sunday Pictures and Removal of Censorship.

A Sunday movie bill may come before the legislature. Already, we are told in The News that Mayors of twenty cities throughout the United States have been communicated with, and the composite reply is, "We have Sunday movies, and are glad of it." The moving picture operators, who at one time opposed the Sunday business are now said to be in favor of it.

So, with a Sunday movie bill in prospect, and a new "dry" bill, the Baltimore papers will not be at a loss for the use of their big type for headlines. In connection with the Sunday movie bill, another in the same connection may be expected; a bill to abolish censorship of pictures.

Last week a gentleman was through this section of Maryland interviewing weekly newspaper publishers as to their attitude, or probable attitude, regarding such a bill, should one be presented.

What he discovered, will likely be published—especially if favorable to the removal of such censorship.

We suspect that the two investigations are being made at the same time, and for the same purpose—the securing, in advance, of all possible backing for what may turn out to be, twin projects—pictures on Sunday, and the kind of pictures that we do not now have, even on week days.

As to the likelihood of the passage of such legislation, we know nothing, at present. We should say that the counties are likely to be pretty solid against it, even should Baltimore be practically solid for it. And it seems to us that the better class of movie operators, themselves, will line up against, as Sunday business, and off-color pictures, would likely have the effect of greatly injuring their week-day business.

The Carroll County Society Banquet.

The Carroll County Society of Baltimore City will hold its 50th. annual banquet at the Remert Hotel, on Saturday night, January 19, at 7:00 o'clock.

Men and women of Carroll County, as boys and girls, remember the interest taken in the children and the old soldiers of the county by Miss Mary B. Shellman. There is probably no man or woman in the county who is better known, or looked upon with greater respect for what she is, and what she has done in helping steer all toward the right way, both in living and patriotism. The Carroll County Society is aware of this feeling towards Miss Shellman, and has arranged to have her come from Charleston, West Virginia, her present home, to Baltimore, to address this gathering.

She has known practically all of those who helped make our County, and has herself taken an active part in all the constructive movements in the County within the past thirty years. Having her with the Society at this time will certainly add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Society has been fortunate in securing Mr. Robert Ballard, the well known baritone singer, and Mr. Edw. Royer Cook, violinist, to assist in the musical part of the program.

An invitation is extended to every Carroll County man who may wish to attend. Dress informal.

G. R. BABYLON, Sec'y.

County Agent Fuller's Report.

Out of the eighteen communities, fourteen have been organized. Seven of these are carrying on a program of work. Three hundred twenty-eight farms have been visited during the year. 1583 calls have been made on the County Agent at his office in the Times Building, in which the County Agent spent 93 days. 301 days were spent in the field. 1137 individual letters were written; 183 circular letters, 15,341 copies. 23 articles were published in the papers. 19 demonstration meetings were held in the field. 537 farmers attended those demonstrations.

Six Feed Schools were held in this part of the county. 591 farmers attended with the result that many dairymen are now buying high grade protein feed and are using more home grown feed.

The County Agent attended 205 meetings, gave seven lectures illustrated with lantern slides and thirteen illustrated moving pictures. Much of the time of the County Agent was spent in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and in organizing and developing programs of work. The County Agent traveled 10,956 miles during the year.

Senator Hesson's Committees.

Senator Hesson has been given the following committee assignments.

Chairman: Contingent expenses of Senate; Civil Service and Election Reform.

Member: Amendments to Constitution; Corporations; Fish and Game; Inspections; Insurance; Public Buildings in Annapolis; Railroads and Canals; Revelation and Assessment; Supervision of Employees.

Rev. Harry Daniels, pastor of the Gettysburg M. E. Church, performed four marriage ceremonies in one hour, on Wednesday of last week.

UPSHAW AND HILL.

Exchange Compliments Over the Taking of Dry Pledge.

Congressman Upshaw, of Georgia, took the Lincoln-Lee Legion Temperance pledge, in the House, on Tuesday, in response to the following taunt from Congressman Hill, of Maryland:

"I wish the gentleman and his colleagues from Georgia, would stand up on the floor of the House and take the pledge which the gentleman from Georgia wants us to take, never again to touch the flowing bowl, legal or illegal. When they do that, then I shall follow them and give up rum until we modify the Volstead act, but let Georgia lead the way."

Mr. Upshaw met the challenge, at once, saying, "I put Mr. Hill to the test now. Put a sluth hound after my tracks from the day I was born until now, and if you find I have not kept the faith that I preach, I will retire from Congress. If I had a pledge card, I would sign it now."

Here a page hurried up and handed him a Lincoln-Lee Legion pledge. Then he read the pledge, and declared he would keep it, and followed by saying, "Come on Mr. Hill." The pledge was as follows:

"Whereas the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime and, believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"Whereas good government demands obedience to law I will stand for enforcement of all laws, including the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Here now in the presence of my colleagues and Almighty God sign this pledge."

Mr. Hill declined to sign up, saying: "I said I would sign it you persuaded the whole Georgia delegation to sign, but I am glad that the gentleman has decided finally that he needs to sign it."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Dec. 31, 1923.—Edward M. Mancha, executor of Lewis F. Mancha, deceased, returned inventory personal property and received order to sell same, and to sell real estate.

The sale of real estate of Martha R. Yingling, deceased, was ratified by the Court.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1924.—Clara Smith Billingslea, executrix of Charles Billingslea, deceased, reported sale of personal estate and received order to invest funds.

Lois P. Cook, executrix of Annie Mary Virginia Zepp, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Campside Burns, administratrix of Darius W. Burns, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account, and received order to deposit funds.

The last will and testament of Mary L. Cunningham, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto John H. Cunningham, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Harvey H. Nott, administrator w. a., of John L. Nott, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

The sale of real estate of Margaret Mehring, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

William M. Gist, Jr., executor of William M. Gist, Sr., deceased, settled his first and final account.

Little Towns Take Notice.

Every community should have proper fire fighting apparatus. With improved roads and automobile equipment there is no excuse for any settlement to be without adequate means of preventing fire loss. Too many towns have been relying upon others to do their fighting for them. "The Fire Chief" in commenting on this says:

"Suburbs of certain cities have in large numbers been 'beating their way' to fire protection by relying upon the generosity of large fire departments to save them from destruction if a fire broke out. The money thus saved, which should have been spent in providing their own fire apparatus, they put in their pocket. They wanted to get something for nothing. In hundreds of cases they succeeded.

"But the large cities are getting tired of this kind of philanthropy. If any community wants fire protection, it ought to be willing to pay for it."

Bankers to Consider Mellon Tax Reduction Plan.

A conference of National Officials of the American Bankers League will be held in Washington, January 18, to give consideration to the Mellon Plan of Tax Reduction, according to announcement made by Mr. Chas. de B. Claiborne, President of the League.

The National Officials for the League in the State of Maryland are: S. D. Senseney, Union Bridge; Committees: W. P. Lane, Hagerstown; Henry S. King, Baltimore; Irvin T. Kepler, Elkton; G. C. Hamill, Oakland; C. G. Hilgenberg, Baltimore; D. J. Hesson Taneytown; Chas. Hann Baltimore.

Marriage Licenses.

Theodore John Leppo and Effie Mae Myers, Union Mills.
Sterling A. Black and Effie E. Poole, New Windsor.
John A. Kinneman and Constance E. Miller, McSherrystown, Pa.

MARYLAND'S DRY BILL INTRODUCED.

More Moderate than the One of the Previous Session.

Senator Robb, of Allegany, leader of the "dry" forces in the Senate, introduced the official bill for the dry forces, on Monday night. In substance, it is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That when used in this act the word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine, and in addition thereto any spirituous vinous, malt or fermented liquor, liquids or compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, which are fit for beverage purposes; provided, that the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine, nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume.

"The word 'person' shall mean and include natural persons, associations, co-partnerships and corporations. The term 'alcohol' shall mean ethyl alcohol.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that no person on or after the passage of this act shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export or deliver any intoxicating liquor within the State of Maryland except as hereinafter set forth.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted that it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to give or furnish any intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes to any minor under the age of 21 years. The word 'knowingly' shall mean such knowledge as a reasonable person would have as to the age of such minor under the age of 21 years, from the appearance of the individual, or from information received or secured prior to such giving or furnishing.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted that it shall be unlawful for any person having a license to conduct any kind of business or occupation from the State of Maryland, or any division thereof, to manufacture, sell, barter, or keep or offer for sale any intoxicating liquor within or upon the place of business for which said license is granted, or upon the premises used in connection therewith.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act shall be taken to refer to wine for sacramental purposes, or like religious rites, or liquor for non-beverage purposes, nor to any druggist in the usual course of business, nor to any physician in the bona fide treatment of patients, nor to persons acting under the instructions or advice of such physician, nor to the manufacture, production, or preparation of any liquor or compound under the provisions of any act of Congress of the United States now or hereafter in force, nor to the use or dealing in such liquor or compounds, under the provisions of such acts of Congress, nor to the manufacture and possession of any liquor obtained from the juices of fruits or berries in and to which no other substance or material whatsoever has been placed or added.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Section 2 of this act shall, upon a first conviction, be fined the sum of not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000 and be confined in the jail of the county or city, or the House of Correction for a period of not less than three months nor more than one year, and upon any subsequent conviction shall be punished by confinement in the jail of the county or city, or the House of Correction for a period of not less than one year nor more than two years.

"Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of Section 3 of this act shall be fined not less than \$300, nor more than \$1,000, or punished by confinement in the jail of the county or city, or House of Correction for a period of not less than three months, nor more than one year. Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of Section 4 of this act shall be fined not less than \$300, nor more than \$1,000, and confined in the jail of the county or city, or House of Correction for a period of not less than one year, nor more than two years, and, in addition thereto, upon any conviction, the license so held by such person so convicted shall become null and void. In any warrant, indictment or information it shall be unnecessary to set forth any negative averments, nor shall it be necessary to set forth the fact of any prior conviction, but after any second or other subsequent conviction and before sentence the fact of such prior conviction may be shown to the court and the penalties herein contained for such subsequent convictions shall be imposed.

John Davy, the inventor of tree surgery, is dead. For more than a year he had been writing a book, giving his long experience with trees; and a few days after the completion of the work, he died.

STATE AID TO COLLEGES.

A New Plan Proposed by the College Commission.

Withdrawal of direct State aid from all colleges, except the University of Maryland, after three years' notice, is recommended in the report of the College Commission to Governor Ritchie. Erection of a great State university at College Park is disapproved and it is advised that the work there be confined to the experiment station and teaching agriculture and kindred subjects.

As a substitute for the entire scholarship system as now established, the commission recommends the creation of a permanent college commission and that the State appropriate for the use of the board \$30,000 annually for the ensuing three years. The board, it is suggested, should be given authority to expend this in payment of tuition fees for deserving young men and women of the State, the student to select their own institutions.

Appropriations to continue existing scholarships until the graduation of the holders are recommended, and it is advised that as these scholarships expire the sum of \$30,000 be increased to keep pace with the requirements indicated.

The commission recommends that no State money be used directly or indirectly to pay the cost of food, lodging and similar expenses, in whole or in part, of any student. It also declares that no portion of the State's funds should be used for the preparatory department of any institution. The public high schools are declared ample for this purpose.—Balt. Sun.

Agricultural Condition Better.

Purchasing power of farm products though still at a disparity as compared with industrial products is now at the highest point in three years, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in its November agricultural review. Moreover, farm prices for agricultural products are higher at a season when farmers actually have something to sell, the review states.

Prices of crops as a group in September were slightly higher than in August, and 28 percent higher than September a year ago. Prices of livestock products as a group made the largest gain of any one month since February, 1922. By specific products, advances were made in cotton, wheat, hogs, eggs, butter and lambs. Corn and potatoes registered declines.

The index of purchasing power of farm products as a group is placed at 75 as compared with 73 in August, and with 64 in September a year ago. The run of hogs and sheep to market continued heavy, although many sheep were redistributed for feeders. Exports of wheat, including flour, during the first nine months of 1923 were 45,000,000 bushels less than during the corresponding period of 1922, whereas exports of lard show an increase of 226,000,000 pounds, and of bacon, hams and shoulders 144,000,000 pounds.

Convention Claims of Cleveland.

Here are some of the reasons why Cleveland was chosen as the Republican convention city in 1924:

Government weather reports show the average temperature for June in Cleveland since 1871 has been 67.3 degrees.

The highest average temperature for any June since 1871 was 73.4 degrees in 1919.

There are available 17,832 hotel rooms.

Hotel keepers and restaurateurs have guaranteed there will be no rise in prices during the convention.

Ohio statutes provide that the price of each bedroom be registered with the secretary of state.

The public auditorium is in the center of the city; convenient to all hotels.

Its floor space is 30,000 square feet on the first floor alone. It will seat 12,500 persons and cost \$6,500,000.

Cleveland has taken care of conventions attended by as high as 65,000 persons.

Fifty per cent of the population of the United States and Canada can reach Cleveland in 12 to 14 hours.

Agricultural Year Books.

Congressman J. Chas. Linthicum will be glad to send a copy of the latest Agricultural Year Book (1922) edition to anyone interested in reading this very valuable work. As he represents a City District, he has few calls from his own constituents for the Agricultural Year Book. Address him House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dollings Co. Man Sentenced.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Dwight Harrison, former vice-president of the R. L. Dollings Company, of Ohio, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and fined \$5,000 in County Criminal Court Saturday. He was convicted several weeks ago of making false statements concerning the holdings of the Phoenix Portland Cement Company of Ohio which stock was being sold by the Dollings Company.

Appeal will be immediately taken. Harrison is facing trial in the federal court here on an indictment charging misuse of the mails in connection with the sale of Dollings stock. This trial is scheduled to start the middle of January.

GOVERNOR RITCHIE INAUGURATED

His Address Strong for Doctrine of State's Rights.

Governor Ritchie was inaugurated for the second term, on Wednesday, the chief event of which was his inaugural address, in which he championed state's rights, and at least strongly criticized the Federal government for its invasion of the states in the matter of taxation—not denying the power, but questioning the right to do so.

After paying attention to various state questions, much along the line of his pre-election addresses, he launched out into National matters, in such a way, perhaps, as to attract wide attention. While his remarks were diverted against Federal taxation, the same arguments, largely could be used against other powers and functions of the National government, in its alleged abuse of power. Portions of his address were as follows:

"Congress may have the power within the law to reach out into the States of the Union and influence or control the local affairs and the personal conduct of the people living in them. Congress may have the power within the law to apply and enforce in all the States uniform standards on subjects about which the people of the different States in their sciences differ. But before that power should be exercised we face the question, is it wise to do it?"

"Let us apply these principles to the only function of the Federal Government which effects every person in every State—the function of taxation. Again I speak in no political sense, I speak simply of the one subject which directly affects every one of us, no matter of what party or of what creed, a subject which has become acute not from the administration of either of the two great present parties of the country, but of both.

"Legislation which invades the rights and the liberties of people, which restricts their freedom of action and personal conduct, affects different persons differently. But legislation which invades their pocketbooks affects everyone alike. Thus nothing is alone more practical and more non-political than the wisdom of Federal taxation.

"Why does the Federal Government stretch forth its hand into the State of Maryland and require our people to pay it each year four times as much as we pay our own State government? Is this necessary and is it wise? The power exists to do it. But should the power be exercised?"

"This question goes to the heart of present-day conditions throughout the country, because what is happening in Maryland is happening in every other State. It involves one of the two great causes which are holding back American business and agricultural and individual prosperity.

"One of the contributory causes of this Federal invasion of the pocketbooks of the people is the maintenance of an enormous and growing overhead of bureaus and commissions, of which some are not needed, others should be curtailed and still others do work and spend money for purposes which should be turned back to the State because they belong to the realm of State government."

"The most outstanding illustration today of the latter class relates to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. For this purpose the Federal Government already has appropriated \$9,379,770 for the next fiscal year and the Federal Budget Bureau has just appropriated \$28,500,000 more. The people of Maryland must of course pay their proportionate share of this vast sum of \$38,000,000. In addition, you will be asked to enact the Volstead law in Maryland and place upon our people a further direct State charge which would impose a burden of millions upon them.

"It is not my purpose in this connection today to complain of an unwarranted invasion by the Federal Government of the liberties of the Maryland people. It is not my purpose now to contend that this vast burden of taxation must in no event be imposed. It is not even my purpose to contend that under no circumstances must Maryland join in what so large a part of her citizenship honestly believes to be a denial of their guaranteed rights.

"But it is my purpose to ask that you do not do this thing unless and until Maryland has had her day in court and her people have had the opportunity to decide for themselves, as free Americans at the polls whether they want this restriction on their liberties or whether they do not.

"Prohibition enforcement is only one instance of the encroachment of Federal power upon the functions of the States. Just now it holds the stage and holds it so prominently as to obscure the fact that after all it is simply one phase of the only question of principles upon which the American people can with consistency divide politically today.

What is the wisdom of a score of Federal encroachments upon the rights of the State of which prohibition enforcement is only one

WHEAT COUNCIL PLANS.

Urges Reduced Acreage, and that Wheat be Cleaned.

The Wheat Council of the United States starts the New Year with its program well under way, officers of the organization announce.

This program includes reduction of acreage, the urging of more efficient farming methods, and increasing the domestic use of wheat foods.

The Wheat Council, which has just been commended by President Coolidge, is a non-profit corporation, formed in June, 1923, as a result of the National Wheat Conference called by the governors of seven states, to bring together all groups interested in the production, fabrication and distribution of wheat and wheat products, and representatives of the public with the object of bringing about a stabilization of the wheat industry. This it was hoped to accomplish through adjustment of production, both in quantity and quality, to the requirements of the market, and the restoration of the American diet. Stabilization through these processes was deemed essential for the farmer to obtain a fair return on the capital and labor employed in the production of his principal cash crop.

Cleaning wheat at threshing time not only increases the price received by the farmer through higher grading but, by eliminating superfluous costs, materially reduces the cost of production, thus indirectly increasing profits a second time.

Experiments conducted in Minnesota and the Dakotas showed that cleaning wheat at threshing time added 7.3 cents to the value of each bushel threshed, the Department of Agriculture announces. In the experiments various types of cleaning machines were operated in connection with threshers and farmers cooperating with the most successful re-cleaner gained an average of 7.3 cents a bushel on each bushel threshed. No charge was made to cover the operation of the re-cleaner, but it was pointed out that if a charge of as much as 2 cents a bushel had been made the gain to the farmer would have averaged 5.3 cents a bushel net.

The cost of dirt in wheat to the farmer is graphically illustrated in a report of Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace. In 1922, he said wheat farmers of the northwest

Paid over \$675,000 to thresh the dockage in their wheat crop.

Paid \$800,000 to transportation companies to haul the dockage to market.

In the northwest spring wheat region heavy and unnecessary losses are sustained by wheat farmers in growing and putting on the market wheat containing a large amount of foreign material which can be removed. Secretary Wallace said, "According to the records of the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department dockage has gradually increased from 1.9 percent of all wheat shipped to Minnesota markets in 1902 to 4.2 percent in 1922. During the twenty-one years covered in this period it is estimated that almost 110,000,000 bushels of dockage were shipped to these markets.

Philadelphia Mayor Clearing Up.

As a result of Mayor Butler's war against gamblers and booze sellers in Philadelphia, a general exodus of bootleggers, gamblers, and underworld characters in general, has taken place, many of them reported as having gone South.

Raids conducted against a number of places, the first of this week, revealed that many had already closed, and the proprietors left. Saloons charged with having been responsible for poison liquor sales, are now dark and no drinks of any kind are dispensed.

Mayor Butler was offered \$100,000, if he would permit the race-track bookmakers to operate. He also received at least two threats made against his life. His first order to the police, on taking office, was that the city should be cleaned up in 48 hours, and it looks as though the order is being enforced.

Philadelphia is showing what can be done where there is a genuine effort made, but the head of authority, to enforce the laws.

Liquor Laws Still Operative.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in a test case, that the state and local liquor license laws are still in effect, despite the 18th Amendment; and that under these laws bootleggers and others can be prosecuted for selling liquors without a state license.

Want Games of Chance Abolished.

The Frederick County Ministerial Association has appealed to the Frederick County Fair Association requesting that at future Fairs all games of chance be eliminated. The request was referred to the Board of Managers for consideration, without discussion.

The thermometer registered 13° below zero at Mt. Lake Park, Garrett County, last Saturday night. The natural gas ceased to flow at 9 P. M., but came on again early Sunday morning.

Catonsville had a \$50,000 fire in its business section, on Monday. Four stores were burned, and a fifth badly damaged. The buildings were all frame construction.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. All subscriptions will be discontinued on expiration, according to Governmental orders.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

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.

Let Well Enough Alone.

The shorter ballot idea seems unlikely to become a reality in Maryland, as it would mean more offices by appointment, of which the state already has too many, especially by comparison with other states, where Superintendent of County Home, various road officials, and most school officials, are elected by vote of the people.

The Record has at various times urged the election of members of the School Board, state and county, giving our reasons therefor, hardly necessary to repeat. Evidently, if there is a sentiment among the leaders for still more appointive officers, it would be a poor time to agitate for the election of school officials.

The situation in Maryland is, that as long as Baltimore city continues to furnish a safe majority for Democratic governors, there would be no political reason for making any more state or county officials elective, as such a policy would represent giving away a certainty for an uncertainty. So, those who want elected school officials, must first make the state uncertain, politically; as the election or appointment, of such officials, belongs in the category of things political, no matter how we may view the propriety of such a conclusion.

Political solidarity, or partisan advantage, hinges upon a great many comparatively unimportant customs, taken singly. Our election laws, for instance, including the primary election law, are in some respects ridiculously unsound and needlessly expensive. In fact, unpopular and unbusinesslike; but, they are legal, and they work, after a fashion; so, the chief objection to their repeal and improvement is not that so doing might not be more popular, but that in some unforeseen way they might weaken party in power advantage. The real reason for holding on to the old, is, "let well enough alone."

Give us Greater Safety on our Public Roads.

If the legislature now in session does not pass strict laws against "drunks" operating automobiles, and in other ways make auto travel, and the highways in general, safer for the use of the public, it will miss one of the real opportunities justifying its assembly. If there is any special legislation in this direction, it is needed, first of all, in incorporated towns and villages, where the present speed laws are brazenly violated, and offenders left go unpunished.

The drunk, the speed fool, and the unfit for any cause driver, needs to be penalized severely, in the interest of public safety. And we need, not only the laws, but easier methods of enforcing them. If it is difficult to establish the exact speed at which autos are run, then witnesses should have the right to give testimony of their belief, under oath, that speed limits have been exceeded, without being required to establish the fact by exact measurement and timing.

The safety of our roads is notoriously absent, every day in the week; and motorists appear to be growing more daring and careless, exercising a sort of contempt for any other than their own will, while using the roads. The situation is such that it is greatly better to be unjust to a motorist, occasionally, than to permit the hundreds of them to go as they please. The general public will justify almost any reasonable laws, along this line, that aim at greater public safety.

The Publisher's Problem.

There are not so many things, perhaps, that "can't be done," and the number is growing smaller every year; but, the one that is likely to outlast all the rest, is the effort "to please everybody." A newspaper editor recently moralized over the

difficulties attending the publishing of a newspaper, and reached the sensible conclusion that about the best a publisher can do, in the direction of popularizing his paper, is—

"Try to strike an average line so that he shall offer all of his readers something to feed on and enjoy. He can only average it up, though he would be false to his calling and to his patrons did he not stress the higher and better things of life, and soft-pedal the questionable and immoral."

There are too points in the conclusion worth while emphasizing; the "try," and "stress the higher and better things." All effort toward "pleasing everybody" is wasted—no doubt of that; but, many do not try to do the doable; and many merely try to "stress" the cowardly, easy course, for profit's sake, of catering to what the most people seem to want—to the public appetite—whether it be decent, or otherwise.

The estimate that one sets on "popularizing" his paper, is the heart of the whole matter. He must decide who he wants to be popular with—must pick his company, as it were. Audiences and appetites are various. Some are willing, for the sake of a sort of popularity—especially if it is financially profitable—to surrender his conscience and moral principles, and "stresses" such features in his paper as his chosen company most relishes. Some do not, and some do not try to do either the one or the other, and, as the editor quoted says, is "false to his calling"—and at least, to some of his patrons.

Strong "Dry" Resolutions.

Two Democratic Congressmen are specially active in enforcing the Prohibition laws—Upshaw, of Georgia, and Blanton, of Texas. The recommendations of the former, the most sweeping yet presented, were published in the Record, last week. Mr. Blanton now comes along with four more resolutions.

His first resolution calls for an investigation of the disappearance of the customers' list, and all other phases of the raid on the bootleg syndicate and the diplomatic liquor store.

A joint resolution would deprive Diplomats of their liquor privilege, and make any Diplomat violating the Eighteenth Amendment persona non grata, which would compel his recall.

Buying liquor from a bootlegger, or otherwise violating the Volstead law, under a third resolution, would constitute cause for impeachment and removal from office, dishonorable discharge from the service, and discharge from Government employment, respectively of the President or any other executive official, judge of a Federal court, senator or representative, officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or any employee of the Federal Government.

The fourth Blanton resolution would provide for the use of the army or Navy, and all ships and other facilities of the Shipping Board and other governmental agencies, to prevent rum-running and the smuggling of narcotics and aliens into the United States.

Taken as a whole, the Upshaw and Blanton resolutions ought to satisfy the most ardent "dry," as well as bring consternation to many who have been playing in between the lines. Of course, there is a wide gulf between offering, and adopting, resolutions; but if these men have any material backing, in Congress, or in the country as a whole, the business of bootlegging is apt to present the antithesis to the generally optimistic business outlook that the country has been flooded with during the past two weeks.

EDW. O. WEANT, President.
E. H. SHARETTTS, Vice-Pres.

Caterwaulings Over Creed.

The duty of the clergymen who do not believe in the fundamental doctrines of the churches from whose pulpits they preach is plain enough. There is plenty of room on the outside of any institution, religious or secular, for those whose consciences rebel against accepting its articles of faith. There is no particular courage involved in self-righteously airing one's inability to believe in the doctrines of an institution to which one has voluntarily yielded his alleged allegiance. The courage comes in when the dissenter abandons the advantages which come to him through his professed affiliation and takes his chance in the wide field where one can believe and teach what he pleases without being guilty of disloyalty to the cause he is supposed to represent.

People generally are not much interested in the pro and con of doctrinal discussions. These matters have ceased to be the most important problems of religion. Most Americans have an old-fashioned liking for the word fidelity, which in these days seems to be disappearing from the lexicon of many alleged leaders of public thought. They are inclined to believe that a good deal of the militant yawn about next to nothing that has been going up from ecclesiastical bolshevists is not so much the outcry of over-burdened conscience as a sensational bid for transient notoriety.

An excellent quality wool Serge, full 40-in. wide, that sells regularly for \$1.25, will be sold during our January Sale for \$1.12½.

\$1.50 ALL-WOOL DRESS SERGES, \$1.32.

During this sale we will offer our line of English and French Serges, that sell regularly for \$1.50 for \$1.32.

\$2.50 DRESS SERGE, \$2.19.

A super fine full 52-in. wide, all Wool Dress Serge in either navy or black, that sells regularly for \$2.50, will be sold at this January Sale for \$2.19.

DRESS PLAIDS, 33½c.

Good quality dark patterns about 30-in. wide suitable for School Dresses, that sell regularly for 40c, will be offered during our January Sale for 33½c.

DRESS PLAIDS, 83c.

Fine quality Dress Plaids, full 36-in. wide, in beautiful patterns, that sell regularly for \$1.00; our Sale Price 83c.

\$1.25 DRESS PLAIDS, \$1.12½.

Excellent quality all-wool Dress Plaids, full 40-in. wide, that will make beautiful Sport Skirts, will be sold during our January Sale for 12½c.

DRESS PERCALE, 22½c.

Best quality full yard wide Percale, in either light or dark patterns, very beautiful patterns, will be offered during this sale for 22½c. Also have a few numbers in cheaper grades at lower prices.

LANCASTER GINGHAMS, 18c.

A full line of Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Gingham, in all the most popular patterns and colors.

32-IN. DRESS GINGHAM, 28c.

Our entire stock of the best quality 30 and 32 in. Dress Gingham, of standard prints, that sell regularly for 32c will be sold during our sale for 28c.

27-IN. DRESS GINGHAM, 21c.

Our line of 27-in. Dress Gingham of the leading brands, that sell regularly for 25c, will be offered during our January Sale for 21c.

50c TABLE DAMASK, 42½c.

A very good Cotton White Table Damask, about 58-in wide, that sells regularly for 50c, will be sold during our January Sale for 42½c.

85c TABLE DAMASK, 72c.

An excellent quality mercerized Table Damask, full width, worth more than our regular selling price, will be sold during our January Sale for 72c.

\$1.00 TABLE DAMASK, 89c.

A fine quality colored Table Damask full width, colors blue and white or red and white, that sells regularly for \$1.00, will be sold during our January Sale for 89c.

\$1.25 TABLE DAMASK, \$1.09.

An extra wide fine Mercerized White Table Damask, selling regularly for \$1.25, will be sold during our sale for \$1.09.

50c WHITE POPLIN, 42½c.

An excellent quality Mercerized Poplin, about 27-in wide that sells regularly for 50c, will be sold during our January Sale for 42½c.

WHITE COTTON POPLIN, 31c.

A good quality White Cotton Poplin that sells regularly for 35c, will sell during our January Sale for 31c.

36-IN. INDIAN HEAD LINEN, 25c.

Full 36-in. wide White Indian Head Linen, finest quality; our January Sale Price, only 25c.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

A limited number of medium size Ladies' Yellow Cotton Pants, at the Special Price, 29c.

Hesson's Department Store

Annual Clearance Sale.

Unusual Values in Every Department for a Limited Time. Sale Starts Wednesday January 16, and Closes January 26. Come Early and Share in the Wonderful Bargains Offered During this Sale.

50c DRESS SERGE, 42½c.

A good quality Dress Serge about 36 in. wide in either Brown, Blue or Black that sells regularly for 50c and more, during our January Sale 42½c.

85c DRESS SERGE, 76c.

An all-wool Dress Serge in either blue, brown or black about 38 in. wide, that sells for 85 and 90c regularly. Our January Sale price, 76c.

STRIPED SILK FOR SHIRTS, 87c.

A fine quality yard wide Silk, with beautiful colored patterns that will make most attractive Shirts, that sell regularly for \$1.00 per yard; our Sale Price, 87c.

\$1.00 DRESS SERGE, 87c.

All-wool Dress Serge of a fine quality, full 38-in. wide in the leading colors, blue, black or brown, that sells regularly for \$1.00; our January Sale Price 87c.

SILK POPLIN, 83c.

A full assortment of fine quality full yard wide Silk Poplin, in all the leading shades that are worth a \$1.00 per yard; our January Sale Price, 83c.

SILK CANTON CREPE, \$2.89.

Our line of Silk Canton Crepe in the leading colors, finest quality, and about 40-in. wide that sells regularly for \$3.25, will be offered during our January Sale for \$2.89.

\$1.25 DRESS SERGE, \$1.12½.

An excellent quality wool Serge, full 40-in. wide, that sells regularly for \$1.25, will be sold during our January Sale for \$1.12½.

\$1.50 ALL-WOOL DRESS SERGES, \$1.32.

During this sale we will offer our line of English and French Serges, that sell regularly for \$1.50 for \$1.32.

\$2.50 DRESS SERGE, \$2.19.

A super fine full 52-in. wide, all Wool Dress Serge in either navy or black, that sells regularly for \$2.50, will be sold at this January Sale for \$2.19.

DRESS PLAIDS, 33½c.

Good quality dark patterns about 30-in. wide suitable for School Dresses, that sell regularly for 40c, will be offered during our January Sale for 33½c.

DRESS PLAIDS, 83c.

Fine quality Dress Plaids, full 36-in. wide, in beautiful patterns, that sell regularly for \$1.00; our Sale Price 83c.

\$1.25 DRESS PLAIDS, \$1.12½.

Excellent quality all-wool Dress Plaids, full 40-in. wide, that will make beautiful Sport Skirts, will be sold during our January Sale for 12½c.

DRESS PERCALE, 22½c.

Best quality full yard wide Percale, in either light or dark patterns, very beautiful patterns, will be offered during this sale for 22½c. Also have a few numbers in cheaper grades at lower prices.

LANCASTER GINGHAMS, 18c.

A full line of Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Gingham, in all the most popular patterns and colors.

32-IN. DRESS GINGHAM, 28c.

Our entire stock of the best quality 30 and 32 in. Dress Gingham, of standard prints, that sell regularly for 32c will be sold during our sale for 28c.

27-IN. DRESS GINGHAM, 21c.

Our line of 27-in. Dress Gingham of the leading brands, that sell regularly for 25c, will be offered during our January Sale for 21c.

50c TABLE DAMASK, 42½c.

A very good Cotton White Table Damask, about 58-in wide, that sells regularly for 50c, will be sold during our January Sale for 42½c.

85c TABLE DAMASK, 72c.

An excellent quality mercerized Table Damask, full width, worth more than our regular selling price, will be sold during our January Sale for 72c.

\$1.00 TABLE DAMASK, 89c.

A fine quality colored Table Damask full width, colors blue and white or red and white, that sells regularly for \$1.00, will be sold during our January Sale for 89c.

\$1.25 TABLE DAMASK, \$1.09.

An extra wide fine Mercerized White Table Damask, selling regularly for \$1.25, will be sold during our sale for \$1.09.

50c WHITE POPLIN, 42½c.

An excellent quality Mercerized Poplin, about 27-in wide that sells regularly for 50c, will be sold during our January Sale for 42½c.

WHITE COTTON POPLIN, 31c.

A good quality White Cotton Poplin that sells regularly for 35c, will sell during our January Sale for 31c.

EXTRA SWEATER SPECIALS.

Lot of Ladies' and Misses wool Sweaters in various colors, \$1.69.

Lot No. Ladies' and Misses' Sweaters, excellent quality, \$2.19.

SALE PRICES OF MISSES' DRESSES.

Our line of Misses Gingham of the seasons designs, sizes 6 to 14.

\$1.50 Misses' Dresses, \$1.23
\$1.85 Misses' Dresses, \$1.49
\$2.00 Misses' Dresses, \$1.59
\$2.25 Misses' Dresses, \$1.89
\$2.75 Misses' Dresses, \$2.29

LADIES' GINGHAM DRESSES.

Our line of Ladies' Gingham Dresses of the finest quality material and workmanship, will be offered during this sale at the following reduced prices.

\$2.25 Dresses, Sale Price \$2.09
\$2.50 Dresses, Sale Price \$2.29
\$2.75 Dresses, Sale Price \$2.59
\$3.50 Dresses, Sale Price \$2.89
\$4.00 Dresses, Sale Price \$3.39

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Lot No. 1, Ladies' House Dresses, 69c
Lot No. 2, Ladies' House Dresses, 98c

BOYS' CAPS, 29c.

Special assortment of Boys' Caps of various sizes and colors, at the extra special price of 29c.

SHIPPENSBURG CORD PANTS, \$4.59.

Genuine Shippensburg work Corduroy Pants, that are worth more than our regular price of \$5.00, will be sold during our January Sale for \$4.59.

GUARANTEED CORD PANTS, \$5.39.

Best quality Shippensburg guaranteed Cord Pants, worth \$6.50, will be sold during this sale for \$5.39.

CORDUROY COATS, \$4.89.

A well made Corduroy, with warm lining, worth more than our regular price of \$5.75, will be sold during our January Sale for \$4.89.

COTTONADE COATS, \$3.49.

An excellent Work Coat Blanket, lined well, made at our Sale Price of \$3.49.

\$10.00 SHEEP LINED COATS, \$8.69.

A fine quality Sheep Lined Coat, with sheep skin collar full length skirt, that is worth more than the regular price asked, will be sold at our January Sale price of \$8.69.

\$13.00 SHEEP LINED COATS, \$11.69.

An excellent quality sheep lined Coat, full sized, in every respect full piece sheep skin lined, that sells regularly for \$13.00, will be sold during our January Sale for \$11.69.

BOYS' CORDUROY SUITS, \$6.90.

These Suits are made from fine quality material, good style and workmanship, and are suited in every respect for rough wear. Our January Sale Price on these \$6.90.

EXTRA CLOTHING SPECIALS.

Men's Heavy Mackinaw Coats, sizes 36 to 44; January Sale Price, \$4.98.

Boys' Heavy Mackinaw Coats, sizes 28 to 34, extra sale price, \$4.49.

BOYS' SUITS.

Lot No. 1, sizes 8 to 16 years, extra January Sale Price, \$2.98.

Lot No. 2, About twenty Suits, sizes from 8 to 16 years. Extra January Sale Price, \$3.98.

BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 19c.

Only a limited amount of these on hand, but while they last, they will sell at our January Sale for 19c per pair, or 5 pair for 55c. We have them in only black.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

A good quality Percale Shirt, selling regularly for \$1; our Sale Price 89c.

A fine quality Percale Shirt, full cut, well made and in excellent patterns, that sells regularly for \$1.35; our January Sale Price \$1.19.

Very good grade Percale or Madras Shirts, made by a recognized firm that have built their reputation on the quality of their workmanship, in beautiful patterns that have been selling for \$1.75, our January Sale Price, \$1.49.

A beautiful lot of Shirts in Madras, that are well worth our regular price of \$2.00, will be sold during this sale for \$1.79.

Excellent quality Madras Shirts with Silk Stripes made in beautiful patterns, that are our leading sellers at \$2.50, will be sold during our January Sale for \$2.19.

LADIES' SHOES, \$2.39.

A Ladies' Black Kid Shoe built with a cushion insole, rubber heels, good width, just the thing for tender feet, either tip or plain toe; our January Sale Price, \$2.39.

MISSES' SPORT OXFORDS, \$3.69.

Misses' Sport Oxfords with weather proof sole medium color tan, sizes 3 to 6½, that sell regularly for \$4.50, will be sold during our January Sale for \$3.69.

LADIES' HEAVY BLACK SHOE, \$2.19.

Our stock of these is limited to a few dozen pairs, but while they last, will sell them at our January Sale Price of \$2.19.

MEN'S WORK SHOES, \$2.59.

A fine quality Men's Scout Shoes in dark brown color, guaranteed all leather, suitable for use in Arctics, that sell regularly for \$2.85, will be sold during our January Sale for \$2.59.

MEN'S DRESS SHOES, \$2.65.

A good quality Cordovan Shoe for men, in all sizes at our January Sale for \$2.65.

LOT OF SHOES, \$1.98.

This lot consists of odds and ends in Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, of excellent quality worth double this price.

LOT OF SHOES, \$1.39.

This lot consists principally of Misses' Shoes, sizes from 6 to 2.

MISSES' WOOL MIDDY BLOUSES, \$3.29.

Our stock of Misses Wool Middy Blouses either blue or red, beautifully trimmed, well made, and in attractive designs at the January Sale Price of \$3.29.

SALE PRICES IN OUR MUSLIN DEPARTMENT.

Fair Quality Unbleached Muslin 10c
Good Quality Unbleached Muslin 14c
Good Quality Bleached and Unbleached Muslin 15c
Excellent Quality Bleached and Unbleached Muslin 16c
Fine Quality Bleached and Unbleached Muslin 17½c
Extra Fine Quality Bleached and Unbleached Muslin 18½c

SALE PRICES ON SHEETING.

9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, Sale Price 49c
9-4 Bleached Sheeting, Sale Price 52c
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, Sale Price 54c
10-4 Bleached Sheeting, Sale Price 59c
6-4 Bleached Sheeting, Sale Price 39c

SALE PRICES OF PILLOW TUBING.

\$100,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE AWARDED

Advocates Entering World Court and Cooperation With League Without Full Membership at Present—Suggests League Membership Be Opened to All Nations and Provides for Development of International Law.

The American Peace Award brought forth 22,165 plans and many thousands of letters. Since many of the plans were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. The content of these plans is therefore an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

These plans come from every group in American life. Some are obviously from lifelong students of history and international law. Some are from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—or who are even now living out its tragedy.

But among them all are these dominant currents: that, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a face-about on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped; that while no political mechanism alone will insure cooperation among the nations, there must be some machinery of cooperation if the will to cooperate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them; and finally, that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

Statement of Jury of Award

The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors.

The only possible pathway to international agreement with reference to these complicated and difficult factors is through mutual counsel and cooperation which the plan selected contemplates. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the Jury that of the 22,165 plans submitted, Plan Number 1469 is "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

It is the unanimous hope of the Jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and cooperation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war.

ELIHU ROOT, Chairman
JAMES GUTHRIE HARBORD
EDWARD M. HOUSE
ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON
ROSCOE POUND
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
BRAND WHITLOCK

The Question to Be Voted Upon
The substantial provisions which constitute the plan selected by the Jury of Award, and upon which the vote of the American people is asked, are hereby submitted by the Policy Committee as follows:

I. ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. COOPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present cooperation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.

No Military or Economic Force

2. That the only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States would assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty

3. That the United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

League Open to All Nations

4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, redrafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

Development of International Law

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum

In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Bok, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum. The identity is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

JOHN W. DAVIS
LEARNED HAND

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in Charge

NATHAN L. MILLER
MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT
MRS. OGDEN REID
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HENRY L. STIMSON
MELVILLE E. STONE
MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
Treasurer

Do you approve the winning plan Yes No
in substance? (Put an X in the proper box)

Name

Address

City State

Are you a voter?

Mail Promptly to

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Note: Those interested in expressing fuller opinions are cordially urged to send them on a separate sheet.



For Pleasure Cars or Trucks of Commerce

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"THE WONDER MOTOR FUEL"

Economical operation of an Automobile depends largely upon the fuel you use. BETHOLINE gives more mileage, greater power, less carbon, fewer repair bills.

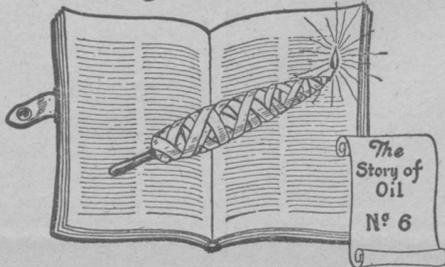
"Buy REXOLINE Motor Oil by the can"

Sherwood Bros., Inc.

Originators and Manufacturers of BETHOLINE and REXOLINE



A Strange Biblical Lamp



THE PARABLE of the wise and foolish virgins in the New Testament, telling how, when the bridegroom came the wise virgins who had trimmed their lamps went out to meet him, but the foolish virgins who had not trimmed their lamps were ashamed to go to him without light, brings to our attention another form of lamp.

IN REALITY the lamps they carried were a kind of torch, made with a core of iron or potter's earth, wrapped about with linen and moistened from time to time with Oil.

Nowadays the wise housewife keeps her lamps filled with The Red "C" Oil or The White "C" Oil, same except in color. Long-burning, and free of all smoke and odor, it is the better kerosene for lamps, stoves and incubators.

The Red "C" Oil

The White "C" Oil

A cheerful ruby color for lamps

The excellent clear, white kerosene

NO SMOKE — NO ODOR

Buy a gallon today from one of the following good dealers:

C. G. BOWERS,
ROY B. GARNER,
MRS. N. B. HAGAN,
ROBT. S. MCKINNEY,
SAMUEL C. OTT,
REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.,
A. G. RIFFLE,
FRANK SELL,
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Howard J. Spalding

LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
will receive 100 Head of Cattle, every week until Jan. 1, 1924. Cows, Steers, Bulls and Heifers, at the right price. Come to see me before buying—as I can save you money. 9-28-3m

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It is socially proper as well as business-like to use printed stationery. It is also economical and apt to result in having paper and envelopes on hand, when needed. We fill many such orders by mail. Either of the following offers mailed postpaid for \$1.00, anywhere within the third zone—300 miles. Add 5c when to be mailed to 4th. and 5th. zones, and 10c beyond 5th. zone.

OFFER NO. 1.

100 sheets 6x9 paper, ruled, good quality, in two pads; with 100 size 6 1/2 envelopes to match.

OFFER NO. 2.

200 sheets Hammermill Bond paper, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 unruled, padded on request, with 100 size 6 1/2 envelopes to match.

Printed either in dark blue, or black. Not over 4 lines neat type, the same form on both paper and envelopes. Envelopes printed on back, if desired. Cash with order, when sent by mail. Write instructions, and copy for the printing, very plainly.

THE CARROLL RECORD CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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HOW

YOU CAN REMEMBER FACES AND NAMES OF PEOPLE.—Are you using all of your brains?

Dr. James J. Walsh, noted psychologist, asks this question asserting that comparatively few people do so in one important respect—the development and maintenance of their memories.

There is scant excuse, writes Doctor Walsh, for anyone's having a poor memory. We never completely forget anything we have learned, but the problem is to train the mind to reproduce for us any fact we desire to remember. This, he says, can be accomplished by observing a few simple rules.

The first thing to be cultivated by a person who desires to improve his memory, states Doctor Walsh, is the habit of attention. "Learn to concentrate."

"Perhaps you say you cannot remember faces," he continues, "but if that is true, it is because you are not sufficiently interested in the new people you meet. Catalogue in your mind the various types of faces—round, oval, long, bony—and the various types of eyes, noses, chins, mouths, foreheads and jaws; then fit each new face you see into its proper type and make mental note of the features in which it differs from other faces. Try to find some resemblance between that face and the face of some one you know well.

"In seeking to remember facts, think in pictures. A child remembers a zebra as a striped horse and a giraffe as a long-necked horse.

"If remembering numbers is your chief difficulty, do simple sums in arithmetic as a pastime, to accustom yourself to dealing with numbers. A similar cure may be practiced by persons who find difficulty in remembering words. Learn a few lines of verse every day. When you are riding on street cars, commit to memory the text of the advertising cards.

"If you cannot remember names, attempt a classification of them similar to your classification of faces. If the names are of foreign origin, remember from what country they come. Fix their rhythm in your mind. 'John Alphonus Smith' has as definite a rhythm as the first line of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' So has the telephone number 'Main eight six hundred.' Names derived from such things as colors and animals suggest their own classification. Other names may suggest pictures. In any case, spell the name to yourself and see the letters in your mind.

"Have confidence in your memory, and don't rely on penciled notes or the memories of others. Use as many senses as possible in obtaining an impression of an object, and revive your impressions frequently. After a vacation, actors must rehearse roles in which they have appeared many times. Make your memory training practical and useful. A telephone operator, for example, might use her time better in committing telephone numbers to memory than in memorizing English verse.

"Genius," says Lowell, "is accumulated memory." Those who possess genius almost invariably have retentive memories, because early in their careers they learned to use their brains—all of them."—Popular Science Monthly.

FACTS ABOUT CHARING CROSS

Area Near Trafalgar Square, London, Probably Derives Name From Village of Cheringe.

Charing Cross is a large area on the south side of Trafalgar square, London, between the Strand and Whitehall. It probably derives its name from the village of Cheringe, which stood there in the Thirteenth century. A fanciful tradition, however, assigns the origin of the name to the stone cross erected there by Edward I (1272-1307), in memory of his wife, Eleanor, la chere reine (the dear queen). According to other authorities, this word is said to be derived from the Saxon charan (to bend)—both river and road making a bend there. The cross erected there by Edward I was pulled down by the Long parliament in 1647. A modern cross, designed as a reproduction of the original one, has been erected in front of the Charing Cross railway station. The Regicides were put to death there in 1660.

How to Loosen Hard Knots.

To loosen the hardest knots in harness, straps, cords, ropes, or even shoestrings, hammer the knot on all sides with a mallet or piece of wood, turning the strap or rope around. Then dip in boiling water, holding it there a minute or two, according to the size of the knot to be loosened. Before doing so add a little soap to the water—common laundry soap is best—then with a sharp-pointed instrument pick the knot loose. It can often be done with the fingers. Knots that have been pulled in harness ropes, or twine for months or year can be loosened readily.

WHY

People in Japan Appear to Do Everything Wrong Way

When I first went to Japan, a long-time American resident of that country is reported as saying, they seemed to do everything the wrong way. They sawed wood by drawing the saw toward them. They backed their horses into the stalls. When our clocks were striking one they would strike eleven. Their blacksmiths worked sitting down and when they wanted to rest they stood up. But gradually I learned that there was a logical reason for these seemingly queer habits.

Pulling the saw prevented buckling. "When are you in a hurry—when you put your horse in the stall or when you take him out?" was the answer of the man who was questioned about the horse. As to the clock, it seems that the Japanese prefer to know how many hours are left in the day rather than how many have passed. And the blacksmith who sits down works with his feet as well as his hands—literally, he has four hands, and he rests all these when he gets up.—Type Metal Magazine.

GAUGE TO MEASURE RAIN

Consists of Small Metal Cylinder With Glass Vessel for Collecting the Water.

What does the weather man mean when he says: "The rainfall for Tuesday was 1.76 inches?" Rainfall is measured by means of a rain gauge. A rain gauge consists of a small metal cylinder, the lid of which is in the form of a funnel with a specified diameter. Inside the cylinder is a glass vessel for collecting the rain. The rim of the funnel is usually composed of brass, while the rest of the contrivance is of copper or japanned metal, which serves as a protection against rust.

Various types of rain gauges are in use at the present time. Some have a diameter of eight inches, and contain a metal bucket, from which the rain is measured; others are three inches smaller, and contain a glass vessel graduated in half-inches, from which the water is poured into another more finely graduated bottle.

In one invention the rain from an ordinary receiver passes to a cylinder fitted with a float. To the float is attached a lever, which raises and lowers a sliding pen. The latter works on a revolving drum similar to those used on the barograph, the instrument often seen in windows of opticians' shops. When one inch of rain has been collected the cylinder empties itself, and readings begin again at zero.

Why Blood Rusts.

If a piece of iron is left out in the damp it soon becomes rusty; a red layer forms on its surface and in time the rust will cut so deeply into the metal that it becomes as brittle as glass.

What happens when iron rusts? Simply this, the air contains a very active gas called oxygen, which combines eagerly with many substances. Rust is a combination of iron and oxygen. Most metals oxidize, as the process is called. Copper and brass become green, silver turns black, whilst nickel takes on a yellow tarnish. Even an apple will rust, turning brown in a very short time when cut open.

The curious thing is that we live entirely by means of the process of rusting oxidation. You may have noticed that though fresh blood is bright red it soon turns brown when exposed to the air; in doing so it is simply rusting, for oxygen combines very readily with blood.

Inside a man's lungs are thousands and thousands of tiny blood vessels whose walls are so thin that air can penetrate them. As we breathe air into the lungs it is brought into contact with the blood coursing through these fine channels. The oxygen of the air combines with the blood, and is carried off by the stream which is pumped by the heart to every part of the body.

During its passage the blood gives up its oxygen and receives carbonic acid gas, the waste product of the muscles. On reaching the lungs it discharges the waste and takes on a fresh supply of life-giving oxygen by the process of rusting.

Why Three Balls Are Used.

The three golden balls were the arms of the Medicl family, who, in their early days, in addition to their profession of medicine, were the richest merchants of Florence and the greatest money-lenders. The three balls originated in an exploit of Averde de Medicl, a commander under Charlemagne. This bold warrior slew the giant Muggello, whose club he bore as a trophy. This mace or club had three iron balls, which the family adopted as a device, only changing the iron into gold. The Lombards, who were the first money-changers in Europe, brought three balls with them. Everyone who borrowed money of them left some security in pawn.

Wanted to Know Why.

The newly-appointed stage manager decided that money should be saved as well as art preserved, and on going over the accounts he discovered two shillings a week set aside for meat for eight cats, whose mission was to keep the building clear of rats.

He decided that this was an unnecessary expenditure, and stopped it. Protests were raised, but the note he attached to the order was too logical to be refuted. It ran:

"If the cats eat the rats, why the meat? If they do not eat them, why the cats?"

CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Items of Local News Furnished By Our Regular Staff of Writers

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributor are legitimate and correct.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

School reopened Thursday morning, the third, with practically every student on hand.

John Dunn, of Baltimore, a member of the Varsity Basketball team of last year, has returned to take up his Junior year's work in the College.

It would require a book to tell how each student and each member of the Faculty spent their Christmas vacation.

Dr. Henry made a trip to Huntingdon, Pa., and made the opening address at an inter-denomination peace conference.

Prof. Wagenman and wife visited friends on the Eastern Shore.

Prof. Brumbaugh spent the holiday season with home folks in the middle west.

Miss Myers was with her parents in Virginia.

Prof. and Mrs. Fletcher visited in Washington.

Miss Lysee visited friends in Indiana.

Mr. Dudrow and Miss Helen Longenecker represented Blue Ridge College at the International Student Volunteer convention at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Prof. Kettering visited home folks in Lebanon, Pa.

Owen Jones, conducted a union evangelistic campaign at Palmerton, Pa.

The Varsity Basketball team played St. John's College, and the Blue Ridge Reserves played Hampstead High School, Wednesday night.

Next week the Varsity team will make a trip through Pennsylvania, meeting Pennsylvania State Forestry, at Mt. Alto, Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster, Schuylkill University, at Reading and Temple University at Philadelphia.

The next lecture number will be given, Friday night, January 25, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Clovis Chappell, of Washington.

Dr. Chappell was scheduled to speak in April, but by request has been changed to January 25th.

MELROSE.

Talking with a representative of the McMahon Transportation Company, of Overlea, Md., who began a route between Hampstead and the Maryland State Line, on Tuesday, January 1, he informed us that they own and operate seventeen touring passenger trucks with the latest improvements, light, heat and other conveniences.

Their licenses total a cost of more than three thousand dollars, while hundreds of gallons of gasoline are consumed every day.

The route between Hampstead and Reisterstown is now a success, and a great convenience.

Mrs. Margaret Dietz, aged 89 years, died at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Baumgardner, near Kriders school-house, Wednesday afternoon. Funeral services this Saturday afternoon, at Sherman's Church.

On Saturday night, with a strong northwest breeze, but no snow, we experienced our coldest weather thus far, the thermometer registering 4° above zero on Sunday morning.

Minnesota had 34° below zero, while Canada reported 42° below.

The Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Bank, and the B. V. R. R., is quiet, yet Melrose is still on the map, especially since we have a good road and the passenger trucks are making six and seven round-trips each day through here.

In the past two years, five properties have been sold at good prices. On Saturday last Charles Little sold his property to Frank Meckley, possession given, April 1st, 1924.

MAYBERRY.

Denton Brous called on his father, Mr. Brous and family, near Westminster, on Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Keefer is suffering with a very sore foot, but no broken bones; a piece of wood fell on it on New Year's Day.

Little Miss Helen Hymiller visited the Mayberry school pupils, on Tuesday.

Master Paul Fesser, of York, Pa., returned home to his parents and step-brother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fesser and son, Carl, of Mayberry.

Prayer-meeting will be held at Mrs. Thomas Keefer's, Sunday, January 13, at 7:30. Anyone welcome.

Roy Hiner made a business trip to Westminster, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong and son, Abram, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crushong.

Miss Irene Wildison was on the sick list, but is better at this writing.

The people around here say that last Saturday night, Jan. 5, was the coldest night that we have had for 10 long years.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. Mary Hockensmith spent several days last week visiting friends in Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Louisa Fuss is visiting Mrs. Frank Twisden, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Communion services will be held at Tom's Creek M. E. Church, on Sunday, January 13th., at 10 o'clock.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Augusta Mering, Indianapolis spent last week with Miss Ida Mering leaving Sunny Bank on Saturday for her home.

Miss Grace McAllister returned to Washington, on Monday, after visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Segafosse and family, the past week.

Rev. J. H. Hoch's little daughter is suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burrall have been helping care for Mrs. B.'s mother, Mrs. Reck, at a daughters, near Lisbon.

Mrs. Lizzie Shellman has recovered sufficiently from her illness to be taken to her niece, Mrs. Louis Stouffer's, in Union Bridge.

Mrs. Ezra Feagle remains in a suffering condition.

We were glad to see Dr. J. J. Weaver in town, Wednesday. He came to the election at the bank.

Our bank officers held their annual election, Wednesday, and their banquet following at Thomas Devilliss's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weaver and Mrs. S. E. Weaver, returned home, Tuesday, after several weeks stay in Washington.

Each of the four churches constituting the Uniontown Lutheran charge, gave their pastor very generous purses, for which he and his good wife return hearty thanks.

The Week of Prayer services have been very good; sermons preached by Revs. Hoch, Englar and Lowe, were full of good thoughts and admonition to us all. The union choir has rendered the best kind of music.

E. C. Caylor and wife entertained, on Sunday, Messrs Edward and Will Caylor and Harry K. Fowler and families.

KEYMAR.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Galt entertained at their home, last week-end, and this week, Mrs. Jesse Currens, of Kump; Richard Dorsey and daughter Doris, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. George Galt, Taneytown.

Miss Esther Bach, spent the week-end in Union Bridge.

Mrs. Ada Schrum, of Crawfordville, Ind., who has been spending the last six weeks with her sister, Miss Anna Mehning, and other relatives, left for her home last Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Stonesifer, spent last Sunday in Baltimore.

Miss Annie E. Hawk spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, Littlestown.

Mrs. E. Scott Koons has a cactus that has one hundred and fifty flowers. Is there any other lady in this section that can beat that if so, would be glad to hear from them.

J. P. Robertson spent last Sunday in Baltimore.

It is rumored that the A. W. Fesser Co., of Silver Run are going to build a canning factory north of this place, along the P. R. R. They expect to have the building ready to can peas this season, but not corn.

LEAR DALE.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blizzard and Mr. and Mrs. William Shadle were: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Selby and daughter, Odetta, and son Bernard; Miss Ethel Eversole, William Selby, of Hagers-town; Misses Dorothy and Meta Wollet, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lockner and daughters, Edna, Adelta and Minnie and son Harvey, Jr., and Clarence Hoover, all of Mt. Pleasant; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Reaver and daughters, Edith, Rose and Charlotte, and son Lewis, of near Littlestown.

Mrs. William Bankert, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, of Littlestown.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Clouser who were recently married. Mrs. Clouser before marriage was Miss Mary Bish of this place.

Mrs. Ralph Hyser, Misses Pauline Champion and Mabel Harner, Messrs Floyd and Earl Champion, of Hanover, were entertained Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blizzard and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shadle.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baumgardner, of Chestnut Grove, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Herbert Crouse has gone to Hanover where he has secured employment.

NEW WINDSOR.

Russell & Gosnell contractors are grading on the Buffalo road near town.

Miss Edna Wilson is suffering from an attack of grip. Miss Bertha Drach, of Linwood, is substituting for her in the school room.

Mrs. Charles Hockensmith and son, of Taneytown, visited her daughter, Mrs. Howard Roop, on Wednesday.

Granville Roop, who has been in Florida, for the past year, has returned to his home here.

Mrs. M. D. Reid spent Saturday and Sunday last, at Thurmont, with her mother, who is somewhat better at this writing.

John S. Baile is getting along nicely since his return from the hospital. Work is progressing as fast as possible on George Hoover's bungalow.

Thomas Bennett & Hunter unloaded a steam shovel here this week, which was taken to Oak Orchard to grade at that end of the road.

Mrs. Clara Englar died suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clayton Englar, of Baltimore, with whom she was visiting, on Friday night last. The body was brought to her home here on Sunday; funeral from her home, on Monday, services in charge of her pastor, Rev. Koontz and Jesse P. Garner, both of Linwood. She leaves one son, Ray Englar, of New York and two daughters, Mrs. Clayton Englar, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Edgar Barnes of this place.

St. John's Basketball team played B. R. C. team, on Wednesday evening. Score 24-21 in favor of St. John's.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

On the night of Dec. 31, Carroll Bemiller and Theodore Miller and son Edward, were out hunting. Mr. Bemiller's dogs caught a large raccoon. On the evening of Jan. 5, Mr. Bemiller gave a coon supper to the hunters with whom he travels when hunting. Those present were John Ditch, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Bemiller, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Leister, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Yingling, Joseph Frock Theo. Miller, Edward Miller, Margaret Bemiller, Grace, Elizabeth and Clayton Leister. Three of the hunting club were absent.

John G. Myers, who was struck with an automobile, before Christmas, at Stonersville, was compelled to go to a hospital for treatment, but did not have to remain. He met with the accident while putting on the chains to come down the Pleasant Valley road.

Jeremiah Koontz, who has been sick, is able to be up again.

KEYSVILLE.

Clarence Stonesifer has recently returned home from Baltimore, accompanied by his uncle and aunt, Maurice Hoppard and wife.

Mrs. A. N. Forney spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Harner, of Four Points.

Miss Ruth Austin, of New Midway and Mr. Smith, of Woodsboro, were callers, Sunday evening, at Upton Austin's.

Charles W. Young and George Myers are attending the Rumley Tractor School, at Harrisburg, this week.

T. C. Fox and wife, John Ohler and wife, Mrs. Upton Austin and daughter, Carmen, spent Monday at Joseph Fox's, Troutville.

Miss Dora Albaugh, of Linwood, is spending the winter with George Cluts and wife.

Peter Baumgardner and wife, visited the former's brother, John Baumgardner's, near Emmitsburg, Wednesday.

UNION BRIDGE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Homaker's Club met at the home of Mrs. Calvin Moyer; the subject discussed was nutritious foods.

One day last week Ernest Stephens was sworn in Deputy Sheriff.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Pauline Alexander became the bride of LeRoy Zimmerman, of Thurmont.

Tickets for the Swarthmore Chautauqua are being sold now, to be held some time in February.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Waskins, of Baltimore, were visitors in town, on Wednesday of this week.

The funeral of Walter McCallister of North Dakota, was held at the home of M. D. Smith, on Friday last week, interment in the Union Bridge cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Metz who were quite ill, are somewhat improved at this writing.

Mrs. Samuel Diehl, who was quite ill, is much better, but is still confined to her bed.

On Thursday evening the head bosses of the Cement Plant were entertained at a banquet, in Baltimore.

Our local plumber, Howard Frock, was kept very busy Sunday and Monday thawing and repairing frozen pipes.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

MRS. NATHAN ENGLAR.

Mrs. Nathan Englar, of New Windsor, Md., died suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Englar, in Baltimore, on Friday night, Jan. 4, 1924.

Funeral services were conducted from her late residence in New Windsor, on Monday, Jan. 7, by Rev. C. R. Koontz and Jesse P. Garner. Interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

The deceased was survived by one son, E. Ray Englar, of Brooklyn, N. J., and by two daughters, Mrs. C. H. Englar, of Baltimore, and Mrs. E. G. Barnes, of New Windsor.

Loving Remembrance of our dear mother, MAGGIE M. LAMBERT, who departed this life one year ago, Jan. 13, 1923.

Oh, mother thy gentle voice is hushed, Thy room, thy heart is still; And on thy pale and peaceful face, Is resting death's cold chill. Thy hands are clasped upon thy breast; We have kissed thy lovely brow, And in our aching hearts we know, We have no mother now.

We miss thee from thy home place, We do not hear thy footsteps, We do not see thy cheerful face, Nor hear thy tender voice. Out to the quiet graveyard, Ofttimes our feet will go, Where sleeps the one we loved so well, In her lone grave so low.

By her daughter, MRS. WALTER S. SMITH and HUSBAND You will never be forgotten grandmother, Never shall your memory fade, Sweet thought shall ever linger Around the grave where you are laid.

By her Grand-children, THELMA AND SCOTT. One year ago you left me, How I miss your loving face, You left me to remember, None on earth can take your place.

Oh, how hard we tried to save our mother, But prayers and tears were all in vain, Happy angels came and took her, From this world of toil and pain.

We stood by your bedside, dear mother, And saw your life depart, And when we knew you were dead It almost broke our hearts.

Oh, mother, smile on us from Heaven, Ask God to take us when we die, That we may be with you, our mother, In the Heaven of eternal rest.

By her daughter and son-in-law, MR. AND MRS. CURTIS ROOP. I've no mother now, I'm weeping; She has left us here alone, She is beneath the sod a sleeping, Now there is no joy at home.

Oh, how well do I remember, "Take this little flower," said she, "And when among the dead I'm numbered, Place it on my grave, said she, Weeping, weeping, sad and lonely For my mother dear."

How long she struggled against disease That baffled skill and care; How long she lingered, racked with pain, And sufferings hard to bear.

ETHEL LAMBERT.

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

LANGUAGE

THE scenes and the sounds of a great city speak in a vernacular which is readily understood by him whose eyes and ears are attuned to the splendor and the din.

And what is true concerning the seasoned citizen, is proportionately true of the verdant visitor who, at a glance interprets the meaning of the smile of a sturdy beggar grinding the hand-organ while his picturesquely frocked companion rattles a tambourine, and passes it solicitously among the gaping group of music lovers to catch the stray pennies.

The chimes in the church steeples, the tinkling bells of the itinerant pedler of many wares, speak to all in a familiar tongue.

The Russian or the Greek who cannot frame a word of English knows well the lingo of the clattering milk cans in the early morning and answers their call with alacrity.

Who is so untutored that he cannot read the joy of the sound of the babbling brooks, or the love in the song of the happy bird that is singing among the green hills to his mate.

And the cumulus clouds with their ever-changing forms, their happy tints of purple and gold and silver, go sailing by in the evening sky telling their tales of magnificence which cannot be put in words, but which are easily comprehended by the lovers of the sublime and the worshipers of Him who changes in a second the colors of the world.

The sigh and the songs of the winds!

Who does not delight in their whisperings among the forest trees and the flowers, their moaning roars over the waters of the deep, their lullabies in the night when the earth is still, and sleep, half dreaming, closes weary eyes to refresh and give them new luster for a day unborn.

Their language is universal, understood by creeping things, by beasts, by men and the angels.

This is no dead classic whose message is obscure.

Every word is a liquid gem, requiring no scholarship, no knowledge beyond that which nature bestows to make its meaning comprehensible and inspiring, like the master stroke of a painter's brush or the magic note of a nightingale alone with the listening stars of night, straining his little throat in praising his Maker.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"CANNON"

SOMETIMES a slightly different method of spelling disguises the fact that two apparently dissimilar words rest on the same common foundation and are really so closely related that they may be said to be one and the same. A notable example of this is the "canon" or law—as used in Scripture and church writings—and "cannon" or heavy artillery.

The word "canon" first meant the measuring rule or line of the carpenter. Then, figuratively, any measure or rule by which we gauge other things. But the carpenter's rule was properly a reed or "canna," this being selected on account of its straightness, and mention of this measuring reed is made in the twenty-first chapter of Revelation. A reed, however, in addition to being straight, is also hollow.

Therefore, when the hollow engines of war—artillery—were invented, it was considered appropriate that they, too, be called by a word derived directly from the Greek "canna," the additional "n" being supplied to distinguish the military armament from the ecclesiastical. Much the same process appears in the German, where "rohr," at first signifying a cane or reed, has in like manner been applied to the barrel of a gun.

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A GREAT PRIZE.

He—But, darling why were you so sure that I had never proposed to any other girl.

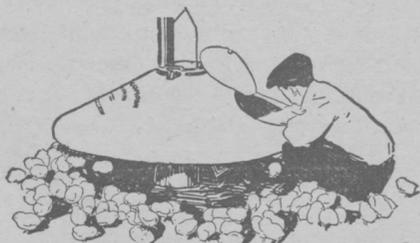
She—Because, you wonderful boy, you were not married.

Irresistible Allurement. "You have only two or three buildings in this new town of yours."

"I know," responded the enthusiastic realtor, "but look at the parking space!"

A Suggestion.

"My daughter can do anything with the piano!" "Could she lock it up and drop the key in the river?"—Sondags Nisse (Stockholm).



see how they grow in the Buckeye Colony Brooder

You never saw such chicks as you'll raise with a Buckeye. They thrive from the very first minute, the weaker chicks close to the heat, the strong ones round the edge of the hover—each chick finding the precise temperature suited to its need, and plenty of room for all. No crowding, no chilling. Don't waste your profits on a cheap brooder. Every chick that dies is money right out of your own pocket. Get a Buckeye and raise every chick. We have the exact size you need, either in the famous coal-burning or the new Blue Flame Buckeye. See these remarkable brooders at our store. Start making real profits now.

Reindollar Brothers & Co. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS



RAISE EVERY RAISABLE CHICK

THE WINCHESTER STORE

FRENCH TOWNS LACK PHONES

Many Rural Centers Are Without Them Owing to the Scarcity of Money.

"An American is readily excused if he comments on the inferiority of the French telephonic system, when he compares it with that of his country," declared M. Paul Laffont, French postmaster general, in a recent interview for the New York Herald.

"More than a third of the villages and the smaller towns of France," M. Laffont continued, "cannot be reached by telephone because they have none. Those that have—and quite large towns at that—can be reached only after hours of waiting, and sometimes not at all. With certain cities abroad, such as Vienna and Lisbon, there is no means of getting into communication, because no lines run from them to any town in France."

This condition the postmaster general attributed to lack of funds for telephone development. The government, which owns and operates the telephone system in France, he explained, has had to devote the greater part of its budget since 1871 to "the reconstruction of the devastation of war and defensive preparation against further devastation."

The French government has therefore been able to allot only a small percentage of its total budget for telephone improvements; and as M. Laffont significantly remarked: "In France it must be remembered that there are no private telephone and telegraph companies."

Game and Fish in Alaska.

If you go up to southeastern Alaska the fare from Seattle to Ketchikan is only \$35, meals included, and the steamer lands you right on the threshold of the biggest game and fish country in North America. Plenty of black-tailed deer in season; bear as thick along the salmon streams as cottontail rabbits in the bush of the Middle West states; every sort of duck that flies; the streams squirting with trout and salmon; clams squirting from every little beach along the coast; big, juicy crabs for the netting; all sorts of berries in late summer; up around timberline on all the higher hills, and moose back from the coast among the inland swamps and lakes.—Adventure Magazine.

Bagdad to Aleppo by Motor Bus.

Motor omnibuses are now running regularly between Bagdad and Aleppo, although the motor road is officially unprotected. The distance between Bagdad and Aleppo, by way of Mosul, is roughly 500 miles. The buses seat eight passengers. The omnibuses run by way of Mosul and take five days, although ordinary cars traveling up the Euphrates valley take only three days. The principal desert shells have undertaken not to molest the omnibuses in return for a lump sum down.

Parachutes for Mountain Climbers. Mountain climbing will lose most of its perils, if not all its thrills, when the suggestion of F. E. Louby in Science and Invention is carried out. Both the dangers of climbing and the difficulties of descending will be removed "if the Alpinist will carry a 17-pound pack on his back containing one of the regulation United States army parachutes. This parachute opens by merely pulling a cord, conveniently placed with a large ring on one end. The new parachute is fully opened after a drop of 60 feet and a man has actually jumped from the low altitude of 75 feet from a flying boat traveling at 100 miles an hour. The breaking of a lifeline or a fall from a precipice need have no terrors now if one has a parachute. In case of a sudden storm or a perilous descent it will be safer and quicker to get down by means of the parachute."

Speaking From Experience. Two inhabitants of a sage brush town were seated on a cracker box exchanging desultory conversation.

"You know them hot cakes what the feller flips in the window of the Forlorn Hope restaurant?"

"Yes, I know 'em."

"Ever try 'em?"

"Yes, I've tried 'em."

"What do you think of 'em?"

The citizen thus appealed to gazed reflectively toward the foothills for some minutes and then rendered judgment.

"That feller's a better juggler than cook."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Dispatch.

BEANS AS MUSCLE BUILDER

Lumberjacks Work Long Hours at Top Speed on Plain Diet—Meat Called Harmful.

The hardest work in the world is lumbering, for it means working at top speed from dawn till dark, and usually in intense frost. Lumberjacks live principally on beans baked with pork and flapjacks (a kind of pancake) eaten with maple syrup. They also eat quantities of steamed brown bread.

It is a mistake to think that a lot of meat is necessary to make muscle. The coolie, especially the Chinese, who lives on rice, is more active and enduring than the negro fed on meat; and the Arab, who lives largely on dates, is extraordinarily wiry and can travel all day in burning heat that would kill a meat-fed man.

Among the strongest men in the world are the Turkish porters. Two of these have been known to carry a grand piano up a flight of stairs, and one will carry a load of 100 pounds twenty miles in a day on his back. These men live almost entirely on dried fruit and olives.

The Spanish peasant works all day and dances half the night on black bread, onions and occasionally a little cheese; while the Italian who is the best navy in the world, does his work on an equally simple diet, of which the principal part is chestnut meal, onions and fruit.

Doctor Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who has lived longer in the Arctic than any other white man, existed for months on nothing but fish.

All day he was out in temperature below zero, yet he has put it on record that during that time he actually gained weight.

The staple diet of the Roman soldier was coarse brown bread and sour wine, yet on this he built roads and carried incredible weights of armor and baggage over extraordinary distances.—London Tit-Bits.

The Wise Bellboy.

Among the guests at a small hotel was a woman from a country district. The landlord noticed every night that she came downstairs and got a pitcher of water. One night he asked her why she did not ring the bell for the bell-boy to bring the water to her.

"No bell in your room, madam? Let me show you."

He took the pitcher of water in his hand and escorted her to her room. Entering the apartment, he pointed out to her the knob of the electric bell. She gazed at it with wonder and then explained:

SPECIAL NOTICES

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

THIS COLUMN is especially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50c for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday or Wednesday morning. Geo. W. Morter.

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. No Calves received after Thursday evening. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. H. C. Brendle's Produce. Phone 3-J. 1-5-tf

NOTICE—When you need a nice warm sock for cold weather, try the "Old Tom" Woolen Sock made by Anna May Fair, George St.

WANTED—Good Berk Sow and Pigs—Walter Brower.

CUSTOM HATCHING—With over 12,000 egg incubator capacity, we are prepared to accept custom hatching until our books are filled up for Baby Chicks.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

LOST—Coat with large collar, fur lined, between Sauble's and town. Return to C. E. Dern's for reward.

REMNANT SALE—Our special annual event takes place Wednesday morning, January 16, at 9 o'clock sharp. Be on hand for the Bargains—Hesson's Department Store.

BABY CHICKS—Let us have your order now for Baby Chicks. Early orders avoid disappointment. We sell strong, vigorous Chicks from good reliable stock.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

FOR SALE—Durham Cow, carrying 3rd. calf, due in April; also Shoats—by C. L. Strickhouser, Harney, Md.

SPECIAL PRICES, on Ranges—Call and see them and save money.—Raymond Ohler. 1-11-tf

WOMAN, REFINED, over 35, to represent the Viavi Remedies in Taneytown and surrounding territory. For particulars address Maryland Viavi Company, 111 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. 1-11-2t

STOCK BULL, large enough for service, for sale by Geo. Koontz, near Harney.

P. O. S. of A. CLASS Initiation, next Thursday night. All members urged to be present.

FRESH COW for sale by Paul Warehime, near Uniontown.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES of all kinds. Bungalow and Garage materials, Window Frames, Sash, Doors, House, Barn, Bridge and Roof Paints, Oils, Stains, Varnishes, Enamels, Hardware, Bath Room and Electrical Fixtures, Lumber, Millwork, Pipeless Furnaces, Package Lime, Barrels, Kegs, Cider and Wine Presses, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, all kinds of Roofing and Building Papers. Sample upon request.—W. C. Kraber, 508 W. Salem Road, York, Pa. 1-4-3t

WANTED—Housekeeper 2 in family, woman of 25 to 40 years preferred. Good home.—W. C. Kraber, 508 W. Salem Road, York, Pa. 1-4-2t

HIDES AND FURS of all kinds, wanted. Will pay the highest cash prices for same. Get our prices—it will pay you.—Geo. H. Wolf. 1-4-3t

REMNANT SALE, Saturday, Jan. 12, one day only, at Koons Bros. 1-4-2t

WILL DO SHOE and Harness Repairing, until further notice. No work done while waiting. Terms cash.—Harry E. Reck. 12-28-tf

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW—High quality Baby Chicks, all leading varieties; also custom hatching.—Maryland Hatchery, J. Wm. Schwarber, Prop., Ladiesburg, Md. 12-21-tf

FOR SALE—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-tf

HOGS WANTED—Eight to fifteen Hogs wanted every Wednesday. Must not weigh over 125 pounds dressed. Highest market price.—Rockward Nusbbaum, near Uniontown, Phone Taneytown 12-3. 11-23-tf

PIANOS FOR SALE—\$98 up. 100 New Rolls Free with every Player. Steiffs, Knabe, Chickering, Ivers and Pond, Vough, Werner, Lehr, Radle.—Cramer & Stephens, Frederick, Md. 12-14-5t

GUINEAS WANTED—Will pay \$1.25 a pair for all young Guineas, 1½ lbs. and over.—H. C. Brendle, Phone 3-J. 10-12-tf

HOUSE FOR RENT in Keyville.—Geo. P. Ritter. 11-2-tf

With over 12,000 egg incubator capacity, we are prepared to accept custom hatching until our books are filled up for Baby Chicks. Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

NOW IS THE TIME to feed Tankage to your Pigs and Chickens.—Taneytown Reduction Plant. 9-7-tf

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under this heading (4 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

FEBRUARY.
26-12 o'clock, George Devilbiss, Pleasant Valley, Stock and Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-12 o'clock, Oscar Myers, near Pleasant Valley, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29-12 o'clock, sharp, Wm. H. Halter, near Mayberry, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-11 o'clock, Samuel Dayhoff, on M. C. Duttera farm, near Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.
1-12 o'clock, William Robertson, on Farmwalt farm, near Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

4-11 o'clock, Maurice Crebs, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-11 o'clock, Edward Strevig, bet. Tyrone and Pleasant Valley, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7-11 o'clock, Clarence M. Forney, on Ohler farm near Bridgeport, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8-11 o'clock, Harry D. Hiltnerbrick, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11-10 o'clock, Levi D. Maus, near Baust Church, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11-12 o'clock, Frank Moser, between Taneytown and Harney, Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.

13-11 o'clock, Lennie Valentine, near Ohler's School, Stock and Implements. Smith & Ogle, Aucts.

13-12 o'clock, J. W. Frock, near Kumb, Stock and Implements. Jesse Crabbs, Auct.

15-12 o'clock, Frank H. Wantz, near Taneytown, Stock, Implements, and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct

17-12 o'clock, Ralph E. Little, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18-10 o'clock, Chas. A. Foreman, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-10 o'clock, Wm. E. Eckenrode, near Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-10 o'clock, A. C. Flak, near Harney, Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.

21-10 o'clock, Wm. M. Mehring, 2 miles N. E. Keymar, Stock and Implements. Geo. Eyer, Auct.

24-10 o'clock, Charles Clutz, near Keyville, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-11 o'clock, Harry D. Hiltnerbrick, near Taneytown, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-10 o'clock, Percy V. Putman, 3 miles east Middleburg, Stock and Implements. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

27-11 o'clock, Howard F. LeGore, near Walnut Grove School, Stock and Implements. Luther Spangler, Auct.

28-11 o'clock, Wm. H. Myers, near Mayberry, on Dr. Kemp farm, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29-12 o'clock, Wm. J. Baker, near Conpland, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

TRICKS PLAYED WITH COIN
Various Methods Explained so That You Can Entertain Your Friends.

The trick of making a coin stick on a surface will greatly puzzle your friends when you perform the seeming magic for them.

Take a coin, and, placing it flat against a door or some other smooth surface, rub it back and forth vigorously a dozen times or more. Take away your hand after repeating a mystic chant, and the coin will stay there. After a few moments it will drop. The explanation is that the rubbing of the coin on the smooth surface heats and drives the air out from under the coin, thus leaving the atmospheric pressure on the exposed face to hold it in place. After the coin has had time to cool, the air gets under it and it drops off. Be sure the coin you use has a good rim on it and the surface on which you put it is very smooth.

Another trick is performed with a bottle, a match, and the coin. Break the match stick so that the two parts hang together by only a few fibers of wood. Place it in a v-shape on the neck of the uncorked bottle, and then on the match lay the coin. Now ask your friends if they can make the coin fall into the bottle without touching the match, the coin or the bottle. Various solutions will be tried, but the winning one is this:

Dip your finger in a glass of water, and placing it above the angle formed by the match, allow a few drops to fall in the broken place. The fibers of the wood, swollen by the moisture, will try to straighten themselves, and you will see the angle of the match increase little by little until it gradually works out from under the coin and the money drops into the bottle.

Let us have your order now for Baby Chicks. Early orders avoid disappointment. We sell strong, vigorous Chicks from good reliable stock. Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

HOG SCALDER For Hire. New Improved Bausman Hog Scalders for hire any day during the week except Wednesday when I use it myself. Why wait for weeks on the other fellow? Get this up-to-date outfit and butcher any day it suits you. This appliance will save half the time and most of the hard labor in connection with hog-killing. Charges reasonable.—Rockward Nusbbaum, near Uniontown. Phone Taneytown 12-3. 11-23-tf

WANTED—2 Fat Hogs, weighing about 225 lbs.—F. P. Palmer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Birnie Trust Co.
at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1923.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$167,187.88
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	69.71
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	733,529.16
Banking House	10,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	600.00
Other Real Estate Owned	5,900.00
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	206,589.71
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	3,916.82
Checks and other Cash Items	363.70
Due from approved Reserve Agents	34,083.69
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$0,150.00
Gold Coin	688.50
Minor Coin	1,714.40
Total	\$1,174,193.07

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	40,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	25,828.97
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	74.61
Dividends unpaid	2,400.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$140,397.54
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,268.09
141,665.63	
Deposits (time)	
Savings and Special	\$36,117.36
Certificates of Deposit	867,156.79
Trust Deposit	19,212.21
222,486.36	
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,237.50
Total	\$1,174,193.07

I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Jan. 1924.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Detour Bank,
at Detour, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1923.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$48,728.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	10.49
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	55,417.95
Banking House	3,933.77
Furniture and Fixtures	1,317.29
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	16,252.92
Due from approved Reserve Agents	3,736.07
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$1089.00
Gold Coin	122.50
Minor Coin	398.15
1,609.65	
Total	\$131,006.64

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	8,500.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	1,800.56
Dividends Unpaid	105.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$15,616.99
Cashier's Checks outstanding	53.80
15,670.79	
Deposits (time)	
Savings and Special	78,590.19
78,590.19	
Bills Payable, including Certificates of Deposit for money borrowed	1,500.00
Total	\$131,006.64

I, E. Lee Erb, Cashier of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. LEE ERB, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Jan. 1924.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Carroll County Savings Bank
at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1923.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$1,256,339.00
Overdrafts	70.91
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	373,424.50
Banking House	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	500.00
Liberty Loan Bonds	33,525.75
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	63,273.73
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	925.50
Checks and other Cash Items	68.43
Due from approved Reserve Agents	13,581.89
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$1,281.00
Gold Coin	278.00
Minor Coin	288.72
4,797.72	
Total	\$1,639,394.82

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes paid	10,020.44
Dividends Unpaid	2,425.80
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$28,059.12
28,059.12	
Deposits (time)	
Savings and Special	\$3,332.00
Certificates of Deposit	365,537.46
378,869.46	
Total	\$1,639,394.82

I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Jan. 1924.

MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business Dec. 31, 1923.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$211,519.00
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	25.35
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	372,140.11
Banking House	4,079.89
Mortgages and Judgments of Record	98,094.03
Checks and other Cash Items	316.57
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	13,970.25
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$969.00
Gold Coin	883.50
Minor Coin	449.51
11,002.01	
Total	\$711,147.21

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid	11,418.03
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	847.87
Dividends Unpaid	1,267.80
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check	\$72,328.69
Cashier's Checks outstanding	152.60
72,481.29	
Deposits (time)	
Certificates of Deposits	\$575,132.22
\$575,132.22	
Total	\$711,147.21

I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above-named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jan. 1924.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

LAST Spring a total of 350,000 people were disappointed in not being able to obtain deliveries of Ford Cars and Trucks, as orders were placed faster than cars could be produced.

The demand for Ford Cars and Trucks this Spring will, according to all indications, be far greater than last Spring.

Winter buying has been increasing at a greater rate than ever before.

Actual retail deliveries the past 60 days totaled 308,170 Ford Cars and Trucks, an increase of 1,961 a day over a year ago.

Over 200,000 people have already ordered Ford products on our purchase plan, the majority of whom will take delivery in the Spring.

The above facts are given with the suggestion that you list your order promptly with a Ford dealer if you contemplate the purchase of a Ford Car or Truck for use this Spring or Summer and wish to avoid delay in delivery.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

You need not pay cash for your car. You can arrange to make a small deposit down, taking care of the balance in easy payments. Or, you can buy on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan. This puts you on the preferred order list and insures delivery of your car at a time to be determined by yourself.

See the Nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

WAVES ARE MADE TO ORDER

Ingenious Machine Devised That Produces Billows and Whitecaps on Placid Lake.

It appears that "all kinds of waves" are now made to order and that one can order any one of a half dozen varieties of waves, produced by an odd-looking bit of machinery devised for the purpose.

Some of the six or seven varieties of waves are: The gentle, rolling billows; the short, choppy kind; the whitecap variety, and big ones resembling the ocean waves. Each of these, it is reported, can be manufactured at will merely by manipulating the four plungers of the machine in different ways. For instance, if you want the long, rolling billows all you have to do is to cause the four plungers to work in unison. They plunge into the water all at once and cause the big swells. If the short, choppy wave is wanted the plungers are worked independently of each other. Two up and two down gives the whitecap sort.

This curious machinery, which makes perfect waves, was invented to convert placid lakes at summer resorts into lakes with real live waves and make bathers think they were enjoying a real Atlantic or Pacific surf—at least while the machinery was working, for as soon as the electric motor is stopped the water resumes its placidity. It appears that these waves can be made all day long for thousands of bathers and at comparatively little expense. It is said that a dollar a day is the cost of operating the electric motor that drives the machine.—Washington Star.

Her Tyrannical Superior.

They had a woman traffic officer in an eastern city and she was a good one, too. She wore white gloves, knickerbockers, a jaunty cap and directed traffic with all the nonchalance of an expert. The other day, however, she turned in her equipment and returned to skirts. A friend wanted to know what the trouble was.

"I don't care to discuss it," the aggrieved one declared.

"Aw, go ahead and tell me, dearie," said the other.

"Well, the chief refused a reasonable request and I quit."

"Something in the line of duty?" the other woman wanted to know.

"I so consider it. I merely wanted an hour off to get my hair washed."

Strange Companions.

A correspondent recalls an incident which happened some years ago on the moors between Huddersfield and Oldham, England. A heavy fall of snow had drifted up and many of the sheep which had been grazing on the moor were buried. For three weeks the snow held fast, and drift after drift was searched by shepherds for the missing sheep.

At the end of the third week three sheep were discovered buried beneath a drift in one of the cloughs. They were in a very emaciated state, and had apparently lived by eating the wool off each other's back, for all three were as bare as newly shorn sheep. One died soon after, but the other two completely recovered from their enforced starvation.

Singing to the Jury.

Lawsuits are settled by an odd method among some of the remote tribes of Eskimos. When two natives have had a dispute each collects his family and friends to assist him in settling it. The parties meet at an agreed time in the biggest hut in the village, and literally sing at each other.

The plaintiff's party chants a series of rough verses insulting the defendant and everything that is his. Then comes the rival's turn, and for the next hour or so they sing at their enemy, putting their insults into some sort of meter.

The old men of the village act as judge and jury, and the verdict is given to the side which, in the opinion of the aged experts, has compressed the largest amount of insult into the best verse and the most noise.

For Just One Hotel.

In furnishing a hotel recently erected, 37 miles of carpet were laid on the floors of the guest rooms and corridors, while 25,000 pounds of horsehair were used to stuff the bed mattresses. To obtain 7,000 pounds of feathers and down for the pillows, 90,000 geese were killed. If this number of living fowls were formed into columns four abreast, the line would be two miles long. Marching in "goose step," at a normal speed, the host would be three hours and forty-one minutes passing a given point.

Where the Surprise Comes In.

The stranger, after studying the fountain bill of fair intently, approached the proprietor and said: "I see that you advertise conspicuously what you call a Cantaloupe Surprise."

"Yes," admitted the druggist, "I do."

"What is the surprise?"

"The surprise comes when you cut the cantaloupe. I myself never know what it is going to be."

Put His Foot in It.

Hub (with magazine)—Here is an interesting article on dress. The writer describes the clothes women will wear twenty years from now.

Wife—That doesn't interest me a particle.

Hub—Why not?

Wife—Because, unless something wonderful happens I shall still be wearing this same old blue serge suit I've had ever since we were married.

—Boston Transcript.

Lady Book Agents.

Tradition tells us that the sibyl brought to Tarquin nine books of prophecy. These she offered him at a price which he refused to pay. She then burned three books and offered the remaining six for the same price. Again he refused and again she burned three books, offering the remaining three for the original price. Then he accepted.

"It's that way with lady book agents," declared Uncle Pennywise upon hearing this story. "Some has one scheme and some has another, but they always sell the books."

relapse.

He—What do you say to a honeymoon in Europe?

She—But dearest, you know how afraid I am of seasickness

How They Were Bailed Out

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Tony and Giovanni leaned against the thick hedge of privet that surrounded the Mitchell place. Through the hedge stole the fragrance of countless roses, came the sound of humming bees and the sleepy chirp of birds, for it was a hot midsummer afternoon—the air was steeped in sweetness, languor and long delicious silences.

Go shrugged a ragged shoulder toward his brother and together they pressed close to the hedge until its thick branches closed about them secretly. Their eager brown hands parted the leaves and admiring black eyes saw the color of roses. Further pressure and the hedge opened again and admitted them to the wonderful garden. . . . and a dozen paces away, the glory of untold roses.

With skill born of long practice among the fruit peddlers in the market places, the two urchins scudded across the ten paces and were swallowed up by the rose garden. Sharp thorns beset little Gio's bare legs, and he whimpered, but Tony stilled the sound with a fierce whisper, "Cheesa da cop!" After that, silence came to the garden, save for the agitation among the roses, and hissing sounds of pain, for there were many thorns as well as roses.

Within the house the practiced eye of Mrs. Ryan, the cook, peered from the pantry window and saw the whole thing. With a grim smile she telephoned for a policeman!

On the cool north veranda Mrs. Mitchell was entertaining some friends. Her sister, pretty Cynthia Blair, was there, too, after many years spent in France and Italy (years of war service) and afterwards, the continuation of her musical training. Now these women visitors were welcoming Cynthia home, telling her all the news of their own inner circle, in which Cynthia had always been a leader. The passing years had touched her so lightly; and if there was a cloud in the soft blue of her eyes no one noticed it. They only saw the Cynthia of old; fair, roselike, lovely, with her wonderful voice, rich in minor cadences. The twins, her young nephews, grubbing in the sandpile around the corner of the house, adored her. At this very moment they were building a miniature palace of wet sand and sticks, and in the process had smeared themselves generously with mud, twigs, jam (from the refreshment furnished by Mrs. Ryan) and wet crayons of various colors, for there had been an interlude of playing Indians.

Said Paul, the black-eyed twin, "This is a palls!"

"Then it must have a garden. Paluses have gardens and fountains, 'everything,'" declared Dicky.

"Here is the garden!"

"Goosey! No flowers; not one! Auntie must have roses. Baby buds would fit the garden, Paul!"

"Let's!" said Paul, and they silently scrambled to bare brown feet and padded around the house to a trellis covered with pink rambler roses. They were a disreputable pair, indeed, in their faded, mud-stained overalls and tousled heads, their hands full of flowers.

"Now, from the red bush by the gate," suggested Dicky, who was a leader of men . . . and it was while they revelled among the bright red buds from Mrs. Mitchell's choicest bush that the long strong arm of the law reached over the gate and plucked first one and then another twin away from the garden of roses, and bore them swiftly away in the side car of a motorcycle. And the twins, too scared to even peep, realized that at last retribution was upon them, as had often been threatened by a long-suffering nursemaid, of their brief past.

"Ye will steal flowers, eh?" barked the officer as he hustled them into the police station. Before that accusation the twins were dumb.

"Yes, dear Cynthia," murmured Louise Moore, sentimentally. "I have never regretted marrying Ralph—we are so happy—when I think of the narrow escape I had, too! We did quarrel so before we were married, and once I just broke everything off and sent him away—as you did Jimmy Hanford, Cynthia!"

At this thrust Cynthia lost her color. But she smiled gallantly and passed Mrs. Moore's cup for more tea.

"Do go on, Louise," she urged. "Tell us about Baby Nell."

"When I have finished telling about our quarrel—why, I sent back the ring and everything—and, well, the next day we made it all up and Ralph went overseas, and by the way, Cynthia, it is odd that you never met Jimmy Hanford over there! He came home with all sorts of medals for bravery and a horrid wound that bothers him sometimes now when the weather is damp."

"Indeed!" Cynthia was pink now. "How is his mother?"

"Gone—all of them passed on—Jimmy never married, went into politics as well as banking and is a police commissioner now."

"Yes?" Cynthia managed to yawn, which deceived no one. "Now tell us about Baby Nell."

But the tale of Baby Nell was untold that day, for the air was cut by a childish shriek, suddenly stilled then the muffled clatter of a motor cycle.

"The twins," gasped Mrs. Mitchell

jumping up and looking wily at the sandpile around the corner of the house. "Cynthia, see about them," and, having witnessed her energetic sister on the way to work of rescue whatever it might be, Mrs. Mitchell sank faintly back into her chair.

The other women clustered around her with proffered remedies.

Cynthia, white as the bride roses in the garden, paused on the brick path and stared at the empty garden, at the faint cloud of dust in the street that marked the passing of the motorcycle. The hedge was high and clouds of dust drifted over. With a sick feeling she went to the gate and looked up and down the street. No crumpled little form was there, a victim to the terrible speed of the modern times, but farther down the sidewalk a laboring man was staring open-mouthed into vacancy. He removed his hat at sight of Cynthia.

"What has happened?" she asked, anxiously.

"I'm wonderin' that meself, miss. A big cop come prancin' up in a motorcycle machine and grabbed two youngsters from inside that gate—stealin' flowers, mebbe."

"Did one have golden curls?" gasped Cynthia.

"There was a red head and a black head, and he puts 'em in the bathtub of his macheen and off he goes. . . . Well, now, look at her scuddin' off!" For indeed Cynthia had darted back through the gate, telephoned to the garage for the closed car and whispered her suspicions to Mrs. Ryan's guilty ear.

"Kidnapin', Miss Cynthia? Och, its never that. Will ye bend yer swate ear and listen?" So Cynthia bent her "swate ear" and heard Mrs. Ryan's confession.

"How perfectly stupid of the man," raged Cynthia, jumping into the car and forgetting that she was bareheaded until they had rolled out of the gate into the street. A few blocks away the police station was tense with the silence of strong men wrestling with a mighty problem. There were the police sergeant, the officer who had been sent to arrest the flower stealers and the police commissioner, who had happened to drop into the station that afternoon.

Confronting them were the cherished twins, their chubby hands full of bruised flowers, marks of tears on their cheeks, a fierce fright in their eyes, obstinate lips a-tremble.

Cynthia burst into the station and blazed her way to the sergeant's desk.

"This," she said, "is an outrage! Come home at once, children. There, dears, don't cry. It's all right. Auntie is here, and mother is waiting for you."

"But, madam," said the sergeant, mildly, "they are under arrest for stealing flowers. They are juvenile delinquents."

"They are juvenile lambs!" defied Cynthia. "These are the children of Doctor Mitchell, and they were picking roses in their own garden—the flower thieves were older boys, and have just passed the window here."

The motorcycle policeman leaped out of the door and vanished from the scene forever; the sergeant caught a wink from the police commissioner and disappeared also; the enemies of freedom being reduced to one, Cynthia regarded him at first indignantly; then, amazedly, and there followed recognition, sweet, stinging pain of remembrance, and a wild desire for escape.

"How—do you—do?" she murmured (after the absence of years!). "We must go now."

"Er—just a matter of form," muttered the handsome commissioner, "but how about bail?"

"Bail—you are J-joking, Jimmy Hanford!"

He was very close to her now. "If you would wear this magic ring once more, Cynthia"—he was slipping it on her finger—"I'll call it square."

"That," said Cynthia, with shining, happy eyes, "is bribery."

"You can kiss us, too," murmured the twins jealously.

ANIMALS DEITIES OF MEN

Dogs, Elephants, Tigers and Snakes Also Worshiped by Natives in Asia and Africa.

Dogs are worshiped by the Nosaril tribes of western Asia and by the Kalangs of Java. In Siam the white elephant is revered as containing the soul of some holy personage—probably a Buddha. Elephants are also worshiped in Indo-China, Sumatra and Abyssinia. The Bigagos tribes of Africa worship a leopard.

The Algonquin Indians worship the rabbit, and in north Borneo the hawk is worshiped. In certain rural parts of central Europe the corn spirit is represented in the form of a horse, and in Madagascar and some of the Pacific islands the lizard is the particular divinity of the natives, while Hanuman, the monkey god, finds followers in India.

The Balonda tribes of Africa worship an idol in the image of a lion. The Hindu Shiva and Durga are tiger gods. At Nepal a tiger festival known as Gagh Jatra is held, where the worshippers dance clothed in tiger skins. The Waralls worship the tiger god Wagha, and tiger gods are worshiped in Hanol and Manchuria. Snakes are worshiped by many African tribes, and endless are the superstitions regarding these reptiles.

Making It Literal.

North—Are you in favor of women taking part in public affairs?

West—It's all right if you really want the affair public.—New York Sun and Globe.

POULTRY

Comfortable Fowl Must Be Free From Insects

To be comfortable, a hen must be free from mites and lice; she must have plenty of fresh air and water, a well-ventilated house without drafts, and a balanced ration. If the weather turns cold and the house is drafty, the hen will need more food for maintenance, and will draw on what would otherwise have been used for the egg supply.

Records from the sixth egg-laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., furnished the following data as to the amount of food required by hens for maintenance and for egg production:

"The indications are that the hen uses three-fourths of the feed to supply her body and one-fourth to make eggs, and from each one-fourth of feed above maintenance, she makes two eggs which weigh one-fourth of a pound, thus producing a pound of eggs for each pound of feed above maintenance. Data showed that the average hen weighed five pounds, consumed 75 pounds of feed and laid 150 eggs.

"The hens had feed before them at all times, and as the average hen consumed 45 pounds of feed, which is 1,200 ounces, it will be seen that the hen's digestive capacity is 100 ounces per month and that she averaged 74 ounces for her body and from the other 25 ounces she made 12½ eggs, that weighed 25 ounces.

"Although we believe the hen's digestive capacity is about the same at all times, yet she does not produce the same number of eggs each month, which is accounted for by the proportion of feed required for her body at different times. If the weather is pleasant and other conditions right, the hen may use only 50 ounces of feed for her body at different times and make 25 eggs from the other 50 ounces of feed, but if the weather turns cold and her house is not what it should be, so that 90 ounces of feed are required for her body, she can only make five eggs from the other ten ounces, and if the weather changes suddenly so that 110 ounces of feed are needed to support her body, she can and does arrest the eggs which are partly developed, turns the egg material back into her own system and uses it as food, which explains why hens stop laying on short notice following a sudden change in the weather."

Remove Down From Goose by Using Powdered Rosin

Perhaps you know of several good ways to skin a rabbit, but do you know of one good way to "down" a goose? If you have had some experience in preparing one of these birds for the table or the market and are still not in a class with the experts, doubtless you have had considerable trouble in removing the down from the skin after the feathers have been removed. Nearly everybody has the same trouble.

However, the problem of removing this persistent down can be solved with ease if you have a little powdered rosin on hand. Sprinkle the picked goose lightly and evenly with the fine rosin and then dip the bird in hot water. The heat melts the rosin which merges with the down. When the temperature has gone down it is an easy matter to rub off the rosin and the down together. This method does a clean job and the rosin has no effect on the flavor of the goose.

Question of Feeding in Winter to Produce Eggs

There is no reason why the fellow who keeps chickens should expect them to hibernate for the winter. Many farm flocks produce reasonably well during spring and summer when they have the freedom that nature affords. Handled properly, these flocks could be made to yield a profit all through the year. A flock properly culled, comfortably housed and adequately fed will lay through the winter as well as summer.

The question of feeding hens during winter in order to get eggs becomes quite largely a matter of sensible feeding. It is the surplus feed, that not needed to keep up the bodily functions, which is used in egg production.

Sanitary Fountain Must Be Opened and Cleaned

Sanitary fountains are not sanitary because that name is printed on the side. They must be opened up and cleaned occasionally with boiling water. The fact that the sunlight and air cannot easily reach the inside of some sanitary fountains is an additional reason for giving them a thorough scrubbing.

Yards Not Necessary.

It is not absolutely necessary to have yards for the backyard laying flock, if it is not convenient to do so. The birds can be put into their house and kept confined until next spring if necessary. With proper management, excellent production can be secured where this plan is followed.

Best Laying Pullets.

Pullets that commence laying early are considered better layers than those that mature late, hence the statement, "Keep the early spring pullets."

TIGER SACRED TO THE HINDUS

Believe When Animal Kills Man Victim's Ghost Rides Astride It and Warns of Danger.

The natives of India believe that when a tiger kills a man the victim's bhut or ghost rides astride the tiger's back and warns him of danger.

A rather gruesome story of this nature is related in the Northwest provinces. A man had been killed by a tiger and partly eaten when the animal was driven off by the villagers. They then got the deputy commissioner sahib to come and shoot the tiger.

Under his instructions they built a machan in a tree just beside the dead native, and at dusk the sahib took his place in this. About ten o'clock he saw, in the moonlight, the tiger stealthily approaching to finish off his kill—the dead native. But just as Stripes was within killing distance the sahib saw the dead Hindu sit up and point an arm and hand toward him in the machan. Of course the tiger, thus warned, slunk back into the jungle.

Then the sahib climbed down and with forked sticks pegged down the dead Hindu's arms, climbing back into the machan, curious as to what would happen. About three o'clock the tiger returned, feeling quite sure the sahib would have gone home. He crept stealthily forward, and as this time there was no warning from the pegged-down Hindu, he came close enough for the sahib to place a soft-nosed .45 bullet just behind his shoulder blade, a direct line to his heart.

That I don't believe this story is true does not abrogate the rights of perhaps fifty millions of Hindus who do believe it.—Saturday Evening Post.

SEEDS OF GREAT INVENTIONS

Little Things Discovered From Which Spring Matters of World-wide Use.

Every electric light in the world, from the small pocket torch to huge advertising signs, owes its existence to a little ring about six inches in diameter.

This ring, which is in the Royal Institution museum in London, is that from which Faraday, the great inventor, obtained the first induction spark, thus making a discovery which is the basis of our modern electric-lighting system.

In the same museum is another instrument from which great results have sprung. This is Faraday's hand pump used in his experiments in turning gas into liquid. Today we accomplish the same feat with the aid of two large engines working compressors.

Equally interesting is the model from which Sir Humphrey Davy constructed the famous lamp bearing his name. Every one has heard of the Davy safety lamp, used in coal mines because it will not cause explosions of firedamp, and so on.

This lamp was so important in the mining industry that colliery owners of Newcastle gave its inventor a silver dinner service as a recognition of his great work.

The Royal Institution was founded by Count Rumford, himself an inventor. A hundred and twenty years ago he made the first fire grate. This grate is in the museum and it takes the attendants there a good two hours a day to keep the fire in it burning properly.—London Tit-Bits

MR. FARMER!

Do you realize that when you buy your Dairy Feed, that you are paying for a Combination Mill, but never get it? Why not be wise, and buy a Combination Mill, and make your own dairy feed, and soon pay for your Mill with the difference in the cost of your feed? The

"Peerless Combination Mill"

with its four knives, easy to get at, easy to grind right, easy to adjust right, and its two separate hoppers, the roughage hopper next to plates and slide between the two hoppers, to let any amount of grain over with the roughage that you wish. This Mill will surely meet the demands of the most conservative buyer.

Now this feed is not complete without molasses thoroughly mixed with it, which the

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will do to perfection, without any extra time or labor. It attaches to any Combination Mill and completes the feed in one operation. If interested in either machine, write, or phone or call on—

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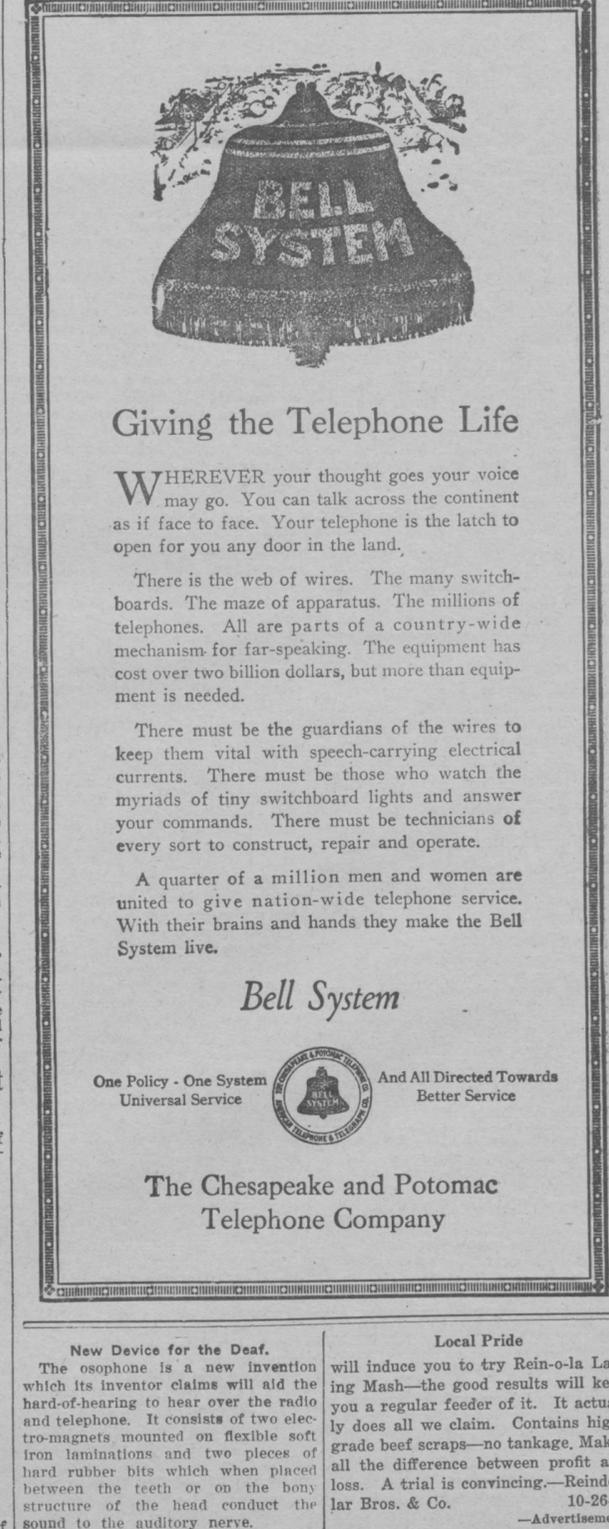
The weak follow the direction of the current.
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The weak often travel more swiftly; but it's the strong who reach the goal.
When trouble comes, a saving account here gives you confidence and courage.

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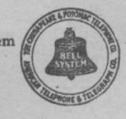
There is the web of wires. The many switchboards. The maze of apparatus. The millions of telephones. All are parts of a country-wide mechanism for far-speaking. The equipment has cost over two billion dollars, but more than equipment is needed.

There must be the guardians of the wires to keep them vital with speech-carrying electrical currents. There must be those who watch the myriads of tiny switchboard lights and answer your commands. There must be technicians of every sort to construct, repair and operate.

A quarter of a million men and women are united to give nation-wide telephone service. With their brains and hands they make the Bell System live.

Bell System

One Policy - One System
Universal Service



And All Directed Towards Better Service

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company

New Device for the Deaf.
The osophone is a new invention which its inventor claims will aid the hard-of-hearing to hear over the radio and telephone. It consists of two electro-magnets mounted on flexible soft iron laminations and two pieces of hard rubber bits which when placed between the teeth or on the bony structure of the head conduct the sound to the auditory nerve.

Local Pride
will induce you to try Rein-o-la Laying Mash—the good results will keep you a regular feeder of it. It actually does all we claim. Contains high-grade beef scraps—no tankage. Makes all the difference between profit and loss. A trial is convincing.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 10-26-tf

—Advertisement

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D.,
Dean of the Evening School, Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 13

THE LONG SOJOURN IN EGYPT

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 47:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; he shall preserve thy soul.—Ps. 121:7.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—From Slave to Prime Minister.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Joseph and the Migration to Egypt.

The seed promised Abraham, through which the world was to be blessed, was fulfilled in the giving of Isaac. Of Isaac's two sons, Jacob, the younger, was chosen. To Jacob was given twelve sons. They became the heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Joseph, a son of Rachel, Jacob's beloved wife, was especially loved by his father. Because of the partiality shown by Jacob, Joseph's brethren hated him. This hatred was fanned into flame by his making known to his brethren certain dreams. Therefore, when his father sent him to inquire after the welfare of his brethren, they sold him a slave to Midianite merchantmen who in turn sold him to the Egyptians. Under a false charge, made by Potiphar's wicked wife, he was cast into prison. Through the interpretation of a dream of one of Pharaoh's servants, and later Pharaoh's dream, Joseph was providentially exalted to be Prime Minister of Egypt. He put on a great conservation scheme, which provided against the bitter famine which came upon all that country. This sojourn in Egypt taught Israel in a new way to trust God, welded them into a nation, transformed them from a nomadic to a settled life, and gave them acquaintance with the material advancement of their time.

I. Joseph Presents His Father and Five Brethren to Pharaoh (Gen. 47:1-6).

1. Pharaoh's Invitation (Gen. 45:16-19). Jacob and his sons were in Egypt by Pharaoh's invitation. Joseph went out to the land of Goshen to meet them. Though now occupying an exalted position, Joseph was not ashamed of his father even though he was a plain country man.

2. Joseph's Tact (vv. 1, 2; cf. 46:30-34).

(1) In introducing his father and brethren in a personal way, thus capitalizing his own influence in favor of his kin. Pharaoh had high regard for Joseph; therefore would do much for them for Joseph's sake. God does much for us for Jesus' sake.

(2) In having his father and brethren come to Goshen (Gen. 45:10). Since possession is "nine points of the law," they were already in Goshen before asking Pharaoh for permission to occupy it (v. 4).

(3) In coaching his brethren (Gen. 46:34). He taught them beforehand what to say, because he knew how awkward they would be in the presence of the great king. Our Joseph, Jesus Christ, teaches us how to pray and what to pray for.

(4) In choosing five, not all (v. 2). In all probability he chose the five who would make the best appearance. He knew the great importance of first impressions.

3. Their Request to Pharaoh (vv. 8, 9). Joseph anticipated Pharaoh's questions and put the proper words into their mouths to use in making their desires known to Pharaoh: "Let thy servants dwell in Goshen."

4. Pharaoh's Response (vv. 5, 6).

(1) His gracious offer. They were to enjoy the best of the land according to their choice. He dealt with them very liberally.

(2) Positions of trust offered to capable men among them. He knew how capable Joseph was and surmised that some of his brethren might be likewise gifted. This gracious offer was because they were related to Joseph.

II. Jacob Blessing Pharaoh (vv. 7-10).

Though Pharaoh was the great king and Jacob now a supplicant at his feet receiving natural blessings, yet morally Jacob was above Pharaoh and therefore conferred blessings upon him. This humble saint of God is higher in dignity than earth's greatest king. Jacob discloses his own estimate of the earthly life of the believer. He calls it a pilgrimage of short duration.

III. Joseph Nourishes His Father and Brethren (vv. 11, 12).

1. He placed them in the best of the land, according as Pharaoh had commanded (v. 11).

2. He nourished them (v. 12). Since there was no bread in all the land to be obtained except as dispensed by Joseph, he distributed to them according to their needs. Our Joseph, Jesus Christ, supplies all our needs according to his riches in glory.

Need of Prayer.

Deeper than the need of men, deeper than the need of money, aye, deep down within this spiritless life of ours is the need of world-wide prevailing prayer.—Robert E. Speer.

Steadfast.

What men may think or say or do cannot silence him who is filled with the grace of God.—S. J. Patton.

A Means of Escape.

A lie is always the coward's way out of difficulty.—Christian Cynosure.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
Moody Bible Institute Monthly
Chicago, Ill.

January 13

In His Steps (1)
How and When Jesus Prayed
John 17:1-26

The first topic of each month for the year 1924 has the same general heading—"In His Steps." The purpose presumably is to direct us to Christ as our great example in matters of religious faith. This is good if we remember that our Lord Jesus Christ is the object of our faith, as well as the example of it. In other words, He is God, as well as man, and as such He must ever be the object of faith and worship. He is not a manifestation of God, one among many, but God manifest in the flesh, "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners and higher than the heavens."

No mere man could offer the prayer found in our Scripture lesson. Verses 1 to 5 together with verse 24, give proof positive of this. On the basis of these six verses alone, we should be justified in saying with the apostle Thomas, "My Lord and my God." His deity stands out clearly and fully. Yet, He was man, as well as God, two distinct natures in one person. There never was another like Him, consequently there can never be another prayer life just like His. He taught His disciples to pray and He prayed for them, but He never prayed with them. There is something incongruous in the very thought of Christ kneeling down with His disciples to pray. They had faults to confess, He had none; they had sins to repent of, not so with Him. Yet He was truly human, as well as divine. He prayed before the important steps of His life. He prayed before entering upon His public ministry, before choosing the twelve, and before His trial and crucifixion. He prayed amid the great pressure of duties, and in the small regular things of the daily life. He prayed after some great crisis or achievement; His strength was renewed in prayer. The words "pray" and "prayer" are used at least twenty-five times in connection with our Lord Jesus Christ. Nothing is more marked in the records of His ministry on earth than His prayerfulness.

See Mark 1:35-38. Luke 3:21, 22. 5:15, 16; 9:18-22; John 6:15; 12:27, 28.

100 PER CENT PERFECT WHITE

Made From Pure Barium Sulphate—No Black Shows a Complete Absence of Color.

Black has ordinarily been called "no color," and taken to denote the absence of color. Likewise, white, being constituted of all colors, may also be considered as no color. A white body is assumed to reflect all the light that strikes it. There is no absorption and hence there is no color. A black body absorbs all the light that impinges upon it and reflects none, therefore there is absence of all color.

Theoretically this is true, but there is no white that will reflect 100 per cent of the light, and no black that will absorb 100 per cent of the light. We often hear of a whitest white, until a whiter one comes along and displaces it from its position of eminence. The same fact holds good for black. But, inasmuch as some white must be taken as a standard of comparison a choice must be made of the whitest white. Pure barium sulphate is, accordingly, taken as the 100 per cent perfect white, the white which reflects all the light that strikes it.

From a practical standpoint it is equally incorrect to state that black denotes absence of all color. For one black is blacker than the next and the blackest black, which is assumed to have no color at all, may be found to possess some light trace of color when compared with another new black. Furthermore, as the eye is not absolutely perfect and as its sensitivity is not infinite absence of light, as defined by the sensation produced in it, is relative only. Even the deepest black would exhibit traces of color, would reflect a little light, if our eyes were sensitive enough to detect it.—Scientific American.

ODD EGGS OF THE MURRE

Pacific Coast Bird Picks Its Own From Among Thousands of Others.

The California murre is by far the commonest bird on the rocks along the coast. It crowds together in immense colonies. The bird lays a single egg in the open, with no sign of a nest, not even a bit of grass or a stick to keep it from rolling.

Its peculiar shape helps to keep it in place, even on the bare, sloping rock, and if it is accidentally started down grade by the movement of a bird, it does not roll straight but swings around like a top on its own axis and comes to a standstill a little lower down, writes William L. Finley. Thousands of eggs, and yet no two alike! The combined effect is that of a whole spring flower garden of tints.

Some scientists say that the wide variation in size, shape and color undoubtedly helps the murre to recognize her own. After the eggs are hatched, the difference in pitch, volume and quality of the voices may tell the mother which chick belongs to her.—National Geographic Magazine.



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LIKE THE WORLD OF TODAY

ills of the Present-Day Civilization Existed in Babylon—Raids on Roadhouse Parties Were Common.

The ills of present-day civilization existed in Babylon. Raids on gay roadhouse parties were common. Wine selling was regulated and the enforcement was put squarely up to the vendor. One section of the penal code provided, "If a wine merchant has allowed riotous characters to assemble in her house and those riotous characters (she) has not seized and driven to the palace that wine merchant shall be put to death."

A maid might sue for breach of promise, a landholder had to pay a heavier tax if he did not cultivate his allotment, guardians were provided for estates of widows and orphans. Formal contracts and deeds had to be attested by a notary and in swearing the person taking the oath raised his right hand. An official copy of the transaction, on a clay tablet, with the notary's attestation, was deposited in the temple—the courthouse of those days.

There was an excellent reason for paying one's rent promptly in Babylon, for creditors could seize one of the debtor's household for a hostage and hold him until a satisfactory settlement was made. Interest rates, referred to on clay tablets, were 20 per cent. Instead of a penalty of 10 per cent, as provided in modern notes, if legal steps must be taken to collect Babylonian notes provided for the doubling of the debt.

ALL BOILERS DON'T EXPLODE

Explosion When Steamer Sinks Is Due to Water Pouring Into the Furnaces.

We often read, or hear, of her "boilers blowing up" when a steamer founders. Indulge yourself in a smile the next time the expression is used in your presence. The thing doesn't happen.

A boiler is less likely to burst when surrounded by water and thus receiving pressure from the outside than when exposed to the air and subjected to the full force of the internal pressure caused by the expansion of the steam.

What really occurs is that the furnaces are flooded when a steamship sinks, thus causing a sudden rush of steam—call it an explosion of steam—and what this may mean can best be realized by comparison with common or household grate when the kettle boils over. Imagine this on a gigantic scale, and a conception can be formed of the force exerted and the explosion resulting, although the boilers remain intact.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Depression Was Justified.

He was a sentimental youth who had been suffering for some time with severe lovesickness. One morning, says Sunbeams, he turned up at the office, looking the picture of abject misery.

"What's the matter?" asked his employer.

"I can hardly tell you," the boy replied unsteadily. "I—I have at last proposed—and have been turned down."

"Tut-tut," replied his employer cheerfully. "It will turn out all right in the end. A woman's 'no' often means yes."

"Perhaps it does," was the sorrowful reply, "but this woman didn't say no; she just laughed."—Youth's Companion.

Voting With Caps.

The long-armed ungainly Cossacks are a peculiar people living their own lives in their own primitive manner, and adhering tenaciously to their horse breeding and trading and their an-

cient customs. The word *ataman* is a title given to the commander in chief of the Cossacks, annually chosen from among their number. The process of selection offers a contrast to the accidental custom of figuratively throwing one's hat in the ring as a sign of willingness to accept the nomination to office. Among the Cossacks it was the custom while in assembly to throw their fur caps at the candidates for whom they voted, and the one receiving the greatest number was declared elected.

Condor Passing From Lousy Home.

In the clear, cold heights of the Sierras, the American condor, giant vulture of the air and the largest bird that flies, is making its last stand for existence. Although the huge creature still wings its almost solitary way over the lofty range, it is facing the necessity of hunting a new home. Not more than a century ago it held sway over the sky course from snowy Mount Hood on the north to San Jacinto on the south. This feathered giant nests only once every two years and lays but one egg in an inaccessible crag near the mountain top. After the youngster is hatched it remains for months a helpless chick wrapped in its natal down.—Popular Mechanics.

Politeness All Wasted.

Noontime is a busy time in the fancy work department. A young girl, receiving her package, tried to slip out gracefully but failed. Having bumped into someone she murmured, "Pardon me." No one moved or scowled at her and, wonderingly, she turned to find, much to her companion's amusement, that she was being polite to a dignified figure in an attractive pink apron, marked \$1.98.—Indianapolis News.

Cloth Made From Hemp Bark.

Weaving snow-white fabric from the bark of hemp is becoming an important industry in some sections of China. This cloth, called "hsiapu" by the natives and classified by foreigners as Chinese linen, is excellent in texture and is worn extensively. Compared with the finest silks and satins, the best quality of this grass product is quite expensive.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

International Exchange.

"Hello, old man; you look worried. What's on your mind?" "I shipped a bale of cigar coupons to a money broker in Moscow. I heard they were going over there as currency. So I told him to get me the best exchange he could and take a fair profit for himself."

"Get any returns?" "Yes, he just sent me a package of Confederate notes."

Coloring Silk in Cocoons.

Much interest has been awakened by the experiments at Lyons in feeding silkworms with leaves stained with various dyes in order to cause them to spin silk of corresponding hues. When fed on red food the worm spins red cocoons, and the silk seems to retain the color. The experiments with leaves stained blue have been less successful.

Although the expectation has been raised that this process may prove of commercial importance, the experimenters say that they do not expect to make any discoveries which will affect the industry of dyeing.

What Is Meant by "Dumb-Bell."

"Did you post those two letters I gave you, Norah?" "Yes'm; at the post office. But I noticed that you'd put the two-cent stamp on the foreign letter and the five-cent stamp on the city one."

"Oh, dear, what a blunder!" "But I fixed it all right, ma'am. I just changed the addresses on the envelopes."

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LEOLA HOG FEEDER

made of Oregon Fir throughout, with swinging agitators to prevent clogging, a positive ventilating system that prevents moisture and keeps the feed sweet at all times.

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Order one to-day on 30 days trial.

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School Shoes.

Fit the CHILDREN out with Shoes that will stand the wear and tear of school days. We have that kind, and at prices within the reach of all. We believe in selling the kind that wear or another pair. We have them from the cheapest to the best.

Bring the children in and let us fit them up. We make a specialty of

Men's Work Shoes

made of all leather and guaranteed to wear.

J. THOMAS ANDERS

22 West Main Street,
Westminster, Md.

Christmas Trees, Pin Cushions and Chimes Come Up for Tariff Rulings.

Christmas trees, pin cushions and chimes are among the troubles of the court of customs appeals. These particular Christmas trees are made of feathers of ducks and geese and a customs man assessed them for duty as "manufactures of quill." The treasury wants three times as much duty, on the ground they are manufactures in chief value of feathers, says the Nation's Business.

The pin cushions are peculiar, too. Instead of being the orthodox variety, they are fashioned into the semblance of tomatoes and apples. The treasury wants them assessed with duty as artificial fruit, instead of manufactures of silk.

A set of chimes was imported to be given to Yale university. The chimes were assessed as musical instruments, but the donor thinks they should be admitted free of duty as philosophical instruments.

It is perfectly clear that, no matter how hardworking tariff-makers may be, they cannot succeed in foreseeing all the forms of merchandise that will be offered for import into the United States.

Inventor of Hose Supporter.

A little contribution to the history of women's garments: The origin of the garter—not the round kind, but the other variety. It was invented, for his personal use, by one of the most illustrious German philosophers, Kant, who had observed that the type of round elastic garter he had been using to hold up his silk stockings stopped the circulation of the blood. Kant set his brilliant mind to work, and finally devised a combination of elastic and catgut harness attached at the top to his vest. Thus the hose supporter was born.

Uninteresting Item.

A traveler who had stopped in Springfield, Ill., was being piloted along the route by a loquacious but somewhat tiresome cab driver, who insisted on regaling him with local news of little interest to strangers. As they passed one house the Jehu pointed the butt of his whip at it and remarked: "Lincoln's home." "Is he, indeed?" returned the traveler, bored, but still polite.—Kansas City Star.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

Mrs. John H. Sauble, of near Walnut Grove, it reported to be quite ill.

Hubert Null, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Null, is attending school at College Park for a few weeks.

Miss Viola Slagenhaupt, of Harrisburg, visited relatives here a few days this week.

J. Thomas Myers, of Hanover, Pa., spent several days this week with Mrs. Jesse Myers and family.

Week of Prayer Services have attracted a large attendance, all week. The messages have all been helpful and fine.

Mrs. Sarah A. Hagan has returned from Frederick Hospital, but is suffering considerably from her dislocated shoulder.

Miss Winona Greman, of Baltimore visited at J. Albert Angell's, Saturday night and Sunday, and renewed many former acquaintances.

Wilbur Naylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Naylor, who underwent a serious operation at the Frederick City Hospital, is improving nicely.

We sent out the last order for 1924 Calendars, this week. Who will be the first on our book for 1925 orders? Come in and look the pretty display over.

A special notice brought to the owner, last week, the silver pin that was lost on Baltimore St., on a very rainy night. It was found by Jacob Forney.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Copenhaver, returned to the home of the bride, Thursday evening, and were given a serene reception by some of the neighbors.

Grandmother Lawyer is ill with double pneumonia, but her condition seems more favorable than a few days ago. She is critically ill, especially due to advanced age.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sweeten, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Turner and children, of Baltimore, and Miss Pauline Baer, of Lewistown, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jere J. Garner.

Harry B. Miller came home from the Md. University Hospital, Monday evening, looking well, and hopeful of less trouble in the future. He has had more than his share of the latter, and deserves a rest.

A resolution was adopted by the churches of town, last Sunday, strongly opposing a movement reported to be on foot to legalize the opening of moving picture theatres in the State on Sundays. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The yearly subscriptions to the Public Library are now due. 30 or more new books will be added this week. On Saturday of next week the annual election of officers will be held. All yearly subscribers are entitled to vote at this election.

The Presbyterian Church, Taneytown, shows its progressive spirit, by issuing the "Presbyterian Bulletin," a parish paper, likely to be published monthly. Its object will be to give wider publicity to the services of the church, and to important news items of special interest to Presbyterians.

Last Saturday was a real "hurry up" day, caused by the cold and wind. Many who had been congratulating themselves that we would have a "mild winter" found lots of things to do that should have been done earlier, and all outdoor tasks were done with full speed. Caucusing along the streets and loafing at the corners, was conspicuously absent.

Last Saturday night and Sunday morning produced many stories of frozen water pipes and heating experiences; but fortunately not many cases of serious damage or suffering. Those who had good heating plants and plenty of fuel, had reasons for thankfulness. The thermometer registered near zero, the cold being penetrating because of the strong wind all of Saturday night and early Sunday morning.

Last Saturday morning, an oil stove used for heating purposes, due to the furnace being out of repair, caught fire at the home of the Sisters of Notre Dame, on Frederick St. Sister Barbara, in removing the stove, was badly burned, particularly about the face and hands, and from inhalation, and was hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, for treatment. The damage to the building was small, due to the prompt measures taken. The Fire Company responded, but was not needed.

George H. Birnie was taken ill, suddenly on Thursday morning, with acute bronchial trouble, but is now better.

Miss Percy Adelade Shriver returned to her school, Eden Hall, Torresdale, Pa., this Friday morning, the ending of her holiday vacation.

Little Miss Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn C. Fuss, while riding her kiddie car, in the yard at her home, on Thursday morning, received a hard fall and dislocated a shoulder.

CHURCH NOTICES.

United Brethren Church, Manchester, Jan. 13. Millers; S. S., at 9:30 A. M. A representative of the State S. S. department will make an address at the close of the session. Manchester; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M. Bixler's; Worship at 7:30 P. M. The above speaker will make the address. W. C. Wachter, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Preparatory Service, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30; Holy Communion, Sunday morning, at 10:15; Sunday S., at 9:15; C. E., at 6:30. No evening service on account of the union service in the U. B. Church. The Women's Missionary Society will meet Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:30, at the home of Mrs. Edgar Essig. Leader, Mrs. John Yingling. Keyville—No Service.

Trinity Lutheran Church—Regular Services on Sunday morning and perhaps evening, by Rev. S. L. Hench, of Dallastown, Pa.

The catechetical class will meet on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in charge of Dr. Sanders. Not too late to join it.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, St. Luke's (Winters)—10:30, Worship and Sermon. Mt. Union—1:30 S. S.; 2:30 Divine Worship.

Pipe Creek Circuit M. P. Church, Uniontown—9:30 S. S.; 10:30 morning Worship, commencing Monday, at 7:30; Evangelistic services will be held each evening during the week, except Saturday. Visiting ministers will be present each evening. Come and worship.

Uniontown Church of God—9:30 S. S.; 10:30 and 7:30, Preaching Service, Sunday School and Preaching at Frizellburg Sunday afternoon.

Presbyterian, Town—No Sabbath School; Morning Worship with Communion, at 10:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:45; Union Service, in the U. B. Church, at 7:30.

Piney Creek—No service. Joint Communion in Taneytown, at 10:30.

U. B. Church, Taneytown—S. S., at 9:30; Union Services in the evening. Rev. G. Wilbur Shipley bringing the message.

Harney—S. School, at 9:30; Preaching, at 10:30. You are cordially invited to these services.

Locals 25 Years Ago.

Father Lennon, as successor of Father Mead, assumed charge of St. Joseph's Church.

The lowest temperature for December was 2°, on the 14th; snowfall for the month, 6½ inches.

The need of a Firemen's building was emphasized in a special write-up; as well as an electric light plant, and improved cemeteries.

Names mentioned in locals, in various ways, were: L. D. Reid, Charity Hill, John C. Crouse, E. O. Garner, H. E. Slagenhaupt, Rev. D. F. Garland. The sale register contained seventeen sale announcements, sixteen of them with J. N. O. Smith, Auctioneer.

The markets, Flour \$4.00 to \$5.50; bran \$16.00; middlings \$17.00; mixed hay \$4.00; rye straw \$5.00; wheat 70c; oats 30c; corn 35c; potatoes 30c; butter 17c; eggs 22c; hams 10c; hogs, \$4.00; beef cattle \$4.00.

Tut Tomb Treasures Valued at Fifty Millions.

Fairy stories are out done in reports on the valuation of the treasures found in Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb in Egypt. The estimate is made that the valuation will easily reach \$50,000,000, supposing that they would be marketed. Vast quantities of gold—thousands of square feet of it—in thick covering, was used over shrines and for interior decorations; also innumerable gold maces, scepters, and decorated chariots and furnishings.

Vast wealth is also found in alabaster vases, jeweled necklaces, and wonderful bric-a-brac that would now bring fabulous prices from collectors. The story is equal to those found in the Arabian Nights, and shows that the Pharaohs lived in a splendor not matched anywhere on earth today, but why they lavished so much on tombs, remains to be explained.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, was elected chairman of the Inter State Commerce Commission on Wednesday, thereby breaking the record of the apparently dominant party losing the chairmanship of an important committee to a member of the opposite party. The election of Smith was due to the votes of the following insurgents: La Follette, Frazier, Ladd, Brookhart, Shipstead and Magnus Johnson. Senator Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, voted for Cummins, Republican, as he has from the outset of the fight.

The Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce is unwilling to lose female students at the College, and is trying to devise plans by which co-education can be continued. It is said that the College officials are not opposed to co-education, but are not satisfied with present facilities for continuing the feature.

LAST PAGE EDITORIAL.

Number 10

The "raison" for the "Last Page Editorial," using—or misusing—Mother Goose rhymes, was something like this. There was the opportunity to arouse interest, through using these old well known jingles, as a basis for perhaps doubtful wit, and more or less of mere play on words; the justification for it all being the pointing of some moral, easily understood by the average reader.

The objectionableness of the liberty taken rests in the fact that these jingles have entertained children, for the past hundred years, and certainly brought about no harm. Like "Santa Claus," they have presented mythical characters that have interested the child-mind, and introduced pleasurable mental stimulus that has no doubt had a real value, aside from mere entertainment.

It was therefore with no real desire to discount these old rhymes, so much as it was that they peculiarly adapted themselves to the exercise indulged in that led up to the writing up of "Mother Hubbard." After that, it was easy to follow the same lead, using a number of other characters.

After all, it is true that "many a truth is spoken in jest"; and then, our experience has demonstrated that it is such a difficult matter to crack the shell of reserve and indifference on the part of readers, that one feels, at times, like doing something rash in order to compel a hearing, even if the hearing itself does not amount to anything worth while.

These little "editorials," recently, have apparently attracted some interest—even some very favorable comment—and urging that they may be continued; but, the inspiration is about worked out, so far as "Mother Goose" is concerned, and it is unlikely that any other efforts along the same line will appear. It is probable, however, that from time to time the same idea may be used, along other lines—the "last page" editorial.

Delayed Repentance.

A Wisconsin man attending a revival was pressed to repent. He wavered for a time, but finally rose and said:

"Friends, I want to repent and tell how bad I have been, but I don't do it when the grand jury is in session."

"The Lord will forgive," shouted the revivalist.

"Yes, but He ain't on that grand jury."—Success.

What's in a Name.

An English motorist was stopped by a policeman on account of poor lights.

"I'll have to take your name, sir."

"John Smith," was the reply.

"Don't try that on me, sir," warned the man in blue. "I want your proper name and address."

"Then if you must have it, it's William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon."

"Thank you, sir," said the policeman, jotting it down. "Sorry to have troubled you."

"Don't mention it," said the motorist, driving on.—Des Moines Register

Upper or Lower?

The man, says the Epworth Herald, had just informed the agent that he wanted a berth on the train.

"Upper or lower?" inquired the agent.

"What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case," replied the agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower, you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower on account of its being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can get the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower."

But the poor man had fainted.

The Frostburg Mining Journal, is likely to be published again, as W. W. Strain, of Strasburg, Va., has leased the plant and expects to improve it and place it in operation within the next few months. The plan, at present, is to issue a semi-weekly.

ANIMALS ARE GOOD LINGUISTS

Horses and Dogs Learn and Remember Meaning of Words in More Than One Tongue.

Can horses and dogs pick up a foreign language and still remember that of the land of their birth?

This subject was broached by one of the speakers at the World Service exposition in Liverpool and it was declared that a British horse can recognize its own language abroad.

The experts who have been consulted agree that this is so. They emphasize the fact, however, that it is primarily the inflection of the voice that the animal learns to understand when sent to a foreign country. It pays much closer and quicker attention to the tone than to the sound of the words.

Dogs, like horses, remember the sound of the language of their masters, and even after many years in a foreign land can remember the meaning of sentences.

A clear proof of some dogs' cleverness is to be found in the way they pick up several native tongues and dialects when they leave their British masters in India and Africa, in places where several languages are spoken.

Cats, on the contrary, seem incapable of picking up more than their names in the language of the country in which they live; they do not deign to comprehend the human tongue, and a cat that does is exceptional.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Executor's Sale of Bank Stock.

By direction of the last will and testament of Margaret Mehring, deceased, and also by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, the undersigned Executors of the said will, will offer at public sale, at the First National Bank, of Westminster, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1924, at 1:00 P. M.

43 SHARES OF STOCK, of The First National Bank, of Westminster.

10 SHARES OF STOCK, of The First National Bank of New Windsor.

TERMS, as prescribed by Orphans' Court: All sums under \$5.00 cash; on sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given, purchaser to give note with security, approved by the executors, bearing interest from day of sale.

LUTHER B. HAFER, DENTON GEHR, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. Executors. 12-21-4t

MOTHERS—

Don't you know you can turn a distressed, feverish, coughing child into a comfortable and happily smiling one simply by giving

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
No Narcotics

—Advertisement

PUBLIC SALE

Household Goods.

The undersigned heirs of Mary Kump, deceased, will sell at public sale, at her late residence, on Middle Street, in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1924, at 12:30 o'clock, the following:

OLD-TIME BUREAU,

2 bedsteads and bedding, buffet, stand 6 cane-seat chairs, 4 rockers, 9 wood-bottom chairs, 4 tables, one extension and three leaf tables; 2 old-time chests, 2 cupboards, lot carpet, oil-cloth, cook stove, oil stove, cooking utensils of all kinds, extra large waiter, jarred fruit of all kinds, set of extra fine dishes, glassware and odd dishes, 4 lamps, one 8-day clock, knives and forks, spoons, new aluminum tea kettle, wash bowls and pitchers, lot of pictures, and a lot of small articles not mentioned.

TERMS—CASH.

HEIRS OF MARY KUMP, Deceased.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-11-3t

An Honest Laying Mash

strictly high-grade, always fresh made, high in protein, Rein-o-la Laying Mash excels in the results it produces. Try it.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 11-30-tf

—Advertisement

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO

Tom's Creek Hall,

NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT.

RAIN OR SHINE.

LOOK! LISTEN! Radio Tickets

With each Gallon of Oysters, we will give \$5.00 worth of Radio Tickets; with ½ gallon, \$2.50.

If you buy \$2.00 worth of Candy and Nuts, we will give you \$5.00 in tickets; for \$1.00 in Candy or Nuts, \$2.50 in Tickets.

A. G. RIFFLE.

Hens Will Lay

if you feed them a good high-protein laying mash. Rein-o-la Laying Mash has proved itself to be a big egg producer. Ask us about it.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 11-30-tf

NEW THEATRE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th

WM. RUSSELL

IN

"The Crusader

Comedy—LARRY SEMON

IN

"The Sportsman"

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17th

"LORNA DOONE"

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Easy—pleasant—effective—only 25c

—Advertisement

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

Taneytown's "Leading Fashion Store"

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Sell Standard Sewing Machines

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE ARE OFFERING
Bargains in every Department!
Bargains for Men, Bargains for Women, Bargains for All.

We Have Cut the Price on All

Ladies' Coats.
Misses' and Children's Coats.
Men's Suits and Overcoats.
Boys' Suits.
Bed Blankets and Robes.

Bargain Dry Goods.

We can show you a full line in this Department, good Sheeting, Bleached and Unbleached; Cotton and Linen Crash, Red and White Table Damask, Bed Spreads and Towels, Dress and Apron Ginghams, Percales and Calicoes, Outings and Muslins.

Bargains in Shoes.

For Men, Women and Children. Both Fine and Heavy Shoes for winter. Come in and see for yourself. We can show you a large line and beautiful styles.

Winter Underwear.

For Men, Women and Children, Union Suits and two-piece Shirts and Drawers, at

BARGAIN PRICES.

Ball-Band.

We are headquarters for Ball-Band Rubber Boots, Felt Boots, Buckle Arctics and Overs. AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Mr. Charlesworth,
Chiropractor

(Graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.)

HAMPSTEAD — WESTMINSTER — TANEYTOWN



The Other Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT the shy, awkward boy, held back by ill health and above all, by poor eyesight—how unfamiliar that is!

Yet, in his writings, he tells us that as a boy, quite unknown to himself, he was under a fearful disadvantage—he was near-sighted.

Properly fitted glasses opened up a new world for him.

Like Roosevelt, "quite unknown to yourself," YOU may need glasses. Only an examination will tell you!

Come and see—

DR. LOUIS RUBIN, OPTOMETRIST,

of the firm

DRS. RUBIN & MEISLES, OPTOMETRISTS,

of Baltimore, at the

CENTRAL HOTEL, Friday Jan. 18th.

Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

NOTICE.

Effective January 5, 1924, Mr. William N. Cover is no longer connected with the Cover Lumber Co., Inc., Keymar, Md., as General Manager, and his authority to act for the Company ceases on that date.

COVER LUMBER CO., INC.,

W COVER SMITH, Sec'y-Treas. 1-11-4t

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, since the gas plant has not been in running order for some time, and that there seems to be no longer need for same, on and after sixty days same will be dismantled and disposed of, together with building, unless due reason can be shown why same should not be done.

ALBERT J. OHLER, Burgess.

CLYDE L. HESSON, Clerk. 1-11-2t

Beef Hides Wanted

Highest market prices paid at our Tannery for

BEEF HIDES.

Have your Farm Harness made and repaired with our old-fashioned Bark-tanned HARNESS LEATHER.

We carry a full line of Sole Leather and Shoe Findings.

GEO. K. BIRELY & SONS,

Opposite Postoffice,

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

(Phone 599).

12-21-4t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 1.05@1.05

Corn, new75@ .75

Rye70@ .70

Oats50@ .50

Hay, Timothy 25.00@ 25.00

Rye Straw 14.00@ 14.00