

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1924.

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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.

Editorials—Whose?

The Record always gives credit for clipped editorials, but frequently we see these same editorials published in other papers, without credit. This is unfair, for two reasons; not giving proper credit, and perhaps some other paper may in turn clip the editorial from one of these papers, and wrongfully give it the credit that belongs to another.

The Record has no right to establish a code of ethics for any other paper, and perhaps does its full share of clipping news articles without giving credit; but it has always seemed to us that the editorial page of any paper should be regarded as strictly private property, not to be trespassed on without permission, or without making confession of theft.

Ready-made editorials are as plentiful as birds in the Spring, and are sent out to many papers for their use, but usually, when the purpose of the editorials is unselfish, proper credit is expected. Another class of editorials, representing carefully written "propaganda," are preferred published without credit, as the object of them would be the more likely to be gained through the reputation of, or the apparent endorsement of, the paper publishing.

Still another class of editorials is sold outright, by the month or year, and of course no credit is to be attached to these; the papers using them, however, merely place themselves in the class of being unable to produce their own work along this line—though it must be said that the bought article is often superior to the home-made.

All in all, we take it that the fairest plan is to let the reader know whose work he is reading, and who is responsible for the opinions expressed?

The Sunday Movie Question.

It must be that the reason why such a large percentage of the average run of people, fail to take moral issues seriously, is that they fail to take life seriously. Somehow, the conscientious, persistent moralist, is set down as a nuisance and common scold; either that, or perhaps because of certain position, he is charged with being "paid" to continue his activities that interfere with popular personal liberties.

Add to this, the fact that even some of our best people encourage the gambling principle—if not actual gambling—wink at moral degeneracy and refuse to become actively interested in such matters as Sabbath observance, and it is not difficult to understand the source of the courage of some of our political leaders—with strong constituencies back of them—in promoting radical changes in laws and customs because of a so-called modern demand—more liberty for the masses.

In line with this trend, is the effort sure to be made to legalize Sunday movies in Baltimore. If only in Baltimore, then why should the counties be interested? Because any scheme promoted for financial gain, or for entertainment, or as a fashionable custom, of a large city, naturally finds its imitators in the county towns; and because with rapid motor transportation, towns and communities within 50 miles of a city are now, in fact, merely suburban sections of the cities.

We are hearing a great deal, these days, of "State's rights" in Maryland, which as a matter of political fact, represents Baltimore city's rights—nothing more, nor less—no matter how forcefully, or entertainingly, the "state" may be used to screen the truth. Without the influence—the voting power—of Baltimore city to the contrary, we would not now have legalized race tracks, opposition to the 18th Amendment, nor other manifestations of the "wide open" customs held to be demanded as personal liberties.

And now, as an additional stab at the sanctity of the Sabbath day, enters the prospect of Sunday movies; and, not only that, but uncensored pictures. But, suppose these propositions are approved by the legislature, with referendum provision attached? Surely, Baltimore city, for instance, or of any other division of the state, should settle such matters by majority vote? If "the people" want such things where is the justice in not giving them? That question, in a general sense, was settled by our civil war. In a special sense, it is settled by most of our criminal laws. Personal liberties and locality rule are efficient and salutary only within reasonable limits. Mere class legislation, which some majority legislation represents, is never right. Those who stand for righteousness, are both home and foreign missionaries.

As we see this Sunday Movie proposition, either with or without uncensored pictures, it is unrighteous. As it is now, the movies have all they can do to maintain their respectability, due to the prevalence of the most immoral practices at some of the places at which they are made. Legalize their operation on Sunday, or remove from them all examination as to decency, and the business will be killed, for good, in so far as the patronage of Christian people is concerned. The better class of picture producers and theatre operators should know this.

Be a Go-Getter.

We like the buy-at-home idea. It sounds like, and is, generally good advice, always assuming that "home" can reasonably meet the demands upon it. No one could expect that all purchases he made at home, because one's requirements are often of a kind that can not be readily supplied there. The world is getting smaller, and our wants larger; so, there is a wide difference between the buyer who can get what he needs at home, but does not, and the one who must go away, or do without supplying his proper wants.

Our sympathy for the home dealer who constantly harps on the fact that those who ought to be his patrons, go away, is limited. He may, or may not, be telling the truth, and the chances are he may be the only person who knows, or thinks he knows, the truth of his statements. There are back-numbers in business—plenty of them—who seem to think that all that is required, is that a man have a store, and it is up to the residents of the community to flock in and buy.

Keeping a store is not a lazy man's job, if he aims at prosperity. He must not only have a stock of goods, but "go after" customers. If some are wise enough, or misguided enough to go away to buy, it is up to the home store man to do some go-getting on his own account, and thereby even things up.

No matter what one's line of business may be, it is up to him, not so much to merely sell it, as it is for him to induce people to buy it. If he is not a competition meetee, he is in the wrong business. If he is not a promoter, and salesman, he should get into a job that does not require these talents. If some of his trade goes to Smithville, he should go get some of Smithville's trade for himself; or, if not that, go further away until he gets what he needs.

This country is as free for the seller to go, as it is for the buyer. This is not at all an argument for the "going away" movement, but rather one for that grade of self-preservation that succeeds in spite of the goers away. There is much in the saying that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." Some are so constructed, mentally, that they belittle home industries, and find attraction in going away. The thing to do, in such cases, is for the home industries to make themselves look attractive to the away from homes—to meet with "honor" in other countries. That is just what successful business men are doing, everywhere.

Party Discipline is a Cloakroom Jest.

Senator La Follette and five of his disciples have made a hollow mockery of the Republican majority in the Senate. Joining a more or less unwilling Democratic minority, they have elected Senator Smith, South Carolina Democrat, as chairman of the powerful Interstate Commerce Committee in a Senate supposedly Republican. In so doing they have overturned precedents and dealt a heavy blow to the American doctrine, tradition and policy of party responsibility.

In railroad matters Senator Smith sees eye to eye with Senator La Follette. As it stands, the committee will favor repeal or drastic revision of the Rail Act of 1920. But little rail legislation of importance is likely to result. The White House awaits for the kind of rail laws this committee will sponsor, and their passage over a veto is not probable. Senator

Smith can do no more as committee chairman than Senator La Follette might have done.

So far then, so good. There may be a rail-legislation deadlock, but the country will welcome it. It wants the roads left unhampered by any more harassing, back-breaking legislation. A deadlock will not greatly matter.

What does matter is the further breakdown of party leadership, discipline and responsibility revealed in the Senate. To a nation committed from its beginnings to the sound principle of government based on responsible political parties, this comes as one more in a long list of warnings of the last three years.

The official roster of the Senate lists fifty-one Republicans, forty-three Democrats and two Farmer-Laborites. Officially, the Senate is Republican, and the country has a right to look to the Republicans as the majority party and the responsible group in the Senate. As such, the Republicans were entitled to the committee chairmanship and the responsibility for legislation that goes with it. They have been denied this by Senators wearing the color of Republicans and elected and listed as Democrats. Four of them deserted to the Democrats and six more refused to support the nominee.

Today no party is responsible for Senate rail legislation. The Democrats have assumed an empty responsibility because a minority cannot be held responsible. They may be receivers of stolen goods, but these goods were carried out of the Republican household by men who claim it as their home when they need it.

If this Government is to continue as a government by parties, a sweeping house-cleaning must come in both the Republican and the Democratic parties. The situation is growing intolerable. Party discipline has come to be a cloakroom jest. Responsible leadership has disappeared, politicians no longer consider their responsibility to any party and we are drifting into the miserable compromises and twisted parliamentary make shifts of Old World politics.

It is time for the man who finds himself cribbed, cabined and confined by his party limitations to get out of that party. No man is bigger than his party. If he cannot work with it, he should have the decency to get out and stop betraying it. Regeneration from within is one thing, but "boring from within" is another.

If the La Follette insurgents are uncomfortable in the Republican party, if they cannot work in a party caucus and admit the need of party discipline, the may as well be set outside the party citadel.—Philadelphia Ledger.

If 3 Plus 2 Make 6.

Hopelessly tangled in arithmetic, Congress is trying to add 3 and 2 and get 6 as the sum.

Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee regards the bonus as certain and says that the majority finance bill will reduce taxes as much as the bonus will permit; also that with nearly \$400,000,000 surplus in sight Congress will not "look favorably upon the imposition of any new taxes." Meanwhile Democratic members promise a minority bill reducing taxation by about \$245,000,000.

By neither bill is there promise of much relief. Secretary Mellon gives the amount by which taxation can safely be reduced at \$323,000,000. President Harding in his veto message gave the guessed-at cost of bonus legislation as \$795,000,000 in the first four years. Nobody can tell but apparently after the bonus lobby is satisfied something more than \$100,000,000 annually might remain to be applied to tax reduction. Reducing taxation much further would mean a deficit.

The Nation is spending half a billion yearly—more than two billions to date—for soldiers maimed or ill or needing care. President Harding estimated at a "total sum in excess of \$25,000,000,000" the full future cost of "our obligation to the diseased, disabled or dependent." No one suggests the curtailing of this stupendous sum. But there is no need of adding to its more billions for young veterans in full possession of health and strength.

Added, 3 and 2 do not make 6. Congress cannot spend the same dollar twice. The way to reduce taxation is to reduce it.—N. Y. World.

Taking Financial Risks.

A woman who some years ago made a lucky investment in hazardous mining stocks was urging her friends to go into like speculations. "Where would I be today if I had not had any courage?" she remarked.

Encouraged by her example one of her friends with a small capital on which she was wholly dependent, made a few investments in speculative lines. Although several years have passed since that time, one of

those investments has recently been considered worthless, while on the others the capital has probably shrunk, with the money drawing no interest. People who contemplate hazardous investments should look at that side of the picture.

Instances are reported from time to time of people entirely outside the stock market who manage somehow by luck or exceptionally good judgment to make fortunate investments. This is an incitement to thousands of others to try the same game.

But for every one who makes any considerable success, there are many who lose. A great many people see their little savings dwindle away, or are wiped out in a day by swift changes in the market.

Out of the people who take big financial risks there are a certain proportion who will win. But it is a small proportion. A multitude of others are as a result deprived of their little savings, and subjected in many cases to privations and hardships that would have been unnecessary had they not been filled with the spirit of taking risks.

The cream of the profits of speculations is gathered by insiders, who know in advance when conditions are so favorable for securities that they are bound to rise. Outsiders who play the game make a hit once in a while, but the great majority of them find they have been playing with the odds against them.—Ellicott City Times.

Farmers' Wives Benefited.

The human and social phase of farm electrification, as opposed to strictly economic phase, was stressed at a recent meeting of American Association of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago. M. H. Aylesworth, National Electric Light Association, said:

"I firmly believe that electricity will add from fifteen to twenty years to the life of farmers' wives. Water in the home, pumped by electricity, the electric iron, the electric washing machine, vacuum cleaner, range, refrigerator, percolators, curling irons all of these things are unknown to most farmers' wives and daughters. Electricity will bring them. And, most important of all to the household, will be the advantage of electric lighting.—The Manufacturer.

ZUIDER ZEE MAY BE DRAINED

Holland Has Big Project for Reclamation of More Land From the Sea.

Most of Holland is below the level of the sea. The seacoast is being pushed farther and farther out as new territory is added, reminds the Detroit News. Marshes are being drained to make fertile gardens. There is a project on hand to even drain the Zuider Zee, that great arm of water which occupies most of central Holland. Islands have been attached to the continent by ropes of sand. Though Holland has no quarries, it has built beautiful buildings. As most people are aware, this is the real land of "spotless towns." The Dutch housewife is as neat as a new pin, and her house is in apple order. The floors are scrubbed at least once a day and are literally "clean enough to eat on."

Lacking raw materials, Dutch ships have made it possible for factories to run, and Dutch enterprise has built up a world trade. Holland has no coal to drive its machinery, so that is why the air blowing over that low country is made to pay toll by revolving the wings of the countless windmills that dot the land. As the National Geographic Magazine points out: "It is not astonishing that even a sterile country should, by cultivation, produce grain and stock, but it is surprising that Holland should exist, and its existence is a paradox in physical geography."

Schools of France.

In France the public system of education begins with the kindergarten, which admits children from the ages of two to six. After this are the primary schools, attendance at which is compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen, not receiving instruction elsewhere, or until they have completed a certain course. The secondary schools include state classical colleges, supported by the state, and communal colleges for boys, supported by the communes, though aided by the state, and schools of similar rank for girls. The secondary schools award the bachelors degree. The course of public secondary instruction covers five years. Higher education can be obtained in 15 state universities and by various state faculties, schools and private special schools. Besides the universities, special schools, both government and private, cover almost every phase of science and art. The highest educational officer is the minister of education, who holds a position in the cabinet.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

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Seasonable Merchandise at Astonishingly Low Prices.

In spite of the fact that the trend of prices is still upward we are able to maintain prices that were in effect early last fall and are in a position to care for your needs in most every Department.

Shirting.

At this season of the year the good house wife begins to think of supplying the men with good made Shirts for the coming busy season. We can supply you with a fine quality durable Shirting in either plain blue or striped, at a very reasonable price.

Dress Gingham.

A full line of fine quality Dress Gingham in either the 27 in. or 32 in. widths, that are fast color, beautiful patterns and at lowest prices. Also have a full assortment of Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Gingham, on hand, at prices that will mean a saving to you.

Underwear.

For Ladies', Men or Children, we are prepared to show you most any weight you may desire, in either cotton or wool. We feel that we can save you money on your Underwear as the market is much stronger now than when we bought.

Ball Band Rubber Goods.

There is always a full line of Ball-Band light weight rubbers, cloth Alaskas one, two and four buckle arctics, heavy dull rubbers, felt and gum boots, lumber Men's Socks, etc., on hand here. A pair of Ball-Band insures more days service and satisfaction.

Shoes.

We are prepared for the season with a full line of light, medium and heavy weight Shoes for Men or Women. They consist of a fine assortment of either brown or black of the leading makes, that are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or a new pair.

Denims.

We have a good supply of these on hand in plain blue, good width in various weights to suit the demands of the purchaser.

Men's Work Clothes.

You will find here a full line of Men's Work Clothes, as Overalls, Trousers, Coat Shirts, Gloves etc., in a line that insures a full cut, excellent workmanship and satisfaction.

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If you follow the plan of spending as you go, you will not go very far, and the going will not be very good.

It is not all from selfish motives that your banker is prompted to advise you to save. It, of course, helps build up a strong bank, but your savings also help you. A community of frugal, saving people who have money in the bank, is always a prosperous community. You profit more than we do by keeping an account at our bank.

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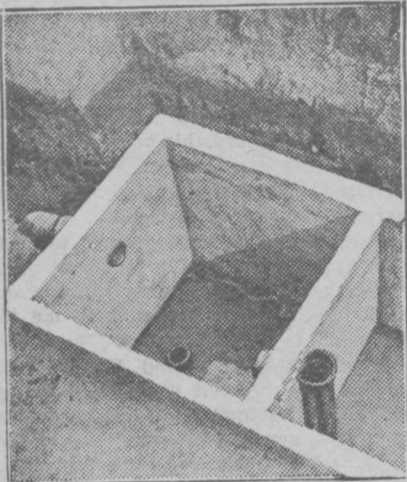
Community Building

SEPTIC TANK FOR HEALTH

Most Satisfactory Method for Disposal of Wastes Where Sewerage System Is Not Accessible.

Adequate sanitation is essential for the maintenance of general health and efficiency. Federal and state health reports indicate that annually in this country more than 250,000 deaths and over 4,500,000 cases of serious illness can be ascribed to unsanitary conditions of one kind or another, which tend to encourage the transmission of such diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum and hookworm. The germs of these diseases live in decaying garbage, filth and other waste matter, thus giving them the common name of "filth diseases."

The complete solution of the problem of filth disease elimination lies in the proper disposal of all body and household wastes, in adequate protection of water supplies, and in the extermination of rats, mice and vermin.



Septic Tank.

The farmer and the small town dweller can effect all this by constructing septic tanks, privy vaults, well platforms and curbs of concrete, and following a consistent policy of rat and vermin proofing.

The septic tank method is the most satisfactory for disposal of household and human wastes where a municipal sewerage system is not accessible. It is not new, for it has been thoroughly tried in this country during the last forty years under the supervision of competent engineers and health authorities, and has proved effective in practically complete disposal of sewage. With a properly constructed septic tank and absorption system the disposal of the sewage can be directed and controlled so that all the undesirable and unsanitary features of the cesspool are eliminated.

The principle on which the septic tank operates is that of rotting, or bacterial decomposition. Household waste consisting mostly of liquids, but containing a certain amount of solids, is carried from the house sewer into the tank, and there the solid portions are broken up and converted into liquids and gases.

TOWNS NOTED FOR NEATNESS

Cleanliness Results in Property Owners Getting Fabulous Rents for Their Homes.

Could every houseowner but sweep his own walks before his door, care for his own premises to a point of tidiness, what a great improvement.

When in Williamstown we heard a criticism of a Maine college "if it would only sweep the leaves off its campus and make its loveliness more apparent" was the comment. "I would not like to send a boy to a school that did not care for its laws."

Riding through the countryside we estimate the thrift of towns by their neatness. The town advertises itself by its own housekeeping. It pays in business, homeseeking, desirability as place of residence. There are in Vermont certain country places that have no other commendation to the summer visitor except their specklessness. Their homes are desired and rented. In such places as Great Barrington, Lenox, Manchester, Vt., the residents are able to take summer vacations away from home; renting their own homes at fabulous prices to summer visitors, solely because these cities and towns regard cleanliness, beauty and good care as paramount.—Lewiston Journal.

New Street Number System.

Tentative plans have been drawn for the extension of the street-numbering system of Detroit, Mich., throughout Wayne county. The system will greatly simplify the delivery of mail and merchandise and make it easier for strangers to find their way about.

City Without Rainfall.

The little city of Manter, the terminus of the Santa Fe branch west of Santanta, bears the distinction of being probably the only city in Kansas that has never experienced any rain or snow.

To Help Home Owners.

New Zealand expects to raise \$5,000,000 to aid persons desiring to build homes. The new fund, if approved by the government, will allow an advance up to 85 per cent of construction costs.

MISTAKES MADE BY POETS

Blunders in Literature Are Not All Confined to the Living Authors.

The blunders in literature are not all confined to living authors.

Milton's lines, "Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Val-lombrosa," are familiar to everyone, but, as a matter of fact, the Vallombrosa forests are all of pine trees, so that there are no leaves, and pine needles do not fall in the autumn, but towards spring.

In "Comus" he writes: And in the violet embroidered vail Where the loveorn nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.

Unfortunately for the poet, the male nightingale alone sings and the female is voiceless.

Another classic writer who allowed his meter to get the better of his sense was Pope, who wrote:

When first young Maro, in his noble mind, A work 't' outlast immortal Rome designed.

He had overlooked the fact that, if Rome was immortal, nothing could outlast it.

But neither of these is any worse than the story of Pharaoh's daughter finding the infant Moses among the bulrushes on the banks of the Nile. As a matter of fact, bulrushes do not thrive in that part of the world, and there are none on the banks of the Nile.

In his youthfulness may be found some excuse for Keats writing:

Like stout Cortez, when, with eager eyes, He gazed at the Pacific, Balboa discovered the Pacific, and not Cortez.

VULCAN THE GOD OF FIRE

Forger of Thunderbolts for Jupiter When Hurlied by Mother From Olympus.

Vulcan is in classic mythology the god of fire, the patron of blacksmiths and workers in metals, and the armor of the gods. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to some accounts, of Juno alone. Owing to his weakness and lameness, he incurred the displeasure of his mother and was cast by her from Olympus.

After dwelling for nine years with Thetis and Eurynome in a grotto beneath Oceanus, Vulcan returned to Olympus, but was cast out a second time for presuming to side with his mother in a quarrel between her and Jupiter. He fell on the island of Lemnos and there set up his forges; but afterward removed them to the volcanic islands of Lipari, near Sicily, where he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter and other marvelous implements.

Vulcan was sometimes called Mulciber and Lemnius.—Detroit News.

Curious Things About Starfish.

Legs on a starfish? At first you will more than likely say not, but if you want to make certain put one in a pool of water and watch what happens. Soon you will notice it scrambling over stones and gliding up any rock that may happen to be in its way. This is the moment to snatch it up and have a look at the hundreds of little legs it keeps curled up inside, ready to poke out of holes in the skin when required.

A starfish also has eyes in the tips of its rays, and one particular kind possesses eyelids which open and shut. Another curious fact about the starfish is that if one of its rays is cut off another one will grow, and if the creature is cut completely in half, each half will throw out new rays, so that in a few weeks two starfishes appear instead of one.

Some starfish have a habit of breaking into pieces of their own accord when alarmed. Even a shadow will cause them to give a shudder and break into bits. Most starfish have a curious habit of protecting their eggs. They heap them together in a small pile and then bend their rays downward so that they stand on their tips and form a kind of cage or table.

How to Test Fresh Eggs.

The best test of all for the egg is its appearance after it is broken—if the white and yolk run together it is evidence that the egg is not strictly fresh, though no odor is perceptible. But that is too late to save money, if not to avert an actual catastrophe. One way to tell a newly laid egg is by the "glow" or "bloom" on the shell.

This glow disappears after handling and on being exposed to the air for some time. Fresh eggs are full and rose-colored when held up to the light; large dark spots and shadows indicate decay.

A cold-storage egg will be darker and somewhat shrunken in appearance. If the egg when placed in a 10 per cent solution of salt water sinks to the bottom it is to be considered perfectly fresh; if it remains immersed in the liquid, it is at least three days old; if it rises to the surface it is more than five days old.

"In Shallows and in Miseries."

"Your spooners aren't all in the pulp and on the platform," writes T. W. C. "I read the other day of a man remarking that another man who had insulted him had made an 'unpollified aqualogy.' And not long ago I myself in quoting Shakespeare's 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' amused my clubmates by rendering the concluding lines:

'Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in willows and in shaseries.'"

—Boston Transcript.

HOW

TO REDUCE YOUR BILL FOR GAS 25 TO 50 PER CENT.—Would you like to cut your gas bills from 25 to 50 per cent?

Look, then, to your kitchen gas range, advises Dr. Mina C. Denton, assistant chief of the office of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

These are the rules which Doctor Denton has framed:

Turn the air adjustment device so that a blue flame is produced.

Use a burner of a size that will not permit the flames to lick around the edges of your pot or pan.

See that your burners are not more than one to one and a half inches below the bottom of the pan.

Be sure that burners are clean and jets kept open.

When food has begun to cook, turn down the flame, or remove the pot or pan to the simmering burner.

Be sure that your oven is airtight, and whenever possible bake at a low temperature.—Popular Science Monthly.

TONGUE FAST AS LIGHTNING

How the Chameleon Traps Various Insects in the Flash of an Eye.

The chameleon, as every one knows, has a wonderful way of changing its color to suit its surroundings, but scientists all agree that the most remarkable thing about it is its tongue. This can only be seen properly when in use.

The length of the chameleon's tongue is astonishing. When out to its full extent it is of exactly the same length as the chameleon itself, yet, when not in use, it can be packed away neatly inside the mouth. It is somewhat club-shaped, widening out towards the tip, which is covered with a sticky substance.

When attacking its prey the chameleon creeps forward stealthily, its movements being almost imperceptible. When six or seven inches from the hunter stops and, after fixing the prey with its eye, to be sure of its aim and range, cautiously opens its mouth. Out shoots its tongue, and is drawn back into its mouth with the victim sticking to the tip. The whole operation is carried out at lightning speed.

The chameleon is an insect eater and quite an expert in catching flies, butterflies, moths and even grasshoppers. Its enormous eyes are so set in their sockets that they can be rolled in all directions, acting independently of each other. The eyeballs are conical in shape, which greatly adds to the quaint appearance of the animal.

Its habit of changing color is well known. This change is partly voluntary and partly a response to heat and cold, light and shade. The normal daylight color is greenish, with brown spots. This makes the chameleon almost invisible in the shrubberies in which it usually lives.

It is very inactive when on the ground. This is due to the peculiar shape of the foot, the toes of which are tied together into two bundles on each foot. They are formed thus to enable it to maintain a secure hold on the branches of trees. Its movements are ungainly, and it walks in a slow, deliberate way that is particularly exasperating to watch. In fact, all its activity seems concentrated in its tongue.—London Answers.

How Moles Live.

The American Museum of Natural History offered a prize of \$25 for a nest which would show how the mole lives, and several were forthcoming. Dr. F. A. Lucas, director of the museum, said accurate information hitherto not available to scientists, had been secured. "This is the first authentic information about a mole's nesting habits that I know of," he said, "and as far as I know the groups which we can make out of our specimens will be the first in any American museum. I had been unable to find anyone who knew anything about the family life of a mole until I received the accurate information of the finders of the nests we now have." Doctor Lucas plans to use the newspapers in further hunts for unusual specimens of animal life. He said that for three years he had been trying to get hold of a family of young raccoons under a month old. In spite of a reward of \$100 for such a family he has never been able to get one. He is also after a family of young wolves.—Scientific American.

How Order of the Bath Originated.

The first of the English orders of knighthood is the Order of the Bath, which is supposed to date to the period of the ancient Franks, and to have been introduced into England by the Saxons. The order as at present constituted was instituted by George I, who revived it 198 years ago, May 25, 1725, and fixed the number of knights at 37. In 1815 the prince regent, afterward George IV, greatly increased the membership, and on May 25, 1847, new statutes were decreed, by which the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. The Order of the Bath gained its name from the fact that the ancient Franks and Saxons made bathing an important part of the rites connected with the creation of knights. The order was not formally constituted until 1339.

Shirley Mason



Handsome Shirley Mason, the "movie" star, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1902. She is the daughter of Emil Flugrath, and a sister of Viola Dana and Edna Flugrath. She began her stage career at the age of three. At the age of thirteen she joined the old Edison studios. When she was fifteen she adopted the name of Shirley Mason. She has been seen in a number of prominent productions.

HER EXCUSE.

I'm surprised that you'd let a man kiss you on such short acquaintance. Well, he said it was my own fault that I hadn't met him sooner.



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By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE VERDICT

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A Tramp's Reply.

Lady—I don't believe you were ever in a place where they had a bathtub. Tramp—No, mum; me and a bathtub couldn't stay in the same house.

Good Luck.

"Is there much luck in golf?" "Yes, but of course it's the other fellow who always has it."

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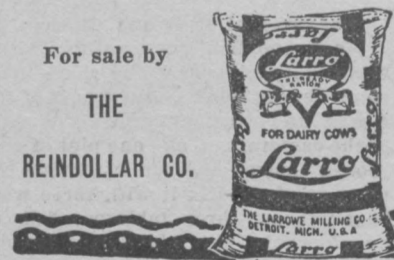
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PHONE 17

Oil vs. Elephants



IN Gustave Flaubert's book, "Salammbô," there is told an interesting story of the use of Oil. The scene is laid shortly after the First Punic War, or about 240 B. C. The mercenary troops of Carthage had risen in arms, and to put down the rebellion one of the Greek captains employed unusual tactics.

HE secured a number of swine and saturated them with petroleum. Setting the swine afire, he turned them loose among the Carthaginian elephant corps. Terrified by these racing flames the elephants stampeded, and with them retreated the rebellious Carthaginians.

There is no moral to be drawn from the story. The modern housewife has no elephants to contend with. But sometimes a careless purchase of kerosene will become a 'white elephant' in the household! Why not be sure of uniformly excellent kerosene? The Red "C" Oil and The White "C" Oil, same except in color, is the superior kerosene for lamps, stoves and incubators.

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(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D.,
Dean of the Evening School, Moody
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 20

MOSES CALLED TO DELIVER ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT—Exod. 3:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.—Heb. 11:24, 25.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Moses, the Liberator.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Moses and the Deliverance From Egyptian Bondage.

After Joseph was dead, there was a change of dynasty (Exod. 1:8). The new king, noting the rapid increase of the Israelites, counseled the exercise of prudence lest when war broke out they join the enemy and fight against the Egyptians. One of the methods to curtail this increase was to enslave the people. Falling in that, an edict was issued that every male child should be drowned. While the oppression of God's people was heading up, God was providing a deliverer. Moses, that deliverer, was first trained at his mother's knee, then at Pharaoh's court and finally under God's immediate hand in the desert.

I. The Lord Spoke to Moses From the Burning Bush (Exod. 3:1-6).

It was while keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert that the Lord appeared to Moses in the vision of the burning bush. This bush, enveloped in flames, yet unconsumed, symbolized the people of God enswathed in the very fire of God, or God dwelling in the midst of an elect people. Moses stepped aside to behold this strange sight and was taught the essential lesson of the proper approach to God. The Lord did not leave him long in suspense. He told him he was the God of his fathers, the Covenant God. As soon as he knew it was God speaking to him, he hid his face.

II. Moses Commissioned as the Deliverer of His People (Exod. 3:7-10).

1. God's Active Interest in His People (v. 7). In the preamble of this commission, God said to Moses, (1) "I have seen the affliction of my people"; (2) "I have heard their cry"; (3) "I know their sorrow."

2. God's Gracious Obligation to His People (vv. 8, 9). (1) To deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians. (2) To bring them up out of the land. (3) To bring them into a "good land and a large."

3. God's Commission to Moses (v. 10).

"Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt." This call seems to have been a great surprise to Moses. At any rate, he realized his unfitness to undertake such a task.

III. Moses' Objections Patiently Heard and Removed (Exod. 3:11; 4:10).

1. Personal Unfitness (v. 11). He realized his insufficiency for this task. Moses did not refuse to go, but pled his difficulty before the Lord. God answered this difficulty by assuring him that He would be with him. The token of His presence would be His worship with the people of Israel on this mountain.

2. The Difficulty of the People to Understand Moses' Relationship to God (vv. 13, 14).

Moses knew how unwilling they were to acknowledge him as their deliverer 40 years before. Since God reveals Himself under a new name as He assumes a new relationship to His people, Moses inquired as to what that new relationship would be, and His corresponding name. The Lord promptly met this difficulty revealing to him a name different in many respects from all others previously given. This new name is, "I Am." This name is from the Hebrew word, "to be." It indicates (1) God's self-existence—the One whose very nature it is to be—the cause of all being. (2) His self-sufficiency. He said, "I Am That I Am." Since God is the unique One, He could not go outside of Himself to explain Himself; (3) His unchangeableness. What He always was and is, He evermore shall be.

3. Unbelief on the Part of the People (Exod. 4:1).

This difficulty the Lord met by providing him with credentials which could not be gainsaid. He was given the power to perform supernatural wonders (Exod. 4:2).

4. Lack of Eloquence (Exod. 4:10). This difficulty the Lord met by providing an assistant in the person of his brother Aaron. Moses was to be in the place of God to Pharaoh and Aaron was to be his prophet (Exod. 7:1, 2).

Lasting Friendship.

The friendship of Jesus is one that lasts.—The Gospel Herald.

Perfect Peace.

The peace which the Savior gives His own is peace of heart and mind amid daily duties. It is that "central peace" which may subsist in the heart of endless agitation.—Boyd.

A Good Equipment.

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.—Charles Dickens.

Be Courageous.

Shun not the struggle. Face it.—The Mennonite.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From Moody Bible Institute Monthly Chicago, Ill.

January 20
Gospel Triumphs in Japan
Acts 30:34-48

Protestant missions in Japan began in the year 1859. The first missionary to arrive was Rev. J. Liggins of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Three months later Dr. J. C. Hepburn, a medical missionary, took up work as the representative of the American Presbyterian Board. He was quickly followed by Rev. G. F. Verbeck of the Reformed Church. Within a few months from the opening of the treaty ports to foreign residents, seven American missionaries were on the ground, and within a year four American societies had begun work.

The first convert was baptized after five years of labor, the next two after two more years of work. The first Japanese church was organized at Yokohama on March 10, 1872, with eleven members. The years preceding have been called the years of preparation. From 1872 to 1888 is known as the time of popularity, during which the Christian faith grew steadily in favor. At the end of that period reaction set in, due partly to the strenuous opposition of the Buddhists, who by adopting the tactics of the missionaries, endeavored to oppose their program. Schools and preaching halls were opened; organizations of young men were formed in the effort to revive a decaying Buddhist faith. God overruled this for good. A sifting process resulted by which nominal converts disappeared, but real Christians remained with their faith and convictions strengthened.

The same methods have been employed in Japan as in other fields, such as evangelical, educational, and medical. Dr. R. H. Glover of the Moody Bible Institute, from whose writings these facts are gathered, declares that it is a sad fact that direct aggressive evangelism is far from having the prominence that it deserves in Japan, but occupies in many missions a place distinctly secondary to institutional work. He further declares that Japan is still heathen—grossly and persistently heathen—and that missions after sixty years, have only touched the fringe of her territory and a fragment of her population.

TERHUNE DOG DIES HERO

Pet of Author Loses Life to Save That of Tramp Canine From a Train's Onrush.

Many of the heroes of the stories of Albert Payson Terhune, author of "The Comedy Kid," says the Designer, have been dogs—Scotch collies. You will remember Lad, and his harum-scarum son, Wolf—Wolf of the understanding eyes. Wolf is dead. He died like a thoroughbred. From the Terhune home town in New Jersey comes this story:

"Wolf had constituted himself warden of the Terhune lawns and custodian of the driveways. When motoring parties came in and endangered the lives of the puppies playing about the driveways, Wolf, at the first sound of the motor, would dash importantly down into the drive and every puppy would scurry out of harm's way."

"Every evening it was the habit of Wolf to saunter off on a long walk. The exercise, it seems, prepared Wolf for sleep. One night recently Wolf ambled away and—

"Down in the darkness at the railroad station some of the folks were waiting to see the Stroudsburg express flash by. It was a few minutes late. A nondescript dog, with a hunted, homeless droop to his tail, trotted on to the tracks. Far down the line there came the warning screech of the express. The canine tramp didn't pay any attention to it.

"The headlight of the express shot a beam glistening along the rails. Wolf saw the dog and the danger. With a bark and a snap the son of Lad drove the stranger to safety. The express was whistling for a crossing far past the station when they picked up what was Wolf and started for the Terhune home."

WRZOS IS POLISH FOR ROSES

But Capital Newspaper Man Thought It Was Flower Peculiar to Poland.

There is at least one newspaper man in Washington who will not forget again soon that a rose is just as sweet under any other name; but he will have to live down the circumstances attending his tardy recognition of that fact.

When General Haller, the Polish military hero, visited the White House he announced he was going to place a wreath at the base of the statue of Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, whose statue stands at one of the corners of Lafayette square. Asked what kind of wreath, General Haller replied it would be a wreath of Wrzos. Whereupon the newspaper man, indulging in language somewhat too flowery, wrote that the Wrzos was peculiar to the soil of Poland as the heather is to that of Scotland.

When the wreath appeared it was of pink rosebuds, peculiar to the soil of hothouses around the national capital. Wrzos is Polish for the rose.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



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OLD-BOOK SHOPS IN NORWAY

Ancient Scandinavian Volumes Are to Be Found in the "Antikvariats" of Stockholm.

Norway, like China, has no old-book shops. Christiania, of course, was only a provincial town in Scandinavia when, a few years ago, the partition occurred, and even now, as the Norse capital, it has a good deal less metropolitan amenities than Portsmouth or Bournemouth or Cardiff, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian.

After assiduous inquiries I managed to reach a rather forlorn bookshop down near the docks and was offered, as a genuine antiquity, a devotional treatise dated 1843. The old Scandinavian books are to be found in the half-dozen "Antikvariats" of Stockholm.

They are fascinating old bookshops, dusty and cobwebbed—four of them with numbers of tomes dating back into the sixteen hundreds, and some even a century before. In one of them I found three years ago a lot of Elzevirs at very low prices. In another a couple of very ancient Bibles bound in worm-eaten wooden boards, with a yard of iron chain attached.

Quits Tobacco and Oversleeps.

It may seem strange that I have been chewing tobacco since I was twenty-two months old and am still chewing, says a correspondent of the Lebanon (Mo.) Enterprise. About two and one-half years ago I made a resolution to quit and did quit for twenty-five days, feeling no ill effects until about the end of that period, when all of a sudden I began to have sleepy spells and had to quit reading.

Many times I did not know when I went to bed, but when I went to sleep my wife would wake me up some time the next day. I finally got afraid to go up in the woods for fear I might go to sleep and the big snake would carry me to its den and swallow me. So I broke my resolution by taking another chew and the sleepy spell was broken as suddenly as it came on. Can any one explain why all this happened?

"First-Aid Auto Kit" Latest.

Automobilists used to be content with carrying—by way of extraordinary accessories—a fire extinguisher, a swing for the baby and a tow rope, but with the list of those injured in auto accidents growing daily, some are beginning to add another piece of equipment, and an enterprising manufacturer of hospital goods is capitalizing this new need, says the New York Sun and Globe. He has provided an "automobile first-aid kit," which consists of the articles necessary to render first aid to persons injured while working on an automobile or driving it.

Perpetual Sodas.

There is one girl in New York who is "fed up." Her job is to drink nut sodas, sodas, all the soda fountain concoctions there are, or to order them, at any rate, and go through the motions. She is a spotter. Besides detecting dishonesty and seeing if the ticket systems of the fountains work properly, there is the service business to look at, satisfied customers and all of that. The technician is just the same as in spotting in a jewelry store. The first essential is complete disguise as an ordinary customer and the second is alertness.

Paid Just the Same.

"What do you make a week?" said a magistrate to an Italian organ-grinder. "Four pound, sare." "What! Four pounds for grinding an organ?" "No, sare; not for da grind—but for da shut up and go away."—London Tit-Bits.

WAY TO TEST YOUR RUBIES

All Genuine Stones Contain Tiny Flaws and Characteristic Peculiarities.

After the diamond the ruby stands supreme among precious stones, being the most popular of all colored gems. The genuine stone is obtained from a mineral called corundum.

To obtain one ruby thousands of tons of soil have to be washed and carefully examined. The finest gems come from the great ruby mines of Burma.

All genuine stones contain certain tiny flaws and blemishes and characteristic peculiarities. Spurious rubies get their imperfections during manufacture; and as chemists are more careful than nature, these imperfections are less noticeable.

You can test your rubies by certain differences between the real and the artificial. A genuine ruby contains irregularly shaped bubbles; the imitation gem contains bubbles which are perfectly round. Again, natural rubies have a silky sheen, due to a number of tiny parallel lines running in three directions. Imitation stones never have this characteristic.

To examine your ruby, place it in a strong light and look at it through a microscope. If the stone is in a setting, place a drop of oil on its face, and hold it up with the back face to the light. The drop of oil prevents reflections of light which would confuse the eye.

Pioneer in Transportation.

Although man has covered the world with railroad systems and steamship lines, Mother Nature is the pioneer in transportation service. For ages she has been moving her own products from point to point by many different methods. One of the most unusual of these transfers occurs in the formation of bottom ice which freezes at the bottom of fresh and salt water bodies. Stones, rocks and other debris become imbedded in these cakes, which, after a time, move upward toward the surface, often with sufficient force to shoot high in the air. Then these pieces of ice, sometimes as large as a house, become huge "freighters," traveling considerable distances with the winds and current. As they melt the stones and other fragments sink to the bottom again. That parts of sunken ships have been carried many miles in this manner has been proved by deep-sea divers, who have found them literally covered with stones that came from other localities.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

New Kind of Stamps.

The arrival of twins at a flat one evening caused a great sensation and the sister of the young mother was so impressed by the unexpected honor of being aunt to a pair that she lost her wits for the time being.

She rushed to the nearest post office and asked for stamps so that she might spread the glad tidings. The clerk said, affably, "How many, miss?" "Two," she cried, joyously. "What?" "A boy and a girl," she said, then fled in dismay.

Getting the Expression.

The beautiful movie actress could roll her eyes and arch her brows, but she couldn't seem to get her finer shades. So the director thought he would try a little strategy. "Now, Miss Resplendent, we shall have to shoot that scene again." She took her position. "Register indignation. Your last effort was rotten." "Sir-r-r!" "Hold it. That's more like indignation."

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"Skyrocketing" the Price of Chairs.

Everyone knows how exorbitant the prices of genuine antique furniture frequently are. The purchasers are generally rich and don't often dispute the price, and the supply is rarely equal to the demand. In a recent court case, says London Opinion, a witness who was a furniture dealer testified as follows:

"In October, 1920, I went to Sudbury hall, Lord Vernon's place in Derbyshire, to bring to town ten Chipendale chairs and two settees that we had bought. In a few days we sold them to Messrs. Dighton."

"What did you pay for them?" asked the examining lawyer. "About six hundred pounds."

"How long was it before you sold them to Messrs. Dighton?" "About six weeks." "For how much?" "One thousand four hundred pounds." "And then they were sold to Mr. Shrager for three thousand pounds. What do you suppose Lord Vernon would think of that—a profit of two thousand four hundred pounds the dealers made out of his chairs in a few weeks?" "What indeed!"

Name Theater After Mozart.

A million-dollar theater, a rival to the Wagner theater at Bayreuth, is to be built at Salzburg, Austria, the birthplace of Mozart. Mozart festivals will be held there under the auspices of international admirers of the master's music. If the spirit of Mozart was present at the laying of the corner stone last summer he must have smiled with gentle cynicism, says E. Doe, for the great musician went without recognition from his native place even after he had been recognized elsewhere.—Mentor Magazine.

The Reason.

Mrs. De Style was finishing a letter. Her husband looked over her shoulder and inquired, "Why do you write it 'eyether'?" "I pronounce it 'eyether,' don't I? demanded the lady. "Yes." "All fashionable people do, don't they?" "I presume so." The lady emitted a supercilious sniff. "Don't you think I want the people I correspond with to know I am educated, huh?"

