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

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932.

INSURANCE AND ITS RELATION TO HARD TIMES.

One of the bad effects of the present shortage of cash, is represented in the fact that a number of property owners have left fire and storm insurance policies lapse without renewing. They are "taking a chance" that losses will not occur, and that insurance premiums will represent money saved.

Unfortunately, in dull times the cost of insurance does not drop in cost, but the tendency is for such costs to increase. It is a well known fact to large insurance companies especially, that fires increase in such times; and the reason is that with real estate selling at such low prices, it is often the case that the amount of insurance on buildings is higher than the whole property, land and all—would sell for.

And, this being the case, there is a strong incentive for dishonest persons to fire their buildings and collect on their policies. It is true that not many cases of this kind are actually proven, as suspicion does not constitute evidence, and the companies are usually victimized.

Just now, some of the large "stock" companies, have withdrawn entirely from accepting farm risks, due to their disastrous experience with this class of property; and unoccupied property, outside of protection, is equally undesirable, and with many companies is on the prohibited list.

What is called the "moral" risk, is now considered more widely than ever and agents are expected to know the character, reputation and general honesty of the "insured, and to accept or refuse risks in accordance with this knowledge. Strangers coming into a community are especially objects of considerable scrutiny before policies are issued.

SPENDING FOR PROSPERITY.

The government—the Senate and House of the U. S.—has been trying during the past five years to spend itself into prosperity, and the public is becoming wise to the fact that the plan has been a pronounced failure, so far as the average person can see.

For instance, the figures seem to show, as the result of careful research and tabulation, that the appropriations for 1932 are 63% greater than expenditures for 1927. A few main items will better explain the result.

	1927	1932
Agriculture	156,000,000	333,500,000
War Dep.	360,800,000	483,700,000
Navy	318,900,000	378,900,000
Veterans	391,500,000	784,400,000
P. O. Deficit	27,300,000	195,000,000

Total, all major Departments, Commissions, etc., for 1927 was \$1,964,000, while amount for 1932 was \$3,195,100,000. It is difficult to understand the bigness of millions and billions, but we can pretty well understand the increase from \$1.00 to \$1.63, which has been spent by Congress; and, the amount would have been greatly larger, except for vetoes.

These are only increases for the Federal government; something like the same spending has been going on in state governments—and, it must be remembered that much of this spending was the result of popular demand.

"Spending ourselves into prosperity," if traced to its end, is a pleasurable fiction with anything but pleasurable results. To a very limited degree, even, it has only temporary value; because spending now, means that we can not spend later; that if we borrow now—bond issues, for instance—we must pay later. In other words, we can not get values for some, without others paying for them, and ultimately most of those who get them must help do the paying—in one way or another.

DR. BUTLER MAKES A NEW EPIGRAM.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler produced a new epigram the other day, when he said, "The saloon has not gone anywhere, it has only married the speak-easy and taken its wife's

name." And this raises the questions—"What name would the saloon take in case the 18th. Amendment should be repealed? and, does the Doctor imagine that the speak-easies and boot-leggers would quit, just because the government might in some way try to legalize liquor selling,

Presumably Dr. Butler is a highly intellectual man, considering his connection with the great Columbia University, New York, but if he imagines that the mere saying so, by the government, that speak-easies must quit, after the 18th. Amendment is repealed (?) there will be many to doubt the great depth of his intellectuality.

His further comments on the question—or his plan—seem to be that the states should have complete individual sale control, and that whatever profit is derived from the sale of liquor should go to the states; but this leaves out of account the brewers, and distillers, and their profits.

But, the Doctor may have had this in mind, but did not say, straight out, at this time, that the government should take over the manufacturing end too. Still, this in itself, would not prevent the operation of the speak-easy, unless the state government is adjudged to be more powerful in such cases than the National government—which may be the exact truth.

THE COMING WINTER.

Without any doubt, the coming winter will see greatly more of relief work activity than ever before; which means that those who can, must supply the cash with which the relief can be supplied. It is perhaps also true, in some degree, that there will be more dependence than usual on relief being forthcoming from "the government," or some other source, that in itself represents a form of Socialism—a sort of common right to share the total supply of money and property.

Almost before we realize it, the winter will be upon us, which means that the little time still intervening should be a time for careful thought, and advance preparation—a trend of thought should be not only very wise, but very determined that all will help one another as best we can, and not unwisely and selfishly place blame where it should not be placed, because the real fact is, that employers and employees, those comfortably well fixed and those not so well, are all about equally interested in general prosperity.

Always, we are more or less confronted with the necessity of accepting lesser evils; or, as we say, "the next best" thing. Very few can always independently enjoy having their own way.

We can wish and plan, but our wishes and plans often go astray; so the best thing to do is do the best we can; be glad that we are not completely down and out, and be very careful to hold on to jobs we have, at least until the winter passes.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME A FANCIFUL IDEA.

It is strange how persons equally wise agree on most important things, differ so radically on things of lesser importance, and argue over them seriously. An illustration of this is found in "daylight saving" time that came to an end, last Sunday, bringing back the standard time everywhere. For instance the Philadelphia Inquirer says of it, editorially—

"The opponents of this dallying with the revolution of the earth will be glad of the change; but a very large number of persons, especially dwellers in cities and their suburbs, will regret it. The sudden shortening of the close of the day is a sharp reminder that winter is fast approaching.

For many reasons it is a great pity that the practice of changing the hands of the clock twice a year can not be made universal. Leaving it to local custom makes for confusion. Sometimes, as in Pennsylvania, legislation has forbidden tampering with the official hour. Thus the City Hall in our town tells us all summer that it is six o'clock when our watches say it is seven. The Commonwealth has yielded to the prejudices of the farmer, who insists that his cows and hens are guided in their habits only by the sun. The objection is more fanciful than real. He has only to get up an hour earlier than his neighbors to keep the livestock satisfied."

Why call farmers "prejudiced?" Why should not the proponents of "daylight saving realize that their side is "more fanciful than real?" Why should they not regulate their "getting up" so as to agree with standard time, that has been in force for hundreds of years? Truly, the whole subject is one based on imagination, having to do with the turning the clock forward or back an hour. If daylight-saving is good for part of the year, why not for all of the year, so far as the clock is concerned?

BUSINESS—BEER—AND FORESIGHT.

For several generations one of the foremost qualities and prerequisites attributed to the successful business man has been the faculty of farsightedness. It is appropriate to ask, however, whether this faculty has been

greatly exercised on the liquor question.

The alluring prospect is advanced that the refitting of the breweries would put large amounts of money into circulation and provide new business and employment. Suppose this be granted for the sake of argument. After that, what? The beer seller becomes the competitor of virtually every other business that sells useful goods to mankind, and he passes along notoriously little of his income through wages or payment for grain.

American business has questioned the advisability of equipping Soviet Russia to compete with it. How about equipping the brewer?

Again, it is urged that taxes on legalized beer would assist the public treasury. But that, again, is a short-sighted argument. It counts only immediate financial receipts and fails to count eventual social costs—which are ultimately financial charges in the form of decreased efficiency and increased pauperism, laying their taxes in one way or another on industry.

There are a number of ways in which a momentary fillip could be given to business at the expense of the future. But American business has set its face against most of them such as currency inflation, extravagant public construction or immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. The beer prosperity argument is on a par with these. The enduring advances in business have been those based on an improvement of the general standard of living. The use of liquor fights against that improvement. The standard of living has been raised more rapidly during the twelve years of national prohibition than during any similar period in American history.

A former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Joseph H. Defrees, coined the statement, "If it is not for the public good it is not good for business." This has often been used as a motto to describe the ethical standard of the organization. It should be applied to the liquor question.—Christian Science Monitor.

DRIVERS WHO IMBIBE.

The automobile driver who drinks to excess is the terror of the road. Death and disaster follow in his wake. But should any driver even taste liquor while he is operating a motor vehicle? Few will answer in the affirmative, and there are some who will contend that the moderate drinker becomes a menace to public safety when he is behind the wheel.

It is undoubtedly a fact that even a little liquor often upsets the balance and normal attitude of the mind, and affects the driver's operation of a motor car unfavorably. Liquor makes some persons confident. From other persons it takes away confidence and makes them doubtful and hesitating. Liquor does not mix well with the driving of a motor vehicle.

A motor car or truck is not improperly called a private locomotive. The driver has to undergo training to operate a machine that weighs a ton and can develop a speed in excess of a mile a minute. If it is essential that locomotive engineers abstain from liquor, then it is essential that drivers of motor cars, which have no rails to keep them in their course, abstain from intoxicating drink. The driver of a car should deny himself the use of liquor whether he rides alone or is responsible for the safety of others.

Probably the most difficult case to treat is that of the driver who does not get drunk with the intention of operating a motor vehicle in that condition. And these cases seem to predominate. Those who must have their intoxicants should leave their cars in the garage.—Sykesville Herald.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

"If I had to do over again, I would not divorce my husband, and this is a fact I should not confess to a single, living soul."

An anonymous author in Harper's Magazine, writing an account of her difficulties and loneliness since she left her husband, voices an opinion that we believe is held by many men and women who have severed the ties of matrimony.

Many persons driven by hasty tempers, quick judgments or an unwillingness to make necessary sacrifices, take steps that often spell suffering for children and broken lives for the parents.

Persons who find themselves mismatched might do well to hesitate and give serious consideration to the prospects of loneliness and frustrated hopes before taking the final action that leads to permanent separation.

Married life where there is congeniality undoubtedly has its drawbacks but a divorce is often not the cure for matrimonial difficulties.

There are occasions when divorces are unavoidable, but there are many instances where wise counsel and sober reflection will result in a decision to carry on.—Towson Union-News.

POLITICIANS AND THE FARMER.

The farmer may be forgotten much of the time by the city folks, but anyway the political parties all love him just before election. Every party is going to relieve his deplorable troubles, and they all weep over his sad afflictions. The farmer has had golden promises handed out to him so often, that he is quite skeptical about them now. He wants something more than warm handshakes, and eloquent tributes to the greatness of agriculture.

It is generally admitted that farming has suffered more than any other occupation. The average price of farm products is now below pre-war figures, while the average price of other goods is still around 25 percent. above pre-war.

In some way or other, this disproportion, which is all wrong, should be corrected, and must be. Either the farmer is entitled to buy cheaper, or means must be found to raise his prices. However, if he keeps raising much bigger crops than the market will consume, it is hard to see how the price can be jacked up very much.—Frederick Post.

ANOTHER MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

A conference of farmers is a not unnatural consequence of the strike or "farm holiday" movement in the Middle West; but in timing it to coincide with the reassembling of Congress the promoters have followed a bad precedent. While there may be no such disorders as followed the march of the bonus army, the intention is plainly to bring direct pressure to bear upon the legislators. With the election over, they may be less easily intimidated than if it were still to come. But the choice of Washington at such a time suggests a policy of threats. There is significance in the fact that delegates have resolved upon presenting "demands." The statement that "a national relief program will be formulated by dirt farmers from every section" does not disguise the real purpose of the gathering.

The problem of farm relief is admittedly a difficult one, and no adequate solution has yet been found for it. The farmers are more intimately concerned in it than any other class, and that they should get together and state their views is perfectly proper. But they will gain little by a radical attitude that does not appeal to the sound sense of the Nation. One of the chief proposals, already presented at a meeting of Governors, is a moratorium on all their debts. It is at least possible that in this case the remedy might be worse than the disease. The farmers can not wholly dissociate their welfare from that of other interests. Nor can they "proclaim the right" to remain in their homes and have "all foreclosures, tax sales, or evictions stopped" with due regard to the rights of others.

Whatever the justice of their cause, a march on Washington is the fast way to demonstrate it. Much has been said, and properly, of the evils of secret lobbying. But this open lobbying—for such it amounts to—has evils also. If new legislation is needed in the interest of the farmers it should be passed without whip and spur.—Phila. Inquirer.

EDITORIAL ADVANCEMENT.

"There is an improvement in the American newspaper press upon which we look with a favorable eye—the employment of talented men as conductors," noted the Ononadaga, (N. Y.) Register 100 years ago. "But a few years have elapsed since the business of a newspaper editor was deemed that of a mere compiler, and he who was the most expert with scissors was deemed the most competent. Now the case is different, and the editorial chairs of some of our gazettes are filled by men of the first standing and ability, while the pens of jurists and statesmen of high rank are not considered as disgraced by being occasionally employed in contributing to their columns."—Detroit News.

Cat's Powerful Jaws

The strength, agility and ferocity of the wild cat are proverbial and illustrated in the following story: A deer watcher's wife had lost several hens. A wild cat was suspected, and traps were set in several likely spots. One morning a large specimen was found in one, caught by a hind leg. Instinctively, the keeper stretched forward his gun, which the enraged cat seized with claws and teeth. On withdrawal, the gun showed, as it still does distinctly, the impression of the cat's teeth in the hollow, solid part between the barrel. The skin, which was in splendid fur, measured 45 inches from top to tip.

DULL HEADACHES GONE. SIMPLE REMEDY DOES IT

Headaches caused by constipation are gone after one dose of Adierika. This means all poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Gives better sleep, ends nervousness. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

—Advertisements.

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Fable of the Hungry Fame-Seeker

By GEORGE ADE

(© Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

ONCE there was a Greenie who borrowed some Tackle and went fishing off Catalina Island, hoping that he might get a Nibble from a Tuna. To those who never have seen a Tuna it may be imparted that this Marine Monster is a Minnow two sizes smaller than a Submarine. It is fully as long as a Freight Car and if domesticated, could be used for towing Barges. The Yap who rode back and forth across the dancing Waves, trolling an attractive Bait and begging the Fish to give him some Trade, was playing in rare Luck, because he never got a Strike. If he had, the poor Woofus would not have remained in the Boat.

On another Occasion a cheerful Imbecille polished up a dinky Rifle such the Merry-Makers at Coney Island use in shooting at sheet-iron Ducks and other movable Targets. He put on a Boy Scout Uniform and went out into the Hills, hoping that he could scare up a Grizzly Bear. All day he scrambled around, kicking at the Underbrush and making Noises which were meant to insult the Bear and induce him to come out and put up a Battle. The Guardian Angels who fly over Cars driven by Women and protect the Patriot who buys Fireworks must have been on the Job that Day because the dauntless Nimrod never saw Hide or Hair of a Grizzly. That is why he lived to get back home and eat a hearty Supper.

It happened that a Young Man who thought he was, whereas he really wasn't, came into more sweet Currency than you could shovel with a Scoop Shovel in Three Months. One Night, in a select Club, which has since been padlocked no less than three times, he found himself gazing at a hypnotic Brunette even as an English Sparrow might gaze at the beautiful but deadly Cobra.

He never before had seen so much Brunette packed into so few Clothes and he knew that Life would not mean anything to him unless he could be near her, to inhale the 30 or 40 kinds of Perfumery she was using and have all the other Johns chewing their Wrist Watches in Envy.

This one made Pola Negri look like a Clergyman's Daughter. You could hear the Current crackling.

The yearling Child of Fortune tried to semaphore a few Signals to the dusky Queen and get her interested but she had no Line on the Bank Roll and did not like the Soft Shirt he wore with the Dinner Jacket, so she threw him about 1,500 Feet into the Air and rode away into the Night with a big Sausage Man from the West.

For several Days the Sailors on his Yacht had to watch him to keep him from going overboard with the Anchor in his Arms, which would have been his only chance of sinking. He thought that he had been given a Dirty Deal, whereas he should have been singing at the Top of his Voice, for if little Rita Pozeta, the undulating Vamp, had taken a real Fancy to him, it would have cost him over \$600,000.

Poor Brakes Break Many a Man.

Two years ago a prominent Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, Okla., was in Europe taking his first real Rest since the Syndicate in which he was interested struck the Gusher. He watched the wheel at Monte Carlo and, being quick at Figures and able to see right through any Proposition on the Jump, he felt almost sure that it would be a Cinch to win all the depreciated Currency and close the Dump.

He sat up for two Nights and wore out two Pencils doping a System which could not lose. He explained the Modus Operandi of his two Traveling Companions and said it was a Pipe, if backed up by enough Coin, so as to keep on doubling. He wanted Bill and Bud to put in \$50,000 apiece and let him go in and shoot up the Place, but they were Leery and said that the Suckers had already put up too many Buildings and laid out more Flower Beds than were needed. They were cold around the Ankles and devoid of Sporting Blood. There was Nothing Stirring and consequently all of the Boys are back home and living in comfortable Circumstances.

These Examples have been cited to prove that many a Chump who thinks that the Breaks are against him is really the favored and pampered Child of Destiny. Herbert J. Prangle, of whom we are compelled to write, was not so fortunate. He went fishing and the Tuna got him. While searching for the Grizzly he had the Tough Luck to find one. When he smiled at the Beautiful Female she gave him a quivering Embrace and darn near smothered him. He found a Chance to play his System and after he got into the Game he learned that he couldn't escape.

All of the which are Figures of Speech. The Story is that Mr. Prangle, from the time he was in his Teens, had nursed an aching Desire to be famous, notorious, acclaimed, celebrated and popular.

He wanted his Name on the Scroll, so that his Mother would be proud of him. Uncle Jason had always claimed that Herb had a broken Yolk and was

all messed up inside of the Dome. He wanted to prove that he (Herb) belonged in the Hall of Fame instead of a Home for Collapsed Mentalities. Looking the Part.

To look at Mr. Prangle, about the time he was eased out of College and began to ramble in the daisy-dotted Field of Literature, it never would have been suspected that he had this lurking Determination to Prove to the whole World that he was a Heller. He was skinny and wore powerful Glasses and had a bulging Head, like the large end of a Gourd. He was bashful in Company. Strangers often asked if he had passed through any Serious Illness when quite Young. If an attractive Cutie gave him a couple of roguish Looks and began to ask him pert Questions, he yammered for a little While and then sank below the Horizon.

Who would have dared to predict that Herbert J. Prangle was planning to write Love Stories so sizzling that he would have to use Asbestos Paper? To look at him he was just as passionate as a Rubber Glove.

Even as the bloody Historical Romances are written by slender Maidens just out of Smith College, and all that Free Verse about Nymphs dancing in the shadowy Wildwood is turned out by hard-faced old Grouches wearing Overshoes, and Advice to the Love-Lorn comes from a Police Reporter, so it was inevitable that this Clam would write about hearing Bosoms and Clinging Kisses.

For a long Time the Immediate Friends and Relatives little suspected his Intentions. He kept on producing Manuscripts that were rejected with Thanks. They put up with his Delusions and kept him hidden away in a Cheerful Room where they would not have to look at him very often and consoled themselves with the Reflection that there is one Jinx in every large Family.

Then there came a Day when the Book Reviewers all began to gibber and say that a New Light had appeared in the Heavens and it was Some Light. About 2,000 Candle Power.

They agreed that Herbert J. Prangle, author of "Seared Souls," was indecent, audacious and salacious but a Master Analyst of all the Fundamental Emotions and a Genius with a large G.

All at once his apologetic Kin began running up and down the Streets asking everyone, "Have you read Herbert's new Book?"

Soon after the Volume had been barred from many Libraries and denounced from the Pulpit, and Hollywood was demanding the Picture Rights, and the Tremolo Sisters were camped on the Front Porch to interview the daring and devilish Author, it is claimed that Herbert received, in one Day, no less than 100 Requests for Photographs and Autographs.

The Glare of the Limelight.

For a matter of Years he had waited and hoped for this Day to come. All through the toilsome Nights he had been sustained by an intrepid Belief that some Day the World would simply have to recognize him. He felt within himself the Pulsations of True Greatness and he knew that, eventually, the Universe would vibrate in Sympathy.

Well, he began to get the Vibrations and they nearly ruined him. He suddenly discovered that One may not acquire one Portion of Fame without taking on about three Portions of cheap, low-down Notoriety. Herbert, the shrinking Violet, suddenly found himself in a Class with the Ford Joke, the Radio, the Statue of Liberty and Ziegfeld's Follies. All the Farm Hands in Iowa were fully informed regarding his Peculiarities and Eccentricities and blighted Love Affairs.

He found that he could not stir out of Doors without being trailed by a brazen Hussy in shameless Attire and sticky Rouge, known as Publicity. He learned, in a Hurry, that the Laurel Wreath had a lot of Thorns in it. Strangers crawled up the Fire-Escape to get a Look at him in his own Room. The Public Prints were full of veiled References to his Checkered Career and it was whispered about, under Cover, that his tough Novel was really a Story of his Own Life.

Which was fairly hard on a harmless Boob who was just as pure as Rainwater.

If a distant Relation, whom he never had seen, got into a Jam anywhere, it always came out in the Dispatches that the accused Party was a Cousin of the well-known Novelist. This is known as Advertising.

Mr. Prangle received countless invitations to address the Women and the Rotarians and the Free Thinkers, but he could not generate sufficient Vocal Energy to make Himself heard to Himself. In fact, he couldn't do anything except sit in a Back Room and write on Paper. When the fierce Glare smote him he was scorched to a Cinder.

At present his unmarried sister has him up in the Woods, feeding him Gluten Biscuits and Milk.

MORAL: It is almost impossible for a Drum Major to pass along Main Street without being noticed.

DAIRY

GOOD MARKET FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Demand Solves Problem of Extra Butterfat.

(By R. J. RAMSEY, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.)

Many farmers are making money marketing their surplus butterfat in the form of whipping cream, sweet cream butter, honey butter and other special products which are easily prepared on the farm.

Sweet cream butter was originated to meet the demands of the housewife for a very high-grade product. It requires no equipment that is not used in churning sour cream. However, the flavor of this butter is so mild and delicate that only the very highest quality of sweet fresh cream can be used. Even the feed of the cows must be watched carefully to avoid undesirable feed flavors. All milking utensils, and even the separator, should be sterilized with boiling water each day before being used. If boiling water is not available, chemical sterilizers, such as bleaching powder, may be used.

The milk should be separated immediately after milking and the cream cooled to 60 degrees. The cream must be kept cold until churned in order to prevent souring and to make churning easier. It is best to churn every other day, provided enough cream is available. Sweet cream is somewhat harder to churn than sour cream, so it must be aged at a low temperature for several hours before churning. For this season of the year the churning temperature should be about 50 degrees.

The churning should be stopped when the granules of butter are the size of a wheat kernel. The butter-milk then should be removed and the butter covered with fresh cold water. The churn should be revolved a few times, the rinse water removed and the washing repeated. The butter is removed and placed on a chilled butter worker and worked until no moisture is visible in large droplets. Care should be taken not to overwork it. Only a fine grade of butter salt should be used in salting it, as table salt is likely to cause grittiness.

If sweet cream butter is not salted, it may be made into honey butter. This makes a delicious spread for those who like honey. It is made by adding one pound of light-colored honey to one pound of soft cream butter. The two should be well mixed and then placed in containers and put in a refrigerator to harden.

Sanitary Measures to End "Ropiness" in Milk

A silmy or roppy condition in milk is brought about by the growth of bacteria and usually does not appear until 12 to 24 hours after the milk is drawn. The bacteria may come from the water in which the utensils were rinsed, from dust in the barn at milking time, or occasionally from an infected udder. Unless the infection comes from the udder, it can be eliminated by the practice of good sanitary measures, which consist of milking in a place comparatively free from dust, cleaning the cow's rear flanks and udder with a damp cloth, and handling the milk in vessels that have been thoroughly washed and sterilized.

Looking to Herd's Future

When selecting a herd sire the following points should be considered: Only pure-bred bull should be used; the production of the ancestors of the bull, especially that of the dam and the dam of the sire should be high; the individuality of the bull and his ancestors should be good; the production of the daughters of the bull, or of related cows, should be high; the stockman should pay enough to get a bull that will improve the herd; a proven bull is a more dependable sire than a young untried bull; where two or more farmers purchase a bull in partnership they can well afford to get a better bull than where each buys one; the dam of the bull should have a better record than the best cow in the herd.

Bran as Hay Substitute

Hay was a good crop in most sections last year and the quality was good, also. Nevertheless, there may be some of our readers who were short of good hay this winter. If such is the case, it might be well to know that bran at the present low prices is a fairly good substitute.

If possible, some hay should be fed, of course, but if there is plenty of good silage, and when bran is cheap as it is at present, the amount of hay may be cut down or almost eliminated without damage to the cow.—American Agriculturist.

DAIRY HINTS

There is always a demand for proved sires.

Cows need from three to four pounds of water for each pound of milk they give.

The price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of milk. If an additional pound or two of grain makes a cow give an additional two or four pounds of milk, feed the grain.

Before Actresses Were Seen on British Stage

Believe it or not, the first woman who attempted to appear as an actress on the British stage was smothered—in the play. She took the part of Desdemona. Imagine a man playing the role of Desdemona! Fit performance for burlesque.

The emancipation of woman by the English-speaking race began in its acquiescence to the appearance of actresses in the theater. In Shakespeare's day only youthful and as good looking young men as could be found played the feminine assignments in the cast. Perhaps this accounted for the ribaldry permitted in the lines spoken. There were no ladies in the audience, either. The theater was "for men only."

Queen Elizabeth was among the first to witness speaking shows. Love scenes were rather rare in the earlier English drama. Philosophy, kingly politics and war were the primary themes. Play-writing later became more excursive and Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet, the greatest masterpiece of them all in which love dominated; and who, we wonder, was the youth who portrayed the sweetly maiden, clear crystalline character of Juliet?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Great Peroration Not Original With Lincoln

"Of the people, by the people and for the people" are the closing words of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address, though there is no "and" before the preposition "for," the expression reading "of the people, by the people, for the people."

A little research brings out the fact that neither the thought nor the phraseology was original with Lincoln. The thought, which had been variously expressed, was already old by the time Lincoln used it. Daniel Webster, on January 26, 1830, said: "The people's government, made by the people, and answerable to the people." And Theodore Parker, a noted preacher and abolitionist, used a similar expression in a speech on "The American Idea," at the New England anti-slavery convention in Boston on May 29, 1850. He said: "A democracy—that is a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." But the expression belongs to Lincoln because he gave it to the world on a historic occasion and in a finished form. The poet Lowell said: "Though old the thought and oft expressed, 'Tis his at last who says it best."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strength of Wood

Dry wood is as much as two and one-half times as strong as the same wood in the green, or normal growing state, says the forest service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The strength of the dry wood compared to green wood varies with the type of tree, the amount of moisture it contains, and similar factors. The forest service has studied the problem of moisture and strength in wood for the last 25 years and has worked out formulas for finding the strength of wood under different moisture conditions.

Caribbean Islands

The Corn islands are a group of two small islands in the Caribbean sea some distance off the coast of Nicaragua. They consist of Great and Little Corn island. They were leased from the Nicaragua government for 99 years by the treaty of August 5, 1914, whereby Nicaragua also granted the right to the United States of constructing a canal across her territory. Although by treaty empowered to do so, this government has never obtained governmental control of the islands, which are still governed by a native Nicaraguan.

Skiing, Their Business

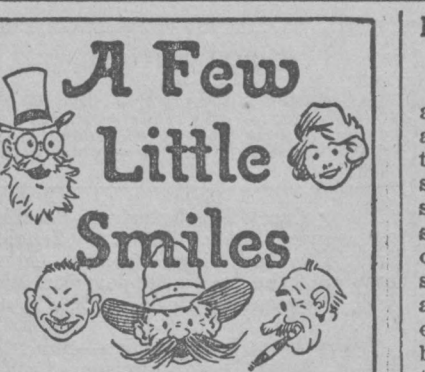
When winter comes and the ground is covered with a deep blanket of snow, the Norwegian soldier is not called upon to strap his heavy knapsack on his back and wade through the drifts up to his boot tops. He simply is handed a pair of skis and ordered to have a good time. The mountainous regions of Norway lend themselves admirably to the sport of skiing, and skilful ski riders and ski jumpers are developed within the land of the fjords. Norwegian infantry practice maneuvers on skis every winter, near Oslo.

Trees and Lightning

There is a tradition among woodsmen that it is dangerous to seek shelter under certain varieties of trees during thunderstorms. Now the United States forest service reports that it is apparently true that some kind of trees are struck by lightning more frequently than others. A study will be made to determine what trees are most likely to attract electricity. The question has a practical side because in some regions in the Far West lightning is the principal cause of forest fires.—World's Work.

Parallel Pipes "Human"

The vox humana pipes in a pipe organ differ from the regular pipes in that two complete sets are required in order to produce the sound which simulates the human voice. These pipes are arranged in pairs side by side. One is a trifle over pitch and one a trifle under. The vibration of the two at the same time gives the rounder, fuller note of the human voice rather than the clear, sharp tone of the regular pipes.



A Few Little Smiles

IN HIS OWN COIN

Sharp, the noted lawyer, looked very worried.

"This business of defending criminals is getting beyond a joke," he told his clerk.

"Anything wrong, sir?" asked the clerk.

Sharp sighed wearily.

"Yes," returned his employer; "that notorious counterfeit moneymaker I have just saved from going to prison tried to pay me in bad money."

FOOLING PAPA



"When Fred proposed to me I told him to go and ask papa."

"But you don't really care for him?"

"Of course not. But I do so love to play little jokes on papa."

Safe

The prisoner was not professionally represented. Before proceeding with the case, the judge said: "Your offense is a serious one. If you are convicted, it means a long term in prison. If you cannot hire a counsel, the court will appoint one for you."

The prisoner leaned toward the judge and, in the most confidential manner, whispered: "I have no lawyer, your honor, but that's all right. My tailor and my landlady are on the jury."

Reminder

Wife (at busy crossing)—Now, remember, Herbert, the brake is on the left—or is it the right?—but don't—

Harassed Husband—For heaven's sake stop chattering. Your job is to smile at the policeman!

Particular

Little Girl—Please, have you a sheep's head?

Facetious Butcher—No, my dear, only my own.

Little Girl—It won't do. Mother wants one with brains in it.

Correct

Professor—What is the most common impediment in the speech of American people?

Freshman—Chewing gum.—Christian Advocate.

MIGHT HELP HIM



Stage Director—Roderick, you'll have to cut out that part, "Oh, fair Lydia. I want to die. I want to die!"

Roderick—Why, sirrah?

Stage Director—Some of the audience might accommodate you.

Not So Much Danger

Small Sister—Let's play that we're married.

Small Brother—Now—let's play football, then we won't get bunged up so much.

Making It Easy

Her Papa—Just before I married I told the girl's father all about my circumstances.

Her Suitor—Oh, then you were in debt, too!

Logic

"You say that your shoes bother you? If the proverb is true, you have not paid for them."

"How absurd! Do my hat and my suit bother me?"—The Humorist.

Quoth the Cat

Eugenie—Bill proposed four times before I accepted him.

Minnie—Do you know who the other three girls were?

Depredations of Birds

Offset by Good Work

The fickleness among allied nations and their shifting from one side to another in different wars has a counterpart in the course conducted by some of man's allies in the war on insect pests. The birds, for instance, sometimes do tremendous damage to crops through the damage to young shoots first coming through the ground and to the entire crop through the eating of seed. Fruit trees and berry bushes also suffer from the depredations of birds.

In spite of the damage they do, however, the birds as a usual thing are to be found on the side of man when it comes to the war with insects. It has been noted by experts studying the insect problem that any unusual outbreak of pests invariably finds the birds flocking to the section where the outbreak has occurred. Every insect seems to have an overwhelming number of enemies among the birds. The gypsy moth, for instance, is eaten by 46 different types of birds. The cotton boll weevil is attacked by 66, the army worm by 43, the leaf hoppers by 175, the potato beetle by 34 and the wireworm by 205.

The birds, when they feed on the insects, really set themselves down to serious eating. One killdeer, shot and examined for research purposes, had 383 alfalfa weevils in its stomach while a blackbird was found to have 442. Such a capacity for insects makes the birds welcome allies when the insect outbreaks are on, no matter how much they may be opposed to the best interests of man when they are carrying on their own depredating activities.—Washington Star.

Reference to "Auroch" in Biblical Writings?

In all Scriptural references the word translated unicorns is the Hebrew "reem," which modern science declares to be best understood by making it refer to the "auroch" or wild ox, which did formerly live on the east side of Jordan, and elsewhere, even in east Europe, according to many authorities.

This was an exceedingly powerful, active and at times, dangerous wild beast, of great size, with long powerful horns.

It is interesting to note that the reem is not known to, or at least is not mentioned by any Biblical writer after the time of Isaiah, and that this agrees with the dictum of archeologists founded on discoveries among the monumental records of past ages, that the aurochs became extinct in Assyria about the year 1000 B. C.

The auroch, it is now considered, may be held to be the very animal understood by the sacred writers to bear the name reem. That they used the name of the mythical unicorn in translating it may be set down to the understanding of the age in which our translation of the Bible was made, and not with any intention of perpetuating the legend of the one-horned creature by the men who gave us our incomparable, so-called, Authorized Versions of the inspired Scriptures.

History of Chalk

In ocean waters are tiny animals with shells so small that a person can hardly see them without the help of a microscope. Study of chalk in chalk cliffs has proved that the chalk is made up chiefly of the shells of tiny animals like those found in the sea today. On investigation we find millions—even billions—of these tiny animals living and dying in the ocean waters, each one leaving his shell behind. In a piece of chalk two inches long, it is estimated that there are the shells of more than 100,000 of these tiny animals. Chalk is a form of soft limestone. Other kinds of limestone were made in much the same way; but chalk is the kind which will leave white marks on a blackboard.

His Way

There had been a somewhat heated argument in the club card room, and when the battle was over one of the younger members present sought advice from an old member wise in the ways of cards and card players.

"Question is, sir, if one is playing against opponents weaker than oneself in knowledge of the game, should one point out errors, or should one remain silent?"

"As a younger man," said the old player, "I used to try to be helpful, but now I thank heaven silently, keep my face straight, and take their money."—London Tit-Bits.

Longfellow Over Modest

Longfellow received \$25 for "The Wreck of the Hesperus." This was the poet's own price. The editor wrote in accepting the poem: "Your ballad is grand. Enclosed are \$25, the sum you mention, for it, paid by the proprietors of the New World, in which glorious paper it will resplendently coruscate on Saturday next. Of all American journals, the New World is alone worthy to contain it."

Fruits in Temperate Zone

The squiddilla, the chayote, the akee, breadfruit, jackfruit, mangosteen, sapodilla and durian are some of the tropical fruits that are not yet common in the markets of the temperate zone. Tomatoes, eggplants, pomegranates, limes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, pineapples, figs, dates and alligator pears are as familiar as many of the native fruits of the temperate zone.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for October 2

THE CHRISTIAN'S DEVOTIONAL LIFE

GOLDEN TEXT—But grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory now and for ever.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 6:5-15; Daniel 4:10; II Timothy 3:14-17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Talking to God.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Real Prayer Is.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Christian's Devotional Life.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Means of Christian Growth.

The Christian's growth is by means of his devotional life. It requires the symmetrical development of his understanding and heart. Bible study and prayer go hand in hand. The believer's affections need proper direction and exercise.

1. The Christian's Prayer Life (Matt. 6:6-15).

In Christ's teaching in this passage on prayer we note:

1. Prayer prayer (vv. 5-7). This consists:

a. In one praying to be seen and heard of men (v. 5). Many prayers uttered in public are false, for the supreme consideration is what the people think rather than what God thinks. Men who thus pray get a reward but not from God.

b. In using vain repetitions (vv. 7, 8). This does not mean that we should ask but once for the thing desired, for we have examples of Christ and Paul praying three times for the same thing (Matt. 26:39-46; II Cor. 12:7, 8); but rather that the use of meaningless repetitions, reiterations of empty sentences be avoided.

2. True prayer (v. 6). Real prayer is communion of the child of God with his heavenly Father. Life for its fullest development needs both solitude and companionship. God, our Creator, knew what our natures require. Therefore, he commands both public and private prayer (Heb. 10:25; Matt. 6:6).

3. The model prayer (vv. 9-13). This was given in response to the disciples' request that the Lord would teach them to pray (Luke 11:1).

a. A right relationship—"Our Father" (v. 9). Only those who have become children of God by faith in Jesus Christ can pray aright.

b. A right attitude—"Hallowed be thy name" (vv. 9, 10). When one realizes that he has been delivered from the power of darkness and translated into the kingdom of his dear Son (Col. 1:13) by being a child of God, he cannot help pouring out his soul in gratitude and praise, intensely longing for the kingdom, the righteous rule of Christ on the earth.

c. A right spirit (vv. 11-13). This spirit involves:

(1) Trust which looks to God for the supply of daily need. We are dependent upon him for our daily food. With all man's boasted progress he cannot make a harvest.

(2) The spirit of love which results in forgiveness of others. God will not listen to the prayers of one who has an unforgiving spirit.

(3) That of holiness which moves one to pray and not to be led into temptation and moves him to long to be delivered from the Evil One.

(4) Regular prayer (Dan. 6:10). Though prohibited by royal decree from asking a petition from any god or man except the king, Daniel did not depart from his regular custom of prayer to God three times a day. II Tim. 3:14-17).

This scripture exhibits the value of the Holy Scriptures. Devotional life undirected by the Scriptures will develop in a wrong direction. The affections need to be disciplined through the understanding.

1. The Scriptures able to make one wise unto salvation (v. 15). Salvation is in Christ alone. It is secured through faith in his finished work on the cross. True wisdom leads to Christ crucified since "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12), "and without shedding of blood is no remission" (Heb. 9:22).

2. The Scriptures discipline the life (vv. 16, 17). In the Scriptures doctrine is set forth, the standard of conduct which is absolutely needed. The only place to find God's standard of life is in his Holy Word. It not only exhibits the divine standard, but it reproves; that is, refutes error. The way to deal with error is not denunciation, but the positive presentation of truth. Then, too, it corrects; that is, sets straight many of the dislocations of personal and social conduct. The Word of God not only sets straight, but instructs in righteousness and equips for service.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

If you expect to get to heaven you must go in that direction.

Do not pray for easy lives; pray to be stronger men and women.

If I take care of my character, my reputation will take care of itself.

It is one thing to see the way you should go, and quite another to go the way you see.

TRY FOR TREASURE SUNK 21 YEARS AGO

Seek to Salvage Liner in the Shark-Laden Waters.

Norfolk, Va.—Another fleet is off on the Rainbow Trail to a hitherto un-reached pot of gold. The treasure of the Ward liner, Merida, sunk off the Virginia Capes more than twenty years ago.

Capt. Harry L. Bowdoin, in his ship Salvor, accompanied by the trawlers Sea Hawk and Sea Rambler, is now at the point, sixty miles off the coast, where the wrecked ship lies forty fathoms deep in shark-infested waters.

Pinning his hopes chiefly on a diving suit he has spent 16 years in developing, the sixty-year-old seafarer was optimistic on his departure.

Captain Bowdoin, however, is not the first to be lured by the treasure of the ship which sank after being rammed by the United States Fruit company steamer Admiral Farragut on May 12, 1911. For the last twenty years romance as well as desire for material reward has beckoned the adventurous to the wreck.

All passengers of the Merida were saved, but the cargo and valuables deposited with the purser went down with the ship. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the bulk still holds twenty-two tons of half-refined gold and silver ore; bullion in bars worth at least \$1,000,000; 4,000 tons of copper ore and eighty kegs of American \$20 gold pieces.

Another item of the cargo which some might consider worthy of salvage was 2,000 kegs of fine Jamaica rum.

As early as 1916 a syndicate of New York bankers was formed and launched an effort to recover the Merida's treasure, but the wreck was not found and the project was abandoned.

Steamfitter Finds He Has Golden Tenor Voice

Rochester, N. Y.—From steamfitter to operatic star sounds like the title of an Alger book, but it may be the road traveled by Charles Sullivan, if recent performances and comments of critics are to be credited.

Sullivan until recently had spent ten years as a steamfitter in various Rochester plants, unaware of the golden voice he possessed.

It was while entertaining friends at a social gathering that the unusual quality of his voice was noticed. They urged him to go to New York city.

He went and was examined by Dr. Frank E. Miller, the late Caruso's personal physician. Doctor Miller said Sullivan's voice had the power of Caruso and the timbre of McCormack.

A few Rochester music lovers sent the young steamfitter to Mme. Marcella Sembrich in New York. She credited him with having a great tenor voice that indicated he would become a singer of great distinction if it were cultivated.

Sullivan has been invited to visit Mademoiselle Sembrich's Lake George summer home to start his training for the operatic stage.

State Troopers Catch Quarry Leasing Jail

Watkins Glen, N. Y.—Two state troopers who spent a day and night prying into every possible corner of Schuyler county, where Charles Burke, thirty-four, of New York city, might be hiding, returned wearily to the county jail in the morning—and met Burke emerging cheerily from it.

Burke was wanted on a charge of disturbing the peace as the result of an argument with a local citizen. After the alleged argument he asked and obtained lodging in the jail for the night.

The troopers, Sergt. Jack Barry and Trooper John P. Norton, took him before a justice of the peace, who imposed a 30-day suspended sentence, and ordered him outside Schuyler county within two hours.

Oil Man Leaves \$80,000 for Sick Dogs and Cats

St. Louis, Mo.—A trust fund of more than \$80,000 for the care of dogs and cats was left by the late Henry O. Babcock, retired oil broker.

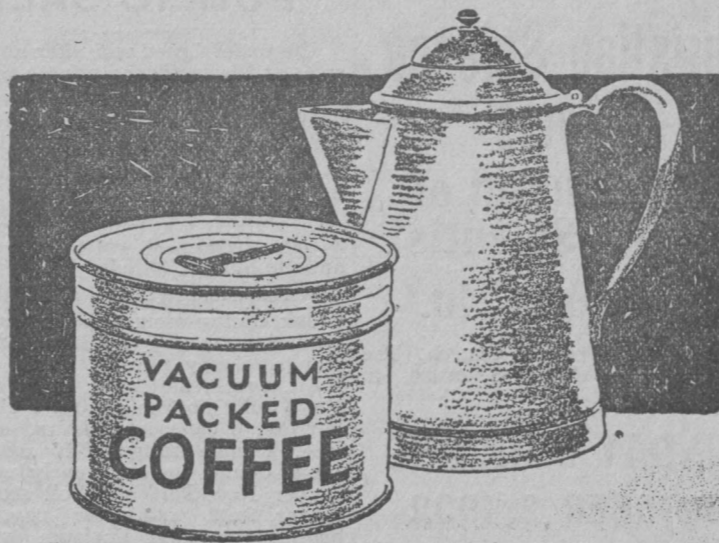
The fund is to be known as "The Babcock Relief Fund for Dumb Animals," according to the administrator of the estate, who said its purpose is to care for and eliminate suffering among cats and dogs.

Old Wedding Ring Found

Falmouth, Maine.—A wedding ring lost by Mrs. Fred Olsen of New York in 1902, recently was found and returned to her by her next door neighbor here.

Earth's Chemicals

The number of so-called chemical elements which enter into the earth's composition is more than eighty, but few of these figure as important constituents of the portion known to us. Nearly one-half of the mass of this shell is oxygen and more than a quarter is silicon. The remaining quarter is made up largely of aluminum, iron, calcium, magnesium and the alkalies, sodium and potassium, in the order named. These eight constituent elements are the only ones that are important parts of the earth's surface shell. They are not found in the free condition, but combined in proportions characteristic of chemical compounds, and are known as minerals.



Better Breakfasts

A BETTER breakfast is one that will make you feel like beginning your work for the day with a burst of speed. This implies plenty of fruits, something substantial to supply you with plenty of fuel to burn up in said burst of speed, appetizing auxiliaries and the right kind of coffee.

A Good Start

A good way to start a better breakfast is with a Sunrise Cocktail which is made as follows: Drain the syrup from an 8-ounce can of raspberries without crushing the berries, and combine this syrup with the contents of a No. 2 can of grapefruit juice. Chill thoroughly and serve.

Then go on from there by serving the berries with a ready-to-eat cereal and cream, grilled

Canadian bacon, buttermilk biscuits and the coffee.

There are lots of good brands of coffee on the market, but all of the best kinds have this in common—that they are vacuum packed. For when the green coffee bean is roasted it develops carbon dioxide gas. This is the same gas which develops in biscuit dough when you add the liquid to the dry ingredients containing baking powder, and makes the biscuits rise when they are baked. This gas exerts more than 50 pounds pressure per square inch inside the roasted coffee bean. And when the roasted bean is ground, the gas comes flying out with such force that 65% of it has disappeared in 24 hours, taking with it a great deal of the aromatic or volatile oil which contains the aroma or flavor of the coffee.

In Commemoration of Great Historic Events

Although the Dutch laid claim to the Hudson River region in 1609 and built a fort in 1613, some of the earliest, if not the very first, settlers were fugitives from religious persecutions in France and Flanders, who obtained permission from the Dutch to make their homes in New Netherlands.

In 1924, as part of the observance of the tercentenary of their arrival, the United States issued the special coin and also large-sized special postage stamps of the denominations of 1, 2 and 5 cents. All of these are now prized and worth more than their face value when in fine condition.

On various appropriate occasions the government issues such commemorative coins. Some other special issues were called forth by the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in 1923; the sesqui-centennial in 1926; commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bennington and independence of Vermont, in 1927; of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1925; the Monroe Doctrine centennial in 1923; the Grant centennial in 1922; the Alabama and Missouri centennials in 1921, and the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1920.

Trace Troubled Dreams to Prehistoric Period

When a man dreams that he is falling he never strikes bottom because his monkey ancestors who fell from their perches in the forest and failed to hook their tails over the limb of a tree during the descent never lived so that their human descendants could remember crashing to the ground. And if a man dreams that he suddenly awoke unclad in a room full of people, that, too, is a carry-over from prehistoric times, when man went about unclothed.

So believed Prof. William E. Slaght, who for a quarter of a century studied sleep. He analyzed thousands of dreams, seeking to find their origin, and generally was able to trace them either to hereditary causes, such as the monkey falling from the tree, or to some vivid experience in the past life of the dreamer.

In his "Before Adam" Jack London added that just because the dreamer woke up, even if sweating and in a fright, proved that he had survived the fall.—Pathfinder Magazine.

NOBODY HOME



He—Let's go into this cafe and get something to eat.

She—It's closed, dear, the proprietor must be out. Don't you see the sign, "Home Cooking?"

Worse and Worse

Mrs. Haines—We haven't paid our taxes yet.

Mrs. Paines—Tut, tut. We haven't even paid for the coal we burned before we bought the oil burner.

FORETOLD PROGRESS OF THOUSAND YEARS

Monk, in 932, Predicted the "Astonishing" Advances.

Paris.—One thousand years ago the monk Theodosius sketched in broad lines what might be expected of the world in 1932. He foresaw a great increase of population, astonishing advances in the sciences, especially in botany, zoology and astrology, and so great an increase in the demand for books that "pious monks will sit night and day copying and recopying the manuscripts of the great bishops of long ago."

Some of Theodosius' guesses went as far afield as others went true, according to Charles Richey, who gives in *Le Matin*, a translation of pertinent parts of the manuscript, which, he says, he discovered by chance in a Franciscan monastery at Ravenna.

"Will there be a year 1000?" Theodosius asks. "Many good Christians imagine that the year 1000 will see the end of the world and the final cataclysm. But this is probably an error. God is too good to wipe out the human race."

"What shall we find after the year 1000? To seek to know that is not impious. One thing is certain, that well before the 1000 years which I have in mind, the terrible religion invented and propagated by Mahomet will be destroyed together with the hideous book called the Koran, which was dictated by Satan himself. The armies of the infidels, triumphant as they seem today, will have disappeared as dust in the wind. There will be none but God's servants. The Cross will have conquered the Crescent.

Safety on the roads would encourage travel, Theodosius said.

"As to the sciences, they will make astonishing progress. I do not speak of magic, that redoubtable science inspired by the Spirit of Evil to deceive unhappy men, but of botany, zoology and especially astrology. Thales saw that amber attracted small bodies when it is rubbed . . . but that is a trick of nature and there is nothing to be hoped for from it. Archytas of Tarentum thought he could build a flying machine, but it is madness to think that man could raise himself into the air like a bird. Icarus gave sad proof of that."

Lost Battalion Site Is Found After 13 Years

Varennes, France.—A searching party in the Apremont woods of the Argonne forest has uncovered the whole setting of one of the most dramatic incidents of the World war, the fight against circling Germans, thirst and hunger of the famed American "Lost Battalion." Under the leaves of 13 autumns, the searchers found remains of at least one of the American heroes.

As searchers brushed away the leaves and cut through the young saplings that have choked the forest, they found on the north side of the gully between Binerville and Apremont historical evidence of the great struggle.

The side of the hill is honey-combed with "foxholes," cut into the shale and just large enough to hide a man. There 600 men took cover when they found that they had lost contact with their own troops. Only 194 came out alive.

Even after 13 years it is possible to picture the heroic struggle of the besieged men. In the "kitchen" hole is a great rusted can, punched full of holes, which shows that the cooks sought to build a fire and heat water for coffee and tea.

All around are pieces of equipment, rusted bayonets, rifles, gas masks. After hostilities, the bodies were taken to Romagne cemetery, but it was 13 years later before the setting of this dramatic action was found again and it will now be thoroughly hunted.

Artist Colony in Iowa Lives in Ice Wagons

Stone City, Iowa.—Gaily decorated ice wagons, painted in the gay grand manner of a gypsy caravan, have revived the crumbling ruins of Stone City, deserted ice cutting camp whose stone towers have been a curiosity here for several years.

Almost 100 Middle Western artists have taken over the camp, installed pallet and brush in the old ruins and are using it as a summer studio. The artists live in deserted ice wagons, re-decorated in modern lines. Some of the early arrivals established themselves in a round stone tower which formerly was an ice house.

The artists have hired a business manager who pays living expenses from tourist trade which has flocked here to see the exhibitions and view the artists at work.

Chinese Girls Bring \$13 in Flood Area

Harbin, Manchuria.—Daughters of the poor were offered for sale for 50 yen (\$13) apiece as floods and guerilla fighting with Manchoukuo and Japanese troops reduced millions of Chinese to desperation.

In Harbin, flood waters of the Sungari river rose in the streets, carrying away the small possessions of destitute families. Mobs gathered, clamoring for aid. Acting at the request of local Chinese, Lieutenant General Hirose, of the Japanese forces, assumed command of the district and declared what amounted to martial law.

POULTRY

QUALITY IN HENS MAKES FOR PROFIT

Rigid Selection Matter of Much Moment.

It is possible to select and breed Leghorns to increase body weight, weight of eggs, and number of eggs produced, without sacrificing any of these increases to bring about any of the others, says the Cornell university experiment station in a bulletin recently published.

While it is said to be a normal tendency for the weight of the egg and the weight of the hen to decrease with an increase in the number of eggs, rigid selection, the station says, will overcome this tendency. Not only that, but the tendency was also to lengthen the egg-laying period and to put off the time when egg-laying diminishes through the maturity of the birds.

The studies made a careful comparison between birds of high-laying capacity and those of low capacity. The high producers ate more than the low producers; but, nevertheless, it took about twice as much feed to get a dozen eggs from the low producers. When costs and incomes are balanced, the evidence is all in favor of the pullets from a long line of ancestors selected for egg production. "When the annual feed cost, which is about 50 per cent of the cost of producing eggs, is deducted from the gross income, there is still an advantage of \$2.91 per pullet, annually, in favor of the high-line bird," the bulletin says.

Poultry House Windows in Summer and Winter

Awnings for the poultry house need not be placed in the same category as lace curtains and a radio for the dairy stable, since many flocks are confined to the house all summer, says Prof. F. L. Fairbanks of the New York State College of Agriculture. Windows in poultry houses are arranged to let in all the sunlight possible. The sunlight is an advantage in winter but in summer a large sunlight pattern on the floor tends to keep the house too hot.

For summer ventilation Professor Fairbanks advises having windows on two or more sides of the house. With the windows and ventilators open, the air movement does not keep the temperature of the house lower than out-of-doors but does remove dust, odors, and moisture and makes the house seem cooler.

In hot, still, sultry weather an electric fan set four or five feet from the floor and faced to blow across the pen or along the wall, but not directly on the birds, gave some relief, he says.

Turkey Losses Checked

Expended turkey breeders have found that strict sanitation, including clean ground, is essential as a means of controlling parasites and diseases in their flocks.

Trials conducted at the North Dakota Agricultural college show that 63 artificially-hatched poulters that were placed on clean ground sustained no losses from blackhead; while 45 turkey poulters hatched from the same hens as the other group and allowed to run with the mother hen on ground previously used by chickens sustained a loss of all but four with blackhead. Two of these four poulters at the time of marketing showed characteristic blackhead lesions when killed, leaving only two of the original 45 to go "scot-free" from disease or parasites.

The rotation of yards, preferably on alfalfa range, is the simplest method to follow out the sanitation program for turkeys.—Dakota Farmer.

Clean Shell Important

The clean shell of an egg indicates that it was produced under sanitary conditions. It costs no more to produce clean eggs after one is once prepared and becomes accustomed to the changed processes necessary. Many of these essentials are necessary for the general health and productivity of the flock. They include dry housing conditions, sanitary precautions, corrected nesting arrangements, and feeding practice.—Successful Farming.

Poultry Hints

Baby chicks double in size during the first two weeks of life.

The period of incubation for duck eggs is 28 days, except for the Muscovy, which is 33 to 35 days.

Crossing breeds or varieties of poultry is not recommended. The birds from the first cross may have the good qualities of both parents but further crossing will result in a degenerated mongrel flock.

Fully matured pullets should have good width between the legs to allow the heart, lungs and egg organs to work satisfactorily. In fact, width of back and width between the legs are two essential points to be considered in a good layer.

Heavy breeds of poultry, such as Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, have been more profitable for the last three years than have the lighter breeds of chickens, according to the cost records of some 200 Ohio farmers.

WEYBRIGHT FAMILY REUNION.

The first reunion of the descendants of Martin and Margaret Weybright, who with their children Hans Martin, Jacob, Michael and Mary, left Brandenburg, Prussia, at Easter, April 28, 1732, and arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1732. A photostat copy of the original ship passenger list of signatures, was shown. In 1737 they took out a warrant for 200 acres of land, 3 miles north Lancaster, Pa., and received a patent deed from John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Dec. 11, 1739.

This original deed was shown by Mr. Levi Huber in good condition. This reunion was held on this farm, now owned by Mr. Enos Huber, Sept. 25, 1932. The house is known to be 121 years old, built of stone, with stone arches above windows and doors. The buildings set in a large sheep pasture and meadow, with not a weed to be seen. Mr. Huber is not worried with milk shipping, as he keeps 100 sheep and raises tobacco.

In the large court yard with its views of beautiful shade trees on three sides, and in the center is a beautiful fountain shooting a spray 6 ft. high, with a large iron kettle for a bowl. The water is piped from a large spring. There were 125 persons present, from Pa., Md., Washington, D. C. and Ohio. Mr. Huber provided folding seats for all. At 1:30 P. M., the program began, with Jesse P. Weybright, presiding. Elder John S. Weybright, of Thurmont, conducted the devotions. The early history of the family was given by J. P. Weybright from a chart 8 ft. long, containing 9 generations, with names closely written.

The Weybright family have descendants in two distinct lines; first, those of Hans Martin Weybright (skilled in the shop list) 17 years old, whose son was Captain Martin Weybright of 7 Company, 8th. Battalion, Lancaster Co. Militia 1782 who removed to Brothers Valley, Somerset Co., Pa., in 1789 and in 1803 moved to Montgomery Co, Ohio, 7 miles west of Dayton, O.

He left many descendants in Montgomery and Dark Counties, O. His two sons, Martin J., and Frederick moved to Goshen and Elkhardt, Ind., and have many descendants. These, Capt. Martin's grandson, John Weybright, came to Md. in 1837, and settled on Monocacy now in Carroll Co. His grandson, Samuel Keyes Weybright, owns and lives on this farm. These descendants are mostly agriculturist people. Their prevailing faith is with "The Church of the Brethren" with quite a number of ministers. Can only find two descendants of Jacob Weybright, Ann and Ann Maria.

The Michael Weybright line (in census of 1770 spelled Waybright) in western part of York Co., Pa., now Adams Co., bought a farm from Ludwick Shriver, May 1, 1784, and is now owned by Oliver Waybright, Gettysburg, Pa. There are many descendants of Michael in Pa. and Md., also having quite a number of ministers. The prevailing faith is Lutheran, mostly agricultural people. Both lines have a few descendants scattered from Boston, Mass., to California.

Mrs. D. S. Weybright, of Thurmont, gave a reading, "The last Whipping." The Lancaster Co., Historical Society was represented by Mr. Martin, Prof. Eby and Mr. Levi Huber. Mr. Martin explained the work of the Society. The Lutheran church in Lancaster being the first church in the town, built in 1731. This church was presented with a pewter communion set (with initial I. C. H. stamped on) by John Martin Webrecht 1737. The Society became curious to learn what the initials stand for, and after much research found they stood for I. C. Hinea, who manufactured pewter ware in the early days. Lancaster pewter ware with these initials on is very valuable. He found another communion set in a church in Lebanon, Pa. Prof. Eby gave an interesting talk.

It was decided to make this reunion an annual affair. J. P. Waybright, Detour, Md., was elected chairman. Mrs. Grace Durborow, of Gettysburg, Pa., secretary, and John Waybright, Thurmont, Md., Treasurer. The reunion will be held next year on the original Michael Waybright (spelled Wyprecht in deed) farm, 7 miles south of Gettysburg, on the Mason and Dixon line. The time set was on Saturday, before Labor Day. An offering was taken for expense of meeting and research work and a donation to Mr. Amos Huber.

We feel much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Huber for their hospitality and fine entertainment, serving coffee and letting us go through the house, we coming there as entire strangers and received such a hearty welcome, and are invited back. Also to Mr. Levi Huber who assisted his son; also to Mr. and Mrs. Laymon, parents of Mrs. Huber. The Baptist minister closed with a few remarks and benediction. This ended a most enjoyable day.

JESSE P. WEYBRIGHT, Sept. 27, 1932. Detour, Md.

ALLISON FAMILY REUNION.

The second reunion of the Allison family was held at South Mountain Grove, near Arendtsville, Pa., Sunday, Sept. 25, 1932. Twenty-two members of the family, for seven of whom it was the first meeting, and two guests attended.

Following a bountiful basket luncheon, Mr. A. W. Yeatts welcomed the members attending for the first time. The minutes of last year's meeting were read and the loss by death during the year of one member, Mrs. Anna M. Allison, was reported. Mr. Yeatts then called for speeches and the gentlemen as well as some of the ladies responded in an interesting manner.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Yeatts, Hagerstown; Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Allison, Williamsport, Pa.; Minnie Allison and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Witherow, Taneytown; Annie Reck, Gettysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. William Reck and Charles Reck, Harney, Md.; Mrs. Emma Shryock and Mr. and Mrs. John Kalthrider, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Wm Sipe and Edward Sipe, Waynesboro, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Witherow, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Grace Witherow, Washington, D. C. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reck, Gary, Indiana.

MARYLAND CLASSIS.

(Continued from First Page.)

mittee of General Synod was presented by the Executive Secretary, Rev. Dr. William E. Lampe, of Philadelphia. Rev. Paul D. Yoder, a member of the Executive Committee of General Synod, also addressed Classis.

The work of the Mission Boards of the Church was presented by representatives of the Boards as follows: For the Board of Foreign Missions by Rev. Dr. Charles E. Creitz, of Reading, Pa., President of the Board, and by Rev. Dr. Christopher Noss, who for nearly forty years has been a missionary to Japan; for the Board of Home Missions by Rev. Dr. James M. Mullan, Superintendent of the Department of the East, of the Board of Home Missions.

Classis heard these brethren with much pleasure and interest, and pledged its hearty support to the work of Missions.

The Board of Christian Education was presented by Rev. Dr. Henry I. Stahr, General Secretary, who stressed especially the need of support on the part of the Churches and Sunday Schools in the purchase of Literature and Sunday School supplies.

The Board of Ministerial Relief was represented by Rev. Dr. Harry N. Bassler, Vice-President of the Board, and a member of Classis. An urgent appeal was made for the completion of the Sustentation Fund, in order that the Board may function perfectly in providing relief to needy disabled ministers and their widows.

Rev. A. P. Frantz, Superintendent, presented an interesting and inspiring report as to the work of the Hoffman Orphanage. He reported that the Orphanage is now sheltering 68 children, of whom 23, or one third, are from the Maryland Classis.

Rev. Dr. Scott R. Wagner, President of the Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home, made a gratifying report to the effect that the Home had been opened in a property bought and renovated in the suburbs of Hagerstown, and that there are now 12 guests in the Home. The number will be increased as additional room is provided. He extended a cordial invitation to the pastors and people of the Classis to visit the Home.

Rev. Dr. J. Ranch Stein, of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the General Synod, was present for a part of the session, and addressed the Classis.

The Committee on Finance reported the items of apportionment for the year 1933. These were apportioned upon the several Charges and Congregations, and will serve as the basis for benevolent giving in the Classis. An urgent request was made to the effect that the congregations and members make every effort to pay the apportionments in full. The amounts apportioned are:

Contingent Fund of Classis	\$3908
Home Missions	9000
Foreign Missions	8850
Ministerial Relief	2050
Theological Seminary	708
Benevolent Education	1328
Catawba College	886
Christian Education	1500
Historical Society and Bible Soc	90
Total	\$28270

These amounts are greatly reduced from the amount apportioned for 1932.

During the noon recess, about sixty members of Classis made a pilgrimage to the birth place of Francis Scott Key. Great interest was shown also in the information concerning the relation of Mr. Key to the church and the ground on which it stands. The portrait of Francis Scott Key in one of the tower windows, and the monument in front of the Church, commemorating the gift of Mr. Key of ground for "School and Church Purposes" were centers of interest.

The ladies of Grace Church provided splendid meals for the comfort and entertainment of the members of Classis and other guests. Classis adopted pleasing resolutions of thanks for their kindness.

During the evening session, Rev. John S. Hollenbach, of Manchester, delivered his lecture, "The Thief in the Church." Music for the sessions and for the evening was furnished by the Classical Chorus.

"I didn't see you in church last night," said the parson who was noted for his very long sermons.

"How's that?"

"Too wet," was the reply.

"But it's always dry inside," protested the parson.

"That's another reason," was the retort.—Tit-Bits.

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3 oak rockers, 2 sewing rockers, antique bureau, 3 beds.

ONE ANTIQUE COVERLET,
6 oak dining-room chairs, antique sideboard, sewing machine, 2 oak stands, cherry stand, wash stand, chest, couch, hall rack, drop-leaf table, 5 solid bottom chairs, 3 old-time mirrors, 6 caneset chairs, clothes tree, kitchen range, 6-ft. extension table, double heater, nearly new; 3-burner New Perfection oil stove, oil heater, 9x12 axminster rug, 9x12 brussel rug, 9x12 linoleum rug, 2 eight-day clocks, 2 parlor lamps, 3 small lamps, dishes, knives and forks, aluminumware, pots, pans, crocks, jars, glass jars, window screens, pictures, clothes basket, household scales, window shades, cellar cupboard, jarred fruit and jellies, iron kettle, sausage grinder and stuffer, meat saw, flat irons, brooms, soap, 3 horse blankets, bed clothes.

BAY MARE,
good driver and offside worker; 2 buggies, one nearly new; set of harness, spring wagon, corn sheller, corn plow, digging iron, forks, shovels, picks, rakes, hoes, 7 bales of hay, wheelbarrow, 2 scythes, lot of wood, lawn mower, and other articles not mentioned.

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Good weight outing in either light or dark colors, neat striped patterns.

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10c yd.
Fine quality Apron Gingham, regular width in all the leading colors and patterns.

MUSLINS,
5c, 8c and 10c yd.
Good quality yard wide Muslins of full count bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS
A large assortment of only first quality Dress Shirts in all sizes and the leading colors with collar attached at 45c, 75c and \$1.25.

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Tea 25c Large Instant Postum 38c
Large Pack Postum Cereal 20c
- 2 LARGE CANS PEACHES, 23c**
Large Can Sliced or Crushed 3 Cans Early June Peas 23c
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3 Cans Pork and Beans 15c
- 2 PACKAGES SPAGHETTI, 13c**
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Flakes 20c ers 25c
Tall Can United Milk 5c Pack Kelloggs Rice Krispies 10c

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4.50-20		
Chevrolet 1929	6.03	5.95
4.50-21		
Ford 1928-29	7.03	6.84
Chevrolet 1928		
4.75-19		
Ford '30-31	7.38	7.16
Chevrolet '30-31		
5.00-19		
DeSoto 1929-31		
Dodge 1928 & 1931		

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