

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)
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The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

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

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.

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are indorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

Entered as Second Class matter in the Postoffice at Taneytown, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1935.

A COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Westminster Times, last week, advocated the establishment of a Hospital, in Carroll County, and suggested that the project would be a highly appropriate one for the use of the County's allotment of Federal funds. The Times said—

"The need for a home hospital and the service it would render the people of the county transcends all others, with the possible exception of two school buildings, and even without Federal aid these will be built. The Times, for many years, in and out of season has advocated a hospital for Carroll County. The Carroll County Medical Society endorsed a hospital, and many others favored a hospital. Some years ago The Times started a tentative hospital subscription fund. There were no large contributions promised, but many from \$5.00 to \$500 with two conditioned ones of \$5,000 each if a sufficient amount could be secured for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings."

Frankly, we do not like the "Federal Aid" side of the matter; but, if this sort of aid is to be handed out, then, Carroll County should have its share, and the Hospital suggestion can not be improved on as the beneficiary of such aid.

The late Dr. Fitzhugh once told the Editor of The Record, that the time was coming when the sick of the county would have to be assembled, in order that they might receive proper treatment. He was expressing the fear that in course of time there would not be a sufficient number of physicians in the county to cover the field in a satisfactory manner, as at that time he said the average age of physicians in the county was 55 years.

This condition has been remedied to some extent, since then, due to the very wide use of automobiles, but in general his prediction is still no doubt true. At any rate, it is becoming a serious matter in the average home, as to how the expense of hospital cases can be met. Possibly more cases are being sent to hospitals than should be sent, in order that they may be given the time and attention they require a nearby hospital should lessen expense.

We do not know definitely, that this is true, but it is plausible. It is also a condition worth serious consideration, that our Baltimore hospitals complain that they do not receive sufficient revenue for their services in order to meet expenses, but must solicit donations.

Whether a County Hospital would not only fill what appears to be a pressing need, but at the same time represent a saving to county patrons and more prompt care of patients, as well as be able to support itself, we do not know; but we are of the opinion that Dr. Fitzhugh was right in his general prediction that the county's sick would eventually need to be brought together—at possibly more than one place in the county.

AN UNUSUAL "FOURTH."

The Fourth of July this year, seemed to have a special significance all over this country. Orators everywhere departed from the usual platitudes and spoke with vigor along some line of present-day interest. Crime, communism, individual liberty, war, education, all came to the front in a real revival of interests concerning National and world betterment.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, lashed out against war and armaments in an address before the Jewish War Veterans in Arlington National Cemetery. Crime and communism were the targets of Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War; Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War under President Hoover, and Col. James A. Moss, president of the United States Flag Association in a patriotic broadcast.

Herbert Hoover was heard at Grass Valley, Cal., where he sounded a call for the preservation of individual liberty, and was wildly cheered by about 6000 miners and others, following

which he entered enthusiastically in the other events of the day.

Senator Byrd, Va., delivered an address on the Washington monument ground, in which he urged the nation to cherish and preserve its Constitution as the sole protector of state's rights and the voice of minorities.

These are but a few specimens of trends of thought expressed on "Independence Day," sufficient within themselves to indicate unrest and warning concerning many of the recent developments of the times, having direct or indirect bearing on governmental activities.

Whether these warnings may have still further dissemination, remains to be seen, with the chances apparently being in favor of more. If this be true, then the very foundations of our government will be tested as never before, and the patriotism of our country will be tested as never before.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER AND "MERE MAN."

Pick up any daily or weekly newspaper, examine the advertisements of "store goods" and it will be found that fully nine-tenths of the advertisements tell the story of women's wear. This may mean that the women do most of the buying, or that men do not need so much to be appealed to, to go bargain hunting.

The advertising manager no doubt understand his business; but it does seem to the average "mere man" himself, that more advertising of men's wear is a neglected field. Judging from the big newspapers, the only thing he is interested in, is cigars, and "the car."

The said "average man" also no doubt does his shopping with a pretty good advance knowledge of his needs. He waits until the need is urgent, then takes a little time off, drops into a store or two, and buys, without much fuss about it, without waste of energy, or fear of having paid about 19 cents more for a hat, than if he had spent a half-day more in shopping.

And yet, the busy man should not be neglected, nor his custom minimized. A men's wear page, we should say, would be a desirable creation—a page all his own, that he could become accustomed to using, and would like use, if given a chance.

That a man is regarded as useful only for paying bills contracted by the "head of the house," is hardly a fair classification. Of course, he could "go along" on shapping expeditions; but what kind of man would he be, who could stand that? And, if he joined the shopping crowd, what would become of his "job"? Yes, he needs more consideration from the advertising manager.

CONFIDENCE MUST PRECEDE RECOVERY.

"If business confidence could be added to the enormous accumulated shortage of goods and construction waiting to be made up and to great supplies of idle credit seeking investment, we should have recovery in this country," said Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of Cleveland Trust Company, in a recent issue of his monthly review of business.

Colonel Ayres might also have said that the basis of confidence is security—and that is exactly what the country lacks. Fear of high taxes, fear of stifling legislation, fear of political domination of industry—these and similar fears are creating insecurity, and are an unsurmountable barrier to the return of confidence.

It is a noteworthy fact that the nearest thing the country has witnessed in the way of a revival of lost confidence followed the Supreme Court's historic decisions on the NRA, the Railway Pension, and the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium cases. Business leaders, investors and the public at large felt again that the Constitution still lived, and that its safeguards still protected them. If we could now have an assurance from high official sources that the government will abide by the spirit as well as the letter of these decisions, and will attempt no more experiments at the expense of already overburdened business, there would be a real wave of confidence—and recovery follow in its wake.—Industrial News Review.

MAY CRITICIZE COURTS.

It is interesting to note that, while some courts are very sensitive to newspaper criticism, the Supreme Court of Indiana in a recent decision laid down this rule:

"The right to comment freely and criticize the actions, opinions and judgment of courts of primary importance to the public generally. Not only is it good for the public, but it has a salutary effect on courts and judges are not, and should not be, above criticism and as long as they are not impeded in the conduct of judicial business by publication having the effect of obstructing the enforcement of their orders and judgments, or of impairing the justice and impartiality of verdicts, there is no right to enforce a contempt proceeding."—Ohio Newspaper.

WEALTH IS DISTRIBUTED IN WAGES.

Observation shows that the productivity of the American worker, reinforced with power and with improved machinery, is the greatest in the world, and that the income thus produced has been widely diffused among all classes of the population.

If this were not the case, the widespread distribution of automobiles, refrigerators, radios, telephones and individually owned houses, which actually took place, would have proved impossible.

On the face of things the absurdity of the myth that 2 percent of the people receive 60 to 80 percent of our national wealth and income is apparent.

As a matter of fact, if such a maldistribution actually existed, the very mass production and mass consumption of goods, in which the United States has excelled, would have been impossible.

In other words, the soap-box orators, who have been poisoning the public mind with false statistics, have been engaged in trying to explain away reality.

As the Brookings Institution has demonstrated, those engaged in gainful occupations receive about 85 percent of the national income as wages.

The remaining 15 percent goes as compensation to capital, more than half of which is owned by individuals of moderate incomes.

This generalization is substantiated by a study of the Federal income tax statistics.

As a matter of fact, those receiving incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1933 accounted for less than 10 percent of the entire national income. That group numerically represented about 3 percent of the population.

Those with incomes in excess of \$100,000 in 1932 and 1933 accounted for 1 percent of the entire national income.

It has been further computed that, if in 1933 the entire income of all those receiving five thousand dollars and more had been confiscated and redistributed evenly to the remaining 120,000,000 persons, the per capita income for each would have been exactly \$35 per year.

The public needs to be reminded that before wealth can be distributed it must first be created. The soundest way to distribute income widely is through wages paid to those in gainful employment.

Any muddying of the social waters by false propaganda concerning the nature of the distribution of wealth and income in the United States merely holds back sound recovery.

Labor, the overwhelmingly largest recipient of the national income, is the heaviest loser.—Industrial Press Service.

RASPBERRIES AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Fields of lush red raspberries ripening in the sun. Farmers hopefully counting their reward. Cars waiting in the sidings. Eager mouths waiting the taste of the fresh fruit. But—potential pickers refusing jobs and living idly on government relief checks while the berries rot on the bushes.

This is the unpleasant picture drawn in a news dispatch from Hammon, N. J., where state relief officials are quoted as saying they cannot compel relief recipients to take work in helping save the crop. Similar reports and complaints have come from other localities, as from the strawberry patches of North Carolina and the sheep ranches of Arizona.

There may be something to be said on the side of the workers—or rather, non-workers. Agricultural labor standards have been notoriously low. In addition, the explanation is often made that a relief recipient cannot afford to take a short-time job because to do so causes him to be dropped from the relief rolls and it takes days or weeks to get back on.

If this is the case, it is more an indictment of the relief system than it is an explanation. Relief administrators certainly should count it their job to work out a procedure that will give a man or woman extra credit instead of a penalty for proof of willingness to work. This would be of some importance if only a temporary and dwindling relief question were involved. But it becomes transcendently important in view of the fundamental, permanent and expansive policy of social security upon which the United States Government is now embarking.

There is soon to be placed on the President's desk the Economic Security Bill just passed by Congress embodying the broadest omnibus program of social insurance and welfare legislation ever attempted. The attitude of the American people in their use of that legislation will decide whether the system is to be a service or a curse. That attitude will to a large degree determine whether the American democratic system of government shall grow in grandeur or collapse under a weight of parasitism.

The unemployment compensation system would cover, it is estimated, about 26,000,000 workers. Although

only a small portion might be out of work at one time, all would consider themselves prospective beneficiaries. More than 7,500,000 persons are within the age groups eligible to receive old-age pensions, besides millions of others who will be contributing in anticipation of old-age insurance benefits. If to these figures are added the approximately 7,000,000 persons already dependent in some way on the Federal Government, the 3,000,000 veterans who look to the Government for assistance and the number of farmers receiving agricultural adjustment payments, the total, it has been calculated, is greater than the whole number of persons who voted for President in 1932.

If these people or a majority of them are led erroneously to look upon the social security system as a promise of the Government to furnish every person a living whether he works or not, the result is ruin. For true social security involves no such implication.

It contemplates instead a method by which workers, with the co-operation of their employers, can set aside a certain small portion of their earnings to buy protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age.—Christian Science Monitor.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS.

We read of one newspaper publisher—a small-city daily—who has abolished the paper's own editorial matter as stale and unprofitable, and has invited his readers to write their own editorials, promising no restrictions on their utterances. Another publisher has introduced what he calls the "guest editorial," meaning matter written by an outsider.

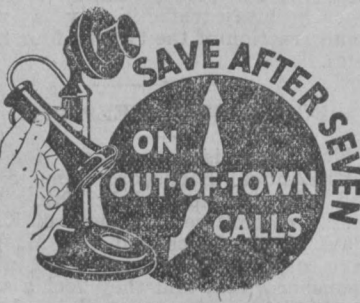
The latter device is far from new. Several great newspapers have within call specialists in various fields of human affairs, and invite them on occasion to interpret new developments in their respective fields. One large newspaper chain achieves the same result by having on its staff similar specialists who handle such developments. Some weeklies make a point of inviting an editorial occasionally by local men or women who are familiar with the subject. To none of these methods for getting authoritative expression can there be any objection.

But the publisher who opens his columns to Tom, Dick and Harry, without restrictions of any kind, is vacating the highest function of a newspaper. He is simply publishing as editorial the matter that is usually and properly relegated to the "Readers' Column." He is not helping the reader, but confusing him with a multitude of voices, probably differing on the same subject. He is removing from his paper the possibility of becoming a responsible leader of community thought. The proper solution of his problem is in strengthening his editorial department, not in discarding it.—Ohio Newspaper.

A New TELEPHONE BARGAIN

You no longer have to wait until 8:30 for the low night rates on out-of-town calls. They now go into effect at 7.

Ask "Long Distance" for rates to specific points.



\$1.25 Stationery Offer

Our former \$1.00 offer of Stationery is now \$1.25—sent you mail as far as 300 miles, if desired. 200 sheets 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 good white Bond Paper and 100 Envelopes to match. Three Lines of Type, printed in Blue Ink. Order now, for Christmas presents. Envelopes printed either front or back—state which. 11-23 17

The Economy Store

Now at my new location in the old Koons property

MEN'S
ANKLE SOCKS,
Pastel and Plain Whites,
19c and 25c

BATHING SUITS
for the whole family,
Size 2 to 46,
29c to \$3.50

BOYS'
**SHORTS AND
KNICKERS,**
Khaki and Fancy Patterns,
69c to \$1.50

LADIES'
**FULL
FASHIONED
HOSE,**
reg. 69c,
Light Shades,
Special 49c

CHILDREN'S
**TWO-TONE
SHOES,**
All Sizes—reg. \$1.35,
Special 98c

GIRLS'
**PLAY SUITS,
50c and 85c**

LADIES'
Shadow-Proof
**WAIST SKIRTS,
89c**

COAL PRICES FALL 1935

We are pleased to advise you our prices on Anthracite Coal are \$3.00 or more per ton lower than last fall.

We have a stock of clean graded Coal on hand now, and ask you to see us and get our prices and place your orders.

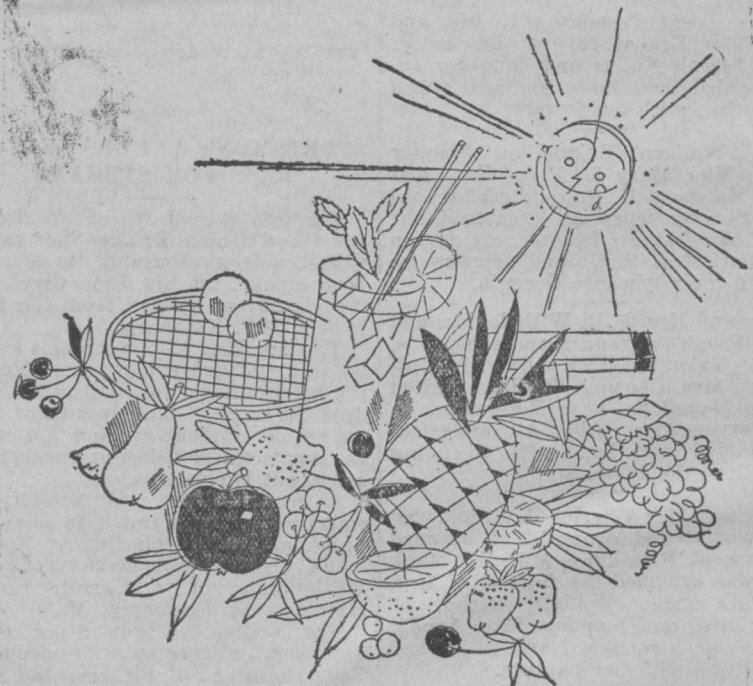
Our prices on Bituminous Lumpy Run of Mine and Screened Egg are also lower.

We shall be glad to figure with you for your winter requirements.

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY

Taneytown, Md.

For That Royal Thirst



This world is so full of a number of things
That I think we should all be as thirsty as kings!
But we've lots of drinks—fizzes and rickeys and slings
And cordials and punches to give our thirsts wings!

A ROYAL thirst is the kind that develops on a hot, dusty day after a long hike, a prolonged set of tennis, a ten-inning game of baseball, or something like that. On that principle many of us who are far from being royalists can develop many a royal thirst these torrid summer days.

However, as the above parody points out, we have many more means of alleviating these thirsts nowadays than even the mightiest monarchs of the past.

Fine Fizzes

Four Fruit Fizz: Have the juice from a No. 3 can of fresh prunes, one cup canned pineapple syrup, one cup orange juice, one-fourth cup lemon juice and two bottles charged water ice cold. Mix together and serve over cracked ice. This makes sixteen punch glasses.

Loganberry Fizz: Boil two and a half cups water and three-fourths cup sugar three minutes, cool and add one-half cup lemon juice and a cup of canned loganberries. Ice well, and, just before serving add one pint bottle ginger ale. Makes six glasses.

Cooling Cordials

Sour Cherry Cordial: Simmer one cup of sugar and one cup of water to make a syrup, add two cups tea, one cup orange juice and one-half cup lime juice. Press

the red pitted cherries from a No. 2 can through a sieve or run through a food chopper. Add both the cherry pulp and juice. Just before serving, add one quart ginger ale. This makes about three quarts.

Tomato and Cucumber Cordial: Slice a medium cucumber thin with the peeling left on. Simmer together for thirty minutes, three cups strained tomato juice, two cups water, one clove garlic, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar and a few grains of pepper. Strain and cool the juice. Serve ice cold in cocktail cups. Serves eight.

Summer Punches

Lime Punch: Dissolve one cup sugar in one quart tea infusion while the tea is hot. When cold, add one 8-ounce bottle lime juice, the syrup from a No. 2 1/2 can apricots and the syrup from a No. 2 1/2 can grapes (reserving the fruits for salads, cocktails, etc.). Just before pouring ice cold into thermos bottles to serve wherever you want outdoors, add three ice cold pint bottles charged water. This makes twenty large glasses, or about twenty-four punch cups.

Prune Punch: Mix together the juice from a No. 3 can fresh prunes, one-half cup bottled lime juice and two cups water. Pour over ice and serve in punch glasses. Makes ten glasses.

POULTRY FACTS

OFFICIALLY TESTED
CHICKS, EGGS BEST

Poultrymen Are Warned to Watch for Pullorum.

By Dr. Henry Van Roesel, Veterinary Department, Massachusetts State College, WNU Service.

In order to insure the health of the poultry flock, poultrymen are urged to buy hatching eggs and baby chicks this spring only from poultrymen whose birds have been officially tested and found to be free from pullorum disease. County agricultural agents and the state department of agriculture can provide lists of poultrymen whose flocks have been officially tested and found free from the disease.

Pullorum disease, also known to poultrymen, as "B. W. D.," is probably the most serious disease attacking baby chicks and causes the loss of thousands of chicks every year. It can be prevented only by starting with hatching eggs from pullorum-clean stock, hatching them under the most sanitary conditions, and always keeping the chicks free from contact with possible sources of infection.

The poultrymen in the state whose flocks have been found 100 per cent free from pullorum disease, have gone to considerable expense and trouble to eliminate the disease from their flocks. These flocks may provide stock or hatching eggs for replacing diseased flocks.

Warning is also sounded against buying chicks from hatcheries which hatch eggs from infected or untested flocks. Chicks from disease-free flocks can easily pick up pullorum infection in the hatchery if any infected chicks are present.

Claims as to freedom from disease may not be reliable, and for his own protection the poultryman should get a list of pullorum-clean flocks and buy his supply of chicks or eggs from one of them.

"Open Front" Plan Good for Airing Hen Houses

The best method of poultry house ventilation is the one that will secure good ventilation without cold drafts upon the fowls, particularly at night, says a correspondent in the Rural New-Yorker. There are many plans for accomplishing this, few of which can be considered ideal. The "open front" plan is undoubtedly the most commonly used, and this consists in having all walls of the poultry building airtight, with the exception of the front one, and the "front" is usually that facing the south or the southeast.

If cross openings are afforded, it will be difficult to prevent cross drafts, whereas if but one side of the building has outside openings, winds cannot blow through. The idea is illustrated by an attempt to blow into a bottle. It is true that a long building with opened front windows may suffer some drafts by permitting air to enter at one end and sweep through to the other. This may be prevented by the use of partitions extending from the rear wall nearly to the front of the room. A common mistake made by those using an open front is to close it up in unusually cold weather, this stopping the interchange of air and bringing about dampness of the interior.

Exercise Unnecessary

Exercise, it has been found, is not necessary for laying hens, says the Missouri Farmer. Since eggs are made from surplus, it is logical to believe the less energy expended in exercise the more surplus there will be for the manufacture of eggs. In visiting the hoppers, the watering tank, nests, flying up on roosts and in ranging over the laying house hens in confinement get enough exercise for their daily egg-production needs. This is not true, however, where hatchability of eggs is concerned. Hens whose eggs are to be hatched should be given exercise, particularly some six or eight weeks prior to hatching time. Lack of exercise in breeders makes for weak germs and weak chicks. Breeding hens should be given range out of doors whenever possible.

In the Chicken Yard

Pound for pound a pullet needs four times more oxygen than a cow.

Birds which start to lay when very young are likely to produce smaller eggs throughout life than those which start production later.

Young drakes attain weights of about four pounds in from seven to eight weeks. Hen ducks are housed in laying quarters at about six months of age.

It is estimated that close to a billion chicks are hatched each year in incubators.

Only happy, contented hens lay eggs and, in addition to making them comfortable, adequate roosting space will prevent accident by hens being crowded off and injured.

A national survey has determined \$45,000,000 is lost annually by the American poultry industry as a result of improper methods of producing and handling eggs.

Chesterfields "go to town" They Satisfy

—that's just the 1935 way of saying what Chesterfields have been saying for years . . .

Chesterfields do about everything a cigarette ought to do.

Chesterfields have TASTE—yes plenty of it. But not too strong.

And Chesterfields are MILD— but they're not insipid or flat.

Chesterfields "go to town"



© 1935, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Goats in National Zoo

Ignore Private Mountain

Washington.—An embarrassing thing has happened at the National zoo, where animals, as befit the wards of a nation, receive only the best and most scientific care.

Directors of the zoo try to reproduce the natural habitat of the animals as closely as possible so that they may always be in fine health and spirits.

In line with this policy the zoo recently has been to some expense building an artificial mountain. It was a private mountain, especially for the use of a herd of rare goats.

Now, it has developed, the goats either don't care for mountain climbing or don't know how to go about it. At any rate, all they do is stand clustered together, looking sometimes silly and sometimes sad, and gaze at the unscaled heights.

Far-Flung Family Has

"Photographic Reunion"

Cambridge, Ohio.—With children in five countries—United States, Peru, Ecuador, Italy and Chile—Michaela Ghiesla of St. Lorenzo, Italy, and eight sons and four daughters have effected a photographic reunion.

Pictures of each have been sent to Italy, made in a composite picture. Five sons, Ben, Victor, John, Frank and Lawrence, are in the fruit and vegetable business here. John, Victor and Lawrence were in the United States forces in the World war. Francis is a druggist in Valparaiso, Chile; George, a contractor in Ecuador, and Joseph, a vinticulturist in Peru. The daughters live in Italy.

Man Violates 5 Rules

Painting His Own Home

Attleboro, Mass.—Telesphore Dargis believes that a man can't paint his house without being drafted into court.

Dargis, an unemployed jewelry worker, began to paint his house and the department of labor and industries charged him with five violations of rules regarding safety devices for use in painting.

Judge Ralph C. Estes criticized the department and declined to impose punishment because he didn't find any rules in any law books before him and wondered how any citizen would know about them.

Stomach of Cow Holds

Eight-Pound Stone Ball

Pierre, S. D.—An eight and one-half-pound stone ball, measuring the size of a human head, was found in the stomach of Betsy, two-year-old cow owned by E. P. Cooper, state employee. T. H. Ruth, state director of animal husbandry, said he believed small stones were swallowed by the cow as it drank water from the Bad river.

Ohio Has Namesakes

Hallfax, N. S.—Nova Scotia, about half the size of the state of Ohio, has nine Ohlios within its boundaries. Nine towns and settlements bear that name, three of which are in the one county of Shelburne.

Robin Pays Its Rent

Enstis, Neb.—A thrifty robin left a dollar bill neatly folded in a last year's nest, according to Miss Marie Gengenbach, the finder. The bill was covered with dust but otherwise quite spendable. Miss Gengenbach said.

A PRIZE DUMBBELL

Among the instructions which Mrs. De Vere had given to her new maid was to bring in a glass of milk every evening at seven o'clock.

The first evening the girl brought in the glass clasped tightly in her hot hands.

The mistress was flabbergasted. "Jane," she exploded, "don't you ever do that again! Always bring it in on a tray."

The following evening Jane appeared at the door with a worried look on her face and a tray full of milk in her hands. "Excuse me, m'm," she said dolefully, "but do I bring a spoon with this or do you lap it up?"—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Carefully Concealed

"That romantic Miss Passelgh says there is a secret connected with her birth."

"That's true—it's the date."—Stray Stories Magazine.

He'd Noticed

Hink—Ever notice, Dink, that a loud talker is usually an ignorant sort?

Dink—Yes. You needn't shout.—American Boy.

It Did the Trick

Governor of prison (to captured convict)—Out with it, man. How did you effect your escape?

Distressed Convict—Well, sir, my young wife sent me a file concealed in a cake, and I'm not sure now whether I ate the cake and sawed my way out with the file or ate the file and sawed my way out with the cake.

Exploitation

"I think," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "that I shall make my home abroad."

"Don't you love your country?" asked the typist.

"Of course. But a millionaire no longer has a chance at admiring publicity unless he is a motion picture promoter, and it seems impossible for me to get the right kind of a scenario."

Fair Exchange

Two students were just going into the classroom for examinations in English literature.

"Great Scott," said one, "I forgot who wrote 'Ivanhoe!'"

"That's easy," replied the other. "I'll tell you if you'll tell me who the dickens wrote 'A Tale of Two Cities.'"—Capper's Weekly.

One Answer

The kindergarten teacher was telling her class about the canary bird.

"Can any little boy tell me what a canary can do that I can't?" she asked.

A hand went up. "All right, Marvin." "He can take a bath in a saucer."—American Girl.

OPINIONS



"Then your wife doesn't think that two can live as cheaply as one?"

"No her idea seems to be that two ought to live as expensively as four or five."

OLD TECHNOCRAT



"A good many of us were disappointed this afternoon."

"How was that?"

"The guest was spoken of as a bridge expert and he turned out to be nothing but a famous engineer."

The Difficulty

"Does your boy Josh know anything about how the place ought to be run?"

"I'll say he does," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "I'll say he knows all about it. The trouble seems to be that the hired man and I are too dumb to follow out instructions as fast as Josh can give 'em."

We're Proud to invite you to drive

THE MOST FINELY BALANCED LOW-PRICED CAR EVER BUILT

TEST ITS POWER AND ECONOMY, SPEED AND SAFETY, KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND STABILITY. LEARN THAT BALANCED MOTORING IS BETTER MOTORING

CHEVROLET Your Chevrolet dealer cordially invites you to drive the new Master De Luxe Chevrolet without any obligation! He wants you to learn all about this car . . . how much more smoothly it rides . . . how much more perfectly it combines power with economy, speed with safety, gliding comfort with road stability . . . and how much more finely balanced it is in all ways! See him and drive the new Master De Luxe Chevrolet—today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

Master De Luxe
CHEVROLET

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

LUXURY LOW PRICES POWER ECONOMY SPEED SAFETY BEAUTY ENDURANCE KNEE-ACTION COMFORT ROAD STABILITY PICK-UP DEFENDABILITY

THE MOST FINELY BALANCED LOW-PRICED CAR EVER BUILT

OHLER'S CHEVROLET SALES,
Taneytown, Md.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT CHIEF JUDGE, Francis Neal Parke, Westminster. ASSOCIATED JUDGES, William H. Forsythe, Ellicott City. Linwood L. Clark, Baltimore. CLERK OF COURT, Edwin M. Mellor, Jr. TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT, Second Monday in February, May, August and November. Petit Jury Terms, February, May and November; Grand Jury Terms, May and November.

ORPHANS' COURT, Chief Judge, J. Webster Ebaugh, John H. Brown, Lewis E. Green. Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

REGISTER OF WILLS, Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE, Sherman E. Flanagan.

STATE'S ATTORNEY, George M. Fringer.

SHERIFF, John A. Shipley.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Charles W. Melville, Oakland Mills. Norman R. Hess, Taneytown. E. Edward Martin, Westminster. A Earl Shipley, Attorney.

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS, George W. Brown.

TAX COLLECTOR, C. Robert Brillhart.

COUNTY TREASURER, Paul Kuhns.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, Dr. T. H. Legg, Union Bridge. J. H. Aller, Westminster. Harry R. DeVries, Sykesville. Harry R. Zipp, Mt. Airy. Howell L. Davis, Smallwood. Dr. G. Lewis Wetzel, Union Mills. Raymond S. Hyson, Superintendent. Chas. O. Clemson, Counsel.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, John J. John.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS, Robt. S. McKinney, Edward C. Gilbert, George R. Mitchell.

HEALTH OFFICER, Dr. W. C. Stone.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN, J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT, Agnes Slindee.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT, L. C. Burns.

TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

MAYOR, Norville P. Shoemaker.

CITY COUNCIL, Edgar H. Essig, W. D. Ohler, Dr. C. M. Benner, Merle S. Baumgardner, David H. Hahn, Clyde L. Hesson, Clerk.

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER, Dr. Francis T. Elliot.

NOTARIES, Wm. F. Bricker, Adah E. Sell, Mrs. Fannie O. Ohler.

CONSTABLE, Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, John H. Shirk.

TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS,

Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets on the 4th. Monday in each month in the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock. Mervyn C. Fuss, Pres., Ist. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres., Thomas H. Tracy, Secretary, Rev. Guy P. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. meets in Mending Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. E. Devillibis, R. S.; C. L. Stonifer, Treas., and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.

TANEYTOWN LODGE No. 28, I. O. O. F., meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 8:00 P. M. Chas. L. Hesson, N. G.; Chas. E. Ridinger, Sec.; U. H. Bowers, F. S., and H. L. Baumgardner, Treas.

Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd. Monday each month, at 7:30, in the Firemen's Building. James C. Myers, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec.; W. F. Bricker, Treas.; Raymond Davidson, Chief.

All other Fraternities and organizations are invited to use this directory, for the public information it carries. Cost per one year, only \$1.50.

Precious Ozone

"An inch is as good as a mile," but one-eighth inch is shaving the margin pretty close. Yet the fact remains that every human being, every living thing in the whole world, is just one-eighth inch from death at all times. Dr. Charles G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, stated that life in the earth could not exist except for the one-eighth inch layer of ozone which lies about 40 miles above the surface, at the upper limits of the stratosphere. If it did not exist, destructive rays from outer space would penetrate and all flesh and vegetation would die. Ozone is a gas which smells like wet phosphorus, the name ozone, in fact, meaning "to smell."—Washington Post.

CULTURE OF TIMES MIRRORED BY SHIPS

Far Cry From Normandie to the Dugout Canoe.

Washington.—When the Normandie, largest ship afloat, steamed into New York harbor, another thrilling chapter was written in maritime history. Her quick crossing from Havre to New York, her air-cooling system, illuminated glass decoration, immense swimming pool and scores of other outstanding features will satisfy the modern traveler's craving for speed, size, and luxury. "In every age, ships have mirrored the culture of their era," says the National Geographic society. "It's a far cry from the stream-lined Normandie to what was probably the first boat, a tree trunk to which a savage clung. Transitions from a log, to a dugout canoe, to a boat made of planks calked with pitch were made early in civilization. Soon armored Vikings in their sturdy boats of riveted, overlapping oak timbers rode the green combes of stormy, northern seas, and the oars of long, low galleys flashed in the sunny Mediterranean. Many of the galleys scudded along under a square sail, but they were propelled chiefly by the efforts of weary slaves. Galley slaves persisted as late as 1830, when captives still manned the ships of Barbary pirates.

In the Middle Ages. "The Phoenicians, first sailors to explore the full length and breadth of the Mediterranean, modified the galley. Afraid of being swamped by following seas breaking over it, they raised the stern of the craft.

"During the Middle ages, the desire to travel longer distances led to the abandonment of oars for the crowded sails of the Spanish and Portuguese galleons. In galleons, the high stern reached exaggerated heights. These picturesque but clumsy craft were built primarily to transport large quantities of gold and other precious spoils, not for speed.

"Built for rougher waters and to chase fleet schools of fish, northern boats were sturdier and swifter. Some of the boats which darted like wags around the ponderous Spanish Armada were the small, fast boats of English fishermen.

"Since the time of Alfred the Great, England has maintained a navy to protect her from attacks by sea. That the king's ships meant business is shown by the fact that until the end of the Eighteenth century, their interiors were painted red to make the bloodshed in naval battles less obvious.

"After Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and reached the Malabar coast, fleets of East Indian diaman began sailing out to India. The ships carried 20 or 30 guns, were massive and rather slow.

"Ships built to run to the West Indies, on the other hand, were faster, because they carried what cynical captains referred to as 'perishable cargoes'—fruit, and slaves packed in 'spoon-fashion' below decks. Trade in slaves, opium, and tea, as well as gold rushes, led to rivalry among American and English shipyards in building large, fast sailing ships. These found their climax in the clipper ships, the first of which was built in Baltimore about 1830. Most of the clippers from New England shipyards carried tea from China, or gold seekers to San Francisco and Australia.

Dramatic River Races. "With the opening of the Suez canal and the growing use of steamboats, the popularity of clipper ships waned. In 1807, Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed up the Hudson at five miles an hour, while a man on its deck ran about listening. Wherever a hiss told of escaping steam, he stopped up the leak with molten lead. By 1818, steamboats reached the Great Lakes, and by 1832 they moved up the westernmost tributaries of the Missouri, carrying pioneers into the great Northwest. Fueling these wood-burning boats was a problem, as cottonwood trees near the banks made poor fires, and to saw wood inland meant risking attacks by Indians.

"In the latter part of the Nineteenth century, over 2,000 steamboats regularly plied the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From 1850 until the Civil war the winding reaches of the Mississippi resounded with splashing paddle-wheels. Rivalry was intense between passenger steamboat captains, who engaged in races as dramatic as those between clipper ships. Steamboats dashed past each other, furnaces stuffed with tar and resinous wood belching flames that lit up the night skies. In one famous race, when fuel gave out, stateroom partitions, benches, and even fine furniture fed the boiler fires of the winning ship.

"Although primarily a sailing packet that used its sails most of the voyage, and steam only part way, the American ship Savannah is generally credited with being the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. In its wake came a long line of ocean-going liners built in rapid succession and culminating in the present crown of modern maritime achievement, the Normandie."

Robin Disrupts Railroad Chicago.—A mother robin interrupted a railroad's schedule here when she selected a box car for her nest of four eggs. A brakeman who discovered the nest called his foreman.

"Switch the car to a siding," the foreman ordered. "We can't disturb that family."

Thousands Due Persons Who Cannot Be Located

Life Insurance Companies Search for So-Called Lost Policyholders

Philadelphia.—A nationwide search to locate policyholders and beneficiaries to whom money is due is being conducted by life insurance companies, William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and former president of the American Bankers' Association, revealed today. The hunt for the so-called "lost policyholders" has been going on quietly but persistently for years and will continue so long as people disappear without notifying the companies in which they have their policies, he said.

New York City, but she had left there without leaving a forwarding address. And a California man was found in a little town in New Jersey. Only a few weeks ago the company located a former Washington man in Guatemala where he had been in business for several years.



Although there is no exact information available as to the amount of money held by life insurance companies for persons who have never claimed it, the sum runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, Mr. Law said. The individual amounts range from a few dollars to several thousand. Many of the accounts have been due for years.

Interesting stories of how policyholders have been traced from state to state and even to foreign countries in order that they might be paid money due them are contained in the files of life insurance companies. Often the trail leads over many years before the policyholder or his estate is located. The Penn Mutual recently found and paid a woman in California; her last known address was in

they have built up a reserve sum to which they are entitled," Mr. Law said. "Others have borrowed on their policies and have been under the impression that nothing more was due them. Naturally they are always agreeably surprised when we find them." "Of course the number of cases of this kind are very, very few compared to the millions of people who keep their insurance in force. But at that there are quite a few people throughout the country who have money on deposit with life insurance companies without knowing about it. The same is true of most banks that have been in business over a long period."

BYRD WEATHER MEN FACE BITTER COLD

Theirs Most Difficult Job With Expedition.

Hollywood.—Down at the bottom of the world, where the winds howl all winter long at a temperature of 70 degrees below zero, members of the second Byrd Antarctic expedition spent 18 long months.

And of all the difficult and dangerous jobs assigned to members of the crew, the balloon man's long vigil amid those icy blasts, headed the list. Even the two cameramen who risked their lives to photograph exciting incidents agree that their job did not compare with that of the meteorologist.

The story of George Grimming, sent with the expedition by the weather bureau in Washington, was told by John L. Herrmann and Carl O. Peterson, who brought 130,000 feet of film back from Little America.

400 Balloons Released. Day after day, Grimming mounted the snow covered roof of the science building and kept a telescope trained on balloons soaring into the atmosphere. More than 400 balloons were released by the meteorologist to determine wind velocity and direction at various altitudes.

The neat little pile of record books cost Grimming many a frost bitten cheek and finger. For hours at a time, exposed to the extreme cold, he kept his eye to the telescope. Because the lens must be adjusted constantly, he could wear only silk gloves. These kept his fingers from freezing to the frigid metal, but they weren't much protection from the cold.

Grimming relayed his readings through a telescope to fellow scientists in the warm building below. Readings were made once a minute until the balloon was lost from sight. In daylight, their course could be followed up to 30,000 feet. During the long winter of endless night, little paper bags containing lighted candles were attached.

Suffered From Frostbite. Grimming wore a noseguard and other special equipment, but still he suffered continually from frostbite, the cameramen related. As a matter of fact, all of the 55 men under Admiral Richard Byrd, and the admiral himself, were frostbitten at one time or another.

Frequently the cameramen and others on trail trips would be caught in a blizzard, and parts of their bodies frozen before they could erect a shelter. Al Wade of North Hollywood suffered the most severe case. He was eighteen pounds lighter when released from the hospital. Motion picture photography was difficult at any temperature below zero and almost impossible from 40 degrees down, the cameramen reported. Down to 40 degrees the film becomes brittle, and beyond that it continually breaks.

The camera itself freezes at low temperatures and the hand crank cannot be turned.

The photographers developed a technique of their own to defeat the weather. Placing their cameras in ovens, they would prepare a scene for photographing, race for the cameras and grind them until they froze. Once Herrmann clambered up a 75 foot steel radio tower for a bird's eye view of the camp. The scene over, he tried to descend but discovered his legs were frozen to a pair of steel supports. Another man climbed up and shook him loose.

Another time, on a tractor trip, he fell backward into a 12 foot crevasse, but escaped with bruises. The cameramen and four others were bound for the admiral's advance base to bring back supplies and equipment left by Byrd when he returned to Little America by plane.

"DIFFERENCE"

By EDYTHE S. DRAPER

GAY. How gay. The woman stopped her slow pacing of the pebbly seashore. Her eyes had been on the ocean. Now they were on the gay house, small, quite alone by the sea in the yellow sand.

Blue-gray stones piled in two pyramids in the two green rectangles of lawn were entwined by a thousand oranges and yellow and flame-bright nasturtiums, Geraniums, deep-crimson, scarlet, salmon and rose-pink, stood straight and stiff and splendid in pots along the stone embrasures of the porch.

The house was painted an incredible exquisite pink. Shells, pink and white, set one against the other, outlined the gravel path from the pink gate in the pink fence to the pink house. And the ocean was blue the woman knew though she did not turn her eyes from the house. And the sky was blue. Gay, gay, sky and sea and flower and house. The woman felt a little gay lightness in her. She felt able to venture.

"I will have this house," the woman murmured. "I will go in now and take it. The doctors, they are wrong. Six months? No. Forever, in this house." She opened the gate. It was low. She could almost have stepped over it. It was a toy fence, a toy house, toy flowers, all for a good child. She was it, that good child. She would, with much, much money, make the people know that.

"I will have this house," she said again firmly. Who could be living here?

Far from boarding-house and hotel and palace-cottage? In such rash gaiety? Did they not know that the gods are jealous of the very happy? People very young and brave, helike, these were loving color and breeze, and each other.

She had used to come to this piece of sand. Yes, away up here. With Angus. When in years now had she thought of Angus the sailor? He was dead perhaps in some far city, low in some still green sea. But, no. Too stubborn Angus to die. Old stubborn Angus. Old Scotch, stubborn Angus. "You can't talk English," she had scoffed, "Difference! Can't you say difference?" "Hey!" he had roared. "I don't see any difference between difference and difference!" "Very well, then, Mr. Angus! Good-by."

She had laughed and gone. She had knocked. Anybody in the house wanting to analyze the sound of those white knuckles on the tiny door would have said it was the knocking of some woman getting in always where she wanted to get in, having always what she wanted when she got in, but yet not often glad.

Perhaps one in this house was discussing with himself this knock, coming perhaps to some conclusion about it. For the door remained closed. The woman stood before it and a flush came up into her cheeks, making them young.

She knocked again hard. The door remained closed. A third time she knocked and tears were in her eyes as she turned away.

A man robust and vital and compelling stood smiling at the woman. He wore a velvet coat. He had a white beard. A pink rose half-blown was in his buttonhole. He had a cork leg. He was no one she had ever seen, the woman said to herself. His eyes were very blue, his cheeks pink. Gay and content seemed he.

"Good morning! Come in! He stood aside a little and the woman entered the pink toy house. Sunshine filled the house coming in through many windows. The sunshine had a gay rainbow sheen because it came in by so many green leaves and flowers in the house. It glinted on a clear large round bowl of goldfish. It sparkled up the feathers of greenish birds flitting among orange trees and ferns and oleanders.

The inside walls of the house, the walls where no windows could be were like a museum. Placques were on them from China, kakemono from Japan, fat gods from India and a lovely Taj Mahal; ivory and ruby-incrusted scimitars from Turkey, monkeys and parrots, stuffed, lifelike, grotesque, from Africa, small, unglazed, richly earth-colored pottery from Central America, silk fans from Malaysia. On small mirroring mahogany tables bits of porcelain and coral and intricate inlaid fragrant boxes holding treasure. The woman's eyes sparkled, her cheeks were deeply flushed. She felt young, not ill.

"I will take your house," she said breathlessly. The man's eyes sparkled, too. The lips under his very white beard twitched.

"The little house? But, please, it is the lunch hour. If you will sit for a moment." "Oh—I do not eat." "But I do! I am agreeable after lunch. I may give my house away, after lunch." He opened a door and went out. She sank down against golden embroidered cushions in a long low chair of bamboo.

The ferns waved their lacy fronds in the wind from the sea. The oranges and oleanders breathed forth fragrance. The goldfish swam delicately appreciative of their own scintillant beauty in the reflecting translucent depths of their coral-caverned lagoon.

The birds preening their emerald and yellow feathers on perches among the

BLACKSMITH SEEKS HUGE INHERITANCE IN COURT ACTION

Asks Yugoslavia to Help in Recovering Many Millions From Austria.

Vienna, Austria.—Josip Schulz, a poor Yugoslav blacksmith, is trying to get a \$400,000,000 inheritance from the Austrian government, according to a report in Yugoslavia's most important newspaper, Politika.

The history of his claim starts with the death of his great-grandfather, Anton Ditrch, on March 7, 1838. Anton Ditrch was a rich ship owner in Venice. An inventory of his movable property and real estate written in 1838 is still in the possession of Josip Schulz. Five large palaces in Venice and in Korfu are listed in this inventory, as well as 800,000 golden thalers and an immense number of very valuable jewels. The entire property was appraised at 104,817,000 golden francs. All his cash was deposited in the government bank of Venice.

Rightful Heir Sought. For a long time nobody knew who was the rightful heir. Only Josip Schulz could prove forty years ago that he was Ditrch's descendant. Since that day he has been fighting for his inheritance.

As he made inquiry about the inheritance he learned that Ditrch's property was seized by the Hapsburgs after the occupation of Venice. He asked a Viennese lawyer to take legal steps against the Hapsburgs.

As the attorney was near success he died at an unnatural death. Schulz claimed. Then another lawyer, Samuel Weiss, took the case. Finally, in 1912, he succeeded. The chief of Emperor Franz Josef's cabinet gave him a document in which the emperor allowed a claim of 2,000,000 gold crowns. Josip Schulz was happy. But his happiness was premature. He owned a paper, but nobody paid him the debt.

Renews His Efforts. After the revolution Schulz tried anew. He appealed, after all efforts to negotiate with the Austrian government miscarried, to the International court in The Hague. The International court replied that it was not competent.

Taking up the fight again a few days ago, he asked the Yugoslavian government to help him in his inheritance. Josip Schulz is sixty-five. He hopes even to this day to die as one of the richest men in Europe.

Fortune Is Concealed in Boots of Dead Man

Pittsburgh.—A quarter of a century ago a young Russian immigrant landed in America to seek his fortune.

He had heard, like hundreds of others, that work at what seemed to him fabulous pay was plentiful in the steel mills around Pittsburgh. So he settled at Ambridge and went to work for the American Bridge company. The other day the immigrant, Wasy Panchak, now fifty-three years old, died in the home of a friend, his dreams of riches more than realized.

But even his closest friends didn't know how much he had, they told Deputy Coroner John Artz. They knew though that Panchak always wore a money belt. Deputy Artz didn't find the belt on the body but he went carefully through Panchak's trunk and room. He was about to give up when he noticed a pair of boots under the bed. Just to be sure, Deputy Artz looked into the boots— There he found \$5,830 in currency and a bank book which showed that Panchak had an additional \$6,080 on deposit at Ambridge and still more tied up in a closed Ambridge bank.

ferns in the sun twittered out little upward-sliding chirpings. The woman's eyes were taken from this to that. They had no chance to turn inward, to peer into her own sore soul. A splendid house the woman had in the far city, a darkly splendid house with many grand rooms. In that house one's thoughts were pressed into oneself.

"Oh, ye'll tak' the high road an' I'll tak' the low road." The man's barytone came into the room where the woman sat. She held her head quickly up for an instant and smiled.

Then she lay back long and slender and pale, resting from deep weariness against the golden brocaded cushions. Her hands lay open and empty on the chair arms. She smiled, but two tears ran down and met the points of the smile. "Old stubborn Angus sang that," she whispered.

Then not caring to be thinking she turned to watch the birds. In this house one would be always interested. And when she wanted open space, sky, sea, blue-lavender distances—there they were beyond the open windows merely for the lifting up of one's eyelids. Space outside seemed more beautiful for the things inside and the things inside were comforting when space without was too empty and wideness appalled.

An old, old Chinaman wrinkled like a long-folded saffron silk handkerchief brought lunch in on a small ebony table, lacquered, with golden dragons, tea unforgettable in yellow cups of egg-shell thinness, jelly with the shaven pols of innumerable Nipponese babies, orange marmalade, hot crisp biscuits, but, first, clam-chowder. The tasting nerves are the organ of memory.

At the first whiff from under the silver dish-cover the woman's eyes widened and darkened. At the first taste accustomedness and happiness sat in the room of her mind, strange guests therein. "Old stubborn Angus," she whispered low into her teacup. "You would have clam-chowder?" "Did you speak?" "No. Oh, no."

And she ate her first food in four days, like a hungry child. After a while the Chinaman came and took the table away. The woman still in the low golden chair lifted beseeching eyes. "You, you might rent the house?"

This the self-assured, commanding woman whom the great of the earth stumbled over each other to kneel to? This the woman whose name and face the people of three continents knew and worshipped?

The man stood with his white beard covering his lips, twitching. His eyes sought the sea dreaming in the afternoon sun. The blue of his eyes became bluer than the blue of sea and sky together. "I'll not rent it. No." "Oh."

"It is yours." "Mine?" "The years, Nora, have made in me no difference."

"Oh! Old stubborn Angus!" "To you, the years, have they made any difference?" "They have. They have." As if repeating a litany she reverently intoned, "There is no difference between difference and difference."

"You will have the house, Nora?" "With you?" "With me or without me." "With you, please, Angus."

Ramie, Substitute for Cotton, Linen, in West

Success in growing ramie or China grass as a partial substitute for cotton and linen and a probable aid to both in making better twines or fabrics is announced by Bela Chatt, who has been growing this plant experimentally near Los Angeles, says the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Chatt reports a probable yield of more than 1,500 pounds of ramie fiber an acre.

Ramie fiber has been produced in China thousands of years, but only by laborious hand processes not possible without very cheap labor. Although ramie fibers are stronger than cotton or linen and have the other advantage of glistening almost like silk, they have two serious practical disadvantages. One is that they grow embedded in a layer of extremely sticky gum, every trace of which must be removed from each fiber before these can be used. The other is that individual fibers, even if from the same plant, may differ considerably in length, so that it is difficult to sort and spin them by machinery.

With the cheap Chinese labor, the fibers merely are picked out and degummed one by one and are sorted into lengths by hand. Many degumming machines have been suggested, but most of them require the crude fibers to be stripped off the plant stalks and carried to some kind of factory, during which trip the gum dries out and becomes still harder to remove.

Some Equivalents

One tablespoon of butter makes one ounce. One tablespoon of granulated sugar makes one ounce. One heaping tablespoon of powdered sugar makes one ounce. One tablespoon of flour makes half an ounce. Two tablespoons of ground spice make one ounce. Five nutmegs equal one ounce. One pint of granulated sugar makes one pound. One pint of chopped meat, packed, makes one pound. One cup of rice makes half a pound. One cup of stemmed raisins or cleaned currants make six ounces.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MONTHLY MEETING.

(Continued from First Page.)
 during the month of July in order to complete it before the beginning of the next school year in September. The Board of County Commissioners granted this request.

Since the item—new equipment—under "Capital Outlay" had also been cut and since none of the details of this item can be dispensed with, the Board directed Secretary Allender to ask the County Commissioners to allow \$1495—the amount necessary to take care of this item—out of our surplus, if any.

Also, since the Insurance item was cut and since a new inventory has been made of the contents of our large school buildings, which shows that these contents are insured for only half their value, the Board delegated Messrs. Allender and Cash to go before the County Commissioners, present the facts and figures to them to allow the \$1280 necessary to insure these contents for two-thirds of their value, from the surplus of the Board of Education, if any.

The Board approved the placing of the monies collected from miscellaneous sources during the year under those appropriations where these monies apply.

The Board awarded the contract for the transfer of the single portable from the Mt. Airy School grounds to the new lot at the coal tippie near Union Bridge for the Frank Hailey Colored School to D. Frank Hailey, for \$480. Dr. Legg reported the purchase of this lot for \$300.

The Insurance Supervisor, Mr. Truman Cash, read for the Board's information an attachment providing for the coverage of bus drivers' loads when attending games, etc., and when the drivers are charging a minimum fare.

The addition of an extra bus on the Hampstead routes was left in the hands of Secretary Allender.

The Board directed that Mr. Fox, Miss Dashiell and Mrs. Armacost be compensated for two days lost from school while testifying at a trial, since this was on school business.

The Board approved the employment of Stegman, House & Co., to audit the books for the past fiscal year.

The Board approved the retention of the sixth grade in the Reese and Sandymount Schools for next year, the return of the fifth grade from Mechanicsville to Finksburg, the retention of the seventh grade at Bethel to relieve congestion at Finksburg and the return of the seventh grade to Linwood.

A letter of appreciation from Dr. W. C. Stone concerning the appointment of his son to West Point was read to the Board.

The Board heard the report on the taking of levels on the Sykesville school grounds and ordered that the digging of the trenches and the laying of the sewer pipes to the septic tank at the new building be worked out and executed by Mr. Roland Hailey and Mr. Walter Barnes.

A report was given on some slight damage done to a chimney on the Manchester School Building by a storm. Mr. Cash reported that the insurance on this would be taken care of.

Because of the excessive heat in the office of the Board, due to its location on the top floor of the Graceland Building, the Board ordered that this office should open at 8 A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

The request of Samuel Jenness for a contribution to help pay for an encyclopedia was disapproved.

Secretary Allender reported that he had arranged with the Odd Fellows Association to leave the school equipment in that building at a storage charge of \$50 for the summer.

It was decided with reference to the Strawbridge Home Boys to allow them to begin their work at the Sykesville School if the enrollment there is not too large. If it is found that they can not be accommodated there they will have to be shifted to the Mechanicsville School.

The Board adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

FOR NOISE ABATEMENT.

Development of small portable noise abatement apparatus by the Bell Telephone Laboratories has resulted in its use in testing the propeller and motor noise on a rigid dirigible, on airplanes, on the flying deck of an airplane carrier in a cab of a locomotive, in subway cars and in the Holland tunnel, and of motor knocks in moving automobiles.

Following the results of the study made of the sources of noise in the streets of New York City by the Noise Abatement Commission, the telephone engineers were able to develop two small portable types of audio-frequency analyzers, which are commonly of interest in noise abatement work. They are described by T. G. Castner, engineer of wire transmission research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

To be generally useful, he says, the portable frequency analyzer should be capable of measuring discrete frequencies as well as the energy over convenient frequency bands. At the start of the investigation of the possibilities of developing such an analyzer he says, no ready means of obtaining the desired characteristics in a single portable instrument were evident.

Further experiments resulted in greatly reducing the amount of the apparatus required for the analyzer unit and so contributed to its portability with the result that there is now in use an analysis unit employing a sound meter for an analysis of the noise of a small motor, all of which is contained in a separate carrying case and the whole equipment may be easily transported from place to place as required.

Vacation will mean more to the average citizen this year, thinking of those sweltering congressmen in Washington.—The Indianapolis Star.

Be enthusiastic. Nothing great was ever accomplished without this.

Real friendliness is infinitely better than mere kindness.—Cicero.

Frederick County League

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Middletown	4	1	.800
Brunswick	3	1	.750
Thurmont	3	1	.750
Taneytown	2	2	.500
Union Bridge	2	2	.500
Woodsboro	1	2	.333
New Windsor	1	2	.250
Emmitsburg	0	4	.000

GAMES THIS SATURDAY.

Taneytown at Woodsboro.
 New Windsor at Middletown.
 Brunswick at Emmitsburg.
 Thurmont at Union Bridge.

TANEYTOWN 12—THURMONT 5.

Taneytown defeated Thurmont on the ground of the latter, last Saturday, in a game well played for 7 innings. In the 8th, an error, two bases on balls and a lot of bunched hits, gave Taneytown 7 runs. Then in Thurmont's half of the inning, Ecker eased up in his efforts, and his teammates contributed a pair of errors, giving Thurmont four runs. Otherwise, the game was a good one. The sports editor of The Frederick Post, gives the following write-up:
 Taneytown marred "Johnny Creeger Day" at Thurmont by taking the home town lads into camp through the assistance of errors. The contest was close, hard fought and interesting until the eighth when Taneytown scored seven runs to lock up the decision. With one away, Bankard and Wildasin singled, Fuss was safe on an error, Bankard scoring. Keffer got on through a fielder's choice, and all hands were safe. Turner Ecker walked and Wilkasin scored. Fuss and Keffer came home on Buzz Ecker's single. Pittinger, taking the mound for Thurmont, fanned Riffe, but Blettner singled to score T. Ecker, and B. Ecker. Bollinger, walked, and Bankard singled to tally Blettner. Birely took the mound and whiffed Wildasin. Ecker developed a wild streak in the eighth and walked three men, which combined with two errors and a pair of singles, produced four runs for Thurmont.

Taneytown	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Repp, 2b	2	0	0	1	2	0
R. Ecker, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Riffe, ss	5	0	1	1	7	2
Blettner, 3b	5	2	2	0	2	1
Bollinger, cf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Becker, cf	0	0	0	2	0	1
Bankard, lb-2b	5	2	3	3	1	0
Wildasin, c	5	2	2	4	3	0
Fuss, lb	4	2	1	10	0	0
Keffer, rf	5	1	1	4	0	0
T. Ecker, p	4	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	42	12	13	27	17	4

Thurmont	Ab.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Flory, cf	4	1	0	1	0	0
E. Creeger, lf-2b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Ambrose, c	3	0	1	10	2	1
J. Creeger, 1b	5	0	0	9	1	0
Birely, ss-p	4	1	1	2	2	4
Leatherman, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
P. Shaffer, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wastler, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hoover, 2b-ss	3	1	2	2	2	0
Clarke, 3b	4	1	2	2	5	0
Totals	36	5	7	27	15	5

Taneytown	2	0	0	3	0	7	0	—12
Thurmont	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Summary: Earned runs—Taneytown, 7; Thurmont, 4. Two base hits—Blettner, Bankard, E. Creeger. Stolen bases—Keffer, 2; Bankard, Birely. Double plays—E. Creeger to Hoover to J. Creeger. Base on balls—off P. Shaffer, 3; off Pittinger, 1; off T. Ecker, 5. Struck out—by Birely, 2; by T. Ecker, 4; by Pittinger, 1; by Shaffer, 8. Passed ball—Ambrose. Hit by pitcher—by T. Ecker (Ambrose). Wild pitches—Shaffer, Pittinger. Hits—off Pittinger, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Birely, 1 in 1-3 innings. Left on bases—Taneytown, 7; Thurmont, 9. Umpire—Ecker. Time 2:10. Scorer—Walters.

TANEYTOWN 10—EMMITSBURG 1

Taneytown rather easily defeated Emmitsburg, in playing off a postponed game, on Wednesday. With the exception of the first three innings, when Taneytown hammered out nine runs, assented somewhat by errors, Emmitsburg put up a good game. Keffer started for Taneytown and was never in danger, but retired in the 8th to give Turner Ecker a chance. The winning of this game placed the home team in a tie with Union Bridge each having won and lost, two games. The box score tells the story.

Emmitsburg	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Berwager, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman, ss	5	0	2	0	4	0
Callahan, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Fleagle, p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stoner, c	3	0	1	3	1	1
Poulson, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	2
Saylor, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Pryor, 3b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Martin, rf	1	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	30	1	6	24	11	3

Taneytown	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Riffe, ss	4	3	3	3	4	0
Ott, rf	4	0	3	2	0	0
Myers, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bankert, 2b	4	0	0	0	6	0
Blettner, 3b	4	1	1	2	4	0
Bollinger, cf	5	1	0	1	0	0
P. Ecker, lb	3	1	2	13	0	0
Clingan, lf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Becker, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildasin, c	4	1	1	6	0	1
Keffer, p	3	1	1	0	2	0
S. Ecker, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	10	12	27	16	1

Emmitsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Taneytown	1	3	5	0	0	1	—10

Summary: Earned runs—Taneytown, 8. Two base hits—Ott. Three base hits—Riffe, Ott, Myers. Base on balls—off Keffer, 3; off Fleagle, 1; off S. Ecker, 1. Struck out—by Keffer, 3; by S. Ecker, 2; by Fleagle, 3. Hits—off Keffer, 4 in 7 innings; off S. Ecker, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Fleagle (Blettner); by S. Ecker (Pryor). Left on bases—Emmitsburg 8; Taneytown 5. Umpires—McGee and Minnick. Time—1:35. Scorer—Devilbiss.

George Washington gave it as a moral maximum, that "Few men have sufficient virtue to withstand the highest bidder."

It's been almost a couple of weeks now since Jim Farley has invented a new stamp.—The Grand Rapids Press

Even a little crookedness—on the side, when no body is thought to be looking—is pretty apt to call a victim to straight thinking, sooner or later.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM,

LOCATED BETWEEN LITTLETOWN AND TANEYTOWN, IN CARROLL COUNTY.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Carroll County upon a judgment of said Court in favor of the Littlestown National Bank, and against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Margaret E. Hull, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in Equity of the said Margaret E Hull in and to all those contiguous tracts or parcels of land situate in Taneytown District, in Carroll County, located on the stone road about one-half mile east of the State road leading from Littlestown to Taneytown and about 4 1/2 miles North of Taneytown, adjoining the property of the LeGore Lime Company, Charles Rinehart, Joe Study and others, containing about

94 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, and improved by a 2 1/2 Story Brick House of 6 rooms, a large bank barn, machine shed, hog pen, 4 chicken houses and other necessary outbuildings, all in good condition. This is part of the same land which is described in the deed from from Newton A. Reindollar and wife to Maurice W. Hull and the said Margaret E. Hull, his wife, dated April 1, 1911 and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber O. D. G. No. 116, folio 532.

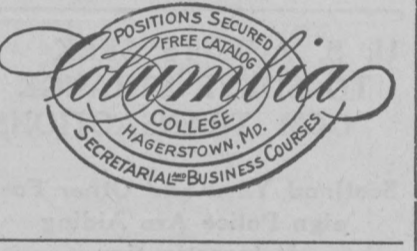
And I hereby give notice that I will sell the above described property, at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy judgment TERMS OF SALE: CASH.
 JOHN A. SHIPLEY,
 Sheriff of Carroll County,
 Maryland.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 7-12-35

Try The Drug Store First!
McKinney's Pharmacy
 TANEYTOWN, MD.

Prevention being better than cure, it is wise to keep all premises in a sanitary and healthy condition. During Summer weather disinfectants are specially needed.
 Hess' Disinfectant, Pints 25c; Quart Can 43c; Half Gal. Can, 79c
 P. D. Kress, Dip and Disinfectant, Quart Can 47c; Gal Can \$1.25.
 LeGear's Disinfectant, Quart Can 47c Fecto, small bottle, 10c
 Bannerman's Phenyle, a disinfectant in powder form 10c per can
 Do not be annoyed by flies and mosquitoes.
 Cenol Fly and Mosquito Destroyer, 3 size bottles at 10c, 25c and 50c.....
 Bug-Go for all insects, 13c Can; 2 Cans 25c.
 Many other hot weather requisites.

R. S. McKinney

7-12-35



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Wheat68@	.68
Corn85@	.85

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 Rain or Shine There'll Be A Crowd At
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SECOND ANNUAL Westminster Horse and Pony Show
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 on the Halbert Poole Farm,
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Summer Dress Goods.
 Now is the time to stock up in Summer Dresses. We have an excellent line of prints, voiles, dimities, fancy pique voiles, and seersuckers. This seersucker cloth is ideal for summer sport frocks, kiddies dresses and play suits. It is easily laundered and best of all is guaranteed fast color. You will want several dresses from these inexpensive and attractive materials. Price 12 to 39c a yd.

Children's Suits.
 You will want extra suits for the kiddie for the sultry, hot weather. Sizes 2 to 8. Inexpensively priced at 25c and 49c.

Men's Summer Trousers.
 Good grade of striped trousers for dress and sport wear. White with either black or brown stripes. Also white ducks. Priced \$1.00 to \$1.75 a pair.

Ladies' and Children's White Foot Wear.
 If you haven't treated yourselves already to a pair of white pumps or oxfords, now is the time to do so. We have a full line of strap pumps, plain pumps and oxfords. Priced \$1.29 to \$2.39 a pair.

Boys' Sport Shirts.
 The "BOY" will want one of these sport shirts for summer wear. They come in white, tan and blue and are economically priced at 59c.

Our Grocery Department
 4 Cans Tomatoes 29c
 1 Can Kenco Coffee 24c
 3 Cans Babbitt's Cleanser 14c
 2 Jars French's Mustard 25c
 1 No. 2 Can Sliced Pineapple 15c
 Johnson's Glo-Coat 60c and 98c
 Johnson's Wax 35c and 60c
 Johnson's Liquid Wax 49c
 Johnson's Auto Cleanser and Polisher 79c Set
 Johnson's Shi-Nup Silver Polish 10c and 23c

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